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Contributions to the next Bulletin and the Summer issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present are welcome as soon as possible. Material may be sent to the Joint Editors c/o Jews’ Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS. Articles may also be sent on disk (Microsoft Word document) or as an email attachment to lindumcolonia@hotmail.com

Front Cover: Octagonal chapel built for Thomas Ball at Opuatia, New Zealand, by William Whitehead in 1861. The chapel was re-erected at the Whangarei Museum (now known as Kiwi North). Photo courtesy of the Far North Regional Museum, Kaitaia.

Back Cover: Model of the ship Matauaka said to have been made by a crew member. Canterbury Museum, Ref 1923.60.1. The Matauaka was the ship in which Thomas Ball’s party sailed to New Zealand in 1859.
In this summer of sport, what better way to begin than with an article on early football in Lincolnshire. Ronald Price hopes to follow this up with a look at the history of cricket in the county as well as more on the popular subject of the Lincoln Race Course. Ezekiel 37 springs to mind in response to talk of horse racing returning to the city and restoring the racecourse to more than its former glory. Arguably a ‘good thing’ for Lincoln, perhaps it will come to pass, but what about the dual carriageway that cuts across it, leave alone a main access route into the city that separates the grandstand from the course?

We have a diverse assortment of articles in this issue, ranging from the history of the world in objects to how DNA based technologies can help historians with their research. It is always interesting to learn of county connections with other parts of the world, and Sandra Firth tells us the story of a Brigg man, Thomas Ball, and his family, who settled and became influential in and around the Oruait Valley, Northland, New Zealand, in 1859. We also hear of the connection between Horncastle, Methodism and the Kipling family and, with six Notes & Queries items, some of your questions are answered while more interesting ideas are raised. Meanwhile there are those in Saxilby who would challenge the county directories, and we can read the first snippet from David Vinter’s youthful Lincolnshire memories. Bob Wise tells us a little of the history of his village—an invitation to other readers to do likewise!

The 126th Lincolnshire County Show took place on 23 and 24 June. Once again fine weather helped to ensure the success of the midweek event, which showcases all the best in modern agriculture while being a traditional county show that upholds the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society’s 1869 objectives of ‘the furtherance, welfare and progress of the agricultural industry and all professions, trades and crafts connected therewith’. Another programme of activities is to be held in South Holland this summer, from Monday 19 July to Sunday 15 August. Intended to raise the profile of South Holland as a producer of 20 per cent of the nation’s food it is a festival of over 85 varied events.

At the time of writing it is not certain if the last air worthy Vulcan bomber, XH558, will fly at the Waddington International Air Show on 3 and 4 July, but if it does, a simulation of a bombing run in the Falklands conflict of 1982 is planned. ‘Lincolnshire at War’ is the theme for this year’s Heritage Open Days on 9-12 September, when special activities will take place at the RAF museums, re-enactments, and free admission to places such as Lincoln Castle. This is a good opportunity to thank in advance those of you who are involved in making these activities happen and enjoyed by young and old alike.

Rox Bevers, Joint Editor
Early football in Lincolnshire

Ronald Price

Introduction
The development of sport in Lincolnshire reflects the historic county's judicial arrangements which incorporated separate quarter sessions for Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey. In 1888 three county councils were formed which continued to 1973.

When the Boundary Commission examined the future of local government, outside of London, in the early 1960s, it rejected a county council for the historic county, instead, to effect the necessary economies of scale, recommended a merger of Kesteven and Holland; to which the clerk to the former is quoted in the Lincolnshire Echo (Echo) 'that an amalgamation of two different tribes was undesirable'. That the historic county has Dutch and Danish strains lends credence to his view.

Nevertheless, both the national game of cricket, and later the winter recreation of football sought a Lincolnshire approach. While there were county cricket teams (gentlemen) prior to 1880, my view is that year was the first attempt to form a constituted county club. It was short-lived and a second attempt in 1889 was more successful, before the present club was formed in 1906. Both the 1880 and 1889 variants were centred on Lincoln and Skegness.

The first attempt to form a local football association had occurred in 1870 when the Lincoln club, formed in 1861, established an East Midlands FA. Ian Nanestad in an article in Soccer History (Issue 11) records Horncastle as a member club. It closed, after a single season, when the Lincoln club unilaterally changed its playing laws.

Their entry in the 1872 Football Annual provides evidence they then adopted the association code. They used the John O' Gaunts ground, off the High Street. While it is likely, I have been unable to confirm they became Lincoln Lindum on moving to the cricket club ground off Wragby Road. A rugby club was formed by some members of Lindum in 1882. It was short-lived and has no direct connection to the present day club.

Early Clubs and Codes
It is likely clubs were formed in most of the market towns. The first club in Louth dates from 1862. John Lloyd Harmsworth in his...
LINCOLNSHIRE CHALLENGE CUP
FIRST ROUND DRAW 1881/82
DISTRICT NO 1
Horncastle * v Lincoln * (a)
Gainsborough Town * v Grantham Town *
Lincoln Rovers * v Spilsby *
Gainsborough Trinity Recreationists * v Grantham Victoria
DISTRICT NO 2
Brigg Britannia * v Barton *
Grimsby White Star v Louth Athletic *
Grimsby Town * v Brigg Ancothme
Brigg Grammar School v Brigg Town *
* Founder Member
(a) as shown in Lincolnshire Chronicle later quoted as Lindum

The History of Sleaford Town Football Club records that Ancaster advertised for fixtures in March 1864 planning to use the Harrow School code. Boston in 1870 may be the town's first association club. The Brigg club formed in 1874 undoubtedly used the association code and in 1878 sought to form a Lincolnshire FA with a Challenge Cup.

It is generally accepted that sons of gentlemen who attended schools, such as Harrow and Eton, if they continued to play on leaving, remained loyal to their school's code. The county's 'network' of grammar schools, including Spalding, Stamford and Sleaford (Carre's), drew its teachers from this source, providing the inspiration for their pupils to play football to their favoured code. The London-centric Football Association, to which the Lincoln club briefly affiliated, was formed in December 1863, to unify the various football codes.

In Sheffield a local benefactor had donated a football cup in 1858. Its code involved rouges, a secondary scoring area four yards either side of the goal, marked by red flags. The Eton School Field code also included rouges which were similar to today's try in rugby union. By 1871 the London and Sheffield codes were moving close to unification. Six years later it was complete and in 1882 Scotland and Ireland agreed a unified code for the United Kingdom.

A County FA
In September 1881 Brigg Town's energetic secretary Harry Storm, having battled on with his idea to form a county association, succeeded when twelve clubs agreed at a meeting in Lincoln to form the Lincolnshire FA. While outside the scope of this article, which concentrates on the period between 1881 and 1889, its history continued to be affected by the three counties of Lincolnshire. For example in 1923 it was considered a moribund organisation by the clubs of the Lincoln & District League, who agreed to reinvigorate it. Likewise many of the village clubs, who were content in their local leagues, saw no advantage in affiliating.

In 1948 when the present Lincolnshire League was formed, the fifth to bear that title, clubs on its southern border declined to leave the United Counties League which is centred on Northamptonshire.

A county league was first considered in 1894 and is known to have operated in 1898/99 and 1899/1900 when its clubs were drawn from Lincoln and Boston with Gainsborough Trinity Reserves. It had lost four clubs between these two seasons who were replaced by junior clubs. It was disbanded the following season when the Lincoln, Stamford & Rutland Mercury (Mercury) and the Echo have a first mention of the Lincoln Amateur Cup. The Lincoln Village Trophy dates from 1904.

Geography apart, the early years, is also a story, common to most counties of England, of local opposition to the use of good players imported to an area with a guaranteed job. Employers in Grimsby, Gainsborough and Lincoln became prevalent in...
such practice, before their clubs adopted professional status as national leagues took shape.

A Professional Strand*
In late April 1888 eleven clubs, at a meeting in Crewe, formed The Combination. Subsequently three Lincolnshire clubs, Gainsborough Trinity, Grimby Town and Lincoln City were included; committed to playing at least four of the 20 clubs, in home and home fixtures (eight in total). Newspaper reports do not provide any indication of how a champion club would be determined.

Previously, merit tables, in the sporting newspapers, used goals conceded into goals scored in first team matches as a deciding factor. The only Combination table published, in late October 1888, in the Sporting Chronicle, listed the clubs alphabetically. When Trinity met City on the 20th October, the report in the Mercury includes the words ‘a league match’. Subsequent reports of their matches in the same newspaper, do not mention league or Combination. It is generally accepted subsequent fixtures were played as friendly matches.

Grimby Town had imported several players for 1887/88 and as the Mercury noted for Trinity’s fifth match of the following season, having lost its first four games, their team ‘virtually unrecognisable from that of last season’, had followed suit. While other towns opted not to import, several decided to explore fielding a more representative team. In Horncastle, the town club amalgamated with the Gridiron club, to become Horncastle Town Grindiron. A gridiron is incorporated in the town’s coat of arms and was a tool associated with agriculture. In Grantham, the town club amalgamated with the Victoria club, the latter the dominant partner, gaining use of the town’s London Road ground. Victoria had lost to Lincoln City, in the semi-final of the county’s Challenge Cup. Grantham Rovers formed in 1883, at St. Wulfra’s church, was also coming to prominence. They became the senior club in the town and went on in the early 1890s to complete a hat-trick of wins in the prestigious Kettering Charity Cup.

Challenge Cup Problems
In August 1888, after protracted correspondence, the committee of Gainsborough Trinity resigned from the Lincolnshire FA. Its committee had refused to award Trinity its Challenge Cup and medals.

In January 1888 Grimby Town, at a meeting of the county FA, had survived a protest from Horncastle Town that they had fielded three ineligible players in their Challenge Cup Second round tie. Judged from the protest, professionals registered with the national FA and those reinstated with amateur status by the county FA were eligible for the competition. After the semi-final in which they defeated Cleethorpes Town, Grimby Town were disqualified by the county FA. The vanquished declined to be reinstated. In a letter to the county FA, also issued to local newspapers, Trinity who had defeated Grantham Town in their semi-final, indicated they would turn up to play the final at John O’Gaunts’ ground in Lincoln, failing which they would kick off, score a goal, and claim the Cup.

The county FA also had to consider a protest from Boston Town Reserves, playing in the final of the first Minor Cup competition. In the words of the Mercury the protest related to ‘how the umpires discharged their duties.’ The Boston News was less discreet. It described Brig Britannia as ‘a heavy, rough lot, who played the men first and then took the ball.’ This may have betrayed their origin from a local inn but the game was more robust in these early days.

Amalgamation continued to be discussed. In Bourne the town club and Rovers joined together in September 1888. At the same time in Holbeach, the town club and the old boy club decided against. A little later in 1891 Louth clubs, Town and Swift’s merged. As professionalism evolved, player retention by smaller clubs came to the fore. A meeting of Boston Town agreed to make a counter offer to T. Allin, also its secretary, which prevented his departure to Accrington in the Football League.

Its consequence soon apparent as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Finalist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Spilsby 3</td>
<td>Brigg Town 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Spilsby 2</td>
<td>Brigg Town 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Spilsby 4</td>
<td>Grimsby Town 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Grantham Town 3</td>
<td>Gainsboro’ Trinity 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Grimsby Town 1</td>
<td>Lincoln Lindum 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>+ Lincoln City 2</td>
<td>Grimsby Town 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Final not played</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Grimsby Town 3</td>
<td>Grantham Rovers 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ After a 2-2 draw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in June 1890 the club dissolved and immediately reformed, continuing to use the Lord Nelson Ground. For the 1888/89 season the county FA, to solve its eligibility problem, introduced a Shield competition; also introducing a qualifying competition for its Challenge Cup. Lincoln City joined Trinity by briefly withdrawing from the county FA. However the league idea, despite opposition from those committed to clubs using players born in the county or a bona-fide resident, took hold, as the amateur and professional clubs diverged.

The Football Alliance
In early April 1889, a meeting of eleven clubs, with Sheffield Wednesday also in attendance, unilaterally agreed to disband The Combination and set in motion the formation of a 12-club New Combination.

Grimsby Town, geographically isolated, decided to apply to the Football League. They, with City and four other clubs, also agreed to form a Midland Counties League. The Football League voted back the three clubs who had to apply for re-election, and the seven applicant clubs were then instrumental in forming a 12-club Football Alliance. Thus Town became a founder member and with Trinity were elected to join City in the Midland Counties League. In 1891 City were elected to the Alliance. The three clubs went on to join the Football League. City and Town have played most of their seasons therein, since the Alliance in effect became its Second Division in 1892. Trinity, elected in 1896 were rejected in 1912 and rejoined the Midland Counties League.

The county FA introduced its Junior Cup in 1907. Its first winners Scunthorpe United became a constituent part of Scunthorpe & Lindsey United, who joined the Football League in 1950 when it expanded its membership by four clubs. They are in 2009/10 the highest placed Lincolnshire club, playing in the Football League Championship (2nd tier). Boston United had five seasons as members in the first decade of the 21st century after winning the Football Conference in 2002.

The FA Cup
In 1871/72, its inaugural season, the county’s first entrant (of 15) to the FA Cup were Donington (near Spalding) Grammar School. They were drawn to travel to Glasgow and play Queen’s Park. Unable to fund the journey they scratched.

In May 1972, to mark the Cup’s centenary, its successor school, Cowley Secondary (now High) arranged for its old boy team, Doningtonians, to play the Scottish League Second Division club at the Lesser New Hampton Ground. Queen’s Park fielding a team selected from their first team pool, unsurprisingly outclassed the old boy club, who were particularly vulnerable to crosses from the wing, conceding six goals without reply.

The first town club to enter were Grantham in 1877/78. They entertained Clapham Rovers (0-2). Briggs Town and Spilsby first entered in 1880/81 and the following season were joined by Grantham, who returned after a season’s absence. Over the next eight seasons the overall entries more than doubled from 63 to 149. In 1887/88 entries from Lincolnshire were Boston Town, Cleethorpes Town, Gainsborough Trinity, Grantham Town, Grimsby Town, Horncastle Town Gridiron, Lincoln City and Lincoln Lindow. In addition Lincoln Albion and Lincoln Rangers made what proved their only entry, the latter losing 0-9 at Notts County. Entrant clubs were drawn into eight geographical divisions, with byes used to provide two clubs to progress from each division; Lincolnshire clubs being combined with those on Tyneside and Teesside.

In 1886/87 Horncastle Town with byes in the Second Round and Fourth Round defeated Darlington and Grantham Town, both at The Wong, were then drawn to visit Birmingham to play Aston Villa at Perry Barr in the Fifth Round (last 16). Town had a 3rd minute ‘goal’ not allowed, as their umpire, who was appointed by the FA, the captain of Grantham Town, failed to agree with his counterpart. The Horncastle News went on to concede that Villa were the better team, winning 5-0, despite a courageous display by Town.

In 1884/85 the newly formed Lincoln City met Grimsby Town in the Third Round. The latter, at home, scored the only goal, and then had a trip to Walsworth in London to take on the strongest old boy club, and past winner, Old Carthusians (Charterhouse School). Losing 0-3 in the Fourth Round, then the last 16. These were the best performances by clubs from the county before a qualifying competition was introduced in 1888/89. The two additional divisions added placed Lincolnshire clubs in the east Midlands division (Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire). Grimsby Town defeated Lincoln City and Newark, both requiring a replay. In the competition proper Sundershield Albion were beaten 3-1 and then also at Clee Park the run ended in the last 16. Preston North End, who went on to complete the first ever Double, scored two late goals. Early in the second half Town had a goal disallowed. In the final qualifying round Cleethorpes Town were beaten 5-0 and Gainsborough Trinity were removed as a result of their centre and their county FA.

Lincolnshire Challenge Cup
The first Lincolnshire Challenge Cup attracted 16 entries, drawn into two districts, broadly south
and north. Spilsby defeated Lincoln Rovers 11-0 and Lincoln Lindum in the semi-final. Brig Town defeated their local grammar school, South Lincolnshire and Grimsby Town 5-0 in the semi-final. Despite having home advantage Brig lost the final to Spilsby. However the Association's funds were not sufficient to buy a cup.

When Spilsby completed a hat-trick in 1884 the Cup, now brought, was retained into perpetuity. Later described as ornate it was mislaid before being recovered by the club in 1965. It is now displayed in the present town club's pavilion.

Despite their county success the national cup proved a different proposition; they failed to win a tie in their five attempts, scoring eight goals and conceding 34 including a 2-12 defeat by The Wednesday in Sheffield.

The third county competition attracted 21 entrants. In this season, 1883/84, inter county association matches were arranged on a home and home basis against Nottinghamshire and Sheffield & Hallamshire, the first of which in Nottingham ended in a 3-10 defeat. For its fourth competition there were 25 entrants including clubs from Caistor, Market Rasen and Sleaford. It also marked the first entry of Lincoln City formed by three members of Rovers club who wanted the town's clubs to co-operate in fielding a "Lincolnshire Cup Team".

The Third Round defeat by Horncastle saw a renewed attempt to integrate, in particular, the better players of the Lindum club, whose members rejected an amalgamation at their AGM.

These two apart, entrants from Lincoln were suffixed Albion, Rangers and St Nicholas. They were joined by Rambler in the 1885/86 competition. These clubs mainly used the Cow Paddle on the east side of the Canwick Road, part of which remains in recreational use.

Burgh, Cleethorpes Town and Spalding also made their debuts. Lindum qualified for the final in which they lost to Grimsby Town. An ongoing battle for local supremacy continued with City until City adopted professionalism in 1891.

In 1893 the Lindum club was reformed on strictly amateur lines at the Wragby Road ground. That season they entered the inaugural FA Amateur Cup, losing 0-8 to Beeston, near Nottingham. They later affiliated to the breakaway Amateur FA. In 1910 they defeated the London Casuals 3-1. Spilsby played the occasional game in Skegness, whose first soccer club was formed in 1894. The Lincolnshire FA, who supported the amateur resolutions at the national meetings held in 1884 and 1885 decided that its 1895/96 Challenge Cup, for what proved one season, would be restricted to amateurs.

Conclusion

As professionalism took further hold, Spilsby and Horncastle opted to play in junior football. Most towns had several such clubs. The town club was reformed in Horncastle in 1890 and 1899 after an amateur split. Grimsby also restarted and won the Shield in 1893 which Spilsby Rovers won in 1896. Stronger junior clubs in both towns (Horncastle formed in 1900 and Spilsby in 1911) suffixed United emerged; the latter, with Horncastle Town and Horncastle Athletic played in the third Lincolnshire League, for its only season - 1920/21, then joining the South Lincolnshire League. Spilsby Town, the present club, have been traced in the East Lincolnshire Combination and Rushington & District League in the early 1930s.

This third Lincolnshire League was formed to give Lincoln City Reserves, stronger competition, after the first team were rejected, for what proved one season, by the Football League. They duly won it with Spalding United finishing runner-up. Boston West End were also members.

The second county league, played in at least 1913/14, was won by Boston Swifts. Grimsby Haycroft Rovers the north's only club, Cleethorpes, Donington, Grantham Avenue and Spalding Town were also members. The fourth county league operated between 1933 and 1939.

Horncastle Town now play in the fifth Lincolnshire County League. Spilsby Town had a brief period as members in the 1990s, joining from the Boston & District League, to which they returned and continue as members in 2009/10.

Whether, if the various clubs in towns had co-operated to produce Lincolnshire Cup teams, the game could have developed along amateur lines, can only be conjecture, but I suspect its public appeal would always have encouraged local entrepreneurs to be involved to provide finance for stronger, wider based teams.

* NOTE

After the legislation allowing professionalism in 1885 the FA required all professional players to be registered with them. Such players could seek to return to amateur status by payment of a fee. Gradually conditions were added such that by 1900 a player seeking reinstatement was required to not play any football for two seasons.
COUNTY DIRECTORIES

Challenged by Chris Hewis, Chairman, Saxilby and District History Group

Useful sources of information for historians are the local county directories, published from the early 19th century until the 1940s. Listed village by village, each entry contains a short history and a listing of principal residents and tradesmen.

The main publishers were White's and Kelly's (also known as The Post Office Directory). From the 1890s, Akrill (later to become Ruddock) also published a Lincolnshire Directory.

They are now becoming more widely available. For Lincolnshire, volumes are held by the Library Service (Lincoln Central Library) has an almost complete set, the County Archives and SLHA.

I can highly recommend the website compiled by Leicester University, www.historicaldirectories.org. Available directories cover much of the country, and the search engine is very easy to use.

However, don't believe everything you read in the village histories! While researching the directories for the history of Saxilby, I found an interesting anomaly to illustrate this point.

The Post Office Directory of 1861 tells us "here is a Roman barrow"; this statement remains within the various directories' village histories through to 1937. A scater of Roman pottery has been found at the deserted medieval village of South Ingleby.

However, medieval records of South Ingleby state "there is a mill!"

The first ordnance survey map of the area, surveyed in 1825, shows this as a 'tumulus', situated on 'Mill Lane', between Saxilby and South Ingleby. The 1885 ordnance survey now shows this as 'Mill Hill'.

The site was ploughed out in the 1950s, and little evidence remains. It would seem that the documentary evidence is stronger for the site of a mill.

WALLIS BYRON JEVONS

On 15 December 1911 registration number BE1226 was allocated to Mr Jevons for a 15/20hp Flanders motorcar with a torpedo four seat body, painted dark blue with primrose wheels. I am confident that this was the car that is shown in the heading to Rosalind Boyce's article. A similar, but two seat, car is in the Studebaker Museum (USA) and can be viewed on the internet. It would seem this was to be his last car because it was not transferred to a new owner until 4 February 1913, after his death.

The Flanders replaced a green three seat Model T Ford, BE870, owned by Jevons since 7 April 1910. I am still hoping to find details of two Humbles and the unnamed 30hp car mentioned in 'Recollections ofVeterans'.

Tony Wall
It was Kaiser Wilhelm II who referred, in a military edict of 19 August 1914, to the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) of the early days of World War I as (General French's) 'contemptible little army'.

This epithet was quickly seized upon with pride by the British Army regulars and after the war they took to calling themselves the 'Old Contemptibles'.

Only those who saw service on the Western Front between 5 August and 22 November 1914 could call themselves an 'Old Contemptible'. An association of Old Contemptible veterans was established in 1925 and almost 200 local groups were established in Britain and abroad. They had an insignia, used for lapel badges etc that was based on the 1914 Star—a medal that was awarded to all those who saw active service in that year.

This emblem was a roundel over crossed swords, the roundel bearing the legend 'OLD CONTEMPTIBLES ASSOCIATION', while a cross banner has the dates 'AUG. 5 TO NOV. 22', with '1914' on a panel above the banner.

I have been searching for Old Contemptible memorials in Lincolnshire and have found four. Two of these are at Lincoln, in Newport Cemetery, and there are single examples at Sleaford and Fulbeck. Three are openwork metal plaques, the fourth (at Lincoln) being inscribed on the grave stone. I have also heard that there used to be several Old Contemptible plaques in Boston Cemetery, but these were stolen.

I would be grateful for information on the location of any other Old Contemptible memorials that people may know about, anywhere in Lincolnshire south of the Humber (so including North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire).

I can be contacted by email at gary.taylor@apsarchaeology.co.uk or by post at Heritage Lincolnshire, The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 9RW.

Gary Taylor

In her article on Market Rasen pioneer motorist Wallis Byron Jevons, Rosalind Boyce mentions his fellow early motorist in Market Rasen A.A. Padley. Here is a photograph of one of several cars that A.A. Padley owned in succession before the First World War, a 1904 De Dion Bouton two cylinder model, registration BE188. The young boy sitting in the driving seat is my father, A.A. Padley's son, A.T. Padley. Beside him is his mother, with his sister Janet in the rear seat. This was A.A. Padley’s third motor vehicle, the first two being a De Dion quadracycle and a single cylinder De Dion Bouton two seater. The latter acquired the number BE44 when registration of motor vehicles was introduced. It is believed to still exist.

Chris Padley
DIRECTION FINDER (D/F) HOMERS
An appeal for information from Mike Osborne

During World War II, along with the problems of bomber navigators finding their targets, there was the question of return.

One navigation aid was the D/F Homer, a radio transmitter on medium, high or very high frequencies scattered around the approaches to airfields for incoming aircraft to plot their way home. The Royal Observer Corps used a similar system, Darcy, which was installed in a few posts.

The D/F Homer was an octagonal timber tower, probably based on the Black Tower at Orfordness, set on a simple brick or timber platform, or within an enclosed fence, with a transformer plinth and a generator building.

At Duxford in Cambridgeshire and Martlesham Heath in Suffolk, there are octagonal concrete enclosures measuring about five metres across and three metres high. That at Martlesham is loop-holed and integrated into the airfield's defences. Others exist such as at Eshaness in Shetland, but the specific purpose of these structures remains obscure.

At Addlethorpe near Mablethorpe there stood until quite recently a similar structure in a farmyard, possibly a D/F base. Does anyone know of this or any other such structure in the county?

Later in the war GCI (Ground Controlled Interception) radar operation used a similar system, consisting of a hut on a concrete base with a WRAF crew for vectoring fighters on to targets. One such stood at Skidbrooke.

The Wild Mare

This is a photo of "The Wild Mare", a treadmill in St James' Church at Louth. It was used to raise and lower the bells.

The 'model' is my friend Derrick Furlong who used to be the local professional photographer for the local press. He and I spent a whole Saturday morning up the spire together with the vicar.

This part of the church is not normally open to the public—it's quite a drop, and as black as the Ace of Spades!

David Vinter

Over the next few issues we shall be publishing more of David's memories of his youth in Lincolnshire. Perhaps readers can add to them!
BBC Lincolnshire – A History of the World
At The Collection

A History of the World is a unique partnership between the British Museum, the BBC and museums across the UK. It celebrates objects that have a story to tell. After all, even the most ordinary things can have the most extraordinary stories.

The BBC’s local websites across the country have partnered with their local museums, including this one. Together we have produced a list of 10 objects that tell A History of the World for our area – stories that not only have an interesting local significance but also an international connection.

These objects have featured on the BBC local websites since January 2010, to coincide with the launch of the BBC Radio 4 series A History of the World in 100 Objects, which looks at the stories behind influential global objects from the British Museum.

BBC Lincolnshire radio and regional television will be broadcasting all kinds of features and interviews over the coming weeks telling the stories behind the 10 objects. Listeners and viewers can also suggest their own items that have a local or global story to tell. Together, we can build one of the biggest online museums in the world.

To find out more about this exciting project visit bbc.co.uk/local and to upload your own images visit bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld

A pair of snow shoes used by Captain John Franklin (1786-1847) on his expedition to the Arctic between 1819-1822 to chart the north coast of Canada overland from Hudson Bay to the mouth of the Coppermine River. During the expedition he lost men to starvation, and the survivors were forced to eat lichen. They even attempted to eat their own leather boots, gaining Franklin the nickname of “the man who ate his boots”.

The stories told by the survivors thrilled the public, and Franklin became a national hero. His next Arctic expedition down the Mackenzie River to explore the Beaufort seas was more successful.

Franklin was born in Spilsby, Lincolnshire and joined the navy at an early age. He saw action during the Napoleonic Wars, including the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, also serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) from 1836-1843. He is best known for his Arctic explorations, and died in June 1847 on an expedition in search of the North-West Passage, which embarked in 1845.

A Roman tombstone depicting a young boy holding a hare. It was discovered in 1869 during the reconstruction of St Swithin’s church in Lincoln, and is made of limestone. The Romans brought with them their pantheon of gods including Jupiter, Mars and Mercury, and although they imposed
their religion on the country, they allowed local people to carry on worshipping their own gods alongside the Roman ones. Belief systems were ingrained in the local culture, and while official religions changed, local superstitions prevailed. The tombstone is Roman in style; the boy stands between two columns topped with acanthus leaves and his hairstyle and dress mark him as Roman. However, the hare that the boy holds links us to older superstitions; it is the animal associated with leading the dead to the afterlife in Celtic belief.

**Painting** by William Tom Warrener, the son of a wealthy Lincoln coal merchant. He studied at Lincoln School of Art and moved to Paris, where he met the leading Impressionist painter Toulouse-Lautrec in 1890 and got to know him well. Both artists often chose their subjects from the dance halls. This unconventional painting is of a dance called the Quadrille, a revival of the cancan, which was often performed at the Moulin Rouge, just a short distance from Warrener’s apartment in Montmartre. Warrener himself appears in Lautrec’s “Le Anglais au Moulin Rouge” and “Jano Avril Dancing.” With the death of his father and brother Warrener returned home to look after the coal merchants business that had originally allowed him the freedom to pursue art. He failed to continue his painting in the way it had developed in France but he was instrumental in setting up what is now known as the Lincolnshire Artists Society.

**11th century seal matrix** for sealing documents with wax, excavated on Hungate, Lincoln, in 1985. The matrix is of walrus ivory and depicts a monk praying, with the hands of God blessing him from the clouds. The matrix is one of only six known of this date, and bears the unique legend ‘SIGNO SIGILLATUR LEGATIO’, indicating the seal was owned by a Papal Legate, an important Catholic, presumably in Lincoln on church work. It shows the importance of the City at this time as an ecclesiastical centre.

**Wool weight.** The wool trade was of immense importance to the wealth of Medieval England, with the finest woollen products in Europe being produced and exported. The city of Lincoln, the 6th largest city in England at the time, was a centre for this trade, with goods exported through the nearby port of Boston.

Lincoln is famous for its red fabrics—the wool was extremely fine and Lincoln Scarlett was the most expensive. Florentine merchants visited England frequently and Lincoln’s cloth made up half the wool exported there. The quality and quantity of the exports was second to none. At its height, the trade made Boston the principal wool port of England.

**The Balaklava Bugle.** Used to sound the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade on 25th October 1854, during the Crimean War. It was carried by Trumpeter William (Billy) Brittain of the 17th Lancers - the Orderly Trumpeter to Lord Cardigan who commanded the Light Brigade. Billy was the first to sound the call to advance, which was repeated through the ranks (though some men of the Light Brigade disputed it was ever sounded at all).

The cavalry throw themselves directly into the fire of the Don Cossack Battery, and Billy was badly wounded in the last salvo. His comrades brought him back to the British Lines, still clutching his bugle, and he was then taken to Scutari where he was nursed by Florence Nightingale. Lord Cardigan even paid for his comforts, and all the while Billy kept his bugle by his side, but sadly he died of his wounds on 14 February 1855.

Newspaper reports soon got back to Britain with news of the charge, and the Poet Laureate, Alfred (later Lord) Tennyson, immortalised it in his poem ‘The Charge of the Light Brigade’. Tennyson was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire.

**Alms badge** from the Sir Joseph Banks Almshouses linked to the Revesby estate owned by the Banks family. Sir Joseph Banks is probably best known for his work on the voyage of the Endeavour with Captain Cook but he was involved in most of the British voyages of discovery during his day, including the Bounty expedition under William Bligh in...
1787-1789, Bligh's later trip in HMS Providence, and Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia, 1800-1805. Banks and his wife Lady Dorothea travelled to Lincolnshire, usually to Revesby Abbey, and stayed there for some months almost every year of their married life. His interests in Lincolnshire related not only to his own estates, but also to passing various Acts of Parliament concerning enclosures and drainage of fens, plus agriculture, stock breeding, botany, zoology and archaeology.

**On display at other venues in the county:**

**World War I Tank 'Flirt'.** During the early days of World War I William Tritton, managing director of the engineering firm Wm Foster & Co in Lincoln, and Major Walter Wilson invented the tank. The early machines were produced in the Foster's works, but by 1917 Mk IV tanks, including Flirt, were being manufactured by the Metropolitan Carriage Works in Birmingham. Flirt first saw action at the Battle of Cambrai, France, during November 1917; its final battle was at Arrecs in March 1918. **At the Museum of Lincolnshire Life.**

**Avro Lancaster PA 474.** During the Second World War, there were 49 airfields in Lincolnshire, more than any other county in England. More than half were bomber bases, earning it the name 'Bomber County', and most of those bombers were Avro Lancasters. Entering active service in 1942, the Lancaster was the main bomber aircraft used by Bomber Command, and flew from the county on some of the most famous missions, including the Dambusters raid on the Ruhr dams. **At the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight. Also models of the planes can be seen at the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight Visitor Centre and Grantham Museum.**

**A suit** worn by Margaret Thatcher for her formal Downing Street portrait photograph, taken while she was in office as Prime Minister. It is the quintessential Conservative blue suit favoured by Baroness Thatcher, made of royal blue wool crepe with a royal blue silk lining. The suit was made by Aquascutum, a London based couture house, and appears in their 1980 catalogue. Margaret Thatcher was born in Grantham in 1925, and went on to become Britain's first woman Prime Minister in 1979. She remains one of the most dominant political figures of the twentieth century both nationally and internationally, and holds a life peerage as Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven, in the County of Lincolnshire. **At Grantham Museum.**

Dawn Heywood is Collections Officer at The Collections: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Danes Terrace, Lincoln.

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**Village File - WELTON BY LINCOLN**

I live in Welton, the well village, five miles north of Lincoln. The Saxons buried their dead here from about 550AD. In 1075 William the Conqueror gave manorial lands to Bishop Remigius to endow six prebends in his new Cathedral at Lincoln. The parish church, St Mary's, was begun in about 1220, but was burned down in 1442, only the arcades remaining. The tower was rebuilt in 1769, and until 1789 the vestry was also used as a boys' school. Both interior and exterior were extensively restored about 1876.

Welton has always been an agricultural village, and the land was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1772. Street plans and aerial views show a medieval layout with long plots clustered around a triangular village green. Life continued with smallholdings, market gardens, cows and pig keeping until the 1950s.

Rural traditions survived, well dressing was done on Ascension Day and the villagers went to thank the Lord for the continuing supply of water. The choir then led a procession to the beck and the numerous springs around the village. Floral arches and displays were erected at each, hymns were sung and psalms were recited. The day ended with a public tea and concert. Water was vital; during the typhoid epidemic of 1905 Welton supplied Lincoln. The village pump was restored in 1995.

Welton Feast was a great annual event on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. The largest chine of pork was named the Christening Chine.

The War Memorial was not off the shell, but specially carved for Welton by Tuttell and Son, Sculptors, Corporation Street, Lincoln. The village was given a German gun after the [First World] War, but it was dumped in the pond and never retrieved.

Bob Wise

Photos, by R. English, show the tower of St Mary's Church, looking over the village green (top) and the War Memorial.

TELL US SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR VILLAGE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
Thomas Ball

late in 1994 the Scunthorpe Telegraph printed a request from Rod Biss of New Zealand for information on his ancestor, Thomas Ball of Brigg, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1859, leading a group of approximately 137 other people. I had read of Thomas Ball in Dr Henthorn's book on 19th Century Brigg and in an article by Ted Dodd in his Brigg book in 1991, and so I sent Rod what information I could find. He in turn sent me a considerable amount of information about how his ancestor fared after he arrived in New Zealand. Thomas Ball was born in 1809, the son of Thomas and Ann Ball who had a chemist’s shop in Brigg Market Place. He married Jermina Abraham in 1834 but she died in 1848 in London, leaving him with three children. He was a prominent and successful man in Brigg, being a deacon and treasurer of the town’s Congregational Church until he emigrated. Why would a widowed man with three children decide to leave his comfortable life in Brigg for an uncertain future on the other side of the world?

Ball was certainly a man of strong opinions who was not afraid to speak his mind. In 1843 and 1844 he headed a group of people, including a number of Quakers, who objected to paying a rate of three pence in the £1 for repairs to Wrawby Church. Nonconformity had a strong following in Brigg and they saw no reason why they should financially support the Anglican parish church.

Ball demanded a poll and this was agreed to, but when it took place the overseers ‘for some time withheld the rate book’ from him so that he could not see who was qualified to vote. However, when someone threatened to sue the overseer he gave in. The church establishment and its supporters lost the vote, the result in Brigg being 180 for the rate and 203 against it.

Also in 1844, Ball was on a committee of local businessmen and professional men who were against the building of the intended railway through Brigg. Lord Yarborough, John Hett, and Sir John Neithorpe were among those who supported the railway, and it is not clear why the committee feared it.

Ball had not thought of emigrating until he happened to see a pamphlet on the subject in 1858, and it occurred to him that the climate might suit his daughters. Lucy Ann and Emily, aged about 16 and 18, who had a ‘somewhat delicate constitution’. Apart from his daughters, his son William, aged about 24, accompanied him.

He was a natural leader, and in the end not just the Ball family, but 134 other locals also decided to emigrate. They included agricultural workers, general labourers, tradesmen and others. Some were single men and women, but most were families with young children, and Ball was undoubtedly the driving force of the group.

His main motive seems to have been his desire for religious freedom, but he was also attracted to New Zealand by the fact that land (which apparently had not been seized from the native inhabitants) was being made available by its government. It was offering grants of 40 acres to each adult, with another 20 acres to each child above 18 in the family, but the poorer emigrants used some of this to pay for their passage.

Small landowners were also allowed the vote, which they did not have at home. The others in the party may have been motivated by unemployment at home and the desire for a healthier life. Seventy people in the party came from Brigg itself, which at the time had poor sanitation and drainage and a polluted water supply.

Ball was known in Brigg for his integrity, tolerance and charity, and news of his impending departure caused widespread regret. A farewell tea meeting was held in his honour and Dr Abbott read out a memorial address, which was signed by 95 residents of Brigg who were anxious to show their respect. They included members of the landed gentry, professionals, businessmen, tradesmen, a Wesleyan minister and a Catholic priest. The
settlers, once in New Zealand, gathered yearly to remember the anniversary of this tea party. They sailed on the ‘Matoaka’ from Gravesend on 15 June 1859 and arrived in Wellington on 13 September. During the voyage, three adults and two children died, and there were three births. There were at least two romances on the voyage – Alice Thompson became engaged to George Thomas, and Emma Skelton to William Garton.

Four days later, the ship left Wellington and headed for Auckland. Almost immediately, it was struck by a gale that split the foresail and two other sails and the captain had to lower and close-reel main topsail for 12 hours. The next day, the rough sea stove in the main hatch and lee bulwarks, but the group eventually arrived in Auckland on 26 September.

A party of approximately twenty others, mainly Wesleyans from the Brigg area, apparently followed the Ball party, leaving England on 12 October 1859, some of them also settling around Mangonui. Thomas Ball lived under canvas while a weather-board house was built. It was finished by the end of 1860. He worked very hard to set himself up, eventually having a holding of 414 acres, of which 90 were fenced. His house, which he called Somersby, had two storeys and ten rooms and was built by William Whitehead and his son Thomas, who had come from Elsham, and it was still in sound condition in 1919.

The soil was good and he planted a formal garden, which included laurel and redwood specimens, and it is known that he made trips back to England, as he brought various garden trees and shrubs back with him. On his original voyage, he had brought fifty gorge plants in small oak casks, of which thirty survived to be planted, as well as an iron stove and some farm machinery.

He wrote that the village was a port of entry with a resident magistrate, a post office, three or four stores and an inn, but said the district was in a wild state and unsuitable for sheep, though there were some horses and pigs. To bring the large areas of scrub into cultivation would need a great deal of hard work and perseverance.

Ball extended his land holdings by buying up extra lots in the area when they became available. He purchased several township sections and also land in Auckland. As well as his farming interests, he opened a large general store in Mangonui village in partnership with Mr Robert Wyles, with branches in Awamutu and Whanganorea. Ball also held shares in several ships, and had a vital interest in the establishment of a regular and dependable coastal service between Auckland and Mangonui. He was instrumental in the formation of the Northern Steam Ship Company in 1881 and was an inaugural director.

Thomas Ball also had William...
Whitehead build a small octagonal church, and Ball conducted services there along with other members. It was 18 feet in diameter and thatched with rushes carried to a point, and surmounted by a spire. It was completed in 1861, and the design is said to have been based on similar preaching houses in England that were blessed by John Wesley.

Missionaries of the Church of England or the Wesleyan Mission Stations sometimes visited to observe the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper using a pewter cup Ball had brought with him from England. William Whitehead played the cello in church and the congregation later bought a harmonium. Throughout his life Thomas Ball worked in both Congregationalism and Methodism. He was sometimes referred to as ‘Reverend Ball’ because he was a preacher, and ‘Dr Ball’ because of his training as a chemist.

Thomas Ball became an even more valued member of the local community than he had been in Brigg. In 1865 almost every male settler in his County in New Zealand signed a petition urging him to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the area in the forthcoming election of a member for the Provincial Council and for the General Assembly. He subsequently represented the district in the House of Representatives from 1866 until he retired in 1870, and was on the Auckland Provincial Council from 1861, being a member of the executive in 1862. He advocated progressive and free education. On his resignation in 1875 his son William Thomas Ball took his place. Ball retired to Onehunga in 1880 where he became a Justice of the Peace, and died on Christmas Day in 1897 aged 86. It would seem that emigration was a good idea for him—he had the personality and drive to succeed and New Zealand probably gave him more scope than he would have had in Brigg. He had the pioneer spirit and little patience with the establishment in Brigg. Would the town have developed with a slightly different character if this remarkable and independent minded man had stayed and devoted his energies to local politics?

Of Ball’s children, William Thomas Ball married a local woman and had five children; he died in 1921, aged about 86. Lucy Ann Ball also married and died in 1929, aged about 70. Emily Ball did not marry and died in Auckland in 1933, aged 93—her father was obviously right to think that the climate of New Zealand would benefit his daughters’ delicate constitutions.

Some of the Ball family remained in Brigg; a different Thomas Ball was elected to the Local Board in 1864, and fell out with the Congregational Church in 1874. This may have been Thomas Edgar Ball who was born in 1833 in Brigg and was a cousin of Thomas Ball. In 1878 he and his second wife Eliza Matilda, his mother, and eight children followed his cousin and settled in Auckland, where a further five children were born. He and some of his children became successful artists. He painted landscape watercolours; and some of his paintings are still held by his descendants.

Rod Biss has visited Mangonui, which he says is a very beautiful area, and property there is now sought after by ‘yachtics’, big-game fishermen and the ultra-rich. There is no remaining trace of the Ball farmstead, but the land is still farmed by the family who...
bought it from him. The local Far North Museum has a number of documents about Ball. The octagonal chapel that he had built on his property has been moved to an open-air museum at Whangarei. Rod kindly sent me a photograph of the chapel. The Congregational Church building in Brigg also survived, and is now an estate agents office. Behind it, there was a small graveyard, which is now paved over, and part of a pedestrianised area. A Thomas Ball was buried there in 1850, also his wife, Anne, in 1874 and his daughter and son in 1824 and 1834. These were possibly the parents and brother and sister of the Thomas who emigrated.

There is no plaque to identify this graveyard and few people know it is there under their feet. What would he have felt if he had known that the graves of some of his family had been so neglected by the town that had held him in such esteem?

Map kindly supplied by Far North Regional Museum, Kaitaia, New Zealand

The article by Sandra Firth was originally published in the Scunthorpe Telegraph 'Nostalgia' supplement in 2005. Extra illustrations have been kindly supplied for Lincolnshire Past & Present by the Far North Regional Museum, Kaitaia, and the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch.
Old Kate returned to St Benedict's in 1974.

Joan Smith of Russell Street, Lincoln, is interested in the reuse or recycling of artefacts and writes:

An idea came to me recently about the possibility of throwing out! A 'recycling' challenge, when I first remembered the lovely doorway into the St John Ambulance offices in Grantham Street, Lincoln, having been the entrance to Hartsholme Hall, and the bridge at the bottom of Russell Street, Lincoln, once having been the bridge of the private road into Boultham Hall, and moved in 1924.

'Old Kate', the bell (pictured above left) at St Benedict's church in the High Street, has a wonderful story:

1585: Recast by Henry Oldfield II in Nottingham and hung in St Benedict's tower at the expense of the barber surgeons.
1854: St Benedict's ceased to operate as a parish church
1871: A new church—St Mark's—was built in the High Street.
1874: Old Kate was purchased from St Benedict's by Mr Harvey for £75 and presented to St Mark's.
1938: A new bell was hung in St Benedict's, inscribed in honour of St Catherine. It was dedicated by the Bishop of Grimsby on 24 November.
1969: St Mark's became redundant and Old Kate was returned to St Benedict's.

1972: Old Kate was cleaned and refitted by John Taylor's of Loughborough and re-hung in St Benedict's tower.

(From the notes on the wall of the tower in St Benedict's).

The illustrations below show rubbings of bell stamps.

The cross
The rose
The fleur-de-lis
The shield
The opinius
Emblem of the Barber Surgeons
Are these the strangest we have received?

Andrew Jenkins of Swayfield is hoping someone can explain these unusual postcards showing masked men:

I recently acquired three postcard photos of what appears to be an organised fish poaching expedition in Lincolnshire. They came from an original collection of photos and postcards all of which were from the Bourne, Rippingale, Edenham area of South Lincolnshire. These photos are uncaptioned but date from around 1920 and show a group of around twelve masked men apparently spearing fish (pike?) at night. They are using rush lights, oil lamps, and hooked poles to catch the fish.

If this was a poaching expedition why were postcard photos taken? Surely the poachers would not want a record of the event. Was this therefore some form of protest or custom taking place? Some of the men have blackened faces. Also there is no clue to location, but as the party was quite large there may have been some contemporary reports in the local press.

I was hoping that if you were able to publish the photos I may be able to find out more about this unusual event.

Andrew Jenkins
This section aims to include as many short reviews of recently published books as possible; unsigned reviews have been provided by the Reviews Editor. In the Bulletin, you will find a list of titles newly notified and of which, it is hoped, reviews will be provided later. Many of these titles are available in the Society's Bookshop, Slepe Hill, Lincoln.

Wide Horizons: A History of South Holland's Landscape and People

Three noted archaeologists who have done much work in the area covered by the sponsor have produced a graphic pen-portrait of the way in which the landscape has developed over a period of about 14,000 years. Short sections provide details of Bronze-age occupation, the arrival of the Romans, Saxon involvement in local land changes and, of course, a longer piece on drainage. The country of the Fens is largely a story of man's efforts to make use of a basically very wet substrate, which through the centuries has been drained, built up with banks and extended through reclamation projects (which still continue). The land usages, particularly horticultural/agricultural are highlighted as well as the story of the people, their buildings and pursuits.

It is all very colourfully illustrated with aerial views, maps and good pictures of its historic places; it all adds up to an attractively presented guide to this south-east corner of the county. If there is a criticism to be made it is that it is perhaps too wide-ranging for its limited space; for example, two short paragraphs on local railways against nearly two pages on gangmasters. The 'further reading' list has its oddities—for example, references (both out of date) to aircraft histories when the RAF in South Holland does not get a mention. A minor quibble concerns the quotation from the diary of John Byng in 1791 on page 30: he did not say where he had his good dinner in Donington. The Red Cow was only the chief possibility.

CROOK, Ruth. Memories of the King's School Grantham. [The author], 2009. [5], 293 pp. No ISBN. £12.99 pbk (or £15.49 by post from the School, Brook Street, Grantham NG31 6RP).

Here is a real wallow in nostalgia for all associated with King's, Grantham. A brief history of the school's origins is followed by a long section on famous pupils and teachers, who have had fine careers in a wide variety of sports or professions. The bulk of the book is taken up with the memories of former students and staff, including some account of the school in the early decades of the last century. The emphasis falls naturally on the accounts provided by more recent boys of their days in the school. The book is well printed and contains a wealth of photographs that will stir further memories. It deserves to be a great success.

FANE, Julian F. A history of Fulbeck in the County of Lincolnshire. The author, 2010. 95 pp. No ISBN. £7.50 pbk (or £8.50 by post from the author, Fulbeck Manor, Grantham NG32 3JN).

The author calls this 'a potted history' and it is made up of pieces taken from his grandfather's notes written in 1902, a history produced by the former Primary School Headmistress, Miss Baines, in 1931 and his own memories of more recent deeds in the village together with quotations from parish records and monuments. It covers, therefore, a wide range of topics—the geological bases for the siting of the village and local farming, the church, enclo-

The author has been an acknowledged expert in matters aeronautical since the issue of his *Bomber County* in the late 1970s. Here he now provides a chronological listing of every aircraft crash from WW1 to 2008 in the historical county, giving aircraft type, where based, location and cause of the crash and casualties. The indices list every location (Quadring - 31 March 1943); every type of aircraft involved (a Letov Sluca in August, 2006) and the total of each generic type (Lancasters 347 crashes). Only crashes in which the craft was written off are included. Crash landings where aircraft were repaired and flew again are excluded, but that still means that about 3000 crashes are recorded. As the author says, this should provide the basis for further research. He has also produced a similarly comprehensive record covering the other East Midlands counties on a separate CD.


This is a record of 50 years of the LVVS, with loads of pictures, many in excellent colour. Mr Henson has written the bulk of the text, outlining the origins and development of the Society, detailing the various acquisitions from Vincent Le Tall, the Society's original moving force, and Sid Twell and other later donors. Part one deals with the early days, the various crises and solutions (usually through the actions of a few benefactors, e.g. the purchase of the site at Whisby Road, Lincoln, where the collections are housed).

A series of individual case-studies offer a fascinating insight into restoration processes with pictures of before, mean-

while and after. A brief life of Mr Le Tall and the vehicles in his collection precedes a collection of extracts mostly from the LVVS newsletters, which show how much use the vehicles have, especially at rallies and their use by TV and film companies. A tremendous amount of voluntary labour has gone into the first 50 years of LVVS activities. They are all fully reflected in this handsome production.


This group produced a well received history of their village, noted in our issue of Autumn, 2006. As usually happens after one success, a variety of fresh material turns up; the group has had access to a wealth of pictures taken or collected by three men born in Victorian times. Most pages show copies of an older picture of village views with later pictures from the same standpoint for comparison's sake; six are in colour.

Most pictures are supported by texts and they are usually informative. Confusion reigns in some cases; for instance, the two pictures on page 29 show that these are before and after views of the same property but what is the picture facing on page 28? There is no caption and it seems...
unrelated to the adjoining pictures. In other places (such as page 33) the text could have been better related to the pictures. In spite of these niggles the book should attract a ready reception locally; for non-locals a map would help.

SAUNDERS, D. *Caistor in the seventeenth century (1582-1681): its population in 1641 and Caistor’s relationship with the crown up to Tudor times.* [The author, 2009]. 34pp. No ISBN. £2 pbk (£2.80 from the author, 2 Oundle Close, Washingborough, Lincoln LN4 1DR).

For his latest contribution to the study of Caistor’s history the tireless David Saunders has produced a comprehensive view of the town at a time when ‘nation-shaking’ (as he puts it) events were taking place in the country as a whole.

In a mere 34 A4 pages of typescript he manages to include a great deal of detail about such topics as the manor, the vicars, the parish church, the families, the Grammar School, the Civil War, and so on, his sources being parish registers, wills, protestation returns etc.

This is a very useful source book for the researcher and an interesting and informative read for the rest of us.

_Rosalind Boyce, Lincoln_ 


This is the author’s second book and is a sequel to his first entitled: *My Lincolnshire long ago: reminiscences of a Lincolnshire lad.* That was issued in 2007 (Trafford Publishing; ISBN 978 1 4251 2950 7. £10 pbk) and recalls his life on a farm at Buckland.

The British Library has just issued a large volume entitled: *Libraries within the Library;* edited by Giles Mandelbrote and Barry Taylor. (ISBN 978 0 7123 5035 8. £45 hbk). In discussing the book people whose collections now form part of the BL’s stock there is a chapter on the library of Joseph Banks; the special stamp Banks used to mark his books is reproduced on the new book’s front cover.

A new novel that may prove of interest is based on the life of John Clare and his tangle relationships. It is entitled *The poet’s wife,* the author is Judith Allnatt (Doubleday. £16.99 hbk; ISBN 978 0 38561 332 3).

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**NotesAndQueries 80:7**

**BEALES PHOTOGRAPHERS**

I was very pleased to see in the spring issue of *Past & Present* an article on George Beales the photographer in Spalding.

I have a collection of photographs of my forebears in west Walton, near Wisbech, most of which were taken in the last third of the 19th century.

The name Beales occurs several times on the back of the prints and the details are quite interesting.

Several of them taken in Wisbech show the name of the photographer as Beales & Kennerall, and one, taken in Boston, has the name F. Beales.

Presumably George and these are members of the same family, whose talent in this new line of business was obviously recognised.

John Porter, Dorset
Genetics as an aid to history

I. G. Simmons

The number and accuracy of scientific aids for the work of historians and archaeologists grows rapidly and many of the techniques are dazzling in their contributions.

The role of geophysics in directing the efforts of archaeological digs, the fine detail of disease revealed by palaeopathology, the challenges to landscape interpretation illuminated by satellite imagery and the burgeoning availability of texts online (both as printed works and as facsimiles of documents) are just some of the examples of recent years.

Many of them are the province of specialists skilled in their deployment and interpretation (and not a few are expensive) and so rarely available to the many people for whom local history and archaeology are so important; nevertheless, their results form a context to even the most local of digs and the most modest of pamphlets.

One such technique of recent discovery and continuing development is the use of human DNA to investigate the ancestry of individual people. As one scientist put it: 'Every drop of human blood contains a history book written in the language of the genes'. Furthermore, techniques exist to amplify the information in stretches of DNA and thus make possible the recovery of genetic data from the bones unearthed by archaeologists.

For most of us the lab protocols, the statistical analyses of the data and the language of reporting results are arcane to the point of incomprehensibility so that we are fortunate that some of the bigger projects, such as the People of the British Isles project at Oxford, have chosen to make their work available in plain form on the Web as well as in TV programmes and popular books: some engagement with the primary literature is, however, helpful for local studies.

One of the findings of projects on human genetics is that the variation is small: Europe-wide work and similar investigations in Asia do not show enormous numbers of interpersonal differences. Thus if we want to know about the way in which agriculture was brought to Lincolnshire (was it invaders or was it a cultural change without replacement of people?) then a sample of unequivocally dated bones is needed.

So extrapolation from other projects is necessary. Perhaps more germane to many Lincolnshire people is the question of post-Roman population change: what happened to those who came to the county from mainland Europe; were there many of them and where were their original homeland? Likewise, what about the Danes, whose — by place names are more plentiful here than anywhere else?

Within Europe there is not a huge amount of genetic variation, but today's populations exhibit sets of national characteristics. A large sample showed that 'genes mirror geography' and a map of Europe is in effect a map of genetic variation.

Within that overall picture the DNA of an individual can be used to infer their spatial origin within distances as low as a few hundred kilometres. This seems to have eventual potential for immigration studies though not as yet relevant results for us.

One study provided a broad-scale picture that compared British skeletons from AD 300-1000 with about 3500 modern residents of a transect from England to the Middle East. These were all on females and found a shared ancestry from pre-Viking times with populations from Norway to Estonia, reflecting common ancestors from (probably) the end of the last glacial epoch.

But a late Saxon site in Norwich yielded genetic signatures that had more in common with southern populations and may have reflected more recent immigration from the south.

This work put into a wider context some earlier work on 313 males along a transect from East Anglia to North Wales. These data were then compared with a sample of 177 men from Norway and Friesland. The central England (Southwell and Bourne) and Friesian samples were statistically indistinguishable; the similarity was much greater than with Norway though the Bourne sample size was rather small.

The hope that this study represented a more penetrating look into Lincolnshire history is to some extent negated by another investigation that compared Y chromosomes of a population in central Ireland with no known history of contact with Anglo-Saxon or Viking invaders. Southwell and York represented 'our' region and the findings were positive that there had been a high level of immigration into central England during the Germanic invasions period but that there was still a noticeable presence of pre-Germanic people's genes among...
the men. But one conclusion was that ‘Whatever level of replacement took place in England it could have been due to “Anglo-Saxons”, Danes, or a combination of both groups.’

Probing into the populations in more detail has produced suggestions that 50-100 per cent of the English gene pool might come from the migration of Anglo-Saxon men; the corollary is that their contribution to reproductive success was very high even though the number of immigrants was initially quite low. A social differentiation by ethnicity was therefore likely, to which the term ‘apartheid-like’ could be applied. As is the way of scientific advance, this view has been challenged, citing such factors as earlier European immigration and the ways in which law codes discouraged certain types of intermarriage. In turn, the original authors have bolstered their case. Further work and discussion seems likely.

One last examination of differences between male and female lineages contains the fascinating indication that transitions in the Neolithic period and Iron Age occurred without large-scale male migrations, at least some female immigration occurred. Nevertheless the transition to farming may have been more due to cultural transmission than immigration. By contrast, the more recent Scandinavian (‘Viking’) invasions have left a significant paternal trace from which we infer that male immigration was common.

So if we want to hear a neat set of explanations of the patterns of Lincolnshire place names, cemetery finds, surnames and other historical data that might reflect large-scale population and ethnic changes, we are only getting the overture. The main acts are yet to follow as techniques are improved, as interest in the county is maintained or enhanced and, vitally, as funding sources do not dry up. A thread running through much of the scientific work is the use of Prussian populations past and present as comparators for central and eastern England. If, as Behre has stated, ‘In the course of the Migration period in the 4th/5th century AD a substantial part of the Saxons as well as the Anglian population left the coastal area [of Germany] to settle in England... A 200-year gap in the habitation of this area is recorded’, where did they settle—surely not all of them at Freiston and Firsby?

NOTES
I recognise that some of these citations are not accessible to all Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology members, though even with academic journals the Abstracts are usually free to internet access. It seems wrong, however, to cite this type of work without a proper direction to its origin. Much of the work is done by multi-person teams and so the et al parts of the citations are often 10+ names long.

2 At present, the immigration hypothesis seems to have the best case, based on DNA: see B. Bramanti et al., ‘Genetic discontinuity between local hunter-gatherers and central Europe’s first farmers’, Science vol 326 no. 5949, 2009, 137-140. What happened in central Europe did not necessarily come to pass in Britain of course and earlier work has been in favour of rather small numbers of immigrants; see W. Haak et al., ‘Ancient DNA from the first European farmers in 7500-year-old Neolithic sites’, Science vol 310, no. 5750, 1995, 1016-1018.
9 M. G. Thomas et al., Integration versus apartheid-like social structure in early Anglo-Saxon England’, Proceedings of the RSL B 275, 2419-2421.
HORNCastle, METHoDisM
AND THE KIPLING FAMILY

June Benton

In 1838, when the Methodist minister Leonard Posnett left Horncastle, he was replaced by the Rev Joseph Kipling. Posnett had planned the move to Queen Street and opened the chapel the previous year. At Bardney he got on well with the farmers because, as a member of his congregation said, he did “not seem to let his talk be of bullocks.”

His successor, Joseph Kipling, was a son of the manse, married to Frances Lockwood, whose father was an architect and builder. Joseph was 33 when they came to Horncastle with their one-year-old baby, John Lockwood, known as Lockwood. A baby at the manse on Cagedthorpe was a great event, and a worry as there had been outbreaks of typhus and cholera, potato blight, and strife over the corn laws. Horncastle had no sewers or paved roads until after the 1866 Sanitary Act introduced an element of compulsion for local authorities to set up health boards.

The Kiplings became friends with the young marrieds of the Circuit, and with Thomas Williams, who was preparing to set out on his mission to Fiji. Thomas was the son of John Williams, an architect and builder, who was possibly responsible for the building of the Methodist chapel on Cagedthorpe. John was involved in every aspect of the Methodist Church, and Thomas, who was educated privately at Lincoln and worked in his father’s office, was a Sunday School teacher and a local preacher.

He studied at The Wesleyan Training College for Prospective Missionaries, and in 1839 he set sail for Fiji. The Kiplings became fundraisers for him and distributed the news he sent them. Mrs Kipling organised bazaars, asking for “articles ornamental or useful, or any pecuniary donations” to send funds to Thomas, while Joseph wrote regularly about life in Horncastle such as he did in Roughton a little girl’s cat was assisting in the fundraising.

Her father gave her one penny for every mouse it caught, three pence for each rat, and five shillings for the sale of moleskins.

Thomas sent back articles made in Fiji, which were put on sale at The Ball Hotel.

After four years the Kiplings moved on to their next Circuit, at Howden. They decided boarding school was best for Lockwood to avoid moving school every four years. Several Methodist boys’ schools were available, Kingswood being the most famous, but Lockwood chose Woodhouse Grove, the Kiplings’ choice. Between Leeds and Bradford, it is now a coeducational private school. Joseph and Frances had seven more children.

Lockwood showed great artistic ability and attended the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem. At 26 he designed the frontage of the new building with 12 huge terracotta tiles depicting the months of the year.

Lockwood married Alice MacDonald, daughter of the Methodist minister whose ancestor James was a friend of John Wesley. Alice was one of four lively sisters. Georgina married the painter Edward Burne-Jones, Agnes married the painter Edward Poynter, and Louise became the mother of Stanley Baldwin.

Lockwood and Alice met at Lake Rudyard in Staffordshire. They married in 1863 and called their son Rudyard after the lake where they had spent such happy times.

Lockwood was offered a post to teach art at the Jecceby School of Art in Bombay (Mumbai) in 1864, and Rudyard was born the following year. Lockwood was then offered the post of Principal of the Mayo School of Art in Lahore.

Rudyard and his sister Trix were brought up by a Portuguese nurse and an Indian male attendant; they only spoke English to say goodnight to their parents.

Meanwhile Joseph Kipling and his wife had retired to Skipton, where Joseph died in 1862.

In 1871 Rudyard and Trix were sent to live with a Captain and Mrs Holloway, who ran a boarding house for children whose parents were overseas.

Lockwood decided an army career for his son, and sent him to the United Services College in Devon at Westward Ho. The children longed for their holidays with Grandma in Skipton. In 1882, now 17, Rudyard returned to India to become a journalist on the Civil and Military Gazette. Soon he became the editor and began publishing articles, poetry and stories. He travelled to the USA and in 1891 married Caroline Balestier. In 1899 his eldest daughter died and in his sadness he wrote Kim and the Just So Stories. After his son John was killed in the First World War Kipling became very active in The Imperial, now Commonwealth, War Graves Commission. By his perpetual endowment the Last Post is played every evening at the Menin Gate.

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