The deadline for contributions to the next Bulletin and the Autumn issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* is Saturday, 7 August 1993. Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews’ Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS (0502 521337). It will help the Editors greatly if articles are sent typed, double spaced and with a good margin. A note of the number of words is of great value.

More detailed ‘notes for contributors’ are available from Jews’ Court (please enclose s.a.e.).

EDITORIAL

*Lincolnshire Past & Present* now returns to its quarterly format. In order to ensure a successful future, your Joint Editors again make a plea for material - once more 'the harder is bare'!

Christopher Sturman, June 1993.

On occasions your Joint Editors receive letters such as the following, from Winston Kime of Skegness dated 12 October 1992. We print it in this issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* because of its timely nature:

Dear Editors,

Anniversaries of one kind or another seem to come fairly regularly at the present time but, in case it has not been noted, I would draw attention to what I think is a rather important one, now not very far away. October 11, 1993, will be the 350th anniversary of the battle of Winceby, a quite important encounter in the Great Civil War between King and Parliament. The site of Winceby is unmarked and this would seem an opportune time to erect a memorial of some kind to commemorate what is possibly the most notable battle fought on Lincolnshire soil.

In 1643, most of the county was in the possession of the king's forces, dominated by the strongholds of Newark and Lincoln, with a garrison at Bolingbroke Castle in the east, where wold and fen meet. The strategically important port of Boston was devoted to parliament and it was from there, in early October, that the Earl of Manchester, after moving from Lynn, marshalled his troopers along the Northdyke Causeway (A16), through Sibsey, Stickney and Stickford, to besiege Bolingbroke. Sir Thomas Fairfax had crossed from Hull and, joined by Cromwell, converged on the same objective as Manchester. The trap was set to entice the royalists from Newark and Lincoln, as well as Gainsborough, to the relief of Bolingbroke Castle, and the bait was taken. The king's forces surprised parliament's outpost at Horncastle and pressed on through High Toynton and Scrafield, with the line of battle drawn on the heights around Winceby. The encounter was short and fierce and the royalist ranks broke before Manchester's attack, with great slaughter in the narrow Slash Lane (or Hollow), as the survivors fled back towards Horncastle.

The battle of Winceby took place on October 11, 1643, and secured Lincolnshire for parliament, with the royalists forced back upon their impregnable fortress at Newark. The battle was also notable for the emergence of Oliver Cromwell as an able military commander.

Details of the actual fighting - in contrast to the events leading up to the battle - are confined in most cases to just a few lines. Andrews' *Bygone Lincolnshire* (1891) quotes from several sources, but without topographical details, and modern works give it even less attention. The History of Lincolnshire, vol. 7 (1980), covers the fighting in a single sentence. Further research with a ground plan showing the disposition of the opposing forces, would make an interesting article for one of the Society's publications.

The nature and location of a monument would be a matter for discussion and it would seem appropriate for this Society to take the initiative, in consultation with local councils, landowners, the tourist board and the Lincolnshire Trust for Nature Conservation whose Snipe Dales nature reserve abuts or infringes on the battlefield. Grants may be available and a Winceby Battlefield Fund could attract support from industrial firms as well as other organisations in the county. The forum is open!

Yours sincerely,

Winston Kime.
LINCOLNSHIRE TURF MAZES AND ASSOCIATED SITES
Part II
John Wall

Appleby. We have already reproduced Stukeley's cryptic observation 'In Appleby is a place called Julian's Bower.' The village lies on the Roman Ermine Street (B1207) four miles south of its crossing of the Humber at Wintringham, and six miles south-east of Alkborough. The existence of a turf maze here is first recorded in the Diary of Abraham de la Pryme, in the entry which also records the turf maze at Alkborough: 'They have also at [this] town, as also at Appleby, two Roman games, the one called Gillian's bore, and the other Troy's walls.' The entry as it stands is ambiguous and might be taken to imply the existence of two turf mazes at each location. The context makes it clear, however, that the one maze (or 'labarinth') at Alkborough was called in the diarist's day Gillian's bore, and the other at Appleby was called Troy's walls.

Although the Appleby maze is now lost,\(^3\) we may still enquire as to the nature of its design. Abraham de la Pryme offers two clues to a possible reconstruction. First, he concludes his brief account with a very significant sentence: 'The two labarinths are somewhat different in their turnings one from another.'\(^4\) We can be almost certain that the design of the Alkborough maze was then substantially as it is now — that is, an eleven-ringed maze of Chartres type. The diarist's comment implies that in his day the Appleby maze was not of this design. The most likely explanation therefore is that it was conformed to the seven-ringed Classical design. This was current in the Roman era, but of course the medieval Christian design was not. The distinction lends some support to Abraham de la Pryme's reference to the Appleby maze as one of two Roman games, as also to Stukeley's general conclusions along the same lines.

Secondly, the title 'Troy's walls' could be cited as evidence that the Appleby maze was of the Classical design. About 40 of the 110 or so known or conjectured sites of British turf mazes carry this title, or others which incorporate the word Troy (henceforth referred to as 'Troyan'). The table at Appendix 1 indicates that all the known turf maze designs in England with Troyan names were Classical - at Dalby\(^5\) and Somerton, both extant, and at Rockcliffe. (There are two exceptions, at Holderness and at Pimperne, but in each case there are special circumstances, and the design is unique).

On the continent Troyan names belong to a class constituted of the names of antique cities, which first appeared when they were applied to already existing maze-mosaics, and to pavement mazes, during the period of the Crusades. Others were Babylon, Nineveh, Jericho, Jerusalem, and Constantinople. The one feature which these cities have in common is that, although they were walled and apparently impregnable, all finally yielded to a siege. This is held to be analogous to the difficulty, but not the impossibility, of penetrating a maze to its centre. The choice of such a name for a maze is thus held to be symbolic of its function. The design of the square, embattled Roman maze-mosaics in some cases simulates the plan of a walled city, in others that of a Roman fort with its cruciform combination of the via Principalis and via Praetoria marking-off four quarters.

A fine first-century A.D. Roman maze-mosaic, five feet by four feet overall, was discovered in 1957 on the Via Cadolini, Cremona, Italy. It features perimeter walls with six bold bastions or towers, one at each corner and one each in the centre of two opposite walls, a gateway and battlements. At Pompeii, in the Villa Diomede, a magnificent square maze-mosaic was discovered, dated between 80 B.C. and 60 B.C., which has no less than 16 perimeter towers.\(^6\) Similarly in Genainville church, Val d'Oise, France there is a vertical stone-carved maze of medieval Christian design, but octagonal with bastions. It is two and a half feet in diameter and has been dated to the fourteenth century A.D. At Rheims cathedral, France, an octagonal pavement maze, 33 feet in diameter, also featured four bastions. It was built between 1211 A.D. and 1240 A.D. and it was destroyed in 1799.

The features listed above lend to all these mazes the appearance of a walled city. It would be intrinsically more difficult to achieve the same effect with turf mazes in England, given the nature of the materials. Nevertheless the maze at Saffron Walden, Essex, of Chartres-type circular

*: Continued from *LP&P*. 10/1, pp. 3-10.
design - which at 132 feet overall diameter is the largest in Europe - features four horse-shoe shaped bastions. Another maze of similar design, also with four bastions, 100 feet in overall diameter, formerly existed at Sneath in Nottinghamshire. Known as 'Shepherd's Race' and 'Robin Hood's Race', it was destroyed in 1797. A curious feature was a dagger-like shape cut in the centre of each bastion. The squared shape of the existing turf maze on St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester - 90 feet by 86 feet - is also reminiscent of the plan of a walled city. In all other respects it is similar to the circular Chartres-type mazes, but with nine instead of eleven circuits.

It is significant that of the many names for turf mazes in England the only city name is Troy. Moreover it is the most frequently employed of the several turf maze titles, although the only occurrence in Lincolnshire is at Appleby. We cannot assume from its title 'Troy's walls' that it had a fortified-city design, although that remains a possibility. On the other hand none of the mazes of medieval Christian design in England, whether extant or whose plans have been recorded, have a 'Trojan' name. Conversely, all with a 'Trojan' name do have a Classical design. (A significant exception in both cases is the dodecagonal maze at Holderness).

On balance therefore the evidence suggests rather than proves a Classical rather than a medieval Christian design for the maze at Appleby. It is noteworthy that here two distinct names are recorded within the space of no more than 50 years - Troy's walls by Abraham de la Pryme and Julian's Bower by William Stukeley. It is surprising that Stukeley did not pick up the former name. In the paragraph in which he describes the kinds of locations at which he has found places called Julian's Bower he adds, almost as an afterthought, "very often they are called Troy Town." He argued: 'that they call these places Troy town proves (that) ... the name Julian undoubtedly refers to Julius the son of Aeneas.' Once again he calls on Virgil as witness:

This game long since, this martial exercise
Aeneas brought, when Alba's walls he rear'd.
Whence the old Latins celebrate the same,
As he a lad, with him the Trojan youth.
The Albans taught it the Romans from their great Rome
Learned it, and to their country's honour call
The game Troy town, the boys the Trojan band.

Plainly the persistence of Trojan names to the eighteenth century is no more or less persuasive of a Roman origin for turf mazes so-called than the persistence of Julian's Bower names. Nevertheless Stukeley was right to link them, for they do in fact tend to reinforce each other as evidence. Again, those who would deny that all turf mazes with Trojan names are nevertheless to be dated after the Conquest, should be able to offer a convincing alternative explanation for the adoption of Trojan names, and for their persistence.

As a footnote (literally) to Appleby, the editor of Abraham de la Pryme's Diary, writing about 1870, adds: 'The Appleby Labyrinth has perished, and no memory of it, as far as I can hear, remains.' In the same note he positively affirms: 'There cannot be much doubt that these curious mazes are medieval, not Roman.' Although the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain does not credit Appleby with any Roman finds, Thomas Allen, writing in 1834, remarks: 'From the remains which have been found at this place it appears in common with others in the ancient road, to have been occupied by the Romans. Near the Roman road was one of those, called Julian Bowers.'

Horncastle BANOVALLUM In the text of Stukeley's Itinerarium, as already quoted, he records in general terms the site of what he would later identify as a turf maze (by association with Alkborough): 'Near the confluence of the two brooks was a pleasant garden, and a place called Julian's Bower.' It is more accurately located on his plan of Horncastle, with the date of its composition at the head - Sept. 1, 1722 (Fig.6). The plan clearly shows the two brooks referred to - the River Bain, from which the settlement derived its Roman name, and its tributary the River Waring. Upstream of their confluence to the south-west of the town the two rivers are shown almost surrounding a rectangular walled enclosure of about five acres. From the substantial lengths of wall which remain, this is now believed to be a third/fourth century A.D. military structure. The area of land thus circumscribed, being shaped like a horn, gave the town its modern English name. On Stukeley's plan, immediately downstream of the confluence, an irregularly shaped plot is depicted, bounded to the west by the Bain, to the north by the Waring,
and to the south and east by straight lines of trees. It is this plot which he labels Julian Bower. It therefore falls just within what is now thought to have been an unwalled settlement of up to 135 acres which originated in the pre-Roman period but which, together with the walled enclosure became one of the nine BURGI of the Roman occupation.\(^\text{43}\) Thomas Allen recorded a May-Day flower ceremony performed at Julian Bower which as a consequence was also known as 'May-Banks'. Appropriately, the site is now occupied by a leisure complex.

**Louth**

There was formerly a turf maze on the outskirts of Louth, the site of which was first recorded in 1536: 'A muster was held on a hill by a cross called Julian's Bowre and Captains Chosen'.\(^\text{45}\) In the Churchwardens Accounts for 1544 a payment was made 'To nych mason for making at gelian bowere a new crosse, iiij'.\(^\text{46}\) In the same accounts for 1639 'Walker was paid 6d for watching at Jillian Bowere' for the Earl of Lindsey.\(^\text{47}\) A large dolerite boulder known as the 'Blue Stone' (now outside the Museum in Broadbank), which was said to have stood at the centre of the maze, was used as a 'slander stone' at the corner of Mercer Row, a principal thoroughfare of the town. Later it stood alongside the eponymous Blue Stone Inn, also in Mercer Row. In 1834 it was recorded as standing in the yard of the Blue Stone Printing Office.\(^\text{48}\)

The site is clearly marked Julian Bower in an engraved plan of the town published in 1834.\(^\text{49}\) The 1890 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch to one-mile map\(^\text{50}\) depicts the site and its environs in greater detail (Fig.7). It is bounded to the east by the main road which led from the town centre southwards to Burwell, and to the north and west by a side road, Mill Lane. Their junction is on the summit of a chalk hill overlooking Louth which is eroded by quarries labelled 'Julian Bower Lime Works'. The 1834 source remarks of this hill: 'how many years it has worn the plume of trees which it now waves over the marshes, as a safety-mark for far off mariners, tradition does not tell.'\(^\text{51}\) (Louth is ten miles distant from the coast). In 1855, although the ring of trees had gone, the 'very fine Julian Bower' was reported still extant.\(^\text{52}\) No doubt it was from this vantage point, rather than the maze on its south-western flank, that Walker watched out for the Earl of Lindsey coming from the south. The current edition of the O.S. 1:25,000 map, as also the earlier map of 1890, marks a modern 'Julian Bower House' at a right-angle bend on Mill Lane just to the west of the site.

![Fig. 7 Southern part of Louth as mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1890](image-url)

The several names by which this site has been known calls for comment. Michael Behrend has suggested that all sites known as Julian's Bower are named for Juliana, the feminine form of Julian (as also the French Julienne), which reached England towards the end of the twelfth century. 'One of the commonest girls' names from the 12th-15th century.'\(^\text{53}\) Popular forms, spelt with either a J or a G, were Gillian, as at Alkborough, Gelyan,\(^\text{44}\) as at Louth, Jillian, also as at Louth, and the
diminutives Gill, Jill, Gillot and the like. The name was so common that it came to mean a woman in general, just as Jack became a generic name for a man.

The discussion is complicated by the fact that Juliana was also the Middle English version of the feminine Juliana, although it would appear that the differentiation in form between Julian and Gillian did not occur until the sixteenth century. The latter went out of use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Even if it was conceded that the first element in Julian's Bower is in some instances feminine, it is difficult to account for the near-contemporary occurrence of both Julian and Gillian (or its variants) attached to the same site. At Louth, Julian is first recorded (1536) before Gelyan (1544). Although, at Alkborough, Abraham de la Pryme calls the turf Gillian's Bore, his editor adds the significant footnote "Pro Julian - Margin Note by Dierist." One explanation could be an initial mishearing - Gillian (incorrect) for Julian (correct) - which was later amended in the margin. It is significant that Stukeley records the one name Julian at no less than four different locations. It is therefore possible that Abraham de la Pryme added his marginal correction when other Julian Bowers' came to his attention.39

There are two alternative hypotheses - and they can be no more than hypotheses at present - either of which would resolve most of the anomalies occasioned by the disparate names for the same turf mazes in Lincolnshire noted above.

First: The original title for Classical turf mazes in England was Julian's Bower. The first element was understood to be the male first name Julian, of Roman origin. It therefore derived, at one remove, from turf mazes of a different design current in England during the Roman era. 'Julian Bower' carried over as a title to those medieval Christian mazes which replaced those of Classical form on the same sites. It was also adopted, by association, for those mazes which the Church created de novo. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and as the ecclesiastical purpose of turf mazes faded from folk memory, a new interpretation of the meaning of these landscape features would be required. The continuity of the title 'Julian's Bower' suggested 'a diversion for ladies', interpreting the first element as a common female first name, and the second element as 'a lady's apartment' - its usual medieval and post-medieval meaning. It was then a short step to substitute versions of the name Julian (feminine), such as Gillian, which superseded it as a common preferred Christian name. (Nevertheless it should have been apparent then - as now - given the nature of turf mazes in general, and the remote situation of some sites, that they were singularly suited to fulfill the conventional notion of 'a lady's apartment').

The second hypothesis is as follows: The title Julian's Bower was applied de novo to some unnamed, inexplicable turf maze sites in England at a time when Classical literature, including Virgil's Aeneid, was re-discovered under the influence of the Renaissance. This would account for Stukeley's acquaintance with 'Julian Bower' sites in 1724, and the gradual assimilation of sites formerly called Gelyan (feminine) to Julian (masculine). The process may have been accelerated locally when Stukeley's work itself gained a wider audience.

Although no maze-mosaic has so far been recovered in Lincolnshire, a pervading Roman cultural influence, symbolised by and emanating from the walled legionary fortress, and colonia, at LINDUM, may be assumed for the area covered by the county. Thus there was a turf maze of unknown design at Alkborough which may have originated during the Roman era. It was superseded by the present Chartres-type design, laid down by the Church shortly after the Norman Conquest and recur many times during the succeeding centuries. Turf mazes of unknown design also existed at Appleby and Horncastle. Both may have originated during the Roman era but, whether or not their designs were later superseded, they had ceased to exist before the late seventeenth century. A fourth turf maze originating in the medieval period existed at Louth. The mazes at Alkborough, Louth and Appleby persisted beyond the break signalled by the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40), as convenient arenas for secular entertainments and sports. This was prompted, at least in part, by certain romantic 'maze conceits' which featured in Elizabethan literature. There may be further turf maze sites awaiting discovery in the county. If so, they will be recovered by archaeological method rather than the study of place-names, whose potential must now be very limited. Yet should no further locations come to light, Stukeley's comment of 1724 still holds good - these historically-rewarding relics remain 'especially very common in Lincolnshire.'
NOTES:
34. De la Pryme, p. 164.
35. An inscription set up alongside the Dalby maze by Yorkshire North Riding County Council in 1944, boldly affirms that the City of Troy shows the early association between Yorkshire and Scandinavia. Trojebores (Troy Town) is the name given to similar (i.e., Classical) mazes. However, they are all of the class of maze whose paths and/or barriers are made of stone, not turf. Moreover, the earliest that can reasonably be dated is the Roselinde, in Lessa parish, Upland, Sweden, c. 815 A.D. The occurrence of Trojan place or field names elsewhere in Yorkshire hints at the possible former existence of turf mazes at ‘Troy, a part of Horsforth, near Leeds; Spofforth—a Troy-Town field name; Troy-Dale, near Pudsey.
36. The maze-mosaic, 1869, square, reconstructed from fragments discovered at Fullerton, Hants., has a bold encrusted border. Neal suggests that it may be based on the city-wall engravings seen, e.g., in the Rudston mosaic (not a maze design), R.M.B., no. 48, p. 80.
37. A turf maze c. 40° square was excavated at Clifton, Notts., in 1800. Traces of what appears to be a small square turf maze called Shepherd’s Race are still visible at Heath and Reach, Beds.
38. Stukeley, 1, p. 97. This remark also must be based on hearsay, since nowhere in the Itinerarium does Stukeley describe a site called Troy Town.
41. Stukeley, 1, p. 31.
42. ibid., 1, pl. 89.
44. Allen, Lincs., p. 91.
47. ibid., p. 135.
48. Notitiae Ludaec or Notices of Louth (Louth, 1834) p. 238.
49. ibid., facing title page.
50. Linc. Sheet XVI N.W.
52. ‘Julian Bower’, Notes and Queries, ser. 1, 11 (1855), p. 193. The anonymous author also reports the tradition that the ring of trees served as a landmark to mariners. He remarks that in his day ‘anything on which the suspicion of a Roman origin rests’ was attributed to Julius Caesar.
54. Jeilan appears in Cocke Lorensia, Bute, c. 1515.
55. c.f. Mother Julian of Norwich (c. 1342-1413).
56. De la Pryme, p. 164, n. y.
57. A farmhouse on a minor road two miles west of Goatham in the North Yorkshire Moors has the name Julian Park. On this evidence alone it has been supposed that a turf maze existed nearby. In fact this area was a small park belonging to the Lord of Egton which in 1478 was recorded as Geyly; in the 16th century Gely; July, 17th-19th century Gilly; the early 20th century July. (Victoria County History: Yorkshire North Riding, vol. 2, (1923) 3970, p. 344 and refs). None of these names approximates to Julian, or the feminine Gillian, Geyly. The claim that a turf maze existed at Julian Park is therefore unfounded, and the case serves as a warning against similar assumptions elsewhere. M. & L., p. 71; G. Austin, ‘Yorkshire Mazes’, Notes and Queries, ser. 12, 4 (1918), p. 160.

APPENDIX

KNOWN TURF MAZE DESIGNS IN ENGLAND

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DESIGN TYPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Existing Mazes:</td>
<td>CITY OF TROY</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALBY, NORTH YORK</td>
<td>TROY TOWN</td>
<td>CLASSICAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOMERTON, OXFORDSHIRE</td>
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<td>ALKBOURGH, LINCOLNSHIRE</td>
<td>Gillian's Bower</td>
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<td>BRAEMORE, HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>MIZMAZE</td>
<td>CHRISTIAN-CHARTRES</td>
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<td>HILTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE</td>
<td>THE MAZE</td>
<td>CHRISTIAN-CHARTRES</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX</td>
<td>THE OLD MAZE</td>
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<td>ASENBY, YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING</td>
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PIMPERNE, DORSET

HOLDERNESSE, YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING

ROCKCLIFFE, CUMBERLAND
LADY GODIVA, THE BOOK, AND WASHINGBOROUGH

David Rolfe

In the early twelfth century Geoffrey Gaimar, the author of an Anglo-Norman historical poem entitled Lestorie des Engles, noted that one of his sources was the English book of/from Washingborough. It is surprising to learn that such a work, presumably a history, was to be found in an apparently secular context. The manor of Washingborough, some two and a half miles to the south-east of the City of Lincoln, was an important demesne estate of the Count of Brittany, and, although the Anglo-Norman aristocracy to which he belonged was becoming increasingly literate at this time, French and Latin were the languages of that society. English, where it was written and read at all, was more associated with religious communities, and as far as is known there was none at Washingborough, the nearest being a probably moribund minster at Branston.

But such it was, and the fact raises the question of the identity of the book. Gaimar merely states that it contained an account of the emperors of Rome and the deeds of English kings, a description which could fit a wide variety of sources. However, C.P.C. Johnson has recently suggested that the work was a version of what we now know as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, probably that which was now associated with the abbey of Peterborough. An early connection between the abbey and Washingborough can be made. As far as I am aware Peterborough had no interests in the village in the later Middle Ages, but before the Conquest a holder of the estate was a considerable, if ultimately frustrated, patron of the house. Writing in the twelfth century, Hugh Candidus, a monk of Peterborough, recorded that Lady Godiva gave to St. Peter [of Peterborough] Hough on the Hill, Leadenham, Washingborough, and Long Bennington in Lincolnshire, Conisborough in Yorkshire, and land and a small house in Barnwell in Northamptonshire. However, in itself the reference is merely a curiosity and does not materially help with the identification of the book of Washingborough, for, although it is clear that Gaimar used a version of the Chronicle, it appears to have differed from the Peterborough recension.

Nevertheless, the wider implications of Hugh Candidus' account do place the work in a more comprehensible context. The Lady Godiva to whom Hugh Candidus refers was not the famous bare-backed rider of that name; Coventry retains exclusive rights to her charms. Rather she appears to have been the third wife of Siward, Earl of Northumbria 1033-1055, for Conisborough was bequeathed to Elfhelm his predecessor by Wulfric Spot in 1004. Godiva's title to the estates is not immediately obvious. She is known to have held lands in her own right. Peterborough sources again record that she granted them an estate in Rhyall and Belmesthorpe in Rutland between 1042 and 1055, and since this already belonged to the abbey, it would seem that she herself had held it by lease and was free to dispose of it within her lifetime. In the event the manor was retained or seized by Siward after her death, and it descended to his son Walthaef by his second marriage from whom it had passed to his wife, Countess Judith, by 1086.

To all appearances Godiva also had an unequivocal right to alienate Washingborough but it was similarly purloined; Siward, presumably the earl, is recorded as holding part of it before the Conquest, and Judith another part after. But like Conisborough, the village was almost certainly acquired from her husband, most likely as her marriage gift, and she had never had full rights to it. Domesday Book shows that in 1066 Hough, Leadenham, and Long Bennington were held by Ralf the Staller, but the record of renders for horse fodder indicates that they had formerly been associated with the earl's administration of the area. Unfortunately, Washingborough itself does not appear in the survey. Nevertheless, it is clear from the account of its inland and sokeland in Coleby that it too had been held by Ralf in 1066, and it therefore seems likely that it was of similar status. The village was probably attached to the office of earl and only came to Siward, and through him to Godiva, when Lincolnshire was annexed to the earldom of Northumbria in the 1050s.

Washingborough's history after the Conquest supports this contention. Ralf's Lincolnshire lands were granted to Count Alan of Brittany. Uniquely, however, Washingborough was retained by the crown; it only came into the honour of Brittany some time between 1093 and 1136. Royal and committal estates in the vicinity of towns and boroughs were frequently kept in the hands of the King in the aftermath of the Conquest, for, although they were legally, if not always physically, distinct from the urban communities with which they were associated, they played a key role in
their administration. In Nottingham, for example, the earl had held a manor near Standard Hill from which he could dominate the English Borough to the east and the King maintained a strict supervision of it until the early twelfth century.\textsuperscript{4} The delay in releasing Washingborough to the honour of Brittany may well reflect such a function in relation to Lincoln.\textsuperscript{5} King William did not reappoint an earl in Lincolnshire, and this the most important of his estates he kept in his own hands to ensure his control of the city.

It is clear, then, that Washingborough was not just any manor. Before the Conquest it had been held by the highest in the land and was probably one of the most important administrative centres in the county, whilst after the Conquest it remained a valuable demesne estate. If literacy in English is to be associated with a lay context in the eleventh or early twelfth century, it is appropriate that it should be a manor like Washingborough.

NOTES:

1. L'Estoire des Engles by Goffrei Gaimar, ed. A. Bell (Oxford 1960), line 6463. I am grateful to Professor Ian Short for reading and commenting on this article. All errors remain my own responsibility.
8. Domesday Book: Northamptonshire, eds. F. and C. Thorpe (Chichester, 1979), 561. Peterborough tradition maintained that Siward had been granted the estate for life by Abbot Leofric. However, the abbey may have over-emphasised the element of agreement, better to substantiate its claims to Ryhall in the twelfth century.
9. The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey, eds. C.W. Foster & T. Longley (Lincoln, 1924), 177; 56-79.
10. Lincolnshire Domesday, 12/43, 48-49.
11. Unlike many settlements, it was not silently included in the account of another estate, but inadvertently omitted; a space had been left for its enrolment, but it was filled by an account of Grantham, and Washingborough seems to have been forgotten (DB i. 337d).

About a year ago a quantity of skulls and other human bones were found in a field belonging to Mr. STENNETT at Swaton; and last week as some labourers were employed in lowering a hillock in the same close, they discovered several more skulls and bones of human skeletons, at a trifling distance below the surface; they were in a state of great preservation, some of the teeth remaining entire. History furnishes no ground for conjecture as to when this great number of bodies were interred; if we except the fact that Swaton is little more than a mile from Throckingham where a memorable battle is recorded as having taken place in the year 870.

\textit{Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 9 February 1827.}

[The battle referred to appears to be more legend than fact. Ed.]

On Saturday se'night some workmen employed in digging in the foundation of a house in Wellington-lane leading from High Street to the Beast Market in Stamford, discovered a stone coffin at a depth of about eighteen inches from the surface. In the coffin a human jawbone and part of a leg-bone were found; they were of extraordinary size.

\textit{Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 9 April 1830.}
"THE GREAT RESORT FOR SEA BATHING" - 
SALTFLEET AND THE NEW INN

Christopher Sturman

The village of Saltfleet approached across the fields from Skidbrook is seen to be dominated by a tall red-brick and pantile building. Yet this is not the anticipated gentleman’s private residence (the seventeenth century Manor House opposite is dwarfed) but an inn, built on the old sand-hills, and enlarged in the eighteenth century for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season.

On 24 June 1773 the following notice appeared in the columns of the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury:

Sea Bathing
Saltfleet, Nr. Louth, Lincolnshire
Mr. & Mrs. Sewell, at the Old Inn in Saltfleet, beg leave to informs their friends and the publick in general, that the new building, erected there for their particular accommodation and entertainment, is completely finished: and every conveniency for-bathing prepared and in good order, and they will use their utmost endeavours by gratitude and good usage, to give satisfaction to all who please to favour them with their company.
Saltfleet is situated upon the German Ocean, and the new building is erected upon an eminence which commands a very extensive prospect of the sea, as well as fine rich country adjoining; has a free and wholesome air, is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and fine fresh water in the driest seasons.

Architectural evidence suggests that the ‘new building’ was an additional north wing, attached to the back of a substantial seventeenth century T-shaped building, which faced the sea (Figs. 1 & 2). Saltfleet had probably enjoyed a degree of popularity among the county gentry long before sea bathing became fashionable: Richard Blome’s Britannia of 1673 describes it as a ‘small maritime town of little account, but of chief note for being a place frequented by the gentry in the summer season for the eating of fish’. Thus, with the pattern of patronage already set, Saltfleet was one of the first Lincolnshire centres to gain popularity with the mid-century rise in the vogue for sea bathing. As early as 1782 a contributor found it necessary to furnish the Gentleman’s Magazine (vol. 52, p. 17) with a map of the route between Lincoln and Saltfleet, ‘being a place of public resort for sea bathing’, for the benefit of the traveller from the Midland counties of Nottingham and Leicester (Cover illustration).

Fig. 1 The New Inn c.1908. The ‘new building’ of c.1773 is the four-bayed range to the left (north) of the picture.
Fig. 2 The New Inn showing the distinctive double bay on the seventeenth century frontage

John Byng, on tour in Lincolnshire in 1791, called at Saltfleet en route from Louth to Cleethorpes. His travelling companion, Colonel Albermarle Bertie, ‘who must view every relict of family possessions’, had made a detour to inspect the site of Theddlethorpe House pulled down three years earlier by the Duke of Ancaster, and which ‘as a place of long, or winter, residence, had been a very bad one, tho’ for sea air, sea sand riding and sea fish eating, an excellent station; being but some 100 yards from the sea-shore; therefore some people might have liked to have up a good room or two for a summer’s month.’ Byng, at least, realised it had possessed some potential. Carpenter’s memorial to Charles Bertie at last located in All Saints Church, they moved on:

We now took to the sea sands, the widest I ever rode upon; and these we continued for two miles, with a north wind full against as, impregnating our lungs with the healthful saline air, till we reached Saltfleet. This is a poor place, under the sea bank, with a wretched inn bathing house; where we had - Ah! such a dinner! with such cheese! Nothing but the sea view to support us. Only one gentleman there, Dr. C[larke]s of Louth; what can a man do here alone without a female helpmate?

Byng meted out similarly sour judgements on the other Lincolnshire ‘bathing shops’ he visited. Fosdyke, Skegness, Cleethorpes and Saltfleet were hardly in the same league as Margate, Brighton and Weymouth, but to provincial tastes, many must have endorsed the claim in a Mercury advertisement of 27 April 1798 for the sale the Skidbrook with Saltfleet advowson, that Saltfleet was indeed ‘the great resort for sea bathing’.

Genteel company did not resort exclusively to the inn; lodgings were advertised in the village and beyond. Thus at nearby North Somercotes, on 13 June 1788:
For the Bathing season
To be let...
Private lodgings, for the accommodation of a family from twelve to sixteen persons, with stalls for eleven horses, a bathing machine and good conveniences for carriages ... N.B. A public ordinary every day at Saltfleet.

And in the Mercury of 10 May 1799:

Any person wishing to engage private rooms during the season for bathing at Saltfleet ... may by applying to Mr. Lill of that place, be accommodated with two low rooms and two chambers all in front, genteely furnished, formerly the property of the late Mr. Hardy.
The house is elegant, and has occasionally been used by noblemen and other genteel persons, for the above purpose. There is a large garden and good stabling may be had if required.

The same lodgings were described in the issue of 2 July 1802 as 'suitable for the reception of a genteel family who may wish to enjoy the benefit of Sea bathing'. J.R. Medley who 'had fitted up his house for the reception of private lodgers' offered on 12 July 1805, 'five chambers with six beds (floors all boarded) a long dining room, parlour, another low room, cellar, pantry, kitchen to cook in, with every necessary accommodation for a family; good stables, a coach house, good grass for horses, a caravan kept for the convenience of the house'.

Thomas Borman became landlord of the then styled New Inn in 1807. His advertisements in the Mercury, and those subsequently placed by Samuel Allenby of Maidenwell to find a lessee are of a similar type: the superiority of the location and accommodation is emphasised; bathing machines and excellent stabling are always noted; and the quality of the turnpike road from Louth is, of necessity, stressed. Of more interest are the occasional comments on the buildings and the surroundings:

The house consists of several convenient rooms, kitchen and offices, on the ground floor, a capital dining room (capable of containing one hundred persons to dine) on the first floor, from the windows of which, and several other sleeping rooms, there is a beautiful and extensive view of the German Ocean: the other sleeping rooms command a view of rich country studded with villages. (13 August 1833).

The double bow windowed dining room is the most distinctive feature of the front - the seaward-facing facade (Fig.2). The area was also landscaped: 'The sand hills, which were formerly near the house, have been removed and the whole laid out in plantations and walks. The sand in the town has also been cleared away. (22 March 1822).

By 1825, and with a new tenant installed, the standard message was once again carried by the Mercury of 29 July:

Sea Bathing - New Inn, Saltfleet
John Cox, having entered upon the above Inn, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has fitted up the same in a most comfortable manner, and having supplied himself with a choice stock of wines and spirits, and made other arrangements for those who may please to honour him with their custom he begs leave to solicit their patronage and support.
N.B. A comfortable bathing machine and a warm bath at any hour of the day.

Saltfleet was summarily noted as a bathing place in the nineteenth century trade directories. In 1853 the Inn's salt marsh frontage was reclaimed and direct access to the sea lost. Saltfleet retained its select devotees but by then other Lincolnshire resorts were well into their ascendancy.
Dinah and Christopher Hinds arrived in Tealby in 1802 from Croxby bringing with them their four children Joseph (aged 8), Michal (aged 5), William (aged 3) and Peter an infant; five more children were born in Tealby. Dinah’s brother, Peter Grantham was a successful sea captain, so it is not surprising that three of her sons also followed the sea. Joseph, William and Thomas all had adventurous sea-going careers. Their sister Michal moved as a young lady from Tealby to Louth where she met and fell in love with Daniel Wilkinson “a God-fearing young peasant farmer”. They were married on 18 May 1820 and in 1824 came to Tealby where Daniel set up as a shoemaker in Chapel Street (now Front Street).

It was here that John Wilkinson was born on 6 December 1824 the first of Michal’s eleven children. At the age of fifteen John was apprenticed to a Market Rasen draper, but in 1840 the indentures were cancelled when his master succumbed to the evil drink. Young John eventually became assistant to Mrs Bond, a Market Rasen draper where he did very well. The Wilkinson family had been brought up in the strict Wesleyan Methodist tradition, and the serious draper’s assistant was not distracted by the ‘godless surroundings’ of Market Rasen. He used to get up at four o’clock in the morning and walk to Tealby to attend the seven a.m. service at the Chapel. Having become a lay preacher on the Grimsby circuit John moved to the port in 1849. Drapery business used to take him to Louth where in an earnest conversation with his friend John Stephenson (later an Anglican cleric) he conceived the idea of becoming a missionary to the Jews.

In June 1851 the young preacher arrived in London to study at the Mission College of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. On completion of his studies (Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac etc.) the young missionary began his work of converting the Jews. Many of them were ‘opposed to any effort to disturb their faith’ and John was quite often met with ‘an angry reception’ from London’s Eastenders.

On 6 February 1855 John Wilkinson, after some misgivings about being called ‘Reverend’, was ordained at Liverpool Road Wesleyan Chapel, Islington. He then undertook a gruelling evangelising tour of the north of England which took him in the Spring of 1856 to Louth. Here at a drawing-roomful of ladies, Miss Ann Wilkinson (coincidentally of the same name) gave him a ‘fatal look’. He married this daughter of a Sheffield electro-plater on 1 January 1857. Their honeymoon was in Hastings. For the first few years of the marriage Ann ran a small school to supplement John’s meagre stipend. She was ‘warm, affectionate and with a passion for music’.

For ten years John Wilkinson travelled all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales as well as the Isles of Man and Wight singlemindedly taking the Christian message to the Jews and explaining Judaism to Christians. He would often spend four months of the year in London and the rest travelling, once giving 26 addresses in 26 days in 19 different towns. A welcome break in the gruelling regime came when in 1858 he made a three-month tour with a group of eleven gentlemen to the Holy Land. The party travelled out via France, Switzerland and Italy, taking a steamer from Brindisi to Alexandria. They visited Cairo and the Pyramids and saw construction work on the Suez Canal. At Jerusalem John was struck to see Russian pilgrims “engaged in the most idolatrous devotion — kissing pictures and crossing themselves...”. After a bout of ‘sunstroke and diarrhoea’ he returned home via Cyprus, Greece and steamer up the Danube to Vienna. The relentless strenuous missionary work continued. In one ten month period (May 1868–March 1869) he visited some eighty towns and cities delivered about 188 sermons and raised nearly £2,000 for missionary funds.

John Wilkinson loved to return to his native village. ‘The village where I was born, and born again, possesses an undying interest’, he wrote, and would spend many holidays here. His poetic shortcomings do not detract from the affection he had for Tealby:

My village home
I love to roam
The place that gave me birth;
Its beauty fair
The like is rare
In all this lovely earth.

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On 12 February 1876 The Revd. John Wilkinson sent in his resignation to the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. He felt he wanted to spend more time actively evangelising than being engaged in 'deputation' work. It was a hard decision to make after 25 years with the Society.

John had used a holiday in his native Tealby the year before to make up his mind. During the family visit he and his wife Ann had distributed pictures and Gospel tracts in the village, and made home to home visits. But the picture was not a happy one: 'there was much [in Tealby] to sadden the spirit...several grown persons could neither read nor write and some on the verge of Eternity utterly indifferent to their spiritual state...'. Nonetheless he managed to attract a large gathering at the Methodist Chapel at 7 o'clock on Sunday 11 July: 'the Chapel was crowded aisles filled and many were outside.'

On 16 July the Wilkinson family (Fig.1) walked over to Walesby where they encountered a man from Swinhope 'worse for drink' and a young Barrister who hoped to give up the world to please God. Tracts were distributed and the party called at Castle Farm on the way back to Tealby. They were entertained in the newly built granary which was 'beautifully decorated with evergreen and flowers'. Twenty-four people sat down at table. Before going back to London John Wilkinson penned a description of Tealby:

The religious condition of the village is very low: the social conditions poverty-stricken. Besides the farmers, who are mostly very kind-hearted men, the village is made up of very little tradesmen, scurrying for the smallest amount of business: day labourers, farm servants and paupers who have seen better days...Poor Tealby! At present everything seems to be going back, except the church clock and it stood still all the time we were in the village...

Fig. 1 John and Anne Wilkinson (centre) with five of their children (l to r) Alice, Henry, Samuel, John, and Florence
After his rift with the British Society, John Wilkinson founded the Mildmay Mission to the Jews (Fig. 2) with the aid of Joseph Adler and Mr Halbmillion (who eventually died evangelising in Morocco). The Mission flourished with Gospel readings, a monthly magazine, and eventually a medical mission. All funded by voluntary donation. Mildmay Mission gained fame and by 1871 had 17 workers and several missionaries in the field working as far away as Russia and Morocco. John Wilkinson himself travelled to Sweden where he met the King and preached at the University of Upsala. He also visited the USA.

All this feverish activity took its toll of the 'Missionary to the Jews' and eventually his health began to fail. In 1897 he lost his wife who had been his faithful companion for more than forty years. The next year he bought a cottage [Brook Cottage, Snooting] in Tealby and made it over to his two daughters Alice and Florence 'to provide them with a roof when he should be gone'. He purchased a tent which would hold some hundred people for Gospel meetings and Bible readings in his garden. When the Tealby Fair was on and various travelling shows attended, he would preach in the yard of the King's Head.

Alice Wilkinson lived at Brook Cottage until her death and is remembered by Tealby residents as a gifted artist and watercolourist. She was a leading light in the Girls Friendly Society. Her sister Florence was drowned at Killarney on 23 June 1909.

Shortly before his death in 1907 Wilkinson wrote of Tealby: 'The village and country generally were clothed in spring green. The beauty and fragrance of flowers, the singing of birds, the bracing air, gave intense pleasure, and called forth praise to God...'

His memorial on the North wall of the chancel of Tealby Church reads:

In loving memory of:
John Wilkinson
Born at Tealby December 6th 1824
Died at Mildmay February 12th 1907
For 36 years a Missionary to the Jews
"A Man greatly loved" David X.11
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The writer wishes to thank Miss R.M. King, Miss J.G. Houlden, Mrs. S. Mounsey, Dr. E. Dorothy Graham, Mr. Gareth Lloyd Methodist Church Archivists, and Messianic Testimony, London (successors of Mildmay Mission) for their help and advice.

NOTES:

1. Daniel Wilkinson died 2 February 1867 and is buried at Covenham, his native village.
2. One of the group was Thomas Barlow Esq., B.Sc., later Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the King. He attended John Wilkinson's last illness.
4. Florence was a member of a party of tourists on a holiday tour organised by Messrs. Thos. Cook and was accompanied by her cousin, Edith Wilkinson, from Manchester. They stayed at the Muckross Hotel from where a boat excursion was undertaken on the beautiful Lake Killarney. In a sudden violent squall the boat containing nine passengers and four boatmen was filled by the waves, breaking over the stern as it tried in vain to run before the stormy seas. The vessel sank and all nine passengers perished. Two boatmen survived. The next day Florence's brothers, Henry and John left London for Killarney where they stayed for three days. They spoke to Royal Irish Constabulary officers who had toiled from five o'clock on the fateful evening to 2 o'clock the following morning recovering the bodies. They had 'bravely gone into deep and rough water saving the bodies from being disfigured against the rocks on the Muckross shore.' After collecting their sister's effects and attending a service in St. Mary's Church conducted by the Rev. J.D. Madden, they led the cortège to the Railway Station where the remains were transported to London. Florence was buried next to her father in Highgate Cemetery.

Preparations are making [sic] to light the town of Gainsboro' with gas. In laying down the pipes near Mr. SMITH's Wharf a few days ago, one entire skeleton of a man was dug up, and two others, not entire, were also found. They were supposed to be very ancient.

Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 6 May 1825.

Lincolnshire long wool has lately been employed by Mr. WHITWORTH of Coxwold near Caistor, in making cables and ropes for the Navy and other purposes; and it is said the scheme is thought feasible by Sir JOSEPH BANKS who has recommended the inventor to the Admiralty.

Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 15 April 1808.

[DEATH] Lately at Grimsby at the advanced age of 103 years Mr. John CAMPBELL. He had been gardener in the family of George TENNYSON, Esq., nearly 80 years - a period of service perhaps unequalled. He retained full possession of all his faculties to the last, except that of his hearing, of which he had been long deprived. His peaceful disposition and respectable character have rendered him sincerely regretted by all who knew him; and the later years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of an annuity, the reward of his faithful service.

Lincoln, Rutland Stamford Mercury, 1 June 1810.

Extraordinary Oviparous Production. - Within the last few days a hen fowl belonging to Samuel SILK, landlord of the Old Black Horse at Sidecup, Kent, laid an egg of the usual size of a yellowish-brown colour, marked thus: 'S.S.' (the initials of the owner's name) in capitals, the figure of a heart, an 'X' and 'E.H.' It has been submitted to the inspection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS as a very extraordinary lusus naturae.

The Sun, 18 February 1803.

[DEATH] Yesterday died at her son's house in Soho Square, Mrs. BANKS, relict of the late William BANKS, Esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, and mother of the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph BANKS, aged 84 years and eight months.

The Times, Tuesday 28 August 1804.
What appears at first glance to be a conventional medieval stone bridge (Fig.1) gives rise, on closer investigation, to a number of intriguing questions. Uffington Bridge is in fact late seventeenth century and is situated on a minor road across the River Welland a mere two miles downstream of the main Great North Road crossing point in Stamford. Why was such a substantial bridge needed at this location and at this date? In structure and appearance it has all the characteristics of a medieval bridge, unlike the slightly earlier (1651) three arch stone bridge across the Welland at Deeping Gate, six miles further downstream, which has a comparatively 'modern' feel to it.

From Stamford almost to Crowland the Welland forms the boundary between Lincolnshire and what was the Soke of Peterborough. It would therefore be expected that this bridge would straddle the county boundary, but this is not so. The actual boundary meanders some hundred yards south of the river channel at this point, along a line marked 'River Welland - old course' on the larger scale OS maps (Fig.2). The Welland, although still well upstream of the fens in this area, has clearly been subject to a major realignment at some time prior to the construction of Uffington Bridge - but when, and why?

The livestock droving era developed with the growth of London, beginning in the seventeenth century and reaching its heyday in the early nineteenth century before being wiped out within two decades or so by the rapid spread of the railway network from 1835 onwards. It is with the great herds of cattle and sheep drifting south towards London and the home counties that the clue to the conundrum surrounding Uffington Bridge may lie.

One of England's principal long-distance drove roads was that which shadowed the Great North Road between Newark and Huntington - wheeled traffic and great herds of livestock on the hoof being totally incompatible, especially in the coaching and turnpike era. The route of this drove road followed the Lincolnshire/Leicestershire border as the Sew stern Lane (still partly a green lane) for some twenty miles, merging with the King Street Lane (a drove road coming in from Wales and the North West) near Thistleton. It then crossed the Great North Road (A1) from west
to cast at Woolfoss, south of Stretton, but reappears west of the A1 as the 'Bullock Road' south of Stamford. The route of this major drove road must therefore have looped round to the east of Stamford to avoid the town, and although the precise line of this loop is now somewhat conjectural some fragments remain - the Pickworth (Rutland) Drift being a fine example.

We can assume that the drovers must have avoided Burghley Park on the southern outskirts of Stamford, as well as the parklands of Uffington House, the seat of the Earls of Lindsey, east of Stamford. But we also know that Uffington House was not begun until about 1681. Was a pre-existing drove road re-routed locally to avoid the grounds of Uffington House and was Uffington Bridge provided as a quid pro quo at the (new?) river crossing point where previously the drovers would have been content to ford their herds? The unusually large splay of the parapet walls at the approaches to the bridge could well exist specifically to facilitate droving.

The present course of the Welland at Uffington lies hard against the northern edge of the flood plain, with the result that the Barnack road falls sharply to the river, and the bridge. Hence the roadway across Uffington Bridge and onto the flood plain beyond slopes appreciably from north to south, the soffit levels of the three arches being staggered to accommodate the gradient.

There is however a further complicating factor. The line of the old Stamford Canal past Uffington Park follows a slightly elevated route along the northern edge of the flood plain, and the road down to the bridge crosses the now dry but still discernible canal a mere 20 yards or so north of the bridge, though the smaller bridge across the canal itself has disappeared. If the canal predates Uffington Bridge then the geometry of the bridge and its northern approach would have been determined and constrained by the close proximity of the canal to the river and the difference in level between them, a situation which would have caused considerable difficulties for the drovers if the river had been forded rather than bridged at this point.

Fig. 2 Uffington bridge and environs as shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1891
The Stamford Canal (Welland Navigation), despite being one of Britain’s earliest post-Roman canals, has been little researched. This is probably because of the paucity of available historical records relating to it. The original canal Act was obtained in 1571. There is known to have been a river navigation up the Welland to Stamford for small craft in medieval times but by the sixteenth century this had been seriously impeded by water mills along the river. (Does this also account for its early realignment?) Although work was carried out in a piecemeal manner over the next hundred years it was not until around 1670 that a locked canal was finally opened along the Welland valley between Stamford and Market Deeping. This date may be highly significant, since the opening of the canal coincides closely both with the start of work on Uffington House and with the building of Uffington Bridge itself. Is there a direct historical link between the bridge, the canal, the Earl of Lindsey and the drove road?

One final oddity. There are the remains of old iron fixings for what would have been a substantial wooden gauge board on the downstream side of the south pier. On the upstream side (NW face) of the north pier the masonry bears the inscriptions 'Repaired 1771' and 'Ditto 1905'. Hockley & Co, Builders, Grantham' adjacent to what are clearly gauge markings cut neatly into the stonework. These are inscribed vertically from 1 (top) to 12 (bottom) at four inch intervals with intermediate graduations halfway between each numeral. The curious use of four inch units ('hands') and the inversion of the scale from the normal depth-of-water convention are puzzling. Nor is there any obvious datum for the scale. It clearly served a purpose, but what?

A METHODIST LETTER
Terence Leach

This is one of a number of letters and manuscripts given to me by the late Dr Robert M. Riggall, formerly in the collection of his father, the Rev. Marmaduke Riggall, a Methodist historian descended from the well known farming family in Lincolnshire, several of whom were prominent in Methodism in the nineteenth century. The writer of the letter was the brother of Sarah, widow of Robert Carr Brackenbury. He was agent at Raithby. 'Mr Grimshaw' was perhaps William Grimshaw, Incumbent of Haworth, Yorks.

Raithby 8th July 1826

Dear Sir,

As we can only have Mr. Grimshaw's assistance on one day and that the Sessions are held at Spilsby, our Committee judged it proper to have the Alford Meeting at the time stated on the prefixed page. Will you be kind enough to have a sufficient number of bills printed and one sent to every Subscriber and also a few sent to me for distribution in this neighbourhood.

When the meeting is held at Spilsby we send a bill to every house except where we know persons are hostile. You will judge how far it is right to do so at Alford. You will please ascertain whether we can have the room at the Windmill on the 19th and will thank you to order dinner. I would think be properly respectful to invite Revd. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hunt and Mr. W. Lott and their families by a written note. Perhaps you will favor [sic] me with a line by Mr. Bourne on Monday saying that you will attend to the foregoing and any other needful arrangements.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

H. Holland.

Mr. Riggall,
Alford.
NEWS FROM FRISKNEY, 1868

Brian T. Thornalley

Samuel Thornalley (b.1834), to whom the following letter is addressed, emigrated to New Zealand in 1859 (possibly September) and married Amelia Bailey (23 October 1860, in St Matthew's Church, Auckland). She was 24, from Desford in Leicestershire and arrived in New Zealand only 6 weeks before the date of the 'Intention to Marry Notice'. She died in 1909. Samuel was killed in a mine or quarry accident on 28 June 1881, 'suffocated in a fall of gravel'. Both are buried in the Symonds Street Cemetery, Auckland.

'J.A.', Joseph Abraham (or as some records show: Abraham Joseph), the author of the letter and my great grandfather (born 1847, baptised 1859, at Friskney) married Mary Ann Moore in December 1868 at Friskney. She came from Swaton (b.1846) and died on 21 March 1929. J.A. died on 18 March 1917 not knowing that his three oldest grandsons, William, Harold and Jack (my father) would all survive the Great War. William, at 96, lives at Stallingborough Nursing Home.

FRISKNEY, June 1868

Dear Brother and Sister,

I write these few lines to you to inform you that we received your kind and welcome letter. And was glad to hear from you. We were sorry to hear that Auckland was so very bad now, we had begun to think that something had happened to you for we had heard there had been a Great flood and we were afraid you was drowned or something.

We saw JOHN about a fortnight since and he was very well, he lives at Sibsey and is getting on very well. He is Foreman on a farm and has strange good wages and getting on very well.

REBECCA sends her best respects to you and she is very well, they are getting a strange Great family.

JANE She married and lives at Brayteft and is very comfortable and has no family.

DEAN lives at Ashby under Uncle and does the horses. I am at home and has a horse and Cart and carries to Boston Market.

Wages is very good now in this country and we think you had better come home if you can get and if you can't we are willing to help you if you will send us word how much it will cost and what money you will want and whether you will come or not.

There is five BRACKINBURYS sons coming home from New Zealand and we should like for you to come home.

Your brother JOHN is in a confined place at Sibsey, has good wages and is getting on well.

JOHN your sister ANN's son was Slain at Boston a year this last May since. He was intending to Come home from The Fortnight Market by the van. Five or 6 of them Bustling altogether upon the step where the Driver sits at the forhead of the van it Broke Down and the van wheels went over his body and he lev only about two hours and after we cannot send you a Funeral Card but I will write down what is on it.

"In affectionate remembrance of JOHN H. THORNALLEY of FRISKNEY Who departed this life May 16th 1857 Aged 38 years and 6 months."

In health and strength I started home,
Little thinking my race was run,
Mortals be ready for your call,
And think how sudden was my fall.

Your sister ANN's little Boy SAMUEL young lives at Mrs Palmer's and your mother Washes and mends clothes. Your mother says she should very much like to see you and all your Family if it were possible. But that SAMUEL cannot except you were to come home and if the country is so very bad perhaps you would be better at home. This country is no worse than it was when you left But it ought I think something better. Serves wages is very good and labourers mostly have plenty of work. The time has been so very dry for a long time so that keeping is very scarce, the swathlands is burnt up and without we have rain very soon there seems but a bad chance of having Ethers Mangels or turnips but we must hope for the best. The wheat crops is very good but spring Corn is Short and not very promising. Old Mrs Waksell is dead and old Mrs Welbourn and Sally Welbourn and several others since you left. So I think we have no more to say this time form your affectionate Father & Mother, brothers & sisters. J.A. THORNALLEY.

Your sister ANN's little Boy SAMUEL young lives at Mrs Palmer's and your mother Washes and mends clothes. Your mother says she should very much like to see you and all your Family if it were possible. But that SAMUEL cannot except you were to come home and if the country is so very bad perhaps you would be better at home. This country is no worse than it was when you left But it ought I think something better. Serves wages is very good and labourers mostly have plenty of work. The time has been so very dry for a long time so that keeping is very scarce, the swathlands is burnt up and without we have rain very soon there seems but a bad chance of having Ethers Mangels or turnips but we must hope for the best. The wheat crops is very good but spring Corn is Short and not very promising. Old Mrs Waksell is dead and old Mrs Welbourn and Sally Welbourn and several others since you left. So I think we have no more to say this time form your affectionate Father & Mother, brothers & sisters.

J.A. THORNALLEY.
KANGAROOS IN LINCOLNSHIRE - A FURTHER NOTE
Christopher Sturman

Geoffrey Morey's *The Lincoln Kangaroos* (1962), an account of the animals kept in the garden of a house in Nettleham Road, Lincoln, is a book reasonably well known to collectors of Lincolnsire material, but as Terence Leach demonstrated in an engaging short article (prepared to coincide with the Australian 200th anniversary celebrations) the history of kangaroo-keeping in the county has a much longer history. In the 1820s they formed part of Samuel Russell Collett's menagerie at that remarkable folly, the Jungle, Eagle; they were looked after with great affection by Sir Robert Heron at Stibbington Hall in the 1830s and 1840s. Heron had first begun keeping kangaroos in the mid 1810s when he was helped by Sir Joseph Banks. In this year, the 250th anniversary of Banks's birth, it seems appropriate therefore to explore once again the early history of kangaroos in the county.

In 1770, Banks, who sailed on James Cook's *Endeavour* voyage to the Pacific (1768-71), was among the first Europeans to describe the kangaroo. With the settlement of Australia, in the early 1790s live kangaroos were exported to England. At first they were kept in such private collections as the Royal Menagerie at Kew. It was only a matter of time before they were acquired by travelling showmen; Lincolnsire may well have been on an early circuit to judge from the following paragraphs about Lincoln's forthcoming annual April fair in the *Stamford Mercury* for 19 April 1799:

The great novelty to be exhibited at our ensuing fair, will be those extraordinary animals the KANGAROOS, from Botany Bay, which differ so much in their formation from all other animals, that it is impossible to conceive a proper idea of them without seeing them: they are of a fawn colour, and stand five feet high; their heads are similar to that of a fawn, except the ears, which are long and wide, the mouth like that of a hare, and their hind legs are more than three times longer than their fore ones. They stand in general upon their hind legs, the fore feet only serving them for the purpose of holding their food; the tails are also of that wonderful strength and form as to answer the purpose of another leg, as they can stand upon that alone, and strike any object before them with their hind legs. Their swiftness is equal to the greyhound's, as they neither walk nor run when pursued, but leap on their hind legs, and that at 20 feet and upwards each bound. They feed upon hay and corn, and are of a pleasing countenance; they are by nature tame, and so familiar, that an infant may play with them with the most perfect safety.

They have heretofore been exhibited only in London, and are the latest discovery of quadrupeds. The present proprietors have purchased them at considerable expense, and are confident they will afford them ample recompence, from the great satisfaction and surprise which every beholder cannot help expressing at the sight of these truly admirable and extraordinary animals.

They will proceed from this city to Louth and Boston.

No account of Lincoln fair was printed in the *Mercury*, and the kangaroos' appearance at Louth went unrecorded; however a further advertisement of 3 May 1799 anticipated their arrival in Boston:

**BOSTON FAIR**

In examining the immense volume of Nature, we find numberless objects which excite our wonder and admiration, but even in her most sportive humour she has not produced anything we can compare to the KANGAROO. They combine the properties of the quadrupeds with those of the biped; and to the tameness and sweet temper of the lamb, they add the swiftness of the fleetest greyhound.

The inhabitants of Boston and its neighbourhood will, during the fair, have an opportunity of seeing those surprising animals, which have every where given universal satisfaction to crowds of visitors.

The fair, at which some 16,000 sheep were sold, was described in the following week's issue, but no mention was made of the kangaroos.

I have been unable to locate any additional references to these events save for an intriguing item recorded in the *Bibliography of Australia*. A handbill for Boston fair, printed by Hellaby, advertised "To be seen alive, in a large and commodious booth; a Greenland seal, a porcupine, two 'yohoes; or wild men of the woods' and '[a] pair of very curious animals from Botany Bay, undescribed." The compiler of the *Bibliography* suggested a date of c.1790 for the handbill, but this is probably far too early: J. Hellaby was working in the town in the early nineteenth century but not, as far as I am aware, in c.1790. Whilst I think it unlikely that the two 'undescribed' animals from Botany Bay were the 1799 kangaroos, it would be interesting to know if Hellaby's printing house was established by that date.

**NOTES:**
TO BE
Sold by Auction,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 9th, 1841,
PRECISELY AT FOUR O'CLOCK
Opposite the George Inn,
HORNCastle.
A FASHIONABLE
STANHOPE,
Oxford Built.
The above has only been RUN THREE WEEKS, and, being a JOINT CON-
CERN, the Owners have no further use for it. IT will be found equal to New,
excepting that the VARNISH is a little CRACKED,

Also Will be Sold by Auction,
IN THE
MARKET-PLACE, LOUTH,
On Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1841,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING,
A WELL-KNOWN
Trout Stream,
HAVING
Its Rise in Mercer Row, Louth.

THIS Lot will be found highly useful to any piscatory Gentleman, who may
wish to improve his Estate, as the Stream possesses the singular property of alter-
ing its Course in whichever way the Wind appears to Blow Strongest. It formerly
took its course over the Wolds in the direction of Brocklesby, but has within the
last month, by some INFLUENCE of the PLANETS, been attracted across the Pans
in the direction of Blankney, Bloxholm, and Belton.

If the above Lots are not Sold, they will be
Raffled for on Saturday, July 17th.

J Hamnett, Printer, Market Rasen.
NOTES AND QUERIES

Contributions for this feature should be sent direct to the Joint Editors, c/o Jews' Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS.

12.1. THE BEACON, DONNA NOOK Ron Drury writes:
The only reference I have been able to find is in White's Directories of Lincolnshire. In the 1892 edition:

At the north end of the parish [North Somercotes] was formerly a rich salt marsh of 300 acres, called the Fitties, on the southern coast of the broad mouth of the Humber, where great quantities of fish were caught near the headland, called Donna Nook at which place a lifeboat was stationed in 1829. A new lifeboat, called the 'Richard' was presented in November 1878 by Miss Anne Dixon, of Holton Park [Holton le Clay] in this county, in memory of her brother, Richard Readly Dixon, who had desired to present one before he died. Mr. Gilbert Houlden is the hon. secretary. A beacon was erected by the Hull Trinity House in 1835. There is also a Coast-guard Station, established in 1844, consisting of a chief officer and seven men.

Ron notes that only White's Directories mention the beacon - there is no reference in Kelly's. He also recalls correspondence with a Mrs. Paw of Bristol, whose late husband had written The Lincolnshire Coast Shipwreck Association 1827-1864 of which there is a copy in the Central Library Lincolnshire collection. She had come across someone who was doing an article on Donna Nook lifeboat station and so had decided not to add these details to her own booklet. Perhaps a reader will know whether this article ever appeared, and if so who the author was. The RNLI published Mrs. Paw's booklet. She herself died a few years ago.

Kelly's 1937 Directory gives a branch of The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society at Donna Nook and this Society advertised in many editions of Kelly's.

Ron suggests other possible sources of information such as Trinity House, London, and the nearest Post Office.

[Incidentally there is still a Shipwreck Society in Spalding! H.H.]

12.2. CHARLES WARD'S BRICKWORKS, CROSS O'CLIFF HILL, LINCOLN

In Notes and Queries, Issue 10/11, Denis Mills referred to this Works, one of two on Cross O'Cliff Hill.

The map below, superimposed on the early twentieth century 1/2500 OS Map of the area, the extent of the yard as identified in the Deposited Plan of the Great Northern Railway No 2 Bill of 1863. The Plan divides the area into two, again as indicated on the OS Map. In the Schedule to the Plan, that to the west is described as 'Brick and Tileyard, sheds, kilns, works and clay pits - owned and occupied by Charles Ward'. That to the east is described as 'Field, rickyard and shed - owned and occupied by Charles Ward'.

The earliest reference in a Directory to this Works is in White's of 1856, listed as Ward's Brickyard, in the Bracebridge entry. The map shows the extent of the area subsequently worked out for clay, partly as a low bank and partly as a fish pond.

After the railway line to Honington opened in 1867 I have seen a reference to a brickworks in the area operated by Kirk and Parry, the Sleaford contractors who built the line. This may well have been that works, and if so, would have provided the thousands of bricks required for the stations, bridges, and culverts used in the construction works. (Stewart Squires).
FACES AND PLACES

The magazine welcomes cuttings and information for this section, but reserves the right to select and edit final material.

HEIGHINGTON. Heighington Church consecrated. The chapel of ease at Heighington, last used (after adaptation in 1865) as part of the village school, has been officially consecrated as the church, and dedicated to S. Thomas. Pevsner describes it as 'A curious survival. It is in fact the medieval church - W tower, still with its Norman tower arch with waterleaf capitals, nave and chancel. After falling into decay it was revived as a chapel in 1619 by Thomas Garrett, one of the Fen Drainage Adventurers. Of this second life nothing can be seen any longer.'

INDIVIDUALITY AT ASLACKBY. Whilst in many villages people are falling over themselves to be included in Conservation Areas as a means of enhancing the value of their property, the parish council in Aslackby (NB for non-locals, pronounced Aisalby) have taken the opposite view. Last year they battled at length with South Kesteven District Council to resist what they felt to be the imposition of the Conservation Area, but in the end were unable to prevent its creation. The population in 1991, including the scattered former parish of Laughton, was 243 persons.

HERBERT INGRAM'S GRAVE. Last year's anniversary of the Illustrated London News failed to produce an article for Lincs. P & P, but for anyone interested there was a useful short biography in the bumper special anniversary edition of the ILN. Meanwhile Boston Preservation Trust has been taking action to clean up his memorial stone in Boston Cemetery. A small fund has been started to defray costs and generous donations have been received from some of Herbert Ingram's descendants. Already undergrowth (and larger trees) have been removed and specialist advice is being taken on the best way of cleaning the actual stone.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGISTS. Three District Councils support Community Archaeologists based at Heritage Lincolnshire in Sleaford. In the last six months two new officers have taken over as their predecessors moved on. Nicky Nuttall has come to North Kesteven direct from the Heritage Interpretation Management Course at York and Ruth Waller (South Kesteven) previously held the post of Sites and Monuments Record Assistant with Shropshire County Council.

THE DOWER HOUSE, IRNHAM. One of the most unusual properties in Lincolnshire came on the market last autumn. Despite its name it is a converted stable and coach house block, probably incorporating the seventeenth century gatehouse, but thought now to be largely nineteenth century Tudor by John Ireland. The entrance is marked by two striking castellated turrets, containing staircases.

LITERARY CENTENARIES 1993. Hard on the heels of the 1992 Tennyson celebrations come those for the poets George Herbert (1593-1633) and John Clare (1793-1864). Until 7 August, Lincoln Cathedral Library has a small exhibition 'George Herbert and his world' which draws attention to Herbert's Lincoln connections: he was ordained priest by Bishop Williams, probably in Advent 1624; Williams also conferred the prebendal stall of Leighton Ecclesia on Herbert in 1626. The exhibition is open Thursday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., admission £1.00 (it will be followed from 9 September to 9 October by a Banks exhibition).

John Clare's Lincolnshire associations are better known (he was born at Helpston on the Northamptonshire side of the Welland valley). The John Clare Society is organising a Festival throughout July. Further particulars from Peter and Mary Moyse, The Stables, 1a West Street, Helpston, Peterborough PE6 7DU (0733 252678).
BOOK NOTES


This pamphlet, produced to accompany an exhibition held last year, surveys the life, career and achievements of Remigius from his early years in Normandy (he probably entered the abbey of Fecamp as a young boy) to his death in Lincoln shortly before the consecration of his new cathedral. Remigius was present at the Battle of Hastings and the following year was consecrated bishop of Lincoln; in 1072 or thereabouts the episcopal seat was transferred from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln. The author helpfully summarises much recent research (for example on the site of the new cathedral, on its design and on the organisation of the cathedral chapter) scattered through many publications. An excellent addition to the series, begun over forty years ago as the Lincoln Minster Pamphlets.


£2.50 + 0.50 p&p from 3 Merleswean, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN.

"[W]e went to Raithby: an earthly paradise" was an entry in Wesley’s journal of July 1788. Terence Leach has made the subject of 'Spilsbyshire' church and society very much his own, and in this most attractive booklet provides a brief history of the Methodist chapel, built over the stables at Raithby Hall in 1779 for Robert Carr Brackenbury (1752-1818), and where since 1980, the annual Brackenbury Memorial Lecture has been held on the Saturday nearest 7 July, as well as succinct accounts of the Brackenbury family, later owners of Raithby Hall, Raithby Church and Methodism in the Spilsby area.


Maurice Barley was correcting the page proofs of this family history cum autobiography at the time of his death in June 1991. It is impossible to do justice to this book in a short note. The early chapters explore the contrasting family backgrounds of Maurice Barley (working-class, Lincoln) and Diana Morgan who met at University College, Reading in the late 1920s; even in the following, autobiographical, chapters, a strong feeling for family history is present. The Chiepest Grain will be relished for its account of the development of local history and archaeology in the region, and particularly for its affectionate reminiscences of many 'labourers in the vineyard' (Levi Barley, the author’s father; Sir Frank and Lady Stenton; Sir Francis Hill; F.W. Books; Mrs. E.H. Rudkin etc., etc.). It is indeed a richly satisfying book.

ALAN VINCE, ed., Pre-Viking Lindsey, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, 1993. ISBN 0 9514987 7 0. £18.00 + £2.50 p&p from Charlotte House, The Lawn, Lincoln LN1 3BL.

Pre-Viking Lindsey is another impressive publication whose importance can only be hinted at here (it will be reviewed by Arthur Owen in this year's Lincolnshire History and Archaeology). Alan Vince, S.I.H.A. Vice-Chairman, has brought together papers principally delivered at the 1990 Lincoln conference 'The Fate of Roman Lincoln: Lindsey and Lindsey from c350 to c850', though the importance of Kevin Leahy's 1987 exhibition at Scunthorpe, 'The Lost Kingdom: The Search for Anglo-Saxon Lindsey' is not forgotten. The archaeological contributions focus in a balanced fashion on Lindsey and on Lindsey, a number of papers explore aspects of the church in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, whilst the knotty problems of interpreting the historical sources for the Lindsey and Lindsey are not shirked. Particularly impressive are Rupert Bruce Milford's discussion of late Celtic hanging-bowls and David Stocker's exploration of the distinctive island topography of the kingdom's early monastic sites, but the reader will find riches throughout this collection.


Mark Girouard's books, beautifully produced by Yale University Press, are always full of delights. Town and Country gathers together various articles written over the last three decades with an engaging autobiographical introduction, 'Something of myself.' Girouard's long standing interest in the English county house is well represented, as is his more recent immersion in the history and culture of the provincial town. The Lincolnshire enthusiast will enjoy 'The Bating of Burghley: politics and architecture in Stamford', but should be stimulated to further research by his chapters on provincial artists and the seaside resort.
JOHN WILSON, *Guide to the South Humberside Area Archive Office*, Humberside County Council, 1993. ISBN 0 9515240 5 4. £5.95 + £1.05 p&p from South Humberside Area Archive Office, Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby DN31 IHX.

This is a revised edition of the Guide to the archives service established in Grimsby in 1976 following local government reorganisation. The core of the holdings are the collections formerly deposited at the Grimsby Borough Archives Office and the Scunthorpe Borough Museum and Art Gallery. The Guide is arranged systematically (Grimsby Borough, Statutory Authorities, Public Records and a general category Unofficial Deposited Archives) with useful summary descriptions of all the deposits, a good general index and even copies of documents and printed ephemera. Excellent value therefore, and a mine of information for professional, local and family historians.

Copies of most of these titles can be obtained through the Lincolnshire Heritage Bookshop at Jews' Court (postage extra).

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LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

*Part Twenty Three*

We are indebted to Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, for compiling the material. Additional references for places already listed have been sent in by readers. Please write if you know of an article which has been omitted. Please note that no references to articles from *Lincolnshire Life* are given; your local library will have copies of the Indexes to the earlier numbers, some of which contained quite useful items. The volumes of Linces, Inclusion Acts referred to are kept in the Lincolnshire Local Studies Reference Library at Free School Lane, Lincoln; they are not publications as such. UP (unbound pamphlet) references also apply to the Local Studies Library.

CRANWELL


CREETON


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CROFT


CROSBY


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SHROVE TUESDAY AT CROWLAND 1826
Crowland Shrove Tuesday fair, or "raffling day" as it is generally called, it being the custom to cast dice for sweetmeats in lieu of purchasing them, was attended by most of the blithe and bonny lasses of the neighbourhood; and some of the beau monde of Postland were not the least conspicuous. In the evening there were groups of dancers at the different public-houses, particularly at the Crown, where all was fun and revelry; several country dances were managed with adroitness and elegance too.

Huntingdon, Bedford and Peterboro Gazette, 11 February 1826.