OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 1990/91

President: Dr. Dorothy M. Owen, MA FSA

Vice-Presidents:
Mr. F.T. Baker, OBE MA FSA FMA
Professor M.W. Barley, MA FSA
Mr. R. Drury
Mr. T.R. Leach
Dr. M.J.T. Lewis, MA FSA
Dr. Kathleen Major, MA FSA FBA
Miss F.A.R. Murray, OBE BSc
Mrs. M. Phillipson
Dr. Joan Thirsk, MA
Mr. E.H. Trevitt, JP FLA
Mrs. J. Varley, MA FSA
Mr. H.S. Waddington, MA FICE
Miss E.T. Wagstaffe

Chairman: Mr. N.R. Wright

Vice-Chairmen:
Miss R.H. Healey Mr. C. Medley

Honorary Secretary: Vacant

Honorary Treasurer: Mrs. J. Pearce

Honorary Auditor: Mr. E. Hair

Honorary Editor (Journal): Mr. C. Sturman

Honorary Editor (Newsletter): Mr. T.R. Leach

Honorary Editor (LFH): Miss R.H. Healey

Honorary Librarian*: Mr. T.R. Leach

Honorary Membership Officer: Mr. A. Adams

Honorary Mailing Organiser: Vacant

Honorary Minutes Secretary*: Miss K.D. Johnson

Honorary Purchasing Officer*: Miss E.T. Wagstaffe

Honorary Rota Organiser*: Miss P. Phillips

Honorary Postal Sales Manager: Mr. B. and Mrs. R. Nunnington

*Four Officers elected by Executive Committee, others by AGM 1990. Vacancies should also be filled by Executive Committee.
EDITORIAL

I suppose this Editorial should begin with an explanation for the fact that I am once again writing it, despite having announced that the Society should appoint a new Editor. It has been decided that the July Newsletters should appear in the current format, and I have therefore undertaken to prepare the present issue. We are investigating various ideas for a new format and style, and members should receive a new magazine in October. It is probable that this will be the work of a team of people, and it goes without saying that we shall still need a great deal of material from our members. We hope to retain some features of the present Newsletter, such as the Lincolnshire Places - Source Material, Faces and Places, and Notes and Queries. It is hoped to include illustrations in the new magazine, whose title has yet to be decided.

Terence Leach.

Material for the next issue should be sent to Jews' Court marked 'Newsletter' to arrive by August 5th please.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR MISS FLORA MURRAY, OBE

I can think of few things which have occurred during my membership of the Society which gave such pleasure and satisfaction as the award of the OBE to Miss Flora Murray in 1972. In 1974 she retired after thirty-nine years service with the Lindsey and Holland Rural Community Council. Since 1957 she had been its Chief Officer. Her work during those years for the Lincolnshire Local History Society was amazing - as was all her work for the Council. When she "retired" she continued to serve the Society, not just as a Vice-President, but as Minutes Secretary of the Local History Committee and in many other ways.

Many of us have been grateful for her wise counsel and unfailing support and kindness over the years, and it is with great pleasure that we record the fact that in July, Miss, Murray will be given an Honorary MA degree by Hull University. We know that members of this Society and many others in the County in which she is so well known will rejoice with and for her. It is an honour well deserved, for her service to the many aspects of local history work, both locally and nationally, has been an inspiration to us all.

T.R.L.

MESSAGES FROM JEWS' COURT

Your Address Please check your address on the envelope in which you received your Newsletter. We know that some addresses are incomplete - no post code, or post town etc. Do let the office know immediately if your address is incorrect.

Annual General Meeting in 1991 will be on Saturday 11 May. Please book the date.

Subscriptions Some subscriptions have been received at the old rates. Please check your standing orders etc. and ensure that your subscription is correctly paid - this saves a great deal of work for our volunteers who deal with subscriptions.

Wanted - One Desk Or Table The Society is about to purchase a computer and printer (hence the call for correction of addresses) and needs a table to house it in the office. If any member has a suitable table or desk which they would don ate to the Society, please contact the Administrator immediately.
THE LIBRARY AT JEWS' COURT

We are grateful to members who have responded to our plea for donations of books for the library. We hope that all members who write books or pamphlets will donate a copy to the library. Members who do not write, but would like to make donations of books, are asked to contact us to discuss possible donations.

The library furniture has now been placed in its correct positions, and some work has been done on sorting books etc. It is intended to have some working afternoons in the library and offers of help will be welcomed - there is much sorting of material such as press cuttings to be done. Anyone interested in helping should contact me (Welton 50637 after 6.30 p.m.) so that suitable dates can be arranged. We shall also be opening the library as soon as possible and dates will be posted in Jews' Court and announced in future Newsletters.

Terence Leach.

SEARCH FOR THE GRAVE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

The Finance Sub-Committee has made a grant of £100 towards the expedition in search of the grave of Sir John Franklin, the Spilsby born explorer. The expedition is being organised from Lincolnshire.

HISTORY OF NETTLEHAM AND RISEHOLME

A small number of copies (new) of Mrs. Florence L. Baker's History of Nettleham (1957) and History of Riseholme (1958) have recently been found. Her daughter, Mrs. M. French, has kindly donated these for sale, the proceeds to be shared by the Society and the Cathedral Fabric Fund. These are £11.50 and £9.50 respectively. Any members interested in obtaining copies of these books, (which are very scarce), should contact Terence Leach.

1990 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting was held at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln, on Saturday, 12th May 1990 and passed off well. The Society has faced a number of problems over the past year and the sixty or so members present noted and approved the action being taken by the Executive to deal with them. The meeting also expressed its thanks to the Chairman, Neil Wright, for his hard work on behalf of the Society during this difficult year.

Jews' Court

In presenting the Annual Report the Chairman emphasised the elements of continuity in the Society, which might perhaps be overlooked at a time when the Society's constitution, its publications and its involvement in family history and archaeology were under review. One of the most positive recent developments was the Society's move to Jews' Court and the establishment of the historical bookshop there. It was a real 'shop window' for the Society and as our office and Lincoln lecture room as well as our bookshop, the building was being extensively used. The library should also come into use in the near future when arrangements had been made for staffing it. The profit from the shop paid most of the expenses of the building and soon the loan for setting up the shop should start to be repaid to the Society. The success of the shop owed much to the standards set by Mary Hall when it was first set up, and as Mary and her husband have now moved to Belvoir Castle the President presented Mary with a painting in appreciation of her work for the Society.
The Chairman also reported that Mrs. Diana Wilmot had resigned as Administrator of the Society, and at her suggestion her post had been replaced by one of 'Jews' Court Manager' as the building was now so busy and successful. Mrs. Carol Bennett had been appointed to the new post by Lincolnshire Heritage Ltd. and she was introduced to members at the meeting. It was also suggested that some elements of the former Administrator's job should be undertaken by Honorary Officers, and the meeting agreed to re-establish the post of Hon. Secretary and create new posts of Hon. Membership Secretary and Hon. Mailing Organiser.

Family History
One of the main issues of the past year has been the resignation of most members of our Family History Committee and the formation of a new Lincolnshire Family History Society. At the EGM last year the Executive was told to consult our members and negotiate with the LFHS and the Chairman reported on both matters. The final total of postal ballots received was 363 of which 152 wanted no change, 148 wanted us to cease to be involved in family history, and 83 wanted us to modify our activities to take account of the new society. The Chairman's interpretation of the results was that the first two options effectively cancelled each other out and the Society should follow the third choice, which indeed had been implied by the second part of the EGM decision. An amicable meeting had been held with representatives of the new society and the results were summarised in the Annual Report. For the future we would continue to exchange publications with other family history societies and these booklets, together with ones previously received and with a Strays Index and the Members' Interest Index, would continue to be available in our library. People who are only interested in family history will join the new society but those who are also interested in other aspects of Lincolnshire history will also join our society and will be welcome.

Constitution Working Party
The meeting also received an interim report from the Constitution Working Party, which indicated some of their preliminary thoughts. They wished to obtain members views at an early stage so they could be reflected in the proposals to be submitted to the Executive Committee and later to an EGM. One proposal was to replace the Constitution by two documents, one a shorter constitution with less detail and the other, to be called Conventions, listing in a more informal style the actual practices and procedures of the Society. A second thought was to replace the Executive Committee by two bodies, a larger Advisory Council and a small Executive consisting mainly of the Officers of the Society. Other proposals were to put more emphasis in the Committee structure on Research, Events and Publications rather than just on subjects such as local history or industrial archaeology. These are fundamental matters, and the changes will only work if members want them, so members were asked to let the Chairman know if they had any views or doubts about either the present or proposed arrangements or any other changes they would like made.

Elections
One of the main items at any AGM is to elect Officers and Committee Members. Mr. T.R. Leach, who seems to have served the Society almost since 'time out of mind', was elected to the ranks of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Neil Wright was re-elected as Chairman for a further year, Hilary Healey was re-elected as a Vice-Chairman and Chris Medley was elected to the other Vice-Chairmanship. Other Officers were re-appointed and Mr. Tony Adams was elected to the new post of Hon. Membership Officer.

The five new members elected to the Executive Committee are David Bramford, Rodney Cousins, Anne Downing, Nick Lyons and Stuart Squires and they give a geographical spread appropriate for a county society. On the other Committees most members whose three-year term had expired have been re-elected and only a few stood down. New members elected to the Committees are Andrea Whiston (on Local History), Andrew Davies (on Industrial Archaeology), Kate Steane (on
Archaeology, Industrial Archaeology and History of Lincolnshire) and Dr. Alan Vince (on Archaeology and History of Lincolnshire). The Family History Committee is reduced to one member as all the other members have resigned and no new nominations have been received so the Committee is, effectively, in abeyance.

Film Archive
The afternoon session consisted of archive films from Boston, Louth, Lincoln and other parts of the County from 1910 to 1940 and it was both interesting, educating and amusing. The films were presented by Mr. Peter Ryde of the Lincolnshire and South Humberside Film Archive, and illustrate the great variety of material that can and ought to be saved. Some was originally shot as news items but other pieces were informal, even home movies, but revealed social and other period information which was more than the original film-maker had intended or been aware of. Film is potentially of great value as any other form of archive, and Mr. Ryde is to be commended on the great efforts he is making. If any member of the Society knows of any other archive film which is not yet in the collection they should contact Mr. Ryde so that action can be taken.

OBITUARY

The Annual General Report in its changed format did not include information on those members who have died during the year 1989-90. We record here, therefore, with sincere regret, the death of several members, including Mr. John Appleby, Mr. A. Hilditch, Mr. H.A. Wickstead, Mr. G.H.R. Banstead, Mr. P. Tuxworth, Mr. J.C.P. Langton, Mr. F.W.P. Hunt, Mrs. Lanc and Mrs. M. Trevitt.

Arthur Wickstead, a Vice-President of the Society, was a former Chairman, having succeeded Mr. P.T. Baker in that office three years after the old Lincolnshire Local History Society and the Lincoln Archaelogical Research Committee, of which he had been a very active member, joined together to form S.L.H.A. A former Deputy Director of Education for the County of Lindsey, he devoted his retirement to his voluntary work and to writing his history of the Lindsey County Council being the best known result of that latter activity. Though he had moved some time ago away from Lincolnshire, he frequently visited the county, and a short time before his death was present at a lecture arranged by us at South Ormsby. He was held in great affection by all of us who served with him, and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. May Trevitt, the wife of another of our Vice-Presidents, was a loyal supporter of the Society and of activities of all kinds in Grimsby. She was frequently to be seen on our outings.

Mr. J.C.P. Langton of Langton was the descendant of a long line of Langtons who owned the village of Langton by Partney since the early middle ages, and his death means that for the first time since then there is no male Langton of Langton at Langton. He was keenly interested in the history of his family.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the new committee is not scheduled to take place until shortly after this Newsletter is sent to the printers, and so reports of future plans cannot be included this month. Mrs. E. Armstrong, Mr. R. Cousins, Mr. R. Drury, Miss E. Langford, Canon D. Pink and Mrs. B. Webster did not seek re-election to the committee. We record our thanks for the service they have variously given. Miss Andrea Whiston joins the committee.
Book Sale
We are grateful to all who supported the Book Sale on April 28. This was a successful event, but rather poorly supported by members. We have, however, a considerable stock of books which will be put on sale at lectures etc.

Brackenbury Memorial Lecture
As members know from previous Newsletters, the lecture this year will be held on July 7 at 2.30 p.m., in Raithby by Spilsby Chapel. The lecture will be given by Arthur Owen and will be entitled "Louth Street and Ludford: New Thoughts on Some Old Roads" - not about Louth or Ludford, but about elements in local place names and their implication for the history of roads. This is a topic quite unlike any we have ever had at Raithby, and we hope to see all our regular supporters - and, of course, new ones. Tea will be available in the Old School after the lecture. Donations of cakes etc. for this will be very welcome and anyone who can help in this way should get in touch with Terence Leach (Walton 60637) as soon as possible.

PRACTICAL INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th March 1989, I was summoned by Dennis Mills to the home of member Mrs. Aitkin, who lives in a converted barn in Branston. This barn is of considerable interest since it had housed both a gasworks and a corn mill. It was surveyed by Society members in 1980 (C.M. Wilson, Lincolnshire History & Archaeology Vol. 16, 1981 pp. 48-9; B. Brooke, op. cit. Vol. 17, 1982 p. 57). The reason for Dr. Mills' call was the discovery of metal artefacts by Mrs. Aitken during gardening activities. I arrived at the double, glad of the excuse to abandon my own puny fight against the forces of Nature in what passes for a garden. I found a cylindrical metal container 12" diameter, 16½" high, from which a long pipe issued across the lawn in the general direction of the known base of the gasworks scrubber. The container was on some sort of base in the foundation of the wall of the retort house. It contained evil sticky bitumen. Pure joy and excitement! Few remains of the gas plant had been found during the original survey, indeed, few remains exist anywhere in the British Isles. Careful plotting of the pipe and further excavation would probably reveal the missing equipment and I set-to with determination.

Things started to go wrong when Dennis and his son announced that they were going home. I suddenly felt very alone. It started to rain. I got mud on my camera (on the lens, of course). I got the evil bitumen on my hands (tape measure, notebook, clothes etc.). I continued to plot pipe runs against the site plan in the Journal, which by this time had a layer of bitumen on it (to keep out the rain?). Then, breakthrough. Lester's First Law of Archaeology 'don't get carried away until the site has been fully excavated.' Trowel work revealed that the seemingly intractable piece of iron cylinder was just resting on the top of the foundation and had clearly been placed there when the site was being levelled to form the lawn. Its position and the direction of run of the pipes (a second one had been discovered) was entirely arbitrary and did not relate to the original disposition of the equipment in the gasworks. I completed my measurements and photographs quite quickly and went home. I hope the lawn recovered.

The Industrial Archaeology Committee is always pleased to hear from members interested in field work and, as you can see, it can be fun.

C.J. Lester.
COWSLIP PEEPS. Ron Drury writes:
The following item appeared in the Stamford Mercury on 13 June 1806:
"Mr. William Sharpe, staymaker, of Market Deeping, has a cowslip at present
growing in his garden, which has produced this year the astonishing number
of 165 peeps; its stalk is 13½ inches in height and 1½ inches in circumference."
I have been unable to find any appropriate definition of the word 'peeps'. Did
it simply mean blossoms?
(The Shorter Oxford Dictionary gives one definition of peep as "Of a plant, seed,
etc.: To sprout, 1593 and quotes Goldsmith - "Sweet as the primrose peeps
beneath the thorn" and therefore it seems that Ron's supposition is correct.
However, it is not given in either Peacock's or Ellet Brogden's works on
Lincolnshire dialect and it would be interesting to know if other members have
come across the word used in this way. TRL)

CHAPLIN FAMILY AND BLANKNEY RECORDS
Mr. John Pepperdine, 17 Proctor Road, Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk NR6 7PF
is seeking records relating to the Chaplin family estates at Blankney, Scoopwick,
Metheringham, Timberland and Billinghay. He has written to the Royal
Commission on Historical Manuscripts and other obvious sources but without
success. I have had a similar request for information on records of the Chaplin
family from another person. Does any member have any knowledge of (a) the
existence of the Chaplin family and estate archives; (b) their present
whereabouts and (c) whether such muniments were ever at Blankney. The estate
was sold by Lord Lodesborough's family in 1937. Were any records destroyed
during the war? One would imagine that Blankney once housed a considerable
collection of papers relating to the estate and to the hunting, racing, social and
political activities of Henry Chaplin.

T.R.L.

ST. BLAISE
Dr. J.E. Satchell (Draw Well, Lyth, Kendal, Cumbria, LA8 8DF) writes to say
"I am preparing a book on the cult of St. Blaise and would like to know if there
are any references to it in your county. St. Blaise, patron of woolcombers and
sufferers from sore throats, was popular in pre-Reformation times and references
to him are found in connection with guild processions, guild fines and legacies
to churches for maintaining chapels, altars, and windows. Representations of
him survive from this period in a few rood screen paintings, stained glass, etc.,
and also in the effects of post Reformation clothiers.

His feast day procession on February 3 was revived in the 18th century and
remained popular until about the 1840's and several towns have accounts of these
and pubs bearing his name. I have all the information I need about his life,
etc., from such sources as Butler, but I would be most grateful for any
information you may be able to find relating to your county." This letter has
been sent to county librarians and has yielded many records concerning St.
Blaise from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire
and Humberside, but only the chapel in Lincoln Cathedral in this county. Dr.
Satchell wonders if any members know of anything he may have missed.

LINCOLNSHIRE PERSONALITIES
John Ketteringham asks for his thanks to be passed to all those who responded
to his request in Newsletter 64 (page 9 for details of Lincolnshire People who
should be included in a future book on the subject).

LINCOLNSHIRE THESSES
John Ketteringham also asks for details of any theses based on Lincolnshire
research. Details required in addition to name of author and title are date,
university and degree (i.e. MPhil Phd etc.).
TOM a LINCOLN  John Ketteringham writes:
In Newsletter 57 (July 1988) page 5 I asked if any member could add any
information about the "Red Rose Knight" to that contained in W.D. Shepperd's
Eagle Lincolnshire Ancient & Modern 1987-1932. I received no response to this
enquiry but the publication by the Lincoln Record Society of the Bibliography
of Lincoln has enabled me to trace further information.

The source which Shepperd used appears to be The History of Tom a Lincoln,
the Red Rose Knight by Richard Johnson and first published towards the end
of the sixteenth century. A copy of the 1828 reprint (not facsimile as stated
in the Bibliography) of the 7th impression printed in 1835 is in the Local
Collection of the Lincoln Reference Library and I append a copy of the title
page. The language in which the book is written is not particularly easy and I have
not read it completely. However it appears that Tom a Lincoln was a foundling
child and named after the place in which he was found. Presumably Tom was
taken from the name by which the "Great Bell" of the Cathedral was known.

In some accounts Tom is said to have been the illegitimate son of King Arthur
and the legend is certainly set in that period. He eventually married Angelina
the daughter of Prester John and had two sons known as the Blacke Knight and
the Fayrie Knight.

After many adventures the Red Rose Knight as Tom became known died and "the
King which the raigned"
... was "desirous to see the City of Lincoln where the
Red Rose Knight was born... at whose coming into the city the great bell (called
Tom a Lincone) was rung an hour, which as then was seldom done to any except
kings and renowned warrior, returning victoriously from bloody battels.

Here builded they a most sumptuous minster..."

The last line of the book reads:
"Lincoln is, London was, York shall be."

Shepperd seems to have added to the original legend. There is so far as I can
see no mention of Barnsdale Heath or the gift of £1000 to provide a large bell
for the Cathedral. However, the suggestion in Tom a Lincone that a
pre-conqueror King built a minster at Lincoln is interesting!

FACES AND PLACES

BONE GIN AT BRAUNCEWELL Another agricultural building is being restored
by North Kesteven District Council - a nineteenth century gin used to grind
bones for fertilizer. The machinery was worked by horse power. The main stone
structure is being restored together with the roof timbers. The building was
originally thatched. There are no plans at present to install machinery.

LEGBOURNE PRIORY DESTRUCTION In April, Legbourne Abbey Farming
Company, owners of the site of Legbourne Priory, were fined £15,000, and
ordered to pay £1,400 costs at Lincoln Crown Court when they were found guilty
of carrying out unauthorised work on a scheduled monument. They had used
a JCB to build a fish pond on the site. For the Company, Mr. Peter Happle
said "This was not for commercial gain, but the idea was to improve the amenity
of the land. It was overgrown with thistles and the ground was uneven and
the external appearance was something of an eyesore" (Information from
Lincolnshire Echo, 5 April 1990). Legbourne Priory was founded for Cistercian
nuns by Robert Fitzgerald of Tathwell c.1150. It was dissolved before Michaelmas
1538 but was not entirely dismantled when the Lincolnshire Rising occurred.
Millicent and Bellowe, the kings Commissioners, were still at work on the priory
and whereof dragged off the building by the rebels. The last Prioress was Joan
Mussendon. An Inventory of the Nunnery of Legbourne (in the Welby monuments
at Dorchester) was published by Margaret Whitworth in The Lincolnshire Historian
Vol. 2 No. 5 (1958) p. 32. (TRL).
LORDSHIPS OF MANORS  Lordships of Manors have once again been in the news and Bernard Thorpe the auctioneers held a sale in April which included the lordships of three Lincolnshire Manors - Normanton, Longnonthorpe and Scott Willoughby. All were the property of Lord Brownlow.

It is reported, however, that the question of these 'titles' is being investigated by the Advertising Standards Authority following a complaint from "a senior figure in the world of heraldry". He wishes the Authority (in the words of Peterborough in the Daily Telegraph on 17 April) to "crack down on advertisements which imply that a lordship allows the purchaser to swan around like a peer of the realm, using the title on his passport and official documents". The expert is reported as saying "It is time this nonsense was ended. The 1922 Law of Property Act abolished copyhold property, which means that the entire basis of the manorial system disappeared overnight. Lordships of this or that manor, a title than Lord of the Dog and Duck. But the gullible folk who read these advertisements can hardly be expected to realise that". The Earl of Kinnoull wants to introduce a Bill into the Lords banning the sale of all Lordships and Baronies. Will this mean that the catalogues for recent sales will become rare collectors items?

It cannot have escaped the notice of the "senior figure" that the recent catalogue issued by Bernard Thorpe contained a page entitled "Why become a Lord of the Manor" by Peter Spurrier, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, which contains the statement "it can be very historically satisfying to see one's name at the foot of a continuing list of manorial lords. It is interesting to discover something about each of the previous lords and keep a scrap book". One might have hoped for advice on a slightly more scientific method of compiling a record from the College of Arms. Spurrier also tells us "The National Dictionary of Biography will give short biographies of famous previous lords of the manor. Also, local history collections in the libraries often have the rarer local histories, frequently written by clergymen in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries". It would be more helpful to refer - correctly - to the Dictionary of National Biography. In conclusion he says "It will be of great interest to those who become lords of the manor to discover their territory and meet the people who live there today, whose families may have lived on the manorial land for centuries, thus re-establishing a bond that has existed for hundreds of years".

Elsewhere in the catalogue we find "Experience has frequently shown that great sensitivity needs to be displayed in establishing a traditional relationship between lord and village community".

This valuable advice is in a section called Manorial Consultancy where we find that a "complete consultancy service" is provided by Lt. Col. Molyneux-Child.

Aspiring lords should also notice that "Another area in which the feudal lord can be involved with local organisation is Beating the Bounds - whether for parish or manor. Reviving this ancient ceremony can often be enormous fun". One is tempted to think that farmers with crops near boundaries might prefer beating the lord of the manor who revives the custom!

TRL.

ROBBERY AT A BURIAL GROUND  Archaeologists have had problems at Welsey, where the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology found sixteen skeletons and valuable artefacts. The discovery was made by workmen laying a major pipeline. Thieves took a spearhead and some brooches, reputedly worth about £400. Their archaeological value, of course, is a different matter - and without chemical treatment they will rot away.
CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF TENNYSON 1992  The Lincoln-based Tennyson Society is busy with plans to commemorate the Centenary of the death of Tennyson in 1992. A number of plans have been mooted, including a major exhibition at Lincoln and elsewhere. Two galleries at the Usher Gallery, Lincoln, have been reserved by the County Council from July to September.

An International Conference has been arranged at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln, for July 1992. This is being arranged by Professor Norman Page of Nottingham University (our Brackenbury lecturer in 1989).

Other proposals include visits to the Isle of Wight, the Lake District and possibly France. Many members of S.L.H.A. are members of the Tennyson Society, and the two societies join to hold the annual Brackenbury Lecture.

The annual Tennyson Service on August 5 1992 will be at Bag Endersby Church and the address will be given by Mr. F.T. Baker, Vice-President of the Tennyson Society - no stranger to S.L.H.A.!

HISTORIC HOUSES CHANGING HANDS  Several houses of great architectural importance, some with estates of considerable historic interest, are currently on the market. WYBERTON PARK the beautiful Grade II Georgian country house near Boston, has been for sale for some time. It is well known for its fine symmetrical facade, dating from 1761, and for its interiors which have fine plasterwork. There is also a very fine staircase. THE OLD HALL, PRIESTON, near Caythorpe, is also for sale. (It was visited by the society on an outing some years ago). It is a Grade II listed house, partly dating from the 15th century with a Gothic front andsome Gothic work inside.

At WELL VALE near Alford 1,671 acres are for sale, together with the house, two farmhouses, 11 cottages and a modern residence. Well Vale Hall and its park are one of the most interesting examples of architecture-cum landscape gardening in the county, and of great importance. The park has been Listed by English Heritage in its Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The Hall, Listed Grade II, was probably originally an H shaped 17th century house. It was completely remodelled in c.1761 by James Bateman. The architect is unknown, but James Gibbs is among the possible candidates. A fire in the 19th century damaged the house and two bays at the south end were reconstructed in 1925. For many years the house was the home of the Rawnsley family. Mrs. Susan Rawnsley left the house to her nephew, Mr. John Reave, who built a modern house in the grounds. The house is currently occupied by a school.

The site of a great Lincolnshire house, HAVERHOLME PRIORY, near Seafor d is also for sale. The fragment of this great house which survives as a picturesque ruin is surrounded by 2,050 acres of land described as an outstanding residential, sporting and commercial estate. There is a period manor house, stabling and buildings, several cottages and extensive farm buildings. The house was for some time a home of the Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham. It was demolished in the late 1920's. Cinema fans will know of its association with Denis Finch Hatton, of 'Out of Africa' fame.

A house sale which is likely to cause considerable interest and publicity is that of HARRINGTON HALL, the beautiful red brick house near Somersby. Since the death of its last occupant, Lady Maitland, there has been speculation about the house, which is now offered for sale with 93 acres of parkland and woodland, stables, staff flats and three cottages. Listed Grade I, this unusual house was originally the home of the ancient Lincolnshire family of Copledike. The Amcotts family bought and rebuilt it. In the 19th century it was tenanted, and its Tennysonian associations were established when Alfred Tennyson fell in love with Rosa Baring, step daughter of the tenant. Its associations with 'Maud' are well known, and a room in the house is known by her name, as is the garden into which the poet invited her. The garden deserves to be better known for
garden-history reasons. The oak panelling from Maud's room is in the Burrell Collection at Glasgow. But for the courage of Walter Rawnsey of Well Vale the house would have been demolished in the 1920's. It was sold by the Jessop family to Holliday Hartley, who was followed by Sir John and Lady Maitland. It has for many years been open to the public on a regular basis and both house and gardens have been popular with visitors. Its closure to the public would be a severe blow to what some are pleased to call 'the tourist industry' in the south wolds, since there are few houses in Lincolnshire which are open to the public. Offers of in the region of £300,000 are invited for the property. Lincolnshire needs a philanthropist with a deep purse! TRL.

SPECIAL INTEREST WEEKEND BREAKS Members, especially those outside the county may be interested to know of two special breaks arranged by North Kesteven District Council - on "Towers and Steeples" (20th-22nd July and 5th-7th October) and one on The Trail of the Knights Templars (October 19th-21st). Further details from Lorraine McGrath, Tourism Officer, North Kesteven District Council, 81 Eastgate, Sleaford, Linns. NG34 7EA. We are grateful to Miss K.D. Johnson for bringing these to the attention of members.

R.E.M. PILCHER Ron Drury writes:
May I add a personal tribute to the note about the late Mr. Pilcher which appeared in Newsletter 64 (April 1990)? Although he was originally a general surgeon, after the advent of the National Health Service he specialised in orthopaedic surgery, and it was my good fortune, more than 30 years ago, after a motor-cycle accident in which one foot was almost completely severed, to be cared for by him. So skilful was his work, that I think that few people today realise that I have a slight limp.

A humorous memory, which I am sure that he appreciated. Some years ago, the compilers of 'Yellow Pages', included his name under building contractors, and more than one person commented that it was because he caused so many people to be plastered (with plaster of Paris).

His sister has been a member of the Society for many years.

ROWLAND PARKER Ron Drury writes:
Rowland Parker, author of the best-seller 'The Common Stream', died on 13 March 1989. Born in Humberside, near Grimsby, in 1912, he attended Nottingham University College, where one of his contemporaries was the father-in-law of Dr. Rod. Ambler. He served in the Royal Artillery in the Second World War, and afterwards returned to schoolmastering in Cambridge, and settled in Foxton, a small village nearby, where he bought a 15th century cottage. Seventeen years later he wrote the story of his home in 'The Cottage on the Green', and then went on to seek out the history of the whole village. This appeared under the title 'The Common Stream', and was described by reviewers as "great learning lightly imparted", and "a work of scholarship and the fruit of years of patient research". But to the man in the street it was the very readable story of England, and this explained its continued success. Until just before he died, Americans came to Foxton to talk to the man who had appealed to them with his direct style of writing and his wry humour.

THE PINCHBECK HOARD Ron Drury writes:
The Pinchbeck hoard of 76 medieval gold coins unearthed in 1986 in an onion field in the parish was sold at Christie's coin sale on 28 February 1989. It made a total of £52,500 (£10,000 more than expected). The top lot was a noble from the reign of Richard II (1377-99), showing on one side the king afloat in a boat with his shield and spear, and crosses and crowns on the other. Estimated at up to £1,500, it sold for £2,860 to Spink, the London dealers.
CAINSBOROUGH? PILGRIM FATHERS AND WILLIAM BREWSTER

Ron Drury writes:
Notice is given in Newsletter 64 (April 1990), of the lecture to be given by Jenny Vernon at Gainsborough Old Hall on 2 June on 'The Mayflower Pilgrim Story: Gainsborough's connection with the Plymouth Plantation'. It may therefore be of interest to mention that Mr. Kingman Brewster, Master of University College, Oxford, since 1986, and previously President of Yale, and American Ambassador in London, died on 8 November, 1988. His pedigree included William Brewster, the Puritan, who was one of the chief founders of the colony of Plymouth, and, although he was born over the county boundary from Gainsborough in the Nottinghamshire village of Scrooby, he was the leader of the party of Puritans from Gainsborough who came to Boston in 1607, hoping to escape to Holland. A ship's captain had been bribed to take the party from Boston to Amsterdam, but he betrayed them, and they were imprisoned for a time in the cells in Boston Guildhall. He eventually reached Holland, and in 1620 was one of those who set sail from Plymouth in the Mayflower.

ARTHUR LUNN

Ron Drury writes:
Mr. Arthur Lunn, "Front Man" on the ground floor of Fortnum & Mason, died on 3 April, 1990. He was born at Bourne on 2 September, 1897, and volunteered for the Army in August 1914, but as he was only 16 then he served as a stretcher bearer until he was 18. He then served in the Army in Egypt, the Dardanelles, and in the trenches in France.

After the War he returned to Bourne and married a local girl, but later moved to London, where he started with Fortnum & Mason in 1933. Though intending this to be only a temporary arrangement, he remained for the next 57 years, becoming an internationally known celebrity in his own right, as generation after generation returned to Fortnum & Mason and found him still there to welcome them. Dressed in black tails, or red at Christmas time, he greeted all who entered, and personally served a clientele of long-established customers, from royalty, nobility, the professions, and, in later years, personalities from the arts and entertainments, plus many overseas visitors of note. The subject of hundreds of magazine and newspaper articles and radio and television interviews, he greeted the ever-changing world with grace and dignity, and personified Fortnum & Mason's best traditions.

(This story caught the eye of several members, and I am grateful to all who sent copies of the obituaries of Mr. Lunn. T.R.L.)

WESLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT EPWORTH

Ron Drury writes:
As far as I am aware the Centenary of the Opening of the Wesley Memorial Chapel at Epworth has not been mentioned in the Newsletter, and the following extract from the Illustrated London News of 7 September, 1889, may be of interest:

"The Wesley Memorial Chapel at Epworth has been erected as a memorial to John and Charles Wesley, who were born at Epworth, where their father was for many years the Vicar. A very suitable site, in the centre of the village, was secured, and the buildings we illustrate have been erected - mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Charles Ganett, the well-known minister, who opened the new chapel on Sept. 5. The chapel is built of Shipley Stone, and, with the school, forms two sides of a quadrangle. The third side is to be occupied by the minister's house. In the centre a statue of Wesley is proposed to be erected. The design is Early Gothic. The chapel seats about five hundred persons, and has a chancel and an organ chamber, but no side galleries. The school is for two hundred children, and there are fine class-rooms besides. The whole has been designed by Mr. Charles Bell, FRIBA, of 3, Salters' Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, a well-known Wesleyan architect. The builders are Messrs. Kelsey and Son, of Epworth, and the total cost of the buildings is £3,000."

The incumbent of Epworth is, of course, Rector, not Vicar.
EDWARD BRADLEY, ALIAS CUTHBERT BEDE  Ron Drury writes:
I was pleased to read Susan Watkins' reminder in Newsletter 63 (January 1990), that 1989 saw the centenary of the death of Edward Bradley, who usually wrote under the name 'Cuthbert Bede', as I had begun to write a note about him for the Newsletter, but like so many other things, had never completed it. I am especially interested in Bradley, not only because he was a Lincolnshire clergyman, but also as I have some letters of his in my collection. Most relate to lectures he had given, or was to give, but one contains some good examples of 18th century election squibs.

He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1850 in the curacy of Glatton with Holme, in Huntingdonshire, and it was no doubt during his time there that he became friendly with John Moyer Heathcote (1800-92) of nearby Conington Castle. Heathcote was the great-grandson of Sir John Heathcote, 2nd baronet, who was M.P. for Grantham from 1715 to 1722 and direct ancestor of this Society's late Patron, the 3rd Earl of Ancaster, and his daughter, the Lady Willoughby de Eresby, through his second son. (It was Lord Aveland, Sir John's great-grandson through his eldest son, who presented Bradley to the rectory of Stretton, in Rutland, in 1871, and to the vicarage of Lenten with Harby in 1883.) John Moyer Heathcote contested elections in the Liberal interest for the Huntingdonshire constituency in 1857 and 1859, but was unsuccessful on both occasions, and my letter shows that he originally intended to stand in the 1855 bye-election, but he must have withdrawn. The successful Conservative candidate in all three elections was James Rust, of Alconbury House. On 30 August, 1855, Bradley wrote to Heathcote:

"I was told last night that you were coming forward to contest the county against Mr. Rust, whose name is suggestive of many epigrams, and I could not go to bed last night without stringing together one or two epigrammatic lines, which Rusty petry is at your service, but, if you should make it public, conceal the author's name."

"His glittering arms he will commend to Rust." (Richard II, act iii, i)

Like as Macbeth cut short Duncan's life,
So Mr. Heathcote can cut short the strife;
For he's the sharp blade that in victory must
Cleave down the glade that is nothing but Rust.

A Word to the Wise.
If you're wise, your opinions to Heathcote you'll trust;
If you lack keeness, you'll then go to Rust.

An Echo of Truth.
Whom, in this iron age should men distrust?
And Echo, loving sharpness, answers "Rust".

"Adieu, valour! Rust! (Love's Labour Lost, ii, 2.)

Brother Electors, to yourselves be just,
And, in this pollish'd age, vote not for Rust.

In a postscript to the letter, Bradley added "My 'Motley' has already reached a second edition of 10,000 copies". 'Motley Prose and Verse, Grave and Gay', was his third book, published earlier that year (1855).

A further interesting Lincolnshire connection is that Rust was the son of James Rust, a Huntingdon banker, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Lancelot Brown, better known as Capability Brown, the landscape gardener. Brown married at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, on 22 November 1744, Bridget Wayet, daughter of John Wayet of Bustom, and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Kelsall, and one of their sons, John Brown, married in 1783, Mary, 9th child of John Linton, of Freiston Priory.

Ron Drury.
LINCOLNSHIRE APPLES

There has been interesting response to the notes on Lincolnshire Apples by Professor M.W. Barley in our April issue of the Newsletter.

G. Craig Pihans (Church Lane, Utterby, Louth LN11 0TH) has written to say: ‘I was very interested to receive from Christopher Stuart a copy of Mr. Barley’s article. Over the last few years I have built up an apple collection of about eighty varieties and have researched the pomological history of all pre 20th century varieties which have survived in the Wisley and National Fruit Trials Collections - about 320 in all. I wonder whether you or Mr. Barley would be interested in the results of that research so far as it proved relevant to Lincolnshire.

There are a number of points arising from Mr. Barley’s article. First that the excellent dessert apple Lord Burghley (almost a Lincolnshire apple!) is just pre-Victorian - it first fruited in 1834. It has a rich, sweet flavour, with a hint of pineapple, and is at its best after the New Year. My own tree bore well for the first time last season (it is about 8 years old, on M26 rootstock). A casual inquiry which I made when I visited Burghley Park three years ago gave me the impression that I might possibly have one more tree of this variety than Burghley - but I could well be mistaken.

Second, Hogg, Taylor and the National Apple Register have been my main sources of information (as for Mr. Barley) plus a book by George Lindley (1831), The Orchardist, by John Scott (1864?) and several more recent sources. I did not include in my survey apples like Alnwick Beauty and Lincolnshire Holland Pippin, Stamford Aide or Stamford Wonder, which do not appear in the NFT lists. Of course it would be most interesting if local specimens of these and other old Lincolnshire varieties were to be discovered lurking in the deepest recesses of the county!

Third, with reference to Allington Pippin (thought to be derived from Cox’s Orange Pippin and King of the Pippins) there is an Allington between Grantham and Newark, but also one at Maidstone, near Bunyard’s nursery. I wonder if it was named after the former, or the latter, or the conjunction of both, perhaps. Or, if the second, is it definitely a Lincolnshire apple, raised by Thomas Laxton? If this Laxton was one of the famous Laxtons (of the nursery which produced Epicure, Superb, etc.) then why was it introduced to commerce by Bunyard?

Fourthly, Brown’s Seedling, ready from January to March, is apparently somewhat unpredictable in size, texture and flavour, even in the same season.

Fifthly, Herring’s Pippin, is, as Mr. Barley says, a valuable dessert apple, and is specially recommended for cold, heavy soils, "cropping well, even when neglected".

Holland Pippin (1729 or earlier) is recorded in the National Apple Register, but does not get a good press there - "soft, course, and mealy". By contrast I can strongly recommend Peasgood’s Nonsuch both as a cooker and (by November) as dessert.

Probably the oldest variety associated with the county is Isaac Newton’s Tree; this is still available, directly descended from the tree which grew in the great man’s garden at Woolsthorpe in the 1680’s. It is a good cooker for October to February. There is no certainty that it is Flower of Kent, as has been suggested by several writers. It is a partial tip bearer and "rather shy" (i.e. not a great cropper).

Dewdney’s Seedling (also known as Baron Wolseley) was overlooked by Hogg. Mr. D. raised it at Barrowby near Grantham about 1860; it is a large cooker for October and November. Sleeping Beauty, first recorded in 1851, should be a cooker for November to February, but the NFT specimens may not be "True". Schoolmaster is a large, late cooker which according to one theory has Lincolnshire connections, viz it was first planted in the garden of Stamford Grammar School; the other theory assigns it to Herefordshire.
However, the best known Lincolnshire apple these days seems to be Ellison's Orange a medium sized dessert variety raised by the Rev. C.C. Ellison at Bracebridge, Lincoln and by Mr. Wipf, gardener at nearby Hartisholme Hall before 1904, and introduced to commerce by Pennell's in 1911. It is a good flavour in mid October, developing something of an aniseed tendency in later weeks. It is thought to be a Cox's Orange - Colville Blanc d'Ete cross, and has a biennial tendency.

Almost finally, there are five varieties deserving of mention which were raised by Mr. Ingall of Grimoldby, S.E. of Louth, over a period of at least thirty years. Doctor Clifford originated as a chance seedling in 1898, and was considered worthy of an extended trial at N.F. from 1923 to 1948. It is quite a large September cooker, whose greenish yellow skin is enlivened with an orange flush and red stripes. Ingall's Pippin dates from about 1915; it is a partial tip bearer and very late into blossom, but produces a midseason dual purpose fruit. Ingall's Red, received at N.F.T. in 1930, is quite a large dessert variety for late August and September. William Ingall was exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society in 1933, but unlike the others, it is not in the N.F.T. collection. Today, though the Grimoldby orchard has been partially encroached on for building, it is thought by Mr. Ingall's family, some of whom still live close by, that Dr. Clifford and Ingall's Red are still growing there. I have not yet been able to confirm or disprove these possibilities. However, thanks to information provided by Mrs. Elliot of Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, and the grafting skills of Mr. Mick Jacklin of Linda Crescent, Louth, I now have in my possession a little Grimoldby Golden, the last from Mr. Ingall's "stable" - taken from a still very hearty parent tree growing in a Grimoldby garden and now nearly sixty years old. It is not at N.F.T. or even in the Register.

Anyone interested in procuring some of these Lincolnshire varieties could usefully contact either Mrs. Stein, of Eden Nurseries, Old Bolingbroke, Spilsby, or Mr. P.H. Harding, New Tree Nurseries, 2 Nunnery Road, Canterbury, Kent. Mrs. Stein herself has raised a new variety called Bolingbroke Beauty, to add to the already quite impressive number of Lincolnshire varieties which could be incorporated in private or perhaps 'village' collections throughout the country.

Mr. A.J.D. Cooke, 7 Ravenscourt Road, Canterbury, Kent has sent the following information:

Last Autumn there was an article in The Independent (30th September) on almost extinct varieties of apples. The National Trust and the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens is backing the initiative of Mr. Stan Baldock who is collecting information on apple trees (not cider apples) in the U.K. which are in private gardens and the like, and were planted before 1900.

The paper suggested that anyone who had inherited a garden in which there were old apple trees should contact him at Costrel's, Eaton Bishop, Hereford, HR2 9QW. The article also listed the suppliers of old varieties of apple trees and discussed the possible closure of Brogdale Farm.

Maurice Hodson (30 Malton Road, North Hykeham, Lincoln LN6 8HR) suggests that 'Mr. Herring' mentioned on p. 16 in Mr. Barley's article was probably William A. Herring of Newark Road Nurseries. He occupied a large area of land between Newark Road and the Witham until the late or mid nineteen thirties. The site is now occupied by Smith's Crisp Factory. He was there - listed as William Avery Herring - as early as 1900.
THE HIGH ALTARS OF ST. DENYS’S CHURCH, SLEAFORD

Douglas Hoare

No less than four altars with reredoses are recorded, and their respective designs - and fates - reflect both the religious changes and artistic tastes over several centuries.

1. The medieval Altar: The chancel is the only part of the church to have been rebuilt in the perpendicular period. This work is traditionally attributed to Richard Dokke on the basis of an inscription on the external east wall under the east window. However, the first specific references to the altar are only in early 16th century when Thomas Both of Helpringham left 6d. in his will of 5 Nov., 1514 (LRS.5, p.63), John Johnes of Lincoln, fishmonger, left 3s.3d. in his will of 28 June, 1525 (LRS.5, p.150), and Joan Anson of Rowston, in her will of 31 Aug., 1529, left 4d. (LRS.10, p.143). The next, and probably final, reference to this altar is in 1566 in the bald statement: "ij alter stones in pieces and paved in the Church florthe". (The Inventorium Monumentorum Superstitionis, edited by Edward Peacock as English Church Furniture (London, 1860), p.140).

2. The post-Reformation Communion Table: By 1607, the inventory of the churchwardens Robert Cammock and Richard Warsope includes "a communion table and a carpet and table cloth"; the inventory of 25 April, 1628, of the churchwardens Thomas Carre and John Richardson refers twice to "the communion table"; and a "Terrier for New Sleaford", dated 8 June, 1709, mentions "a cushion with a purple velvet carpet for the Communion table." (All three documents are in St. Denys's church archives.)

3. The Wren Reredos and Communion-Rails: In an engraving of the choir and sanctuary of Lincoln Cathedral by Wenceslas Hollar, c. 1672 (M.D. Anderson, The Choir Stalls of Lincoln Minster (Lincoln, 1967, p.49) are depicted the reredos and communion-rails traditionally ascribed to Wren. These were brought to Sleaford when the neo-gothic reredos, designed by James Essex, was erected in 1789 (Pevsner, 1st. edition, p.114; 2nd. edition, p.472). The rails remain at Sleaford; the reredos was removed in 1953 and now stands near the staircase to the Wren Library at the Cathedral (Pevsner, 1st. edition, p.125; 2nd. edition, p.482.) Further, Creasey/Yerburgh records (page 12): "In the centre is a fine painting by Annibale (sic) Carracci of the Infant Jesus and John the Baptist; which was presented, in the year 1820, to the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, D.D., vicar of this church by the late Rev. George Thorold, A.M., vicar of Rauceby, for the purpose to which it is applied". However, as Norman Snow, the parish clerk, noted: "1829: Painting from altar piece sold toward defraying the expense of the late improvements in the Church". (Where the painting is now, and, indeed, whether it was by Annibale Carracci have yet to be determined.)

4. The Victorian Altar and Reredos: On 17 July, 1852, a faculty was granted "for making certain additions, alterations and improvements" in the Church, and it is presumably during this work in the course of the next year that the Wren reredos returned to Lincoln. From 1853 to 1869, "the east wall of the church was plain and bare, having nothing to relieve it but two equally plain recesses and two crosses with circles painted upon it." (Trollope, p.155). The description continues: "Now, a beautiful Gothic reredos .....clothes this wall...in memory of the late Mr. M.P. Moore (Churchwarden 1842-1854) ...form designs by Mr. Charles Kirk." The new altar was in memory of John Bissill, surgeon, who died on 24 April, 1843.
5. The present (1990) High Altar: As early as 13 May, 1946, the P.C.C. minutes record: "Canon Roland Wood (vicar of Headingley) had recently visited Sleaford to discuss the proposed new altar in memory of his father, the late Mr. John Ridall Wood, for many years Vicar's warden (1926-1935)". However, the resolution to apply for a faculty is taken on 30 Sept., 1952, and it was duly granted on 5 June, 1953. It authorised: i) removal of the Victorian "altar in the sanctuary to the (north) transept" (where it still stands); and ii) providing and placing a new altar and carved reredos in the sanctuary." In the 1961 guide-book, Canon Philip Mann describes the altar thus: it is "in the form of a traditional English altar (and) is of oak with riddle posts and curtains, with carved angels holding candles. The handsome reredos shows Our Lord in glory supported by the twelve apostles against a Lincolnshire background". Clearly distinguishable are the Cathedral, Boston Stump and, just behind Christ's shoulder, St. Denys's, Sleaford.

A LINCOLNSHIRE FRIEND OF TENNYSON

Ron Drury

The Clergyman's Unfortunate Remark

Even those who are not churchgoers cannot fail to be aware of the suspicion with which Dr. David Jenkins, and some of his views, are regarded in certain quarters. Just over a hundred years ago a clergyman who had become a popular preacher in London, and whose early appointment as a bishop was confidently anticipated by his friends, made an unfortunate remark in a sermon, and ended his days, not in an episcopal palace, but as rector of a small parish in Lincolnshire.

William Henry Brookfield (1809-74) was a dazzling success at Cambridge, where he was twice President of the Union, and where his college friends included Alfred Tennyson and Arthur Hallam. In 1834 he was ordained to the curacy of Maltby, Lincolnshire, and by 1841 was curate of St. James, Piccadilly, London. In that year he married well - the daughter of Sir Charles Elton and niece of Henry Hallam, the historian (and father of his college friend) - and later became Morning Preacher at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair - everything seemed to be going his way. But it was at the Berkeley Chapel, one Sunday in 1856, that he said in the course of a sermon, that in the story of the temptation in the wilderness it was not necessary for salvation to believe that Christ was tempted by a conventional physical devil. Whereupon Lord Shaftesbury, who was present, left the church, went to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, and said: "We can't make Brookfield a bishop. It's impossible. The man is a Free-thinker." Although he became a Chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1860, and Reader at the Rolls Chapel, no offer of a bishopric ever came, and in 1861 he accepted the rectory of Somerby with Humby, near Grantham, an appointment he held until his death in 1874. Like so many pluralists of that period he employed a curate in his parish, and continued to spend most of his time in London. Perhaps he still retained some hope of further preferment.

The story of his unfortunate remark was told by Lady Margaret Elton in a letter published in the Church Times on 28 April 1889.
GEORGE JOBSON - MAN OF GENIUS

C.L. Anderson

George Jobson was born at Horncastle in the early 1860s, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. G. Jobson. He first worked for Mr. W.P. Carlton, who had a chemist's shop in the High Street, but George's main interest was in the photographic department. After a few years he moved to Grimsby, and from there he had a spell in the United States of America.

But in 1885 he introduced the telephone to Horncastle. At that time the Wesleyan Methodists held an annual bazaar which lasted three to four days. Mr. H.W. Kemp persuaded Mr. Jobson to show his working model of the telephone by having one part in one classroom of the Sunday School, with a connection in another classroom, so that people could try it for themselves. That working model was given to the Museum at Lincoln, but seems to have disappeared.

Some ten years later George Jobson introduced another mystery of the period, an X-Ray apparatus. He was able to show a needle which had become embedded in the foot of a lady. This was almost certainly the first radiograph to be seen in the area. He then brought in a speck of radium and described it thus. "To the unscientific mind I would suggest that you imagine a revolving firework wheel throwing off its thousands of sparks. This small speck of radium, about one thousandth part of a grain, is shooting off thousands of millions of electrons continuously day and night. It is expected to continue to do that for one or two thousand years. Radium leads our scientists into extremely deep water. They are now working on the atom".

In 1912 Mr. Jobson had a 60 feet high mast erected in his garden by F. Bell and Son of East Street. From the mast to his house ran two 30 feet long aerial wires of phosphor-bronze, seven strands of 22 gauge acting as a collecting surface, carefully insulated from earth currents. Mr. Jobson was thrilled to hear signals from the Eiffel Tower in France during a snowstorm in January, 1913. In 1925, only a few months before he died, Mr. Jobson spoke of the great progress which wireless had made since those days. "But amateurs must realise that they may be only at the beginning of the possibilities of this wonderful invention".

Mr. Jobson was also interested in astronomy. "One of the most wonderful and mysterious of all subjects". He had attended the World Fair in Chicago, where he climbed up the spiral staircase to examine the great Yerkes telescope, about 60 feet long and 50 inches in diameter. That was in the 1890s; he also saw a large telescope at Washington. I have a photograph which shows Mr. Jobson outside the Red Lion, Horncastle, with his telescope on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun in 1905.

Later he became interested in Spiritualism and conducted several experiments with the late Mr. Basil Kirkby of Woodhall Spa.

By the standards of today Mr. Jobson did not leave a great deal of money. Yet he donated a playground for children which was opened on 31 March, 1926, and is still in being. He left money for school prizes which are given annually, and money for the Horncastle Band to play near his mother's grave in Trinity churchyard every Christmas. He died on the 9 September, 1925 at the age of 63.
AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF ISAAC NEWTON

T.E. Barnes

In our last issue we published an account of the Lincolnshire Fens by Thomas Pennant. This had been found by Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes has also found in the publication from which it was taken - The Annual Register (Vol. 15) 1772 - the following account of Sir Isaac Newton. It is interesting in its own right and as an example of the material which lies buried in many such publications. Members who are browsing through such volumes of old magazines may come across other Lincolnshire material. May we urge them to send copies to us, either for publication in the Newsletter or for preservation in the Society’s Library?

T.R.L.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 (Author unknown)

OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON

Sir Isaac Newton was the only child of Mr. John Newton, who had a small paternal estate in and near the village of Woolsthorpe, about half a mile west from Colsterworth, on the Great North Road, between Stamford and Grantham, by the daughter of a gentleman whose name was Ayscough, who also lived in Woolsthorpe and was lord of the manor.

Sir Isaac was born in a farm-house in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, sometimes employed in very servile offices: he used to watch the sheep; and, when the servant carried corn to Grantham Market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported that a gentleman found him, one day, near Woolsthorpe, in the character of a shepherds' boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon asking him some questions, he discovered some tokens of uncommon genius; that he applied to his mother, and strongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a scholar, offering to assist in his maintenance, if there should be occasion. It is not, however, probable, that, if such offer was made, it was ever accepted, for, in the rolls or records that are sometimes read at the Court-lects in Grantham, mention is made of Mr. Ayscough, Isaac's maternal grandfather, as guardian or trustee of Isaac Newton under age. It is therefore reasonable to believe, that Isaac had a provision under his mother's marriage settlement; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or trustee, took care of his education. But, however this be, he was sent to Grammar-school, and, as is well known, afterwards pursued his academic studies in Trinity College, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad; for his mother married a second husband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, a parish that joins to Colsterworth; by whom he had a son and several daughters, who afterwards intermarried with persons of property and character, of the names of Barton and Conduit.

The manor of Woolsthorpe, with some other property, descended to Sir Isaac, upon the death of his grandfather Ayscough, and he made some purchases himself; but the whole was inconsiderable; for his estate in that neighbourhood at his death amounted only to 10£.

Sir Isaac's principal residence in town was at a house the corner of Long's-Court, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester-fields, upon the roof of which he built a small observatory, that is still standing. He died at his lodgings in Pitts'-buildings, Kensington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.
This account, however brief and imperfect, will confuse many errors which the persons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Isaac, have fallen into. Some, indeed, are so gross, as to confute themselves. The author of Biographia Philosophica represents Sir Isaac's father as the eldest son of a baronet; but, if this had been true, Sir Isaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true that the family of Sir Isaac was opulent. The son of his father's brother, was a carpenter; his name was John Newton; he afterwards was game-keeper to Sir Isaac, and died at the age of sixty in 1725. To Robert, the son of this John, who was Sir Isaac's second cousin, his real estates in the neighbourhood of Woolsthorpe, descended upon his death, as his heir-at-law; but Robert was a dissolute wretch, and very soon wasted his substance, and, falling down with a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, it broke in his throat, and put an end to his life, when he was about thirty years old, in the year 1737.

Sir Isaac's personal estate, which was very considerable, was shared among the children of his mother, by her second marriage, and their descendants.

The temper of this great man is said to have been so equal and mild, that no accident could disturb it; and a remarkable instance is authenticated by a person who is still living.

Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog, which he called Diamond; and, being one day called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labour of many years was in flames and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet without one striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, "Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!"

Sir Isaac lived a bachelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared that he had never violated the laws of chastity.

(The foregoing Anecdotes first appeared in the notes to a poem lately published, entitled Wensley Dale, and were productive of the following letter)

To the Authors of the Monthly Review:

Gentlemen,

In your review of August last, I see the article WENSLEY-DALE has some particulars of Sir Isaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what FONTENELLE mentions in his panegyric on Sir Isaac is true; that his mother was an Ayscough, sometimes written Askew, and that was of an ancient family, whose ancestors were considerable gentry, the famous Anne Askew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the same family. His mother's brother, Ayscough, a clergyman, grandfather of my mother, was the person who insisted on his sister's completing Isaac's education at the University, not according to the tradition of the Poem of Wensley Dale, of a gentleman observing him in the field keeping sheep, but the uncle finding him in a hay-loft, at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.

Of this clergyman, Ayscough, there are several descendants, one of which is Mr. Thomas Ayscough, who has lived above 50 years at the bankers in Lombard Street (formerly BRASSEYS; now LEE and AYTON) with others who are still in being, as well as myself. My mother's father, who attended him in his last illness, and who was very much with him at other times, had told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or solutions, in his mind, he would never quit the subject on any account. Dinner has often been three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table: that this man often said, when he has been getting up in the morning, he has sometimes begun to dress, and with one leg in his breeches, sat down again upon the bed, where he had remained for hours before he got his cloaths on; and my father has often told me that he was the most modest
and bashful man that could be; and that in company he was never positive nor overbearing, even in those matters which were demonstrated to his own mind. And I had the pleasure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am, your humble servant,

Oct. 13. 1772 J.H.

THE ROYAL NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE MILITIA

B.M. Fortier

In Newsletter 59 we referred to Militia Records and asked for contributions of information on these and the Militia itself. Mrs. B.M. Fortier, of 90 Craftsland Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 USA has kindly written on this matter and sent a copy to the Editor. It provides an interesting example of family and local or county history matters being intermingled. Mrs. Fortier's researches may well be of assistance to other members interested in the Militia. She writes as follows:

"When the January 1989 issue of the Lincolnshire Family Historian arrived, things were quite hectic here, and it is only last week that I noticed the note [and also the note in Newsletter 59] about the Royal North Lincolnshire Militia marriages in Essex. We are interested in the RNL during that period because three of my husband's family were serving in that regiment between about 1793 and 1812, a father and his two sons.

When we were in England in 1984, we spent a day at the Kew PRO going through records of the RNL Militia (WO13/1280-1311) and the regular army regiments which the sons eventually joined; and then we enjoyed 2 days in the archives at Lincoln Castle where my husband spent most of his time going through the RNL records. He was astounded to find some original ballots from the early 1800s. At Kew, I was quite interested in the movement of the regiment around the countryside, and wondered whether the boys' mother [who seems to have disappeared somehow] had been buried somewhere along the way.

Here is the basic family data:

WILLIAM CRAFT II (FATHER: WILLIAM CRAFT MOTHER: ELISABETH BROWN)
b. 2 Jul 1765 @ Alford, Lincs.
m. MARY DAVIDSON [Dandison?] 12 May 1786 @ Alford
d. after 1813

No. Lincs. militia 1793-1809+
CHILDREN (all baptised @ Alford)
WILLIAM III 17 Jan 1787 SARAH 8 Sep 1788
MARY ANN 3 Aug 1790 THOMAS 23 Oct 1792

We first found Wm II in the RNL Monthly Returns in 1793 at Maldon about a year after the birth of Thomas. In 1794 he was at Walsham (Walsham?), in 1797 at Whitby, and in 1798 at Preston and Liverpool. Wm II seems to have been in the RNL from 1793 until 1813 with one break from about 1798 to 1802. According to J.R. Western, The English Militia in the 18th Century, the mobilisation of the militia began late in 1792 (p.219). Only two thirds of the men received training; the others were simply sent home. In 1799 the militia was reduced to its former strength, but the men were recalled in 1801. In 1793 in Lincolnshire, there was a complaint that the men who had failed to appear had been replaced by ballot, but those who had come had been made to serve. (p.374).

When Wm II reappears in the muster in early 1803, we find the Regiment at Lincoln, Colchester, Braintree, Ipswich, Kelvedon and Ipswich; also at the Norman Cross Barracks. At the end of the year and the following January, Wm II was attending the sick Sergeant at Cambridge. He was in Capt. Langley Brackenbury's Company.
Wm. III joined the RNL Militia 13 Feb. 1804, just after turning seventeen (WO13/1302) while the regiment was stationed at Hull. They were both in Capt. Wm. Stephens' Company at the beginning of 1805, but young Wm. III (now 18) left to join the regular army (5th Regt. of Foot) on 19 April. Wm. II was at Sunderland Barracks.

Shortly after joining the line regiment, Wm. II became disabled by a rupture, and was transferred to a Royal Veterans Battalion. In 1810, he was sent to Quebec, where he changed his name to Croft, married a Canadienne and raised a large family. (A few years ago, the Canadian Genealogist published articles my husband wrote about William and about the Royal Veterans).

Wm. II served at Norman Cross, Woodbridge Barracks, and Harwich in 1807; in 1808 and 1809 mostly at Harwich but also at Colchester, Chester and Rockdale. Son Thomas joined the RNL on 11 Jan. 1808 at Newry when he was only fifteen. On 3 April 1809, when he was 16½ (but apparently representing himself to be 18), he volunteered to the 85th Foot. At the LRO in the 4th box, there is a printed List of Men Volunteered into the Line from the RNL Militia for Lindsay under the Militia Completion Act of 1810. It shows he was Candleshoe volunteer No. 54 from Scrembey and Gunby, and that Edw. Tesh of Gainsboro was enrolled 17 Nov. 1809 to supply the vacancy. Another document, the List of Men Enrolled in Lincolnshire Militia who have enlisted into Regular Forces under act passed 13 Mar. 1809 (III Geo. CAP 49), shows that Thomas Craft was a substitute for Robert Cook of Scrembey and Gunby in Candleshoe.

A very interesting document is the 85th Foot Description Book, WO25/507, p.35 which describes Thomas at his enlistment as age 18, 5'3" tall, with a fresh complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair, and a round visage; born at Alford and a labourer by trade; that he enlisted at Harwich 1 April 1809 from the No. Lincoln Militia for an unlimited period of service. The record also shows that he was discharged as "unfit for service" 24 Mar. 1816 at Winchester.

Everyone on page 35 of the 85th Foot Description Book enlisted at Harwich in April 1809 from the No. Lincoln Militia, but most were for a 7 year term of service. Among those named are John Paulger of Scothcn (?) and Thomas Harniss of Walkley; the rest, although joining from the RNL, were born in Yorkshire.

I hope that some of this may be of interest. If any members come across any references to the surname "Craft" or "Croft", I would appreciate hearing from them."

**BOOK NOTES**

The title *In Miserable Slavery - Thomas Thistlewood in Jamaica 1750-1786* does not immediately strike one as being a book of Lincolnshire interest, but this publication, by Douglas Hall (Macmillan, 1989) in Warwick University Caribbean Studies series will be of interest to Lincolnshire readers - for a variety of reasons.

Thomas Thistlewood was a Lincolnshire man originating from Tupholme. The family name was to become famous through the activities and eventual execution of an illegitimate member of it, Arthur Thistlewood, one of the Cato Street Conspirators. This fact is not mentioned by the author, and is of course outside the period of the book. The author worked from a copy of the original journals of Thistlewood (which belong to Lord Monson, and are in the Lincolnshire Archives Office, referred to in the Acknowledgements as 'Lincolnshire Country Archives') and refers to his 'struggles with the manuscript'. Unfortunately the result of the struggles have not been checked by anyone with a knowledge of Lincolnshire topography.

There are some rather tantalising statements in the book which may lead others to study the Thistlewood papers for their Lincolnshire interest - statements such as "In the Lincolnshire countryside were the seats of the landed gentry and their
gardeners, several of whom had West Indian connections. Thistlewood's visits to them may have sparked off the idea of going out to Jamaica; on the other hand, it is possible that he visited them because he had already considered such an adventure. Unfortunately we do not learn if it was the gentry or the gardeners who had West Indian connections.

Lincolnshire place names are confused to the point of obscurity. "Gandy-hall" and "Gotby" are of course Gauzy Hall. "Greatwell" is Greatwell; "Carr Brakenberg" of "Pandon" is Carr Brackenbury of Panton; "Workshop" is Worktop, and "Wadingwood" must be Waddingworth. The index, being very selective, does not mention the Lincolnshire villages which Thistlewood refers to, and there is no attempt to show how far the places are from his home at Tuptolme. The account of Thistlewood's life is an interesting one. Presumably the reading of the parts of his journal which refer to Jamaica places is more accurate than that for Lincolnshire places.

Our member Linda Crust has written The Fiery Proprietors which concerns the lives of the small farmers at Sturton by Sinow and the world in which they lived in the nineteenth century. It has fifteen illustrations, including the enclosure map. It costs £3 (plus 50p postage and packing) and is on sale at Jews' Court or from Linda Crust (The Coppess, Scothern Lane, Sudbrooke, Lincoln).

Index of British Ships registered at the Port of Grimsby 1824-1918 (£2 plus 50p postage and packing) is obtainable from South Humberside Area Archive Office, Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, S. Humberside DN31 1HX. Grimsby had been a fishing port for many centuries before it rose to international prominence after 1850. It was also, and remained throughout the period covered by this index, a port for the Scandinavian and Baltic (especially timber) trade, and for coastal and Humber traffic. It even had a short lived whaling industry. This index of the H.M. Customs Registers of British Ships includes over 4,000 entries for many tim types of vessels, but principally for smacks and trawlers. The information given includes all vessel names, Official Number, years for which a vessel was registered at the port, and a full archive number which gives access to the original individual entries. It is the first united index to the Registers, and has been compiled from the original Register entries. The index will be an essential tool for anyone researching into Grimsby vessels and owners (the Registers themselves include details of construction and ownership) and for family historians and others seeking information about a named vessel.

Collectors of 'Lincolnshire books' might understandably ignore Bernie Taupin's A Cradle of Halows - Sketches of a Childhood (Aurum Press, 1988, ISBN 1 85410 065 X) since the author lives in Los Angeles and is best known for writing lyrics for Elton John. Published at £18.95, it has been remaindered, and is available in some places at £5.50. The author lived in Lincolnshire, went to school at Market Rasen - the then Secorday Modern - and describes his times in the Owshy and Tealby districts. Those familiar with the area and a long enough memory will have fun working out who the characters in the book are - for place and personal names are disguised.

Lost Lincolnshire Country Houses Volume 1 has been published by Old Chapel Lane Books, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincs. PE24 5LQ (ISBN 0 951806 0 4) price £3.75 (plus 50p post and packing.) It is on sale at Jews' Court and in bookshops throughout the county. It has been written by Terence Leach and Robert Facey and has pictures and accounts of Blankney Hall, Caenby Hall, Cockerington Hall, Denton Manor, Easton Hall, Hagnaby Priory, Haverholme Hall, Kenwick Hall, Langton Hall, Ribby Grove, South Elkington Hall, Stourton Hall, Sudbrooke Holme, Syston Hall, Temple Belwood, Thonock Hall, Uffington House, Walsingham Hall and Willingham House.
DRUNKS AT HORNCastle

From: The LR & SM, Friday 23 Feb. 1821, p. 3, col 2

'On Saturday last, JAMES POGSON and EDWARD PLUMPTON, two disorderly characters, were placed in the Stocks at Horncastle for six hours for being drunk on the Sabbath-Day.'

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

WOUNding

From: The Times, Monday 8 August 1808, p. 3, col 4

'At Lincoln Assizes which commenced on Thursday, RICHARD LONG, aged 19, lately of SILK WILLOUGHBY, labourer, charged with maliciously maiming and killing a mare and maiming two other mares, the property of his master, E. ROBINSON, of that parish, farmer, was acquitted of killing the mare (on account of some information), but found guilty of maiming the others, and sentenced to Death. It seemed that the prisoner had no other inducement to commit the barbarous offence than revenge for the discharge of his sister and mother, from the service of the prosecutor.'

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

A Swineshead Problem

From: The Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury, Friday 6 Jan. 1843, p. 2 col 2

'A SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD - A few years ago an excellent finger organ was erected by subscription in the parish Church at SWINESHEAD near BOSTON, which is now in disuse because of want of an organist. The parish contains upwards of 2100 inhabitants, yet, strange as it is, there is not a school where the rising generation can receive instruction, except the free school for poor children. It is hoped this notice will meet the eye of some person of talent and respectability, who, having a knowledge of psalmody and tuition generally, will find it beneficial to himself to establish a respectable School in that place.'

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

Sleaford Town Crier

From: The LR & SM, Friday 23 August 1844, p. 3, col 1

'Died at SLEAFORD on Thursday the 15th instant, GEORGE DRAYCOTT aged 78. He had been the Town Crier about 20 years and was a man of much anecdote and ready wit; in politics, he was according to modern language, a Radical, and he was usually called 'Radical George'. Previously to the last 25 years, he was accounted one of the first pedestrians in this part of the country, often walking 50 miles a day for a week together, and, being noted for punctuality he was frequently engaged in journeys (by attorneys and others) which he always performed on foot, and to the satisfaction of his employers.'

(Mrs. T. Williams, 87 Pasture Road, N. Wembley, Middlesex HA0 3JW)
SABBATH TRADING
From: The LR & SM, Friday 9 Feb. 1821, col. 2, p 3

'LINCOLN - The Magistrates of this City have issued a notice prohibiting Traders and Carriers from travelling on the Sabbath and butchers from killing or selling meat on that day, under the penalties of the Act passed in the 3rd year of the reign of King Charles I.'

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

SABBATH BREAKING

'CAUTION TO SABBATH-BREAKERS: On the 24th ultimo, 17 young men in the Parish of SCAWBY were convicted by the Magistrates at the Justice Room in BRIGG of playing at foot-ball on the Sabbath-Day, and were sentenced to pay a fine of 3s4d each, or to stand in the stocks for three hours. One of them paid the fine and the remaining 16 were alternately placed in the public Stocks.'

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

A CHAPEL AT SLEAFORD
From: The LR & SM, Friday 3 September 1918, p. 3, col 1

'On Sunday last the Independent Chapel at SLEAFORD supplied by Lady HUNTINGDON'S Ministers, was re-opened, after a considerable enlargement by the erection of galleries. Mr. KEYWORTH of RUNCORN preached in the morning from Isaiah i, 18; Mr. GLADSTON of LINCOLN in the afternoon from 2 Cor iv 5: - and Mr. KING of GAINSBOROUGH in the evening from Exodus xx, 24. The services were well attended. The collections amounted to £18 10s.

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

A BAPTIST MISSIONARY FROM BOURNE
From: The LR & SM, Friday 20 May 1831, p. 3, col 1

'STAMFORD - on the 18 December last (1830), at POOREE, ORISSA, EAST INDIES, the Reverend WILLIAM BAMPSON, a Missionary who had for several years been engaged there in connection with the General Baptist Missionary Society. He was a native of BOURN (sic) and wellknown at BOSTON, SUTTERTON and GOSBERTON in which places he resided for a short time. Deep and genuine piety, fervent zeal and patience amidst protracted sufferings, characterized this eminent Christian and indefatigable labourer in the spread of Christianity among the dark places of the earth. We understand a funeral sermon will be preached for him in the Baptist Chapel at GOSBERTON on Sunday next and in the General Baptist Church at BOSTON by the Reverend J.G. Pike of Derby on Tuesday the 31st instant.'

Mrs. T. Williams, 87 Pasture Road, N. Wembley, Middlesex HA0 3JW)
INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT STAMFORD

From: The LR & SM, Friday 27 August 1819, p. 3, col 1

'STAMFORD - By an advertisement in this page, it will be seen that a new Chapel of the respectable congregation in Stamford, distinguished by denomination of 'Independent' will be opened on the 2nd of September. The Chapel has been rebuilt and enlarged at an expense of several hundred pounds, and we understand has seatings for 800 persons. It is one of the most elegantly finished places of worship in the country.'

Page 3, col 4

ADVERTISEMENT -

'The NEW CHAPEL, STAR LANE, STAMFORD,
Will be opened for Divine Worship on
Tuesday, September 2d, when TWO SERMONS
will be preached - that in the Morning,
by the Reverend NEWTON TOLLER, of Kettering;
and that in the Afternoon, by the Reverend
FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COX, AM of London.
Service to commence in the Morning at Eleven,
and in the Afternoon at Six o'clock.'

QUEEN VICTORIA AT BURGHLEY

From: The ILN, 23 November 1844, p. 328, col 3

(An account is given of the visit by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness, the Prince Albert, to BURGHLEY HOUSE for a short stay. Whilst there, they obviously toured the area around Stamford and included a visit to WOTHORPE MANSION, as reported below).

'A ROYAL VISIT was made to WOTHORPE where they inspected the ruins of the mansion and other antiquities in the neighbourhood. This seat is stated by Camden to have been built by Thomas Cecil, the 1st Earl of Exeter, who pleasantly said, he built it only to retire to out of the dust whilst his great house at BURGHLEY was sweeping. After the Restoration, the Duke of Buckingham, with his family, resided in the house for many years. There are only the turrets (with cupolas similar to those at BURGHLEY) and the fragments of some walls remaining. The greater part of the house was taken down in 1756-9 and the materials employed in building the stables at Burghley.'

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

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

From: The Times, Saturday August 27 1808, p. 3 col 2

'As MR. BELL, Clerk to MR. THORPE of BOURNE in Lincolnshire on Tuesday morning last, was on his way thence to SLEAFORD, on horseback, he was attacked by two men, mounted who demanded his money, which he refused, and made a spirited resistance. The ruffians fired two pistols at him, but fortunately they did no mischief, and after taking his watch, they cut the girth of Mr. Bell's saddle, and rode off with great speed across the country.'

(Mrs. T. Williams, 87 Pasture Road, N. Wembley, Middlesex HA0 3JW)
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 the majority of this material)

BISCATHORPE
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 5 p. 153
ROSS Manuscripts. Vol. X Wraggoe Wapentake

BISHOP NORTON
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 2 p. 134
INCLOSURE ACT 1771 (in Lincolnshire Inclosure Acts Vol. II)
KINSEY, L.W. - Bishop Norton Methodist Chapel Centenary 1875 - 1975 (1975)
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. IV Aslackoe Wapentake
(enclosure)
STOPP, P. A Lincolnshire parish history: Bishop Norton (1986)
Lincs. Historian Vol. 2 No. 7 p. 40
Country Life 1 Nov. 1962 p. 1072
L.N.Q. Vol. i. p. 187

BITCHFIELD
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 8 p. 189
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XVI Belisloe Wapentake
LAAS 1875 p. 12

BLANKNEY
BLYTH, H. The Pocket Venus (1966) (novel about Chaplin family)
FAWCETT, W. The Blankney Hunt (1937)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 1 p. 1
LONDONDERY, E. Henry Chaplin: a memoir (1926)
RALPH, R.G. 'Tis our delight: Handbook of the Blankney Hunt Supporters Club.
(n.d.) (U P 3282)
ROSS Manuscripts. Vol. XIII Lango Wapentake
STENTON, F.M. Sokemen and the village waste.
(English Historical Review 33, 1918) (U P 11,481)
COMMITTEE MEMBERS SERVING FROM ACM 1990 UNTIL ACM 1991

1990-93

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE
Miss C. Jones
Mr. T. Page
Mr. P. Rollin
Miss K. Steane
Dr. A. Vince
Mrs. M. Whaler
Mr. J. Wilford

1989-92

Mrs. F. Blake
Mr. R. Chapman
Mr. R. Dawson
Ms N. Field

1988-91

Miss H. Healey
Mrs. V. Hinkins
Mr. M. Jones
Mr. L. Leahy

FAMILY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Miss P. Phillips

HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE COMMITTEE
Mr. T. Baker
Prof. M. Barley
Mr. R. Carroll
Mr. J. Ketteringham
Mr. A. Owen
Miss K. Steane
Dr. A. Vince
Mr. D. Wellman (S)

Prof. J. Beckett (C)
Dr. D. Owen

Mr. J. Battensby (T)
Mr. J. English
Mrs. M. Kay
Mr. C. Medley
Dr. D. Mills
Mrs. E. Nurser

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLGY COMMITTEE
Mr. S. Betteridge
Mr. A. Davies
Mr. C. Lester
Miss K. Steane
Mrs. C. Wilson (C)
Mr. N. Wright

Miss J. Knight
Mr. C. Pinchbeck
Mr. S. Squires
Mr. A. Wall (S)

Mr. B. Barton
Mr. A. Crabtree
Mr. J. Turner
Mr. H. Waddington
Mr. C. Watson (T)
Mr. D. Wilmot

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE
Mr. J. English
Miss H. Healey
Mr. M. Hudson (T)
Miss K. Johnson
Mr. N. Lyons
Miss E. Nannestad
Miss A. Whiston

Ms S. Hopkinson
Mrs. J. Howard
Mr. J. Ketteringham
Mr. T. Leach

Dr. R. Ambler
Mrs. J. Mills
Miss F. Murray
Dr. S. Pawley

C = Chairman   S = Secretary   T = Treasurer

Note: Chairman of the Society is a member of all Committees ex-officio

Printed by APS Printers, 8 West Parade, Lincoln. Telephone: 525066