EDITORIAL

Welcome to all readers of Lincolnshire Past and Present. This quarterly magazine is a new venture by the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, and we believe that it will interest old friends and attract new ones. It is the only magazine devoted to all aspects of Lincolnshire's past, and we intend to offer as much variety as possible. Last year the Society ran a questionnaire, the results of which suggested the need for some alterations in the style and emphasis of the Society's periodicals. A quarterly Bulletin for members now provides news items, but longer articles relating to Society activities will be appearing here. Although the A4 size will mean changes in storage practices, we believe that readers will appreciate the larger typeface. Both the Bulletin and Lincolnshire Past and Present are free to members of the Society, in addition to the Journal, which is published annually. We hope you will enjoy your new reading.

A number of regular features will appear, particularly under the general headings of Notes and Queries, Faces and Places and Village Bibliographies. There will be items of original research, book reviews, a page on historic photographs (with the occasional mystery picture!) and details of the Society's work; this number features the Family Portraits Scheme.

We hope to produce an occasional feature on other societies in the county with related interests, so please let us know about your particular society or interest group.

Lincolnshire Past and Present is entirely dependent on its readers, particularly for the Notes and Queries section. We hope that responses to the Queries will be sent to the Editor, even if the person responding is in direct contact with the original enquirer, as otherwise this section ceases to be of use. The editor will consider any contribution relating to the historic county of Lincolnshire, from archaeology to airfields, and we look forward to receiving enquiries, notes and correspondence. Illustrations are particularly welcome, preferably with good contrast, but it is unwise, for security reasons, to send original pictures. The editor reserves the right to shorten articles where necessary.

Hilary Healey
Joint Editor

Cover picture: Steep Hill, Lincoln c. 1940s

Jews' Court on extreme right next to Jews' House.
DOROTHY OWEN

President of the Society
for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

I have been asked to write an account of myself to follow the portrait of Neil Wright, and I cannot do this more effectively than by summarising the main events of my forty-two years' engagement with Lincolnshire local studies. I have been deeply engaged for almost the whole period with the Lincolnshire Archives Office, with the Lincoln Record Society, and with the two societies which merged to form S.L.H.A.

My preparations for this were war-time experiences as an undergraduate at Manchester (I am a native of Hyde in north-east Cheshire), and four years teaching history, and a little Latin and French, at a girls' school in south Yorkshire. I then returned to Manchester for two years research on the medieval church, and in July 1948 was fortunate enough to be appointed assistant archivist at L.A.O., just as it was beginning. My colleagues were Mrs. Varley, who was the archivist, and the first of a succession of school leavers. Together we ran the office, in the Exchequer Gate, answered letters, dealt with readers, and collected archives from around the county.

Here we inherited the goodwill of Miss Major's diocesan record office, and of a series of regular visitors, such as the present Sir David Wilson, and callers; the most notable of them were perhaps Miss Florence Thurlby, who was then employed in the county library's headquarters, but was eventually to join us, and Mr. George Dixon, of Holton le Moor. Through him we acquired the friendship of the Lincolnshire Archaeological and Architectural Society which then met at midday on a week-day, in the Jews' Court (he was then its Secretary). We also inherited the goodwill of the Lincolnshire Local History Society, which Miss Murray administered (from 86, Newland), and of the Lincoln Record Society, in which Miss Major, Sir Francis Hill, Sir Frank and Lady Stenton were regularly engaged. Mrs. Varley was already joint secretary of the Lincoln Branch of the Historical Association; we attended all its meetings, often entertained speakers for it and for the old Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee. I particularly remember Jacqueta Hawkes and A.J.P. Taylor. We went on all the Historical Association's excursions; how else did we, without a car, see and know the county? In these societies we came to know such stalwarts of local work as Mr. F.T. Baker, Mr. E.A. Abel, and Mrs. Florence Baker of Nettleham, and several 'young beginners' like Terence Leach and Ron Drury. Most of all, however, we became friends and partners of such active field works as Mrs. E.H. Rudkin and Mrs. Eva Farmery, so that field walking, what would now be called 'landscape history' and village genealogy took up much of our spare time.

In the course of the next ten years Mrs. Varley began to edit the Lincolnshire Historian and I the Reports and Papers of the Architectural and Archaeological Society; we both continued to do this until 1964. We both took part as students and speakers in the summer and weekend schools of the Lincolnshire Local History Society and so came to know the extra-mural tutors from Nottingham, Sheffield and Hull, who helped to promote those and other activities, as well as such scholars from further away as Dr. Joan Thirk and Professor Maurice Beresford. We were also writing and publishing every year our own L.A.O. Annual Reports, which summarised the contribution the office was making to county studies. Finally we were both associated with the series of Minster Pamphlets. Mrs. Varley succeeded Miss Major as its editor, and I wrote one of them.

As the bulk of our reports, and the deposits of documents they recorded and discussed grew, increasing numbers of readers, local, national and international, came to use the office. Among them was Arthur Owen, whom I married in 1958, almost exactly ten years after I first came to Lincoln. Since he was a Lincolnshire man (although until recently we were away from the county) I was not removed from the local scene. We came regularly to Mrs. Varley's house, and to my husband's home at Candlesby, and continued to be involved in the local societies. At first I was deputy archivist at Lambeth Palace Library, but when in 1961 my husband returned to the care of the manuscripts department at Cambridge University Library, I was asked to look after the records of the bishops and eventually of the cathedral of Ely, which were brought into his department. At this period, and until 1978, I had no full time appointment, although I taught research
students and was busy with the affairs of the British Records Association and the Canterbury and York Society. This was the period when I had time to write Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire, to collect and publish a volume of documents on medieval King's Lynn which was undertaken as part of the Lynn archaeological survey, and to succeed Miss Major as general editor of the Lincoln Record Society. In 1978 I became Keeper of the Cambridge University Archives and so a member of the Cambridge University Library staff, until my retirement in 1987.

BURGLARIOUS ACTIVITIES

From: The Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury, Friday, 23rd October 1818

SACRILEGE AND BURGLARY

WHEREAS, certain Persons or Person did, on the night of the 15th instant feloniously enter the Parish Church of BARNETBY LE WOLD, and carry away One Folio Bible of ancient date, having the Calendar and the Psalms pre-fixed to it, and the Old Version of the Psalms at the end of it, a Quarto Communion Prayer Book, much soiled; a large quantity of Communion Prayer Books chiefly duodecimo, stamped on the back of the covers as issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; together with a green cloth, much worn, used for covering the Communion Table.

All persons are requested to detain any one offering the same for sale, and to give notice thereof to either Mr. George TAYLOR, Churchwarden of BARNETBY LE WOLD or to the Reverend, the Vicar, Rectory House, Bigby near Brigg; and upon conviction of the offender or offenders, they shall receive a Reward of Five Pounds from me.

GEORGE TAYLOR
Churchwarden of Barnby-le-Wold in the County of Lincoln.

October 19, 1818.

From: The Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury, Friday, 8th March 1822, p.3.

SACRILEGE

WHEREAS, some evil-disposed Person or Persons did in the Night of Monday the 18th of February last, burglarriously and feloniously break into the Church of MABLETHORPE, and STEAL therefrom a SILVER CUP, belonging to the Communion Table of the aforesaid Church. Whoever will give information of the offender or offenders, so that he, or she, may be brought to conviction, shall receive a Reward of Two Guineas from Mr. William MACKRILL, the Churchwarden.

March 5th 1822.

ALFORD
Daniel Waterland the theologian was well enough known in the eighteenth century for his name to give a 'nonce' word to the language, when Lawrence Sterne in Tristram Shandy (1760) described a sermon as having 'a world of water-landish knowledge in it'. Daniel was born at Walesby, where his father was Rector (he also held the Flixborough living), on 14 February 1683, and died two hundred and fifty years ago in December 1740.

Van Mildert, who edited his works in the nineteenth century, gives early evidence of Daniel's bookishness, telling us, without divulging his source, that he was taught to read by his father's curate, Mr. Sykes, at Flixborough, and was quite fluent at the age of four (this was very probably John Sykes who a few years later married Daniel's cousin Elizabeth and was Vicar of Barneth from 1699 to 1718). Daniel's father next took over his education and later, when at the Free School in Lincoln, Daniel was 'highly esteemed for his uncommon diligence and talents' and given extra work which seems to have been used to advertise the excellence of the school.

He proceeded in 1699 to Magdalene College Cambridge, and was elected Scholar in 1702 and Fellow in 1704. He served his college first as Tutor, then Dean, and in 1713 became its Master. It is perhaps worth noting here that Daniel's elder brother Theodore (1681-1764), who was a Fellow of Clare from 1704, moved to Magdalene in 1714, holding his Fellowship there until 1724. Daniel was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1715, and was awarded an honorary D.D. in 1717. He was involved in many of the theological controversies of his day; among his writings were such works as Vindication of Christ's Divinity (1719); A Critical History of the Athanasian Creed (1723), and The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity Asserted (1734).

Jeremiah Seed described, in his memorial sermon, Daniel's scholarship in picturesque terms:

His Head was an immense Library, where the Treasures of Learning were ranged in such exact Order, that, whatever Himself or his Friends wanted, he could have immediate Recourse to.

Van Mildert had it on hearsay from the son of a former Magdalene student that 'the lights in his study frequently bore witness to his habit [of borrowing] largely from the accustomed hours of rest'. Another witness to Daniel's studious habits was William Stukeley (1687-1765), the Lincolnshire antiquary, who claimed 'a great intimacy with him many years'. He considered Waterland,

A very hard student, a great smoker, which did him great prejudice: exhausting the vital spirits by losing so much saliva... He had an extraordinary zeal for religion, understood the Saxon, and many other languages, well versed in our old English tongue.

One of his lesser works, written when he was still tutoring students at Magdalene, but not printed until 1730, was entitled Advice to a Young Student. Constant attendance at morning and evening prayers in chapel, regular private devotions, half an hour's Bible reading before prayers both morning and evening were among Waterland's recommendations whereby a student might regulate his life. With these went avoidance of idleness, 'the forerunner of vice and the first step to debauchery', of alehouses, 'unless sent for by some country friend', and of staying out of College 'beyond the regular hour'. He also counselled students not to 'cover a general acquaintance but be content with a few who are good' and to be 'obliging and yielding to your seniors in College for the sake of peace and order'.

Fortunately for the student of Lincolnshire history, a number of Daniel's letters survive concerning the education at Magdalene of Thomas Whichcote, eldest son of Colonel George Whichcote (1653-1729) of Harpwell a former M.P. for the County. Thomas entered Magdalene in May 1719 (apparently on the recommendation of the 6th Viscount Castleton, of neighbouring Glentworth, and a college associate of Waterland's). Daniel wrote to the Colonel in the early Spring of 1719 to inform him his son's rooms were ready and offered the following advice:

The more learning he gets here, the less money he will cost you. A hundred a year will be a very fair allowance for one that loves his chamber and will not seek too much acquaintance.

On 18 May he was again writing to Colonel Whichcote:
I have examined your Son; and am well pleased with him. He will be able to go on easily in Latin; and, I am persuaded, in Greek too, with proper Application. I wish to defer his learning French for a Time, that he may more successfully carry on what he has brought from School with him. I shall try how his Genius stands in Mathematicks, in a little Time. It is generally, one of the First Things we begin with, being previously necessary to the other Sciences.

Thomas himself described his studies to his father on 2 June:

I'm at present very busy for I go to lectures twice every day, once in Mathematics, the other in Xenophon, but in the last by myself to the Master, but now whilst he returns from London, to his brother, who is our President.

On his return Daniel reported that the account of Thomas's behaviour and studies was 'very good, and gives me great Satisfaction', adding that he had brought him mathematical instruments in London and was seeking out a pair of globes.

Throughout the period covered by the letters Daniel is constantly kind and encouraging in his reports: 'I have always (as I ought to have) your Son's well-doing here, much at Heart' he told the Colonel in August 1719. Thomas's letters home give a slightly different picture of university life (and somewhat distant from Daniel's ideal), a position hinted at in Theodore's sole surviving letter addressed to Colonel Whichcot in April 1720 when Daniel was away in London:

Your son (if I may speak my mind of him) is not above Temptation; ill company might easily seduce and undo him... Mr. Haley is constantly with your son, dieting with him and even lodging with him in the college, which gives some disturbance and is a very extraordinary practice. Such sparks cannot bear the confinement of college Rules and Hours, and 'tis hard to have all broken through. I have advised your son to get free from him as quickly as he can.

By 2 June Daniel had returned to Magdalene and his college business and was again writing in a sober and encouraging manner to the Colonel:

One of my first Cares is Mr. Whichcot. He has run through a Course of Philosophical Lectures and now is reading over a classical Author with me. He comes to me once a day, and acquires himself very well. His behaviour in College is very regular and commendable, and I doubt not will continue so... I despair of finding time, this year, for a journey into the North.

A month later he was recommending 'the reading of Roman History, Sallust and Livy, while in the country', considering that by the time Thomas had completed the History, 'Latin will be almost as familiar to him as English'.

The correspondence unfortunately ends on Colonel Whichcot's death in 1720 (Thomas was to remain at Magdalene until 1722 when he entered Gray's Inn). It contains much incidental information (on Daniel's liking of tobacco, on the small-pox which affected Cambridge in the Spring and Summer of 1719, and on the fever raging in Lincolnshire at the same time, for example); perhaps the most interesting is Daniel's comment on his marriage to Jane Tregonwell, daughter of a well-established gentry family from Anderson, in Dorset. On 24 November 1719, he wrote to Colonel Whichcot:

I thank you for your good and kind Wishes towards me and my Bride, whose Temper and other circumstances promise me much happiness with her, and seem to me the best security against that odd kind of indolence and inactivity which is apt to infect Heads of Colleges as they grow into years, and was indeed a melancholy Consideration in my late predecessor, who was perfectly unmannered by it.

Jane outlived him by more than twenty years, but they had no children. Still, Daniel had his ideas on the right way to rear them and spelt these out at length in a sermon preached at St. Sepulchre's church in the City of London in 1723. He begins with the infant's earliest days but declines to examine at length the controversy on whether mothers should breast-feed their own infants. There is latitude left for 'Discretion and Prudence' on the subject, he believes. If health and the 'right forming of Temper and Manners' depend on it, then it is important. But a good foster mother or nurse may often serve the purpose equally well. By the time a child is three or four years old good and bad habits may begin and a 'just and awful sense of God and a World to come' should be taught, by example as well as precept. 'An honest Heart, a plain and open speech, a frank and ingenious demeanour' should be encouraged, for 'sincerity is the noblest and best of all qualities. If that be wanting there will scarce be anything good or valuable remaining'.
To form a child's mind to virtue a just authority is needed, correcting and encouraging as required. But (as with students) so with even younger creatures, and 'if they first be taught to submit to reason and their governors while young they will be more easily and certainly conducted by their own reason when grown'. Although sparing the rod may spoil the child, yet gentler means may first be used for there are 'different tempers of children' and if any can be 'allured or enticed to their duty it is sufficient. However, do their duty they must. It does not become a parent to use Intreaty where he ought to command'. Nevertheless, resentment and (of course) passion are unnecessary, for correction is 'a bitter potion' enough 'in the hand of a kind physician'. The children must be brought to practise their religion and they must be prayed for. Last but not least they should see and hear only good examples, for children are great imitators.

Daniel, though he remained Master of his college until his death, received no further appointments within the university (he was in 1727, to express disappointment that he had not been appointed Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity; he was offered, and accepted other preferments outside Cambridge. In 1717 he was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to George I. In 1721 he accepted the living of St. Austin with St. Faith in the City of London, and in 1722 was made Chancellor to the diocese of York. In 1727 he was given a canonry at Windsor; in the same year he was appointed Vicar of Twickenham and Archdeacon of Middlesex, and resigned his London benefices. He decided against accepting any further offices in the church, refusing the bishopric of Llandaff in 1738.

He died on 23 December 1740 of complications from a neglected ingrowing toe-nail, expiring, said an early biographer 'with the same composure as he had lived'. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where his memorial was recently found propping up a stand displaying tourist wares.

His chief and perhaps his only passion must have been theology and he preached the reasoned and reasonable approach in all things. As Jeremiah Seed (his curate at Twickenham) observed:

He weighed a thing long, and considered it on every side before he formed a Resolution...

But was ever afterwards determined and immovable.

Waterland's writings were frequently controversial and his views were not the most fashionable of his day, but perhaps it was at least partly this refusal to budge which made him enemies who were glad to find chinks in his armour.

One such opponent was another Cambridge divine, Coyners Middleton (1698-1779) who had been in controversy with Waterland since the early 1730s. It came to Middleton's notice that Daniel, when travelling with his surgeon from Cambridge to London for treatment for his foot, had stopped to seek medical assistance from a local apothecary, who on hearing Waterland's name had complimented him as the author of a book in fact written by William Warburton (1698-1779), Vicar of Brant Broughton from 1728 (he was later to become Bishop of Gloucester). Middleton, shortly after Daniel's death, relayed the story of this incident to Warburton, reporting that this had provoked Waterland to a violent passion and led him to refuse the apothecary's help; he went on to moralise:

With such wretched passions and prejudices did this poor man march to his grave; which might be laughed at, did we not see what pernicious influence they have in the church, to defame and depress men of sense and virtue, who have had the courage to despise them.

Warburton evidently passed this on to Alexander Pope (1688-1744), who relished the 'entertaining and instructive story' and went on to regret that Waterland 'had so much of the modern Christian rancour as I believe he may be convinced by this time that the Kingdom of Heaven is not for such'. Van Mildert, judging Middleton as 'the bitterest of polemics' and Pope as 'the most merciless and implacable of satyrists', allows Waterland a moment of irritability and distrust of a person so confused in his ideas as the rejected apothecary. Stukeley also mentions that Warburton 'conceiv'd an immortal distaste' to Waterland, who did not approve of his work, The Divine Legation, the first three books of which were published in 1738.

Jeremiah Seed saw things differently, and may have the last word on this notable son of Lincolnshire:

His Brightness shone upon you with a gentle, serene and unoffending Lustre. For, though you might admire and reverence the Great Man, yet upon a more intimate Acquaintance
you could not help loving the Good Man; fixed in his Principles but candid in his Spirit.

Notes


The author is working on a detailed study of the Waterland family.
NOTES AND QUERIES

1 The Nainby Family
Mrs. Jean Towers (436 Brant Road, Lowfields, Lincoln, LNS 9AN) writes with reference to the mention of the Nainby family in *Lincolnshire Family Historian* Vol. 7, No. 4 (April 1990), pp. 92 and 93: In 1747 Benjamin James Nainby of Gainsborough died seised of a messuage and land in Waddington held by copy of court roll; he made a will dated 25 March 1746 leaving the property to his mother Elizabeth Nainby, widow. He had a nephew called Benjamin Wainwright. (L.A.O. LMR 35/2/1, p. 14). The *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*, October 8 1847, page 3, col. 3, records that in the Friends Meeting House, Truro, Cornwall, John Nainby, ironmonger of Briggs was married to Elizabeth Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, builder, of Truro.

2 Hopkins of Brandy Carr
Mrs. Towers also writes with reference to the Hopkins family mentioned in *L.F.H.* Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 92: Susanna Smith, daughter of John and Mary Smith of Waddington, was married at Waddington on 16 October 1798 to Jonathan Hopkins, of Brandy Carr, farmer, son of David and Mary Hopkins of Brandy Carr.

3 A Lincolnshire Friend of Tennyson (See Newsletter 65, p. 16)
In his note about the Rev. William Henry Brookfield, Ron Drury wrote 'In 1834 he was ordained to the curacy of Maltby, Lincolnshire'. I think that in fact Brookfield was curate at Maltby, Yorkshire. Maltby is on the A631 between Tickhill and Rotherham. I have recently read *Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle* by Charles and Frances Brookfield (New York and London 1906) and reference there to Maltby certainly suggest Yorkshire rather than Lincolnshire - on p. 23 we find 'Shortly after he was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Curacy of Maltby, where he preached his first sermon on Christmas Day' (1834) and that 'his preaching attracted attention, and that the world had no wish to forget him, is proved by the presence in that long street on the Rotherham road' from time to time, of most of his Cambridge friends. Milnes, Tennyson, Venables, were amongst those who early sought him out, while an old Miss Thackeray, who lived near, made much of him'. On the same page there is a reference to a meeting at Sheffield where Brookfield spoke. Several other reference point to Yorkshire - such as that which shows that in 1840 he revisited Maltby, stayed with Miss Thackeray, and dined with Montgomery, the Sheffield poet. T.R.L.

4 Cuthbert Bede
Eileen Elder writes:
A 'thank you' to Susan Watkins and Ron Drury for their notes on Cuthbert Bede. As a user of *Notes and Queries* I await further exciting disclosures of the personalities lurking behind the initials and names subscribed to their queries and contributions. Having already revealed St. Wibstan as a Grantham born Lincolnshire lady, I will add: An Antiquary, F.S.A., E.K.P.D., E.D.P.K., E.L.K. are all Edward Peacock; F.M.W., is eldest daughter Florence; P.W.G.M., her sister Mabel; J.E.O.W.P., their brother Julian. Will other readers be kind enough to make further contributions?

5 Cowslip Peeps
Eileen Elder writes:
The Editor is only partly correct in saying that the word 'peep' is glossed in neither J.E. Brodgen's *Provincial Words and Expressions Current in Lincolnshire*, nor in Edward Peacock's *Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire*. Although 'peeps' does not appear in Peacock's 1877 edition, it is given in the 1889 edition where it is glossed 'PEEP - The corolla of certain plants, as the cowslip and the primrose.' Had the questioner or the Editor paused to ponder a little on the variety of pronunciation to be found within the vast area of the historic county of Lincolnshire, they would have found the same word in terms of meaning, but pronounced 'pips' in both Brodgen's work, and Peacock's 1877 edition. Peacock glossed it thus: 'Pips, s.pl (1) the flowers of the cowslip,' Bogden giving: 'Pips...each flower of a cowslip,' Interestingly Peacock also included 'PIP' in his 1889 edition (with the same definition as 'PEEP'), indicating that he was by this time aware of both pronunciations. Incidentally Cole in his *Glossary* (Graffoe), gives 'pips', while Flisney Thompson (Boston) noted 'Pips or Peeps...A separate blossom of a flower, when they grow in clusters, is called a pip or peep.'
'Pips' is of course a term commonly used in wine making. Mrs. Beeton required '1 gallon of cow-slip pips' for her cowslip wine. Mr. William Sharpe's Market Deeping cowslip with its massive stem and 165 peeps, although clearly exceptional (the few remaining cowslip heads in my garden suggest 25 peep cowslip heads at best this spring), raises the question: were cowslips of the early 1800s - many literally growing among the 'cow-slops' more prolific in terms of pip or peep production (and therefore better for the wine-maker), than our mainly non-organically produced late twentieth century flowers?

Mr. F.T. Baker, one of our Vice-Presidents, also writes on this subject: 'Reading the note in 'Notes and Queries' the matter becomes quite clear. What William Sharpe had in his garden was a fasciated cowslip. This is a botanical term used to describe a plant attacked by a bacteria which causes it to produce multiple stems conjoined and ultimately a multiple flower-head. The height, circumference, give the show away and the 165 peeps were florets. It is a botanical freak: I have seen it in daisies, thistles, poppies, etc. I remember the late Professor Swinnerton finding a thistle afflicted by the 'bug' at Well Vale on Lincolnshire Naturalists Union outing and exclaiming 'Thistle make you whistle'. There must have been hundreds of flowers in the head on a giant plant, four feet in height or more. This solves the scientific aspect but leaves us with the rare use of the word 'peeps' which I cannot trace - except in O.ED.'

Mrs. Betty Kirkham writes that she has a recipe for cowslip wine which refers to peeps, and that Mrs. Beeton gives a recipe for cowslip wine using '1 gallon of cowslip pips'. Mrs. Kirkham was told that 'peeps' were the yellow part of the cowslip which had to be pulled away from the calyx for making wine.

R.G. Cockerham (77 Buryfield Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2DG) notes: The use of the word 'peeps' for the small floret (particularly of the cowslip) withdrawn from the calyx is by no means confined to Lincolnshire, but is fairly widespread across the 'middle' of the country - Wright's Dialect Dictionary gives numerous examples. My mother was born at Eastoft in the Isle of Axholme, and (with her guidance) I have used the word (but 50 years ago now), when I went gathering cowslips to make what is perhaps the finest 'country' wine. Doubtless she learned the word from her parents, and I imagine it may be still used in North Lincolnshire.

6 Cosh (Newsletter 58, p. 5)
Hilary Healey, Drury Lane, Bicker, writes:
My father used this word. He had farmed in the Long Sutton area in the 1920s, and presumably it was current usage at that time, but I particularly remember him using it of the haulms and pods left behind after pea vining when we first saw pea vining machines (after the Second World War).

7 Chaplin family and Blankney Records (Newsletter 65, p. 6)
Hilary Healey, Drury Lane, Bicker, writes:
There are just a few Blankney records at Lincolnshire Archives Office, in the Burton Scorer deposit.

8 The Kings Master Falconer
David Bramford, Dembleby, writes:
This office was once held by Sir Anthony Pell, Lord of the Manor of Dembleby, near Sleaford, in the early 1600s in the reign of James I. This office was very important to the King, as Falconry was a sport of Royalty and noblemen, who are seen in paintings of the period with hawks in their hands. The expense was great and Sir Thomas Monson is said to have given a thousand pounds for a cast of hawks. In the reign of Edward III it was made a felony to steal a hawk, and even if eggs were taken on one's own land the offence was punishable by imprisonment for a year and a day, with a fine 'at the kings pleasure'. Amongst the old Welsh princes the king's falconer was the fourth officer in the state.

I would be pleased to hear of any information on the above office, the family of Pell and the family of Buckworth, Lords of the Manor of Dembleby.

9 Betty Boyden, 2 Hardwick Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 2GW, 0602-607022, seeks news of
Thomas Nicholson, born Poulthorne Farm, Cadney, c1758, second son of John (farmer) and Judith Nicholson, who both died in 1763, leaving four children to the guardianship of Francis Brady of Killingholme. Thomas, possibly a printer but more likely a farmer, emigrated to America, possibly Virginia, between about 1780 and 1803. He is thought to have had four children, and, according to an old family pedigree, 'the Battle of Bull Run was fought on his farm. Not heard of after the war.' This has already been disproved, since the battle was not fought on his farm; the battle was fought in and around Henry House, a farm belonging to a family called Carter Henry. But there must have been some basis for this statement.

She is also anxious to obtain a photograph of the old Poulthorne Farm house, demolished early 1960s. The present house built on same site and is now spelled Poolthorn.

10 Hanthorpe House
Can anyone supply information of Hanthorpe House, a large country house which has been demolished? It was near Bourne. The stable court still stands. Pevsner says 'It has been attributed to C.H. Tatham' but does not say why or by whom. It is unclear as to whether this statement refers to the house or the stables. Dr. Robert Pacey and I have photographs of the house taken in 1951, when it was unoccupied. It belonged to the Parker family. There were at least three stages of building - the dates of which we do not know. We shall be pleased to hear from anyone who can tell us anything about the history of the house, its demolition etc.

Terence Leach.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Alan Vince

For some time now the Society has been aware that its archaeological activities were too concentrated on Lincoln, a legacy from the former Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee. It has also been in danger of competing with FLARE in Lincoln, with the FLA based at Sleaford and the new branch of the YAC. National bodies like RESCUE and CBA, hold meetings in the county (the latter always very popular) which act as a forum for archaeological activity. The activities of all these organisations coincide with the traditional role of a county society. The minimal archaeological content in the latest issue of the county journal is the result.

As part of re-thinking its role in the county, the archaeological sub-committee has made two decisions this year which it hopes will be supported by members. One is to provide a series of practical lectures at Jews Court for those who are interested in pursuing their own studies, the other is to get out more into parts of the county where there is less contact with archaeology, and provide lecture and day schools. The former will include topics such as Field Walking, Artifact Identification, Geophysical Prospecting, Aerial Photography and Recording Standing Buildings. The first day school, on Churches and Monasteries, is to be at Spalding on 30 March 1991, the first major archaeological meeting in the area about the area for many years.
THE LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY PORTRAITS INDEX

Terence Leach

I promised in recent Newsletters to give an account of the scheme for the recording of family portraits. Having lived with the index since 1963, I am inclined to forget that it began many years ago, and that members are not familiar with is origins, functions and purpose. Now that the Society has its own library, it has been possible for me to remove the index from my study to Jews' Court, where it may be used by members.

The appearance in newspapers and magazines of letters from researchers seeking the whereabouts of portraits, or asking if portraits of certain people exist, is a regular occurrence. It struck me forcibly many years ago how often these letters refer to portraits which are known to exist - or have existed - and which have 'disappeared' - perhaps because of death, sales, or removal. If it is difficult to trace the portraits of fairly well known historical figures, how much more difficult it may be for the local historian to trace a portrait of an eighteenth century parson or squire when the portrait may have left the area many years ago. Indeed, the difficulties of finding such portraits were brought home to me very strongly when I began to examine the life of Robert Carr Brackenbury, the squire of Raithby and a friend of Wesley: having listed well over a thousand portraits, I have still to find Brackenbury!

As long ago as 1955 and 1956 the Standing Conference for Local History tried to interest county societies in the idea of encouraging the preservation of family portraits, many of which owe their interest to their association with local houses and families. Such pictures have often been dispersed - even destroyed - when a family has died out or houses and estates have been sold. In many cases in the past the frames were felt to be of more value than the portraits themselves, which, though they may be of great interest to the local historian, may not have any great artistic merit or value.

In 1956 the Lincolnshire Local History Society formed, in response to the Standing Conference appeal, a sub-committee 'to encourage the preservation of Lincolnshire portraits, to record them, and if satisfactory arrangements for housing them properly cannot be made, to provide storage space for them either at the Lincolnshire Archives Committee's premises or elsewhere'. This scheme resulted in a small number of portraits being dealt with, but results in the county, and throughout the country in general, were disappointing.

In January 1963 I proposed to the Executive Committee of the L.L.H.S. that a card index of all the Lincolnshire portraits which could be traced should be compiled. The Executive Committee agreed that the project should be put into operation and that I should assume responsibility for it. With a great deal of help from the Hon. Secretary, Miss F.A.R. Murray, who had served on the Portraits Sub Committee, and was well acquainted with the views of the Standing Conference, I therefore set to work to begin the compilation of an index. The project really began in July 1963 and by the spring of 1964 I was able to report in The Amateur Historian (Vol. 6 No. 3) that the card index contained details of nearly seven hundred portraits.

When the scheme began we could not learn from the mistakes of others working in the same field, for as far as we could tell no other county had done similar work on such a scale. It was decided that a circular and covering letter should be sent out to those people who, for want of a better name, I had listed as 'suspected owners'. The circular gave very full particulars of the scheme, over the signature of the Chairman of the Society (Mr. F.T. Baker) and asked the owners to record the portraits themselves, on forms prepared on lines suggested by the National Portrait Gallery, or to allow a member of the society to visit them to list the paintings for them.

I was told by an Executive Committee member at the time that I had taken on a task which would last for a lifetime; when the replies from 'suspected owners' began to pour in. I was quite prepared to believe him; twenty six years later I know that he was correct.

The form for each portrait included: (a) the owner's name, address, and the address where the
portrait was housed if not with the owners; (b) the name of the subject, with dates of birth and death when known; (c) the name of the artist, if known, and whether the portrait was an original or a copy; (d) the medium - oil, water colour, crayon, engraving, drawing, silhouette, miniature, etc; (e) size - height and width in inches, of surface visible inside frame or mount; (f) type of frame; (g) if round, oval or rectangular, and finally (h) remarks by, and the signature of the owner or recorder.

Few people enjoy filling in forms, but I found that most of the owners who were approached were extremely co-operative, and not only listed their own portraits, but informed me of other collections known to them, and of portraits of members of their family in other places. Some collections I visited myself, and consequently spent many happy hours listing portrait collections large and small in houses all over the county. Many attics, and at least one garage, proved very fruitful places to visit. Such visits frequently resulted in the recording of much additional information about the portraits and their sitters, information gleaned in conversation with the owners.

I have to admit that one of the most difficult and important tasks for anyone attempting such a recording scheme is the compilation of the list of suspected owners. I cannot claim to have discovered or perfected the ideal method of doing so. With the aid of Directories, etc., I first compiled a list of families still living in their old family homes. This list was expanded by looking through the various editions of Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry for other families no longer living in the county, etc. Many local histories were consulted, and biographies and family histories naturally proved valuable, as they often had reproductions of portraits or even lists of portraits in the houses. My list eventually contained rather more than two hundred names, a total considerably increased by the addition of libraries, museums, art galleries, hospitals, schools, and the offices of various local authorities. The portrait potential of such bodies must never be under-estimated. Many towns have considerable collections of portraits of past dignitaries. I remember the Town Clerk of Grimsby, for instance, listing more than twenty such pictures.

Obviously a list of all the people who are likely to own portraits is an impossible thing to make, and therefore publicity must play a great part in its compilation. To this end, details of the recording scheme were sent to all the county newspapers, and the publicity which resulted brought in details of a considerable number of unknown portraits - usually single items rather than groups.

National publicity was also essential to success, and letters were sent to a considerable number of magazines and journals. The results proved that the effort had been worthwhile - a letter in Country Life for instance, produced a steady stream of letters from readers and owners living all over the country including one from Devon which brought to my notice a collection of portraits of a family (several of them local historians) whose estate was sold some years ago. A paragraph in a Grimsby newspaper brought to light the whereabouts of a portrait of a local farmer, painted by a local art teacher - exactly the type of portrait at which the scheme was really aimed. Portraits in galleries and great houses are usually catalogued and well known - it is the single portrait, of parson, farmer, or long deceased local dignitary, which is unrecorded, and alas, unlabelled, which needs to be recorded and preserved.

The number of portraits which have no label to give the name of the sitter and artist is legion. It was with this category of portraits in mind that we included in our circular the very necessary paragraph: 'The record is not to be of portraits of well known people only, but of any Lincolnshire person in any medium (either natives of Lincolnshire or people who have lived in the county for any length of time). It was also necessary to stress that 'Unknown Gentleman' and 'Unknown Lady' were to be recorded.

It did not occur to me initially to include animal portraits in the index, I soon began to do so, however, when I visited houses where portraits of horses (some by Fernley) and dogs abounded.

Once the forms had been completed, the details of portraits were soon transferred to record cards (6ins by 4ins) and arranged alphabetically. Females were given two cards when maiden names were known. Artists were also indexed.

As time went on I included in the index details of portraits illustrated in books etc., even if I was unable to trace their whereabouts. This made the index more comprehensive and was an
encouragement to research.

In the Annual Report for 1964/65 I was able to record that the number of portraits indexed was eight hundred and fifty and that

The Executive Committee agreed that while it was not possible to consider the inclusion of photographs in our scheme, I should be allowed to include the photographs of clergymen which are often found in our parish churches. These are often kept in vestries, and some of them are unlabelled. This matter was given considerable publicity in the local press (which has been of great help throughout the duration of the scheme) and the Diocesan Magazine, but I regret to say that no incumbents have offered to record the photographs in their care or have written to say that they have such photographs in their churches. The only result of the publicity was the report of a photograph at West Torrington which by coincidence, I had recorded a few weeks before. I hope that members of the Society will be more helpful than the clergy and will report to me any photographs that they may see when visiting parish churches.

In 1990 the same hope exists. Members please note. Even at this early stage in the history of the scheme, inquiries were being made by researchers, and they have continued steadily over the years. I have consequently had a continual correspondence about portraits since the scheme began.

In 1967 I was able to tell members that by 1st October 1966 nine hundred and eighty five portraits had been recorded, with seventeen 'unknown' sitters, and seventy three portraits known to exist but whose whereabouts was unknown. By January 1967 the index had gone to more than one thousand one hundred and twenty entries. During 1966 I wrote one hundred and sixty letters about portraits, and received one hundred and thirty four.

I had as far as possible, kept a watch on sales notices and auctioneers catalogues. In 1966 the record price for a Lincolnshire portrait was seventeen thousand guineas paid by Colnaghi's at Christie's for George Stubbs portrait of the Countess of Coningsby. Watching the sales has been a very frustrating matter for me since I began the scheme - ideally one should subscribe to the catalogue scheme for all the major sale rooms, but the cost of this is prohibitive. I am sure a great many Lincolnshire portraits have changed hands which have not been recorded for the index.

In the Annual Report for 1967 I reported that the total stood at one thousand one hundred and sixty nine, with records of two hundred and thirty two other portraits known to exist, but untraced. I was also able to report that the Standing Conference for Local History had published a booklet called Family Portraits which contained an introduction describing the Lincolnshire scheme, details of a hundred typical Lincolnshire portraits, and four appendices - three of them our original circulars, the fourth a description of a recording scheme for Kent.

In 1969 the Index was used to find material for the Exhibition of Portraits and Documents to Commemorate the Centenary of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission held at the Usher Gallery, Lincoln, and assistance had also been given to the Paul Mellon Foundation for British Art.

As time went on the number of portraits recorded each year inevitably lessened. The work will, however, never be finished. Portraits 'turn up' all the time. I can never visit a country house, museum or gallery, without looking for Lincolnshire people. I met a Thorold Baronet at Floors Castle in Scotland some years ago, and encountered Sir Joseph Banks at Newby Hall in Yorkshire. Recent articles in Country Life on Duncombe Park showed a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edmund Anderson on the walls there, and correspondence with Lord Feversham has established that family portraits formerly at Lea Hall are now housed at Duncombe Park. A friend passed on to me a week or two ago copies of Sotheby's Preview in one of which I found details of a portrait of one of the Luard's of Blyborough - by an American artist.

Inevitably I have been saddened when county collections have been dispersed - as a good many have since the 1960's - and when portraits have vanished into limbo. When I first began recording them, portraits by unknown artists could be bought very cheaply. Now all portraits seem to command reasonable prices - and there is some consolation in this, for at least if someone pays dearly for them they should be certain of preservation. Some collections such as that of the
Sibthorpe and Ellison portraits have been saved for the county. One cannot but regret when a collection is dispersed - it is comparable to the dispersal of a collection of documents.

What of the future of the card index? Would that I had the time and energy to do a revision of the whole index - to trace the movement of portraits already recorded, to publicise the scheme and record any portraits not included in it - and I know there are hundreds in that category - and, greatest dream of all, to ensure that each portrait was photographed for our records! For the present such things must remain a dream. It may be possible at some future time to get together a team of researchers to do some of these tasks. It would certainly be a formidable programme.

I shall, of course, continue to add details of portraits to the index as and when I discover them. I shall welcome queries from members, and additional information which they may come across during their researches. I shall be pleased to show the index to members once the library is open. Use of it has to be restricted to bona fide researchers since it contains information on very valuable works of art. Queries should be sent to me at my home address.

When I look back at 1963 I am amazed at the confidence the Executive Committee placed in an amateur historian, with no training in the history of art, mad enough to tackle such a survey for the second largest English county, with no precedent to guide him. I hope that they were justified. I am grateful to them for the pleasure it has given me - and is still giving me - over the years. I shall carry on searching.

---

LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH BELL INSCRIPTIONS AND THE EFFECT OF CHANGE

John R. Ketteringham

In this paper an attempt will be made to show how inscriptions on church bells record events and reflect attitudes and beliefs which were current at the time the bell was cast.

Inscriptions on pre-Reformation bells
Before the Reformation, prior to hanging in the tower, bells were baptized to the glory of God and in honour of a Saint. The earliest known inscribed bell in Lincolnshire (c1300) is at Gunby and bears the legend: + VOCOR IHOIANNE [I am called John]. Other bells of about the same date are inscribed as follows:

Hacconby
Ingoldsby
Branston

IHESVS
VOCOR ANDREA
GABRIEL

Usually the largest bell in the tower was dedicated to the Patron Saint of the church and examples of this are at Aswarby - SCE DIONISII [St Denis] and South Somercotes - VOCOR MARIA on a bell dated 1423.

More elaborate inscriptions began to appear and the following is on an early fifteenth century bell at Gunby St Nicholas:

IN YE NAM OF YE TRYNYTE
NICHOLAS BEL MEN CAL ME
At Gunby St Peter, on a bell of about the same period the translated inscription reads:

I AM SWEET OF SOUND, I AM CALLED THE
BELL OF GABRIEL.

There is an interesting example of an early inscription in English at Alkborough:
IESV FOR YI MODIR SAKVE SAVE AL YE SAVLS THAT ME GART MAKE AMEN

It was rare for an early bell to name the founder, but at Well near Alford only the founder's name appears on a bell which has been dated c1400:

VILEMVS DVDDDELAI FECIT ME

This bell illustrates an important point which historians should not overlook. In very many instances the bell(s) are much older than the church and at Well the church was rebuilt in 1733 apparently as part of a landscaping scheme and the bell was reused.

Inscriptions on post-Reformation bells

The sound of the bells from religious houses and parish churches announcing the Canonical Hours served to regulate the daily round of both the religious and laity. The liturgical use of bells finally ceased after the introduction of the 1549 Prayer Book but they were still required, not only to summon the people to service, but to announce the time when clocks were a rarity. The early morning "Ave" bell became the Morning bell and the Compline bell became the Evening bell and announced the end of the working day. The Morning bell at St Ives' was inscribed:

ARISE AND GO ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS

At many places the mid-day Angelus also continued.

Inscriptions on bells cast in the later sixteenth century tend to be of a pious or moral nature as on a bell cast for Sempringham c1550: BE NOT OVER BUSIE or for Winteringham c1580: THAT EVEL THINKES and at Passenhall, Northants a bell cast in 1585 was inscribed A TRVSTY FRIEND IS HARD TO FYNDE. A very common inscription appears on a bell cast for Great Hale in 1589: IHESVS BE OVRE SPEED.

During the reign of Elizabeth I it was not unusual for the name of the donor of a bell to be included in the inscription as at Little Steeping in 1594 where a bell was inscribed:

JOHN HOLLAND GENT THE TRVTHE FOR TO TELL AND
JOHN COXHEA YOMAN THE FOVNDERS OF THIS BELL

Holland and Coxhead provided the funds but did not cast the bell.

At Silk Willoughby a bell cast c1580 bore the following curious inscription:

BE HOLD SE THE PRISON WIFES ACT OF SILK WILOIBE

Recast bells often retained the original medieval Latin inscription perhaps because the founder didn't understand its meaning. Good examples of this were on the Lady bells at Lincoln Cathedral which were recast in 1593* with the following inscriptions:

2. CVM VOCE SONORA THOMAM CAMPANA LAVIDET
3. SUM ROSA PULSATA MUNDI KATERINA VOCATA
4. IN MVLTIS ANNIS RESONAT CAMPANA IOHANNIS
5. SUM ROSA PULSATA MUNDI MARIA VOCATA

There were actually five bells in the central tower at this time but the treble bell was recast in 1737 with the following inscription: SOLI DEO GLORIA IN EXCELSIS and this suggests that for a second time an ancient inscription had been repeated. When a second treble was added to make six in 1633 a very common Puritan inscription was used IESUS BE OUR SPEED.
The influence of Puritanism on Church bell inscriptions
As Puritanism became established the inscriptions on Church bells became more in the nature of miniature sermons as on a bell cast for Stickney in 1607:

MY ROARING SOUNDE DOETH WARNING GIVE
THAT MEN CANNOT ALWAYS LIVE

and for Heydour in 1612:

I SUMMON ALL BY LENDING SOUNDE
TO HEARE THE WORD SINN TO CONFOUND
SIR EDMVUNDE BUSY KNIGHT

Although Puritans were opposed to memorials donors of bells still liked their names to be recorded on bell inscriptions as at Wellingore in 1613:

MADE BY ME GEORGE LEE

and at Rauceby in 1619:

H V BADGE GAVE TO THE BEL TEN L

In the early part of the seventeenth century a new element emerged which greatly encouraged the ringing of bells purely as a sport. 'Change-ringing' appears to have first emerged as a study by mathematics students at Cambridge University and quickly spread throughout East Anglia. Exactly when the new 'Art and Science' reached Lincolnshire is not clear but it may well be that the following inscription which appears on a bell at Heckington cast in 1633 was inspired by early change-ringing:

WILLIAM TAYELELOVES RINGING SO WELLSPOUND OF
METAL HEE GAVE TO THE BELL

Bellfounders were not averse to advertising their work and it was very common for the Stamford bellfounding firm to use bell inscriptions for this purpose as at Leverton in 1635:

THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME AND THE REST OF MY
FELLOWES AS YOV MAY SEE

Many inscriptions on bells cast during the Commonwealth period simply record the founder's name and date but simple mottoes emerge, as on a bell cast for Grayingham in 1640: IESVS BE OVER SPEED and for Heckington in 1651: GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH both of which became very popular. Two other bells cast for Heckington in the same year had the following inscriptions:

GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH BY POWERS
HEAVENLY TO ALL ENTERITY

LET PEACE AND CHARITY UNITE CHRIST'S
FAMILY IN PERFECT HARMONY

The inscription which was cast on two bells cast in 1652 for Great Hale also became very common: GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH.

Other inscriptions popular with the Puritans appear on bells cast for Boston in 1657: ALL GLORY BEE TO GOD ON HIGH; for Foston in 1658: FEARE YE THE LORD and particularly that on a bell for Waddington cast in 1658:

ALL MEN THAT HEARE MY MOURNFOULL SOVND :
REPENT BEFORE YOV LY IN THE GROUND
Strangely at Holbeach in 1648 the fourth and tenor bells as well as being inscribed with the names of the Churchwardens also depict the Royal Arms. Not surprisingly the founder’s name is not given!

After the Restoration many founders simply recorded their own name, and that of the incumbent and Churchwardens, with the date, but several continued to use Protestant mottoes.

It was not long before the restored Monarch was mentioned, as at Belton in 1663: FEARE GOD HONOUR THE KING which also appears on a bell cast for Goxhill in 1666. At Aswarby in 1668 a bell was cast bearing the inscription GOD SAVE THE KING and this inscription became very popular.

Names of donors and occasionally the amounts given again appear on bells as at Newton-on-Trent in 1664:

JOHN BROWNE GAVE XXL  
BARDOLPH COTTON GAVE XL

James II who was, of course, a Roman Catholic succeeded to the throne in 1685 and the inscriptions cast on three bells at Glentham in 1687 are interesting, particularly that on the fourth:

2. LABOUR OVERCOMETH ALL THINGS  
3. LET GLENTHAM EVER BE HAPPY  
4. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AS IN LAW ESTABLISHED

At Keelby there is an even more interesting inscription cast on a bell in the following year presumably shortly before the King was deposed: GOD SAVE KING JAME.

In 1662 Charles II caused State Holy Days to be introduced and one of these was to celebrate the escape of James I from the Gunpowder Plot. This event was often recorded in bell inscriptions as at Owthorpe on a bell cast in 1687:

LET US REMEMBER THE 5 OF NOVEMBER

Sir Charles Dymock was King’s Champion at the Coronation of James II in 1685 and to commemorate this event he gave a bell to Healing parish church inscribed: THE GIFT OF CHAMPION DYMCOck.

On a bell cast for Louth in 1726 the Lincoln bellfounder Daniel Hedderly took the opportunity to advertise himself as follows: ACCORDING TO OUR SOUND LET HEDDERLEY’S FAME SERROUND. Most eighteenth century inscriptions illustrate the worldly nature of society at that time but at Spilsby in 1744 the reader (or rather listener) is brought down to earth and reminded of the passage of time by the following inscription:

THE GLAS DOTH RVN THE GLOBE DOTH GO AWAKE FROM SIN WHY SLEEP YOU SO

Another thought provoking inscription is on a bell cast for West Keal in 1772:

TO SPEAD A PARTING SOUL IS GIV’N TO ME  
BE TRIMM’D THY LAMP AS IF I TOLL’D FOR THEE

Perhaps the passing bell was still rung at this church.

John Cabourn of Sutterton was a bellhanger whose name appears on fourteen bells in Lincolnshire usually in association with a bellfounder and he is said to have been a keen bellinger. In 1797 he gave a new treble bell which, with another provided by the parishioners, augmented the ring at Sutterton to eight. These bells were inscribed as follows:

1. THE GIFT OF JOHN CABOURN  
2. RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION
Bellringing became a very popular sport for gentlemen who often paid for the repair, recasting or augmentation of rings of bells. At Stamford St Mary in 1802 the sixth bell was inscribed:

EXALTED TO THIS STATION AT THE
REQUEST AND EXPENSE OF A FEW
PRIVATE GENTLEMEN

A new ring of eight bells was cast for Kirton-in-Holland in 1807 by T. Mears & Son. The interesting inscriptions are too lengthy to reproduce in full here but the following examples are typical:

5. MAY GEORGE LONG REIGN WHO NOW THE SCEPTRE
SWAYS AND BRITISH VALOUR EVER RULE THE SEAS

6. MAY PEACE RETURN TO BLESS BRITANNIAS SHORE
AND FACTION FALL TO RAISE HER HEAD NO MORE

Another interesting inscription appears on a bell at Ribi:

THIS PEAL REPAIRED 1811 THE BISHOP GAVE 30 POUNDS

One wonders what special interest Bishop George Pretyman had in the Church at Ribi! What is one to make of an inscription on a bell cast for Witham on the Hill in 1831:

'TWAS NOT TO PROSPER PRIDE OR HATE
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JOHNSON GAVE ME
BUT PEACE AND JOY TO CELEBRATE
AND CALL TO PRAYER TO HEAVEN TO SAVE YE
THEN KEEP THE TERMS AND E'ER REMEMBER
MAY 29TH YE MUST NOT RING
NOR YET THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER
NOR ON THE CROWNING OF A KING

Inscriptions on modern bells tend to be a simple record of the date, donor, incumbent and churchwardens, but when the bells at Ingoldmells were restored and augmented in 1970 the following inscription appeared on the new treble:

GUTHILAC THIS BELL WAS CAST IN THE YEAR
DURING WHICH MAN FIRST SET FOOT ON THE
MOON - THE GIFT OF ERIC WILLIAM STOW IN
HIS FOURTEENTH YEAR

Although it has only been possible to include a very few bell inscriptions here, I hope I have been able to indicate the wealth of untapped information hidden away in church towers. Inscriptions on bells cast before 1882 can be found in North's Church Bells of Lincolnshire (see Note 1 below) and I would advise the uninitiated of the danger of trying to inspect bells unaccompanied by someone familiar with the belfry of a particular church.

Notes

1. Unless otherwise indicated the inscriptions quoted in this article are taken from: North, T., The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln (Leicester 1882), passim.


Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust
The recently published 36th Annual Report (1988-9) reveals that grants authorised in 1988 totalled £16,100 and in 1989, £17,850. (Since it was founded in 1952 the Trust has made grants to churches and chapels amounting to £215,509.) This report, which covers two years, contains the text of an address given by Lady Harrod at the Summer Party in 1988 and that given by Gavin Stamp in 1989. Membership of the Trust is £10 annually for Ordinary Subscribers, £20 for Corporate Subscribers and £100 for Life Subscription. The Secretary’s address is Chancery Cottage, Minster Yard, Lincoln.

Redundant Churches Fund
This was set up by law in 1969 to preserve churches no longer needed for worship but which are of architectural, historical or archaeological importance. Its finance is derived principally from five-yearly grants from the Department of the Environment, whose share is currently 70%, and the Church Commissioners, and by contributions from the public, local authorities and other organisations. The latter are usually made to specific churches. The 21st Annual Report (1989) reveals that the fund spent in that year £18,294 on Burwell, £9,566 on Bussingthorpe, £1,627 on Clixby, £293 on Cultho, £6,503 on Great Steeping, £150 on Haltham, £1,873 on North Cockerham, £16,470 on South Somercotes, £262 on Theddlethorpe All Saints, and £268 on Redbourne. In addition to these churches, the Fund also cares for Barnby le Wold, Burringham, Haceby, Haugham, Kingerby, Normanby by Spital, Normanton, Saltfleetby All Saints, Skidbrooke and Yarburgh. The Review of the Year pays tribute to the late Charles Payne who repaired most of the churches vested in the Fund in Lincolnshire. It also records that ‘in the Lincolnshire Marshland two dry summers and the lowering of water levels over a number of years have led to alarming subsidence at Saltfleetby, Skidbrooke, Theddlethorpe and particularly South Somercotes. These seven cases alone will have cost the Fund twice as much as the immediate effects of the 1987 storm.’

The Victorian Society and Scawby Stables
The Victorian Society Annual 1989 was published in August. It comments on the late 19th century stable block at Scawby. The Society sent a representative to an inquiry to oppose its demolition. The Society believes it could be converted into residential units. The proposal is for demolition and new building on the site. The stables belonged to Scawby Grove, a house built for Joseph Cliff, a Scunthorpe ironmaster. Pevsner says ‘Crazy stable block with a covered yard and a clock tower’.

The Victorian Society (I Priory Gardens, London, W4 ITT) has an East Midlands Group (K. Miller, 81 Belper Road, Derby, DE3). The latter’s A.G.M. will be held at Stoke Rochford on 10 November when Nick Antram will speak about his revision of the Lincolnshire Pevsner.

The Museum of Lincolnshire Life
The Museum celebrated its 21st Birthday in July when Capt. Jeremy Elwes, founder of the Lincolnshire Association, cut the birthday cake. Our member Catherine Wilson, Assistant Director of Museums for Lincolnshire, reminded those present of the work of the late Mrs. E.H. Rudkin, and the handing over of the Society’s large collection of bygones which formed the basis of the museum collection.

James Fowler, Lincolnshire Architect
It is pleasing to learn from David Kaye (40 Southlands Avenue, Louth, LN11 SEW) that planning is now well under way to commemorate the centenary of the death of James Fowler, ecclesiastical architect, and five times Mayor of Louth, who died four days after Tennyson in 1992. If anyone would like further details, or would like to mark this event because their own church was built or restored by James Fowler, Mr. Kaye would be pleased to hear from them.

Local Studies at Lincoln Central Library
Information from Lincolnshire County Council Recreational Services - Libraries - is good news for all local historians - interest in local studies is on the increase, and in response to public demand
the specialist Lincolnshire Collection is now more available to readers. From 23 July the Local Studies Library is able to offer limited public access for browsing and study. Local historians know how important browsing can be - accidental discoveries of information often bring great rewards. For security reasons, no bags or briefcases may be allowed in the library, and users will be asked to deposit these in lockers available from the Reference Library. The reading room in its previous form no longer exists, and newspapers, magazines and telephone directories will still be available for use in the Reference Library. In order to create space, bound volumes of The Lincolnshire Echo and The Stamford Mercury will no longer be immediately available, but these newspapers may, as now, be consulted on microfilm using the readers located in the Reference Library.

Hours of Opening are:

Monday, Tuesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Thursday, Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Members who have already visited the Library since the new arrangement came into being will appreciate the value of the new scheme. It is one which will be more and more appreciated as time goes on.

Friends of Bardney Abbey
Gerald Benton, Hon. Secretary of the Association of Friends of Bardney Abbey (The Pharmacy, Bardney, Lincoln LN3 5SS) has sent the following letter to all members of the Association. It will be of interest to others with an interest in Lincolnshire History.

'The last minute meeting of the Association was held on November 7th 1984 and was that year's Annual General Meeting. It is now more than five years since we closed our 'museum' and vacated the School House. Alternative accommodation has not proved to be available and the Association has effectively ceased to exist. I hope that the association achieved something during the eleven years it was active but the stimulation of a widespread lasting local interest in the abbey has not been one of its achievements and I see little reason for the association to continue.

New initiatives within the county have resulted from the formation of Lincolnshire Heritage, and, on a more local basis, the Friends of Tupholme Abbey.

Our Association has cash balances amounting to around £500 which I believe could be put to more effective use. For some time we have wanted to erect an information sign on the site of Bardney Abbey and the trustees have agreed to such a proposal. If uniform signs could be erected at Bardney, Barlings and Tupholme relating one site to the others and using similar methods of interpretation of the sites, it would be very helpful for visitors. I have had some discussions on the possibilities and this could be achieved through Heritage Lincolnshire and/or Friends of Tupholme Abbey if funds were available.

I am, therefore, making the following proposal: That the Association of Friends of Bardney Abbey be helped in suspension with cash reserves of £1 and that all other balances be transferred to either Heritage Lincolnshire or the Friends of Tupholme Abbey for the purpose of providing interpretive signs at Bardney and Barlings Abbeys, the reprinting of the motor tour leaflet - the Witham Valley Monasteries (if possible) with remaining balances to be used for the maintenance of the signs. I will be pleased to receive your comments on this proposal, and, if you are agreeable that we proceed along these lines I will arrange either a meeting or a postal ballot amongst the remaining interested persons to formalise the decision.'

Liszt Tour 150th Anniversary
Liszt and a group of fellow musicians made two tours of Britain in 1840 and 1841. On 14 September 1840 he performed at the Assembly Rooms at Boston. Robin and Kim Colville are retracing his steps and by the time this note appears will have given a performance in Boston this year on the same date. In addition to the music the performance includes readings from contemporary newspapers and from the diaries both of Liszt himself and of John Orlando Parry, another
member of the party. The comments on Boston, Horncastle and Grantham are among those
featured.

Country Houses For Sale
Two more important Lincolnshire houses have been placed on the market. Northorpe Hall, near
Gainsborough, which is at present a country hotel and restaurant, is for sale with six acres of land.
It is the only house of its kind in the county, for it was designed in a Norman Revival style in 1875
by G.H. Goldsmith. The ruins of the 16th century hall are nearby. According to the sale particulars 'it is believed that the Hall was in the possession of Lord Fox and his family' but this is incor-
crect. It was, however, built for a family called Fox. The fireplaces and stairs have 'Norman' de-
tails, and the interior of the house is more obviously of this style than is the exterior.
Not surprisingly the sale of Thornton Hall at Thornton Curtis has attracted some attention.
Built soon after 1695 by Sir Rowland Winn, it has pavilions added about 1760. It is a beautiful
building and a familiar one, since, unlike so many country houses, it is close to a road and not
hidden from view. The Society visited the house on an outing some years ago. The asking price is
in the region of £425,000. The Winn family sold the house in 1919 to Col. Smethurst, whose father
in law was Thomas Mawson (1861-1933) the famous landscape gardener. Mawson designed the
garden at Thornton Hall. Unfortunately the house is no longer weather proof, and a Repairs
Notice has been served on it - reflecting the interest of conservation bodies. It is Grade II starred
and the new owner will be expected to take prompt action on the roof repairs. The present owner,
Mr. Paul Spink, Col. Smethurst's son in law, wishes to move into the West Pavilion. A life time
lease for him is a condition of the sale. The house has excellent panelling and a fine staircase, and
there is a large stable block.

I referred in the July Newsletter to the sale of Harrington Hall and other houses. It has been
announced that Harrington has been sold for a price in the region of £900,000 to a London buyer
who intends to use the house as a home. T.R.L.

Tattershall Church
The collegiate church of the Holy Trinity is very large; it is celebrating its 51st anniversary with
an appeal for £551,000 because a great deal of work is necessary to ensure the survival of the
building. English Heritage is helping with essential work but repairs may have to continue until
2000. Repairs to the great east window, which was bulging under the weight of old glass, cost
£39,000. At least £400,000 is still needed to complete the work of restoration. The population of
Tattershall is not large; the church building, by most standards, certainly is. It was built by Ralph
Cromwell who founded a college in 1439 to serve it. The church was begun in 1469 and is 186 feet
long. The medieval glass was removed in the eighteenth century and the chancel was restored in
1815, but there was no major nineteenth century restoration - though the roofs were repaired in
1893-7. Tattershall Castle, the National Trust property adjacent to the church, attracts thousands
of visitors each year. It is to be hoped that they will all visit the church also, and be generous with
donations.

Louth Museum
Following the death of Mr. Cecil Simpson in November 1989, for many years Curator of the collec-
tion of the Louth Naturalists' Antiquarian & Literary Society, a number of changes have taken
place at Louth Museum. Mrs. Jean Howard was appointed Honorary Curator in January and the
building has been closed for several months whilst work has been in progress to install a heating
system, replace the wiring and redecorate throughout, alongside cataloguing and conservation
work on the collections.

The re-opening on 1 August coincided with two important gifts to the Society: an Arab Platen
printing press and its typefaces from the local firm of Allinson and Wilcox, and a hundred years
of sale catalogues, posters, and flock and herd books from the Louth offices of Dickinson Davy
and Markham. The latter, when fully sorted and listed (which will take some time) will prove a
most valuable source of information for local and family historians.

The museum in Broadbank (there is good parking nearby) is open 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. Wednesday,
Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Admission (free to 'Aints. & Nats.' members - only £3.00 a year) is
40p for adults and 20p for children & O.A.P's. Anyone wishing to research a specific subject is
advised to write for an appointment.
The late Mrs. Eva Farmery
Some members will already know of the death on 21 August of Mrs. Eva Farmery. She had been in hospital for a short time. Mrs. Farmery had lived in Skegness for over eight years, but will always be associated with the village of Croft, to whose history she devoted many years of research. For a considerable period (until her resignation in April 1967) she was a member of the Executive Committee of the Lincolnshire Local History Society. She continued to be active in local history studies to the end of her life. Her paper ‘Craftsmen of Croft’ was published in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, No. 2 (1967); ‘The Wainfleet Methodists’ was published in the *Journal of the Lincolnshire Methodist History Society* in 1964-6. In 1980 her important *Kilvert’s Kathleen Mavorteen* - Katherine Heaney, (1830-91) of Croft - was published by the Kilvert Society. She will be greatly missed by her many friends. Donations in her memory may be sent to Croft Church Restoration Fund (R. Taylor, 4 Church Lane, Croft, Skegness, Lincs. PE24 4RS).

The late Marjorie Woods
Hilary Healey writes: In early August the death occurred of Marjorie Woods, formerly of Wyberton, who had been a Society member for many years. She will be remembered by many people in Boston as one of the original members of staff of the Kitwood Girls’ School, where she taught for 25 years, much of the time as head of the history department. Through an interest in church records she began to study the local history of Wyberton and in the 1960s an article on the parish was published in *Lincolnshire Life*. She had collected together a large body of material, much of it not previously examined. She was not afraid to point out that the site known today as Wybert’s Castle had been given that name relatively recently! Indeed, she was one of the few people locally to make use of Acre Books in the study of the past landscape. In the 1970s under her guidance and enthusiasm a Heckington WEA class researched and published *Heckington in the 1870s*.

The late Edward Brandreth Woodruffe Peacock
Eileen Elder writes: The death has recently occurred of Edward Brandreth Woodruffe-Peacock. He was the third son of the Revd. E. Adrian Woodruffe-Peacock, the prominent Lincolnshire botanist; a grandson of Edward Peacock F.S.A., a noted nineteenth century antiquary; step-brother of Dennis Woodruffe-Peacock, a successful author of novels, (mainly historical, written under the pennames of ‘Max Peacock’ and ‘Charles A Brandreth’); and nephew of Mabel Peacock the Lincolnshire folklorist and dialectologist.

He was born at Cadney near Brigg, in 1906, the second son of his father’s second wife Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Warner of Leicester Abbey. He was educated at the Kings School in Grantham.

The Peacock family’s aptitude to methodical and meticulous recording and indexing would become manifest in Edward Brandreth’s (to use his own words), ‘all consuming interest in transportation matters from trackways, to railways’. As a five year old boy he had attended the opening by King George V of Immingham Dock in 1912. He said that it was seeing the locomotive ‘Immingham’ that sparked off his lifelong interest. In 1932, at the time of his marriage to Anne Jackson of Lockerbie, Scotland, realizing that owing to the general economic condition of the country a career on the railways would not be forthcoming, became an officer of the R.S.P.C.A. According to his son Edward Andrew, it was his lifelong belief that ‘we owe something to animals’. (An interest in, and knowledge of, animals has been the gift of a number of Peacocks.)

During the war years he served in the Royal Corps of Signals, and saw active service in the Burma Campaign.

A typical member of the Peacock family, he wrote in a number of journals on, in his case, the history of the railways, particularly in the *Journal of the Great Central Railway Society*. His expertise was acknowledged and honoured when the society made him President. He was also a member of the prestigious Railway Club. He travelled by rail whenever possible for the whole of his life - well into his 84th year.

A quiet, gentle, unassuming man, with a sense of humour, he was at his happiest reading a Railway History or seeing nature on his many country walks. He visited the parish church of his boyhood in Cadney only last summer.
He is survived by his two sons Edward, Andrew and John.

The writer acknowledges the assistance of Mr. Edward A. Woodruffe-Peacock, and Mr. Bryan Longbone in the compilation of this note.

Elizabeth Allen
The actress Elizabeth Allan, who died in July, was born in Skegness in 1908, the daughter of a doctor. She worked in the West End, in Hollywood in the 1930's and in the 1940's and 50's was one of the busiest theatre actresses in London. She worked also in television and was well known for her appearances in such programmes as 'What's My Line'.

WILLIAM HENRY WHEELER

Chris Sturman writes to remind readers of the imminent appearance of a reprint of W.H. Wheeler's 1897 edition of The History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire (first published 1868). The original book is much sought after and commands high prices from antiquarian booksellers. The reprint, with an introduction by Brian Simmons, Director of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, is to be produced in a limited edition at only £30 by publishers Paul Watkins of 18 Adelaide Street, Stamford, PE9 2EN (0780/56793).

Unfortunately Wheeler (1832-1915) was not amongst the historians featured last year in the society's successful series of lectures to celebrate the Victoria County History, chiefly because no-one could be found to speak about him. He was a man of remarkable talent, being Boston's Borough Surveyor as well as engineer to the Docks and Harbour Commissioners. He regarded the Dock, the People's Park (better known to some as Bath Gardens) and the adjoining Hospital (the old General Hospital) as his best works, but he was responsible for many other buildings in and around the district. His designs for his own house (now the London Road offices of the Boston Borough Council), built by his friend Samuel Sherwin, another famous Bostonian, are among several beautifully executed in rich colouring which one would like to think were done by his own hand. It is to be hoped that the release of this reprint will encourage someone to start collecting material for a full biography.
TWO DISASTERS AT BASSINGHAM

The picture post card has long been recognised as a valuable aid to the study of local history - not simply as an illustration, but in its own right as a source of information. The enthusiastic producer of local cards frequently recorded events and scenes which would, but for his activity, have gone unrecorded. Few ‘parish’ historians would ignore the opportunity to add such cards to their collections. In some cases the sender of the post card also acted as a recorder, and the local historian who finds such post cards is fortunate indeed.

The cards illustrated here are both from Bassingham. The first is of a flood in August 1912. The sign post points to Carlton and Bassingham. The card was sent to Maud Marshall, who lived at Branston Post Office. Her mother was the daughter of Henry Winn, the Fulletby historian. The message reads ‘This is a view of the floods near Bassingham. If you could have seen us as we were sitting in the trap all amongst the water. Daddy was very pleased with P.C.’s. Love to all. Kisses for Henry and Charley and all.’
The second card is faintly inscribed 'Bassingbough after the gale Feb. 22 1908' and was sent to Maud Marshall's brother, the Rev. G.H. Marshall, a Methodist Minister. The sender wrote 'Thought this would interest you. This is one of our local farmsteads. Are you ready for another order? Can you do with a nice H.C. ham. I have some grand bacon in. Did you get your (?) again. We missed fire this time so cannot send you as promised. Also giving (?) rest. We are busy amongst spring food. Can you spare Lilly for a week soon. Best love, Will.' (H.C., of course, means 'Home Cured').

No doubt there are accounts of both the flood and the gale in contemporary local newspapers, and readers may have information on both events. Perhaps there are other post cards which illustrate them. It would be interesting to know if anyone knows the names of the man and girls on the second photograph.

Terence Leach

We hope to make a regular feature of post cards and other photographs as source materials for local history, and of pictures which have lost their identity. Suitable materials should be sent to the Editors at Jews' Court.

--

COLLECTOR'S PIECES: THE LINCOLN DATE BOOK (1866)

Nick Lyons

'Now, what I want is, Facts ... Facts alone are wanted in life' (Mr. Gradgrind, Hard Times).

This book has no Foreword, Preface or Introduction whatever; there they are, straight away from the first page after the title to the last, great chunks of unassimilated Facts. They are given order by virtue of chronology - and thus do two of the great unchallengeable Victorian bourgeois Truths come together, because of course such a conjunction was expected to produce that certainty of comprehension which some living in that time believed should be theirs by right. This, after all, was the double-entry bookkeeping of the past: know the Facts in the right Order, and all of History lay opened up before you. It is no surprise that such a society produced the crassness of rote-learning in its state schools, and had the gall to be proud of it.

This implicitly complete history of the city begins in A.D. 45, when Newport Arch was erected (it says), progressing down through the ages with increasing chronological precision, and a concomitant shift from the grandiose to the utterly mundane, finishing with the Municipal Election of 1st November, 1866; and why not, since 'a good deal was thought to hang on this'? We have moved from the (suppositions) erection of a monument (which Dr. Stukeley describes ... as the noblest remnant in Britain') to result of a minor local election, and finish with the names of the Sheriff and Mayor of the same year. But to traverse so much time, much disparate information is offered, sufficient to have kept inquiring but undisciplined mind busy throughout many long winter evenings. The Victorian paterfamilias sits reading, announcing his discoveries in this mine of the unpredictable: 'Did you know, dear, that Edward II was granted money to fight the Scots by the Lincoln Parliament of 1316?'. There might have followed at intervals appropriate, the news that when William III came to Lincoln in 1695 every house was illuminated with candles in every window pane, that a mob prevented removal of the West Spires of the Cathedral in 1726, that in 1808 'to the everlasting credit of the county of Lincoln' over £6,000 was raised 'for that excellent and truly benevolent institution, the lunatic asylum'. But to do this he would have been obliged to plough through much less interesting soil, and to expurgate the nastier murders (and there were many years in which little else happened in the whole county, except election of officials and a
gruesome killing or two). He might also have begun to realise that certain generalised statements, especially about the weather, deserved their place in the collection by the obvious default of other, more localised information, and that some even then achieve only tangential relevance; how useful was it to include the news under 1303 that the English Acre then was made standard? Without it, of course, there could have been nothing at all under that date, and the Inquiring Mind would have been left insatiate. So, better to give them anything, no matter how minor, than admit to gaps in the record. The public bought such a book in expectation of a good deal (in all senses), so never mind the quality, feel the width.

However The Lincoln Date Book was intended to be received; whether or not it really was taken up in expectation that it could give a potted history of the city's long history, or whether it appeared to be a useful reference tool for tradesman and private citizens, little value can be accorded it now as source material. Hill's four volumes on the city's history make reference to it rarely - it was quoted in Medieval Lincoln as a doubtful source for the destruction of the eastern Roman gate in 1764, and in Georgian Lincoln material is used from an annotated copy in the city's library - but however much the information under each year may have been 'collected with care', and however authentic the sources, nowhere are these sources revealed. Indeed, a certain coyness appears about then - the homage paid by the King of Scots to King John 'upon a hyl beside Lincome' in 1203 was written down in 'an old record'; and the Lincoln Miracles of 1255 were taken from 'an old book'. After all, we may excuse this as no more than the bad habit of the age, when searching questions were not expected, sources accepted uncritically as long as they appeared 'old', and narrative histories of provincial towns rare and expensive. Ephemeris lists of 'Remarkable Occurrences' and Chronological Histories of the most ephemeral nature had been published in Lincoln itself since at least 1805, varying in format from the single illustrated sheet, to the slim pamphlet, and moving ultimately to the four hundred-odd pages of the Date Book; inevitably the content, in becoming padded out, tended to become more slight, since the various compilers could hardly be expected to find a vast amount of dramatic and stirring news lost for many hundreds of years.

Accepting what the Date Book really is - an example of ephemera, in the main, representing a stage in the publisher-printer's response to popular taste - something of value historiographically can easily be salvaged. It may well be a book to which serious historians should not turn, but its contents are illustrative of the progression of English history, in respect of the sources available for different periods in the past. This is not particularly sophisticated, and easily demonstrated. From the late 14th century to the end of the Date Book, the compiler could refer to local newspapers, and the balance of the material so used reflects the sort of contents likely to be found not merely in Lincolnshire, but anywhere within the nation. An example at random shows this. In 1769 there are recorded in the Date Book the establishment of the County Hospital, the burning of Eresby Hall, a murder, an execution (for a different crime), two marriages amongst county families, three deaths (two aristocratic), the names of the City officials, and the price of wheat. All could have come from the Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury, and most probably did. By 1866, there is vastly more detail, because the local press has burgeoned, and grounds to suspect that the printer had to cut down, there being no entries for the first four months of the year. But go back two centuries, to 1669, and there is the single entry, the names of the City officials, which could have been taken, year by year, from the list published as an appendix to Stark's History of Lincoln of 1810. These names provide the only element of continuity throughout most of the compilation, and for many years they are the only soundly 'local' material recorded. For the Middle Ages there are the inevitable references to the Cathedral and to the machinations of feudal landowners, few of whom have recognisably English names. Obituaries abound, revealing the obsession with monarchy, aristocracy and clergy for the most part; indeed, the first obituary, under 900, is that of Alfred the Great, which demonstrates no clear connection with Lincoln at all. The last is that of James Lister, of Hirst Priory in the Isle of Axholme, born James Stowin, and apparently notable more for his paternity than for anything he personally achieved. The obituarists, like much else in the compilation, extend the field of concern far beyond the limits of the City of Lincoln, which may be taken as positive evidence that the compiler took the broader view when possible, or less positively that he wasn't averse to collecting in anything at all which could make his book thicker. But he could not collect except by combing existing printed works, or anyway borrowing notes made the same way by local antiquaries. The Date Book was bound to have created local interest, and probably one reason for its relative rarity today is that many copies were read to death, and fell apart from over use alone.
The Date Book, page 67, showing how the compiler sometimes had to spread his material somewhat thinly.
BOOK NOTES

NICK LYONS, ed., Enclosure in Context in North-West Lincolnshire. Part I: Commentary and Documents. Scunthorpe Borough Museum, 1988 [1990]. ISBN 0 94777 07 5. £5.00 + £1.00 p & p. A pioneering regional study examining the chronology and context of (largely pre/non-parliamentary) enclosure in a region which stretches from Axholme in the west across the heath and blown sands, the lower and upper Ancholme clays, to the wold escarpment. Approximately half the text is a discussion of the 'context' with the remainder devoted to detailed analyses of individual documents, etc. There is a good series of maps. This is a most important study which corrects the traditional view of enclosure (but why if it was printed some two years ago was it not released until this year?).

HARRY TOMPKINSON, Earning Before Learning. East Butterwick School Log Book 1881-1906. Scunthorpe Teachers' Centre, 1989. £8.50 including postage from H. Tompkinson, 10 Holme Hall Avenue, Scunthorpe DN16 3PY. Another important contribution to local studies from the north west of the county, Earning Before Learning is the first full transcript of a school log book available for Lincolnshire. The village school was opened in 1881, and for the next twenty five years [the Master] and his successors wrote...of the life of the school, mainly of its trials and tribulations, of its poor facilities, poor attendances, backward children, uneducated parents, of an unsupportive School Board, and unsympathetic Inspectors of Schools. Harry Tompkinson (a former Senior Education Officer for the South Bank of Humberside) has provided a meticulous edition, with a full introduction which examines in detail the village and the management of the school, appendices and two indexes (of subjects and places, and of names which most usefully incorporates material from the 1881 census returns).


ALAN VINCE and MICHAEL J. JONES, eds., Lincoln's Buried Archaeological Heritage. A Guide to the Archive of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, 1990. ISBN 0 9514987 1 1. £7.50. Lincoln has been well served by recent publications. Perhaps the most enterprising of all is the reprint of J.W.F. Hill's Medieval Lincoln of 1948, and at a most attractive price. Dr. Dorothy Owen (President of the S.L.H.A.) has furnished an illuminating memoir and a reassessment of the importance of this pioneering study of a medieval town. Can one now hope that Tudor and Stuart Lincoln, etc. will also be reprinted? It is appropriate that Mary Short's valuable Bibliography (to be reviewed in L.I.A., 25, 1990) was funded by the Francis Hill Memorial Trust. Ian Beckwith's portrait of Lincoln for the Barracuda series provides an admirable general introduction to the city's history. Lincoln's Buried Archaeological Heritage contains a useful summary of the results of archaeological work carried out since the early 1970s (essential for updating Hill), brief descriptions of the major excavations (with details of publication) and of the numerous observations and watching briefs, bibliography and index.


Two attractive and well illustrated titles from Shire. Hall surveys the Viking raids, subsequent Scandinavian settlement and the development of towns, art and stone carving, runes (a bone comb-case with runic inscription from Lincoln is illustrated), silver hoards and graves. Winchester's pioneering survey is more likely to appeal to the Lincolnshire local historian. He discusses and illustrates a number of examples from the county (though the material on the
Goltho area needs refining in the light of Paul Everson's article in L.H.A., 23; the potential for further research is considerable.


A multi-disciplinary examination of the natural and cultural processes that have formed the region will be reviewed in L.H.A., 25. There are some thirty essays covering a wide variety of environmental, archaeological and historical topics.


Mr. Clarke, who is well-known to members of the Society, has made another valuable contribution to the history of the Horncastle area. This has a wealth of illustrations (photographs, maps and plans, manuscripts, &c), and is more than an account of the Horncastle and Woodhall canal as industrial archaeology, for it sheds light on the lives of many people - from Sir Joseph Banks and the Dymoke family down to the engineers and builders, and the tradesman, merchants and others who were influenced by it. There are interesting appendices on the topography of the canal, and on the trades and professions of the initial shareholders. It is a mark of the author's concern with the future as well as the past, that the last chapter discusses the possible future of the canal.

S.M. COOKE and P.E. CROME, Alford 2. Cooke & Crome, 16 Park Lane, Alford LN13 9DN. ISBN 0 9566046 0 0. £9.95.

Alford 2 follows the successful format introduced in Alford Town published in 1987. There are many interesting illustrations, old and modern (including some from World War II) and information on shops and trades, smuggling, crafts and traditions, schools, wartime memories, buildings of the town, remedies and recipes. The substantial chapter on past and present personalities includes Dorothy Higgins who once conducted a tour of Alford for the Society which is still remembered by all who were present - not least because she directed the coach down a road so narrow that its mirrors came into contact with the guttering of the houses.


This much praised recent survey, with appropriate Lincolnshire examples, will be reviewed in L.H.A., 25, 1990. The front cover is of the Boston sheep fair; details from William Brown's great panorama of Louth c. 1844-1854 are reproduced on the end-papers, though, alas, the image on the back end-paper is reversed.


Brief mention must be made of these novels. Happiland is set in Cleethorpes and Grimsby in the late 1950s. A.S. Byatt's much praised Possession also has much Lincolnshire material: part is set in Lincoln and at its new 'plate-glass' university, and in a manor house in the Wolds which resembles Bayons - with an owner who prefers the dialect poetry of Mabel Peacock to that of Tennyson! Will it be the first Lincolnshire regional novel to be on the Booker shortlist since Stanley Middleton's winning Holiday (1974)?

Most of these titles can be obtained through the Lincolnshire Heritage Bookshop at Jews' Court (postage extra).
A QUESTION OF MEMORIALS

Monumental Inscriptions in Syston Churchyard, near Grantham.

ROLLINGS

JOHN ROLLINGS, Born: March 25th 1781
Died: November 10th 1871

He served his Country Long and Faithfully
(in the 57th Regiment of the Foot) and was present at the
following engagements:

BUSACO       September   1810
ALBUERA      May         1811
BADAJOZ      April       1812
BURCOS       October    1812
VITORIA      June        1813

Also in the Battle of the PYRENEES 1813
Also Jane his wife, Died March 25th 1861, Aged 79 years

MIDDLETON

RICHARD MIDDLETON, late of Fricston [sic] near Boston
Died: January 5th 1821 aged 30 years

Stone erected to Perpetuate his Memory as a Worthy Man and Good Servant, as testified by Mr. John Chapman engineer, in whose employ he laboured previous to his death in Cutting a Lake in Syston Park, the Seat of Sir John Thorold, Bart.

Sent in by David Bramford of Dumbleby, who adds the following note:

When Syston Park was sold 5th December 1932, the Island and Bungalow comprised of .298 acre, the Lake 11.656 acres and the Moats near the present Church burial ground .740 acre.

[Perhaps some reader will know whether Richard Middleton died in an accident whilst engaged on this work. Ed.]

* * * * *

Monumental Inscription in Lincoln

The following verse, to a dyer, is alleged to be somewhere in a Lincoln burial ground. Does any reader know where?

Here lies John Hyde
He first liv'd and then died;
He dyed to live, and liv'd to dye,
And hopes to live eternally.

* * * * *
BICKER,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND TITHE-FREE ESTATE.

TO BE
SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. LUMBY,

AT THE
RED COW INN, IN DONINGTON,
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN,

ON MONDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1848,

AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING,

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF SALE TO BE THEN PRODUCED, AND EITHER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED, OR SUCH OTHER LOTS, AS MAY BE DETERMINED UPON,

The following very desirable Freehold & Tithe-free ESTATE

COMPRISING
PASTURE AND FEEDING LAND OF FIRST-RATE QUALITY,

SITuate AT BICKER, IN THE SAID COUNTY OF LINCOLN, LATE THE PROPERTY, AND IN THE OCCUPATION OF MR. JOHN TAYLOR, deceased,

VIZ.-

LOT 1. The Brickclamps Close (with Stable thereon) The First Close, adjoining the above

LOT 2. The Inos The Meadow, adjoining

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSSESSION CAN BE HAD AT LADY-DAY NEXT.

Further particulars may be known on application to the AUCTIONER, Donington, near Spalding; to Mr. Curtis, Nortwell; or Mr. Smith, North Muskham, near Newark; Mr. H. Wrightman, Brant Broughton, or at the Office of

MR. JOSEPH SMITH, SOLICITOR,

CARLTON UPON TRENT, NEAR NEWARK.

26TH FEBRUARY 1848
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

Part XIII

(See Newsletter 52, p.32) The publication of this information has been a regular feature of the Newsletter, and it will continue in Lincolnshire Past & Present. We are, as usual, indebted to Mrs E. Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Lincoln, for preparation of the lists.

BLEASBY
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 6, p.97
ROSS MSS Vol. X Wraggee Wapentake

BLOXHOLME
CREASEY, J., Sketches of Old and New Sleaford (1825) pp 171-174
HEALEY, K., Bloxholme and Digby, Notes on Parish History, Dr. Henry Peckwell, the Sick Man's Friend: Offprint from Lincoln Diocesan Magazine, 1937.
LEACH, T.R., Notes for an outing to Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholme (1978)
ROSS MSS Vol. XIII Flaxwell Wapentake
STENTON, F.M., Sokemen and the village waste (English Historical Review 33, 1918) (up II,431)
TROLLOPE, E., Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurm (1872) pp 208-12

BLYBOROUGH
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 2, p.61
MOOR C., History of Blyborough (1902)
PEACOCK, E., Notes on a stone found in the churh of Blyborough (Proc. Society of Antiquaries, 1877)
ROSS MSS Vol. IV Aslackoe Wapentake

BLYTON
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 1, p.13
ROSS MSS Vol. I Cortingham Wapentake
TROLLOPE, E. Notes on Gainsborough and other place visited by the Architectural Society of the Diocese of Lincoln, 1866 (A.A.S.R.P., 8)

BOLINGBROKE, OLD
BOLINGBROKE Festival, 4-7 August 1966, Programme
BOLINGBROKE Parish and the Re-opening of Bolingbroke Parish Church (re-printed from Horncastle News 1899) (up 35)
A BOLINGBROKE Legend (Local Historian Vol. 5, Jan. 1936)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life Vol. 5, p.14
HALL, J.G., Notices of Lincolnshire (1890), pp 177-181
HULL, W.N., Old Bolingbroke (1948)
PAIN, E., Restoration of the Ancient and Historic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bolingbroke, n.d. (up 36)
ROSS MSS Vol. 8 Bolingbroke Wapentake
SKINNER of Bolingbroke and Thornton College, Lince (1870)