

# Kesteven Slate Headstones and their Engravers

1700 - 1825

DAVID NEAVE and VANESSA HERON

THE headstone to be found in all English churchyards was not a familiar sight before the eighteenth century; its predecessors were small crude affairs. The few surviving mainly date from the later seventeenth century when the new craftsman the 'monumental mason' was beginning to emerge. Much has been written on the medieval mason, but little on his post-Reformation successor except where he has become a sculptor or architect. The country and small town monumental mason's importance has only been recognised in printed works in the past 25 years,<sup>1</sup> and sadly before and during this time many examples of his work have been lost.

The churchyards of South Lincolnshire abound in fine eighteenth century headstones, only a few having succumbed to 'tidying up', when they have been laid flat or destroyed altogether. Many carved in Ancaster or other local stones however have suffered considerably from weathering and lichen, and maybe no inscription or decorative details remain. But often along side these can be seen beautifully clear slate headstones which although 150-250 years old show no signs of deterioration. These slate headstones are invaluable for the study of the monumental mason and his craft, especially so after the 1730's when they are nearly always signed at the base with the mason's name and town or village.

In a survey of all the Anglican churchyards of Kesteven we have recorded some 2,000 slates engraved between 1700 and 1825, and on half of these the mason's signature can be seen. We recorded the work of 110 masons working in slate, 67 of whom came from Kesteven. The engravers often had other occupations; known monumental masons, include painters, architects, carpenters, bricklayers, brickmakers, quarry owners and schoolmasters. The work of one mason is often found distributed over a wide area; fig. II (page 18) records the distribution of slates engraved by the three most prolific.

Slate headstones are found in two major areas (see fig. I on page 18): around Grantham from Caythorpe in the north, to Colsterworth in the south), and in the area between Bourne and Folkingham. Grantham churchyard containing 380 slates engraved between 1700-1825 has the largest collection, Great Gonerby has 114, and Woolsthorpe (old churchyard) 88.<sup>2</sup>

This geographical distribution, with the predominance of the Grantham area, is explained by the fact that the raw material for the headstones came from the Swithland slate pits in the Charnwood Forest region of Leicestershire. For the greater part of the eighteenth century the rough cut headstones, one side smooth, would have reached Grantham by road, via Melton Mowbray, Radcliffe or Newark; they may have been carried part of the way on the rivers

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Trent or Soar. The opening of the canals, especially the Grantham Canal in 1797,<sup>3</sup> increased the trade, but their growth and later that of railways saw Swithland Slate overshadowed by Welsh Slate in the churchyards of Kesteven from the second decade of the nineteenth century.

The pits at Swithland and Groby had been worked since the middle of the thirteenth century, and in that region slate had been used for many building operations especially roofing, and for gate posts, milk troughs, and chimney pieces. Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire*, gives an interesting account of the Swithland Slate pits about 1804:

"The situation of the Slate Pits is in the midst of a grand and romantic scenery, formed by the Forest Hills and Budden Wood, and hillocks in various fantastic shapes which surmount the excavated ground, and are separated by dells through one of which a beautiful rill winds its way . . . . Superficial quarries have been worked from time immemorial, but their produce was of a coarse quality compared with those which are now raised, some of which are equal to the Westmorland slate . . . an immense excavation has, within the last 50 years, been made."

The labourers were paid from 2/3 to 2/6 per day during summer, and in winter 2/- per day. Gravestones whose usual length was about 6 feet were charged according to width; up to 20 inches wide they cost 20d. per foot, increasing by a penny an inch up to 30 inches wide; for 3 feet or over 2/9 per foot. The slate pits closed down in the second half of the nineteenth century. Swithland slate is usually a pleasant mottled colour, green, brown, blue, and purple often being the dominant colour.

The earliest slate headstones, as one would expect, are found in Leicestershire dating from the second half of the seventeenth century; they are small and plain with elementary lettering.<sup>4</sup> There are in Kesteven 20 slates dated between 1700 and 1725; the earliest is at North Witham to Rachel Cross (died 1700) and, except for lettering, is quite plain. However the next at Lenton is quite different; it commemorates Hugh Killingly, mason (died 1702), and his arms are deeply incised in a roundel at the top, a rare example of heraldry on a slate headstone. Before the seventeenth century the classes commemorated on headstones had no permanent memorial, they could not afford a burial or a monument in the church; for this reason heraldic devices are rare on headstones.

The most interesting early headstones are a group of eleven dated 1704-1762 which have at the top one or two angels' heads with wings, carved in a crude style with a text, e.g. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord", then the lettering, often raised and sometimes in a roundel. This is a style commonly found in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire and Maurice Barley found some 200 of this type in the Vale of Belvoir.<sup>5</sup> The Kesteven ones are at Denton, Grantham (3), Great Gonerby, Ropsley, Sedgebrook, Stainby, Swayfield, Westborough, and Woolsthorpe.

By the 1730's more sophisticated headstones were being introduced into Kesteven and a group of four, at Ripplingale 1735, Dowsby 1737, Hacconby 1737/8, and in the south at Tallington 1734, exhibit the fine skill of an unidentified craftsman. The inscription is in a roundel, with carvings in low relief at the four corners, angels heads at the top, and a skull and spade and crossed bones and pick at the bottom. The lettering which is of high quality is of most interest for the calligraphic devices it incorporates; on that at Hacconby are a calligraphic quill pen and pigs head. These slates are the first in Kesteven to shew the influence of the writing masters.

At the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, when England was undergoing a commercial revolution, there was a great increase in the number of clerks, and to serve their needs writing masters produced increasing numbers of manuals on calligraphy. Such works as George Bickham's *Universal Penman*, 1733-41 were issued in parts and many slate engravers must have had copies. We have found exact parallels between devices on plates in John Seddon's *Penmans Paradise* c.1695 and Bickham's *Round Text* 1712, and those

on Kesteven headstones. The Round and Italian Hands which are found in the copy books were popular with the engravers. A certain John Langton (fl.1700-27) who kept a school at Stamford, where he taught writing and arithmetic, produced two copy books, *A New Copy Book of Round Hand* c.1723 and *A New Copy Book of the Small Italian Hand* 1727.<sup>6</sup> One slate engraver John Birks of Donington in Holland (fl.1750-90), whose excellent work is found in the churchyards of that region, was a master at the Free-Writing School, at Donington. He was also the author with his brother Anthony (1702-69) of *Arithmetical Collections and Improvements, Being a complete system of practical arithmetic*, 1766.

The majority of the slate headstones dated before 1750 came from Leicestershire or Nottinghamshire, for example there are 20 slates, 10 at Great Gonerby, with a flourished H at the beginning of the inscription while the rest is in plain Roman letters, which are thought to have originated in the Bingham area.<sup>7</sup>

The two earliest signed slates in Kesteven are both dated 1728, though they were probably engraved later. They are by two of the most important slate engravers, Francis Lamb of Bottesford, Leics. (1705-89), and James Sparrow (1716-88) of Radcliffe on Trent, Notts. That by Lamb is at Denton and there are over 40 other slates by him in Kesteven. His headstones show the influence of baroque, with ogee panels, scrolls, and rococo features. There are also two slates by his son George Lamb (1743-70).<sup>8</sup>

James Sparrow's work was of the highest quality; his earliest slate at Foston, shows two lifelike angels which contrast sharply with the "Vale of Belvoir" slates. Maurice Barley divides Sparrow's work into 4 main phases: "classical" with clear lettering; "baroque" with winged cherubs, acanthus scrolls and other carved ornament often in low relief; "rococo" with pilasters, corinthian capitals, flaming torches, foliage, skulls, candles and crossed bones; and finally "classical revival" with urns and festoons.<sup>9</sup> There are only 5 slates by him in Kesteven all near the Nottinghamshire border.

The Staveley family of Melton Mowbray produced 16 slates found in Kesteven. Stephen Staveley (1705-75) carved in a similar fashion to Lamb and Sparrow. Unlike other engravers he dated his carving and, by comparing that with the date of death, some idea of the lapse of time before erecting memorials can be gained. (e.g., Harlaxton, died 1738, engraved 1739; Coleby, died 1761, engraved 1767.) His son Christopher Staveley (1727-1801) was by profession an architect; he built Stapleford Church, Leics. (1783), and also made designs for repairing the tower and spire of St. Mary's Church, Stamford.<sup>10</sup> His most important work however seems to have been Leadenham House, Lincs. (1790-91) for William Reeve, who had moved from Melton Mowbray.<sup>11</sup> Christopher Staveley's slates are often large, and are probably the most flamboyant in the county, combining architectural and ornamental devices. Two of his finest are to James Rubins, 1765, at Grantham, and to Robert Wing, 1770, at Denton.<sup>12</sup>

James Wallis of Newark (1747-1824) was apprenticed to Christopher Staveley "of Melton Mowbray, stonecutter" in 1761.<sup>13</sup> His work was influenced by Staveley, but the nine slates remaining in Kesteven are less florid. However there are a number of interior wall monuments by him in the county, described by R. Gunniss as "neat and pleasant works, mostly in coloured marble"<sup>14</sup> Wallis's tomb in Newark church describes him as architect and he is thought to be responsible for a number of houses there. From about 1810 he was a partner in the firm of Wallis and Marshall, stonemasons.

Of the non-Lincolnshire engravers John Simpkin of Bottesford (1749-1816) appears to have had the most Kesteven trade, 47 signed works remaining, 30 at Woolsthorpe. They are competent but lack the ingenuity of Francis Lamb who appears to have been his master.

Kesteven possesses at least 3 examples of the work of Thomas Wood of Bingham (1760-1841), who is described on his tombstone as "well known for more than half a century as an ingenious carver of Tomb and gravestones".<sup>15</sup> At Caythorpe, 1815, is a slate by him depicting

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at the top two fine pheasants, another at Foston, 1812, has one of his typical rustic scenes, a lady weeping and leaning against a large urn, a sheep, trees and houses and a grassy hill behind.

The earliest engraver known to have lived and worked in Kesteven is Richard Fullalove (fl.1750-55) of Belton, freemason. The five remaining examples by him are well carved, and show influence of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire engravers though one at Normanton, 1752, has a pleasing original design.

Most of the other early Lincolnshire engravers, George Bett of Harlaxton (*d.*1795), Thomas Smith of Grantham (fl.1760-80), Thomas Brewin of Great Ponton (1733-82), John Brewster of Grantham (1727-97), and Watson (John Watson of Folkingham, *d.*1790?), carved in a similar style: small slates, clear lettering, lack of ornament, with plain classical surround. However they did sometimes branch out; George Betts' finest is at Barrowby, 1783, at the top of which are buxom angels, with trumpets, in low relief. Watson may have been responsible for the magnificent slate memorial on the outside of the south wall of Folkingham Church to the Sutton family (c.1749-60), which is the most ambitious slate monument in Lincolnshire.

The most important Kesteven slate engraver was George Sparrow of Grantham (c.1740-1822), who appears to have worked for 60 years or more as a monumental mason, though his occupation is frequently given as 'painter'. He was the son of James Sparrow, and came to Grantham from Radcliffe in the early 1760's. The 90 slates where his signature can be seen are engraved in a number of different styles. At first he was very much influenced by his father, and also later, like his father, he varied his style according to the fashion of the time. From the 1760's to mid-1770's baroque and rococo are the predominant styles, with angels heads, shells, acanthus leaves, scrolls, and entwining snakes. Urns take over from angels as the main feature of his work by 1780, and gradually the carving becomes shallower and unimaginative with acorns and flowers. Many of those after 1800 are so removed from his early styles that it is possible that they were engraved by one or more of his sons.

He worked in Ancaster stone as well as slate; on three stone memorials at Barrowby his signature can be seen and, although weathered, the rococo angels show that his work in stone was as skilled as that in slate. He was also responsible for a number of internal monuments in Kesteven and elsewhere.

The two most notable engravers in the Bourne-Folkingham region were Richard Casswell (1747-1829) of Rippingale, and Thomas Phillips (1768-1813) of Bourne. Casswell, described as "gentleman" in his will, produced many fine slates especially in the period 1779-80. Then the inscription is usually in an oval panel, on top of which is a large deeply incised scallop shell. A number later have figures in low relief; there is one at Dunsby, 1784, commemorating a mother and child, with them portrayed at the top. Many of his slates are conventional with urns and entwining foliage, but with fine lettering. It appears that in many cases the lettering was painted in gold and where this remained, as on an internal slate by Casswell at Three-kingham (1787), the effect is most impressive.

Thomas Phillips, painter, of Bourne, was also a prolific and excellent slate engraver and his importance is greater for the fact that we have three paintings by him at Osbournby and Bourne. In his relatively short working life he produced over a hundred headstones with imaginative designs. A number have scenes depicted in low relief, at Sapperton, 1784, a table, book and candle, and at Swaton, 1800, the Risen Lord and angels, and, 1808, a church and weeping woman.

At Bourne he was followed by Joseph Fish, painter, whose headstones are typical of the early nineteenth century; the ornament being mainly composed of foliage and urns. One who produced excellent work in the nineteenth century was George Neale of Grantham; he carved well over 100 slates but little is known of him, except that he was the son of a stone mason at Foston and worked 1794-1820. He had his yard on the Grantham Canal, along which his

raw material must have come. Some of his work, with figures in low relief, is similar to that of Phillips and Casswell but he had also a number of individual designs. His best, which is repeated again and again, has the inscription in a large oval panel with decorated border sending out rays. In the four corners are small floral roundels. The inscription in different styles is extremely fine, the date usually in a rayed oval. This design was admired and copied by the firm of Eric Gill in the 1950's.

George Neale was the last representative of the great age of the monumental mason. After 1825 there is little ornament on the headstones, the lettering becomes typographical and lifeless and the white Carrara marble which jars on the rural landscape is used instead of slate.

A Gothic Revivalists view of the headstones of Kesteven churchyards comes in a work, published in 1858 at Sleaford, by the Rev. Edward Trollope, then Secretary of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. It is entitled *Manual of Sepulchral Memorials* and was written to try and improve the quality of monuments in church and churchyard. Trollope writes:

"Country Churchyards are filled with hideous slate slabs covered with a profusion of gold letters and flourishes, or else the ordinary white stones abounding in such absurd or repulsive devices as make boys laugh, and Christian men sad when they look upon such an exhibition of folly, ignorance, and vanity."

and he condemns the "coarsely foliated, or befruited production surmounted by an urn or sort of butter-boat, from which gilt flames are seen to issue."

We can agree with many of the statements in his book, but not with his condemnation of the eighteenth century slate headstone. Anyone who has seen the work of the Lambs, Sparrows, Staveleys, Neale, Casswell, and Phillips, will surely agree that these magnificent examples of 'folk art' are worthy of protection and preservation.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Frederick Burgess: *English Churchyard Memorials* (1963).

M. W. Barley: *Slate Headstones in Nottinghamshire*, Thoroton Society Transactions Vol. 52, 1948.

A. Herbert: *Swithland Slate Headstones*, Leics. Arch. Soc. Transactions Vol. 22, pt. 3 1943-4.

Kenneth Lindley: *Of Graves and Epitaphs* (1963).

David Neave and Vanessa Heron: *Slate Headstones and Their Engravers*, *The Local Historian* Vol. 8, No. 6, 1969.

<sup>2</sup> Folkingham (71), Harlaxton (70), Bourne (55), Barrowby (54), Morton (53), Denton (50), Foston (48), Sempringham (44).

<sup>3</sup> Christopher Staveley, junior was employed to survey the Leicester Navigation in 1791, and another slate engraver Wm. Firmadge of Leicester made a survey in 1785 for a canal to link the Soar and Trent with the Erewash and Grand Trunk Canals.

<sup>4</sup> Earliest slate headstone at Thurcaston, Leics. to Elias Travers died 1641.

<sup>5</sup> M. W. Barley: *op cit* p. 74.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Ambrose Heal: *English Writing Masters*, 1931. John Langton also carried on a business in stained glass 'at leisure hours from school'.

<sup>7</sup> M. W. Barley, *Op. cit.* p. 77.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 82.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 80-81.

<sup>10</sup> H. M. Colvin, *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects*, p. 568.

<sup>11</sup> Arthur Oswald: 'Leadenham House, Lincolnshire', *Country Life*, June 17, 1965.

<sup>12</sup> Illustrated in Burgess, *English Churchyard Memorials*, plate 4 and fig. 65.

<sup>13</sup> PRO. Apprenticeship Records 22/203 and H. M. Colvin, *Op. cit.*, p. 648.

<sup>14</sup> R. Gunnis, *Dictionary of British Sculptors, 1660-1851*.

<sup>15</sup> Burgess, *Op. cit.*, p. 192 and plates 25, 27 and 28 (should read Caythorpe not Leadenham).

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### Appendix I

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF KESTEVEN SLATE HEADSTONE ENGRAVERS

*N.B. To avoid proliferation of notes on sources, no individual references are given to county directories, from which much information comes. The Bishops Transcripts of parish registers and the Lincoln Consistory Court Wills, both at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, are also not mentioned in the many places where information from them is included.*

#### **George Bett of Harlaxton (d.1795)**

George Bett was a member of a well established family of masons, his great great grandfather, also named George (d.1637) of Woolsthorpe, in Colsterworth, is described as a mason in the probate inventory of his goods and chattels where 'all his working tools for his trade' were valued at 13s. 4d. (LAO. Inv. 145/207). His son George (d.1691) moved to Harlaxton, where he is described as a 'Rough Mason' in the parish register.

George Bett, the slate headstone engraver, was the son of George Bett (d.1748), mason, and Sarah his wife. He married Dorothy Woodruffe in 1763, and seven children were baptised at Harlaxton. He was buried Oct. 7th, 1795.

There are 16 Swithland slate headstones signed by George Bett in Kesteven, and 14 probably by him though the signature is covered. The earliest headstone is dated 1757/63 and the latest 1792. The 16 slates are distributed as follows: Barrowby (3), Denton (2), Harlaxton (5), Sedgebrook (1), North Witham (1) and Woolsthorpe (4).

#### **William Bett of Harlaxton (1770-1834)**

William Bett, the eldest surviving son of George Bett, (see above) followed the family trade for some years. In 1819 when he leased the Peacock Public House at Barkston, he was described as a mason (LAO. Thorold 1/2/X/23/16-26), though when he died in 1834, his will gives his occupation as farmer.

There are 2 slate headstones signed Wm. Bett, one at Grantham, the other at Harlaxton, both dated 1794. He also probably engraved the slate at Harlaxton signed Bett (1793).

#### **Thomas Brewin of Great Ponton (1733-82)**

The Brewins like the Betts were a family of masons. Thomas Brewin's grandfather, Thomas, was a mason at Bourne, and his father, William, moved to Great Ponton c.1730 where he is described as a mason in 1738 (LAO. D.P.D. 4/3-6).

Thomas Brewin was baptised at Great Ponton in 1733, and in 1757 he married there Elizabeth Everitt, and had seven children baptised. He was buried September, 1782.

There are 5 slates signed by him in Kesteven between 1757 and 1781, distributed as follows: Great Gonerby (1), Great Ponton (1), Londonthorpe (2), Little Ponton (1).

There is one slate at Hougham signed J. Brewin Gt. Paunton 1759; this is by Thomas's younger brother **John Brewin 1737-1791**. He married Mary Everitt at Great Ponton in 1764, and moved to Grantham soon after, marrying his second wife, Mary Sumerby, in 1779. He was buried there 9th October, 1791, and in his will he is described as mason and bricklayer, of Sand Pitt Lane, Grantham. Three of his sons became monumental masons, **John Brewin** (baptised 1771), **Richard Brewin** (baptised 1781), and **Thomas Brewin** (baptised 1784), John is described as stone and marble mason of Westgate, Grantham in 1826, and he had been succeeded there by his step-brother Richard by 1842. In the same year Thomas Brewin is given in the directory as stone and marble mason, Sandpit Lane.

There are numerous slates by Richard Brewin, in Kesteven though only one before 1825, that at South Witham, 1823. He was also a builder; an agreement survives for him to rebuild Barkston Rectory in 1829. There are slates signed by Thomas Brewin at Grantham and Sedgebrook.

**Frederick Brewin**, son of Richard, was the last member of the family who was a stone mason. He is described as such, and bricklayer and builder, of 5 North Street, Grantham in directories 1856-85. There is a slate signed by him in Grantham churchyard (1855).

**John Brewster of Spittlegate, Grantham (1727-97)**

In his will (made 1785) John Brewster is described as bricklayer, and this seems to have been his main occupation. In 1767 he made a contract with John Thorold, (LAO Thorold 6/3), for work to be done towards erecting the remainder of the building in Syston Park. He also aspired to be an architect; amongst the town clerk's papers at Grantham there are plans drawn by Mr. Brewster in 1781 for a proposed bridge over the Witham (LAO *Archivists Report* 9 p.60). He is however described as 'mason' in 1768 when Collingwood is apprenticed to him (PRO, Apprenticeship Records 25/173, 1768). He was buried May 17th, 1797 at Grantham.

There are twelve slates signed I.B. or I. Brewster in Kesteven, dated 1753-1797, which are distributed thus: Foston (2), Grantham (6), Great Gonerby (4). That dated 1797 at Grantham, and signed I.B. is his own gravestone, he probably engraved it all except the date, which would have been filled in by his son-in-law William Collingwood (see below) or his 'natural and lawfull' son **James Brewster of Vine Street, Grantham** 1756-1822. In 1798 as executor to his father's will he is described as brickmaker of Spittlegate. His son **James Brewster of Corby** (baptised 1796) engraved at least 9 slates in Kesteven between 1814-31. In the 1826 Directory under Corby his occupation however is given as painter. The nine slates engraved by him are at Bourne (2), Grantham (1), Corby (2), Edenham (2), Irnham (1), Kirkby Underwood (1).

The Thomas Brewster of Corby who is described as 'stone-mason and quarry owner' in directories 1842-85, was probably the last named's son.

At Irnham there is a slate headstone (1830) signed Brewster, Nottingham. And at Denton in 1876 there was a Henry Brewster, mason.

**Richard Casswell of Rippingale (1746-1829)**

Richard Casswell was one of the most prolific and pleasing slate headstone engravers in the county. He was born in 1746, the son of Richard and Mary Casswell of Rippingale, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was Churchwarden there 1788-89, however when he made his will he is described as 'of Morton, Gentleman'. The sophistication of the style of his slate headstones is reflected in the bequests in his will which include music, violin-cellos, a tenor violin, a German flute, and 'a small violin which is a very valuable one'. He also left to the Churchwardens of Morton, his 'Books of Sacred Music', and to the Minister and Churchwardens of Rippingale 'five good new and tuneable bells'. Among the bequests are also his 'Paintings and Pictures', which together with the fact that there is on the west wall of the nave of Pickworth Church a painted inscription signed 'R. Casswell fecit. 1772', suggests that he may have been a painter as well as a monumental mason. A number of beautifully lettered slate headstones by him, with the lettering painted in gold, occur inside Kesteven Churches, e.g., that to Edward Dawson (d.1787) in Threackingham Church. Richard Casswell died 13th August, 1829, and was buried in Rippingale Churchyard beside his parents; his gravestone can be seen there.

Of the 97 slate headstones that can be attributed to him, on 56 his name can be seen. They are to be found in the following churchyards: Aslackby (1), Billingborough (4), Bitchfield (1), Boothby Pagnell (1), Bourne (1), Corby (1), Cranwell (1), Creeton (1), Dembleby (1), Dowsby (3), Dunsby (7), Folkingham (6), Hacconby (2), Horbling (2), Irnham (1), Morton (7), Newton (2), Osbournby (1), Rippingale (1 and 13 others almost certainly by him), Sempringham (9), Silk Willoughby (1), Threackingham (1). The date of the earliest is 1777; the latest 1790.

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### **William Collingwood of Grantham (1741-1805)**

As a slate engraver William Collingwood had an individual style, but it was not as inspired or competent as that of John Brester, to whom he was apprenticed at the age of 17 in 1768. Two years later he married his master's daughter Mary Brewster. In Grantham Bishop's Transcripts his occupation is given as 'Inolder' in 1774, and Mason in 1776. However in his father-in-law's will he is described as bricklayer (1785), but in his own will he calls himself 'Stone Mason of Little Gonerby' (1799).

There are 30 slate headstones signed by William Collingwood in Kesteven, and 34 probably by him. Of the 30 the earliest is dated 1771, the latest 1800, they are distributed as follows: Barrowby (2), Boothby Pagnell (1), Grantham (13), Great Gonerby (5), Honington (1), Leasingham (1), Londonthorpe (1), Marston (1), Great Ponton (1), Little Ponton (2), Ropsley (1), Sedgebrook (1).

By his first wife (who died March 1786, aged 31) he had a son **James Henry Collingwood of Grantham** (baptised 1779) who also became a stone mason; he signs slates at Londonthorpe 1797, and Grantham 1819. He is described as 'Stone and Marble Mason, Builder, Joiner and Bricklayer of Little Gonerby' in Directories, 1826, 1842 and 1849.

William Collingwood married his second wife Elizabeth Randell in 1787, and their eldest surviving son **Henry Collingwood of Grantham** (baptised 1796) carved their headstone in 1815. There is also another slate headstone in Grantham Churchyard signed by him. He was a builder, and the Architect of Grantham National School (built 1853).

William's two sons were probably the engravers of the following 30 slates dated before 1825: Barrowby (4), Belton (1), Denton (1), Grantham (6), Great Gonerby (4), Harlaxton (2), Londonthorpe (1), Ropsley (2), Sedgebrook (3), Stoke Rochford (1).

In Directories for 1849/56 a **Michael Collingwood** is given as a stone mason of Little Gonerby, he was probably son of James Henry Collingwood. One of his sons **John Collingwood** (baptised 1808), who was in partnership with him in 1842, was a bricklayer, brickmaker, builder and coal merchant (1840-c.1874). Slates signed Collingwood are numerous for the 1840's and 50's.

### **Thomas Cragg of Foston (1752-1798)**

Thomas Cragg the son of Robert Cragg, a farmer, and Elizabeth, his wife, of Foston was baptised April 1752. He may have been apprenticed to Simon Neale of Foston, mason and bricklayer, as there is some similarity between the work of Cragg and that of the Neale family (see below) though his work is much cruder. He is described as 'Stone Cutter' in the entry of his burial Sept. 1798. The nine slates remaining signed by him are in the following churchyards: Foston (5), Great Gonerby (3), and Great Ponton (1) all dated between 1778 and 1797.

Various Craggs carried on the craft as monumental masons into the twentieth century, notably John Cragg of Ancaster. But what relationship they had to the above I have not as yet discovered.

### **Joseph Fish of Bourne and Lincoln (fl.1790-1846)**

He was a most prolific and competent slate engraver, some 70 slates in the Bourne area can be attributed to him, but very little is known of him. At Coleby there is a slate headstone dated 1797 signed J. Fish Lincoln, and also a similar one dated 1796, and another at Harmston dated 1793. The style is so similar that he must be the same J. Fish who signs a slate dated 1809 at Billingborough and 52 other ones between 1811 and 1846 in the Bourne region. They are normally signed J. Fish Bourne. He might have been associated with Thomas Phillips of Bourne (see later) as he was the carver of his headstone in 1813, and he appears to have taken over Phillips' painting business. In the Directory for 1826, under Bourne, Joseph Fish is described as Painter.

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Slates by him are found at: Billingborough (2), Bourne (9), Coleby (1), Dowsby (4), Dunsby (2), Edenham (2), Hacconby (4), Morton (13), Pickworth (1), Rippingale (9), Thurlby by Bourne (6), Wilsthorpe (1).

**Richard Fullalove of Belton (fl. 1750's)**

The earliest signed slate in Kesteven by a native slate engraver is that by Richard Fullalove of Belton at Belton dated 1751. There remain only 5 slates signed by him 2 at Belton, and 1 each at Normanton, Great Gonerby and Denton. All 5 show good lettering and interesting design.

Richard Fullalove married Susannah Hutchinson at Belton in 1740 and four daughters were baptised there. He is described as freemason in 1749. He may be identified with the Richard Fullalove who was baptised at Navenby in 1704, and apprenticed to John Priestly, carpenter of Navenby, in 1719 (PRO. Apprenticeship Records 1719 46/96). The type of carving found on Fullalove's slates is similar to that found in woodcarving, on mirror surrounds, doorways and fireplaces.

**James Green of Denton (1781-1858)**

James Green was a member of a most remarkable family of country masons, which today still has representatives working as monumental masons. The Green family had been at Denton since at least the early sixteenth century; its earliest member to be described as a mason was John Green (1623-84). In the inventory of his goods made at his death, his working 'touples' were worth £12s. 6d.; these he left to his son John (died 1696), and also the art of the mason which has passed through ten generations.

James Green's father **George Green** (1744-1827) and uncle **William Green** (1751-1817) both carved slate headstones, and 5 remain signed by them at Denton and Harlaxton, dated 1783-99. William Green was also Parish Clerk of Denton.

James Green was born in 1781, and he married c.1820 and had three sons and a daughter baptised at Denton. He is described as 'House Builder' in 1823, and at other dates 'mason' or 'stone mason'. In the 1842 and 1856 Directories of Lincolnshire he has the additional status of 'quarry owner'. There are 41 slates between the dates 1800 and 1825 in Kesteven signed 'Green of Denton' or 'James Green of Denton' at Barkston (1), Barrowby (1), Denton (17), Grantham (1), Harlaxton (13), Sapperton (1), Woolsthorpe (7). There are also many slates after 1825 signed Green, and these will have been done by James and his two sons, both stone masons, **James Green** (1827-1892) and **George Green** (1823-1880).

James, junior, went to Woolsthorpe School, he was there in 1842, when he signed a lettering book still in the possession of the Green family. They also own a pattern book of grave-stones c.1830-40, and other drawings. These include a number of drawings of woodwork for the reseating of Bottesford (Leics.) church dated June 1847, and signed George Green, who appears to have also been a woodcarver and architect. James like his father was also a quarry owner, owning Dry Lees quarry in partnership with George. It is through James that the line was carried on; he had only one child George Green, of Denton, Nottingham, and Edlington, Monumental Mason (1852-1917), who had three sons who, though they were baptised at Denton, became monumental masons in Nottingham, Ripon and Leeds. It is Alfred H. Green, son of Herbert Arthur Green of Ripon (1881-1967), and his cousin Harry Green who still carry on the family craft in Ripon (1968).

**John Green of Great Ponton (b.1775)**

John Green was the son of Henry Green, of Great Ponton, Mason and his wife Elizabeth (née Porter). Henry Green (1735-1800) appears to have been apprenticed to William Porter (1714-1761) and his father Richard Porter (1678-1760), both masons of Great Ponton, marrying

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his master's daughter in 1764, and taking over the firm. Little is known of John Green except his baptism in 1775, but there are 17 slate headstones signed by him between 1805 and 1825 distributed as follows: Great Ponton (7), Leadenham (1), Little Ponton (3), Sedgebrook (1), Stoke Rochford (2), Stroxtun (2), Woolsthorpe (1)

### **John Hawley of Colsterworth (b.1767)**

John Hawley's father and grandfather, William and Thomas Hawley (d.1768), were both masons at Colsterworth, but the majority of the 75 slates remaining signed 'Hawley of Colsterworth' appear to have been carved by John Hawley between 1790 and 1825. There are another 20 slates probably by him. The slates are in the following churchyards: Barrowby (1), Bassingthorpe (2), Bourne (1), Burton Coggles (5), Castle Bytham (3), Colsterworth (13), Corby (3), Great Gonerby (21), Gunby (3), Ingoldsby (1), Kirkby Underwood (2), Skillington (6), Stainby (4), Stoke Rochford (6), North Witham (5).

Both John Hawley's sons became stonemasons; **George Hawley** (b.1810) continued at Colsterworth, but **William Hawley** (b.1805) moved to Burton Coggles. They both appear in Directories from the 1840's to the 1870's. William's son, Thomas, carried on the family trade at Burton Coggles into the twentieth century.

There are a large number of slate headstones in Kesteven signed by George Hawley after 1825. A branch of the family settled at Melton Mowbray, for at Ropsley is a slate headstone (1790) signed 'Hawley of Melton'.

### **George Neale of Grantham (fl.1798-1820)**

George Neale was a member of a large family of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire stone masons. His father **Simon Neale of Foston** (d.1799) was a stone mason though described as a bricklayer in his will, and carved at least one slate there in 1784. Possibly the Simon Neale, mason who was buried at Foston in 1789, was George Neale's grandfather.

He moved to Grantham by 1800, where he set up business in Wharf Road at the end of the Grantham Canal. There are at least 110, and probably 140 slates, by George in Kesteven and they are of a very high standard. They are to be found in the following 35 churchyards: Allington (3), Aslackby (1), Barkston (3), Barrowby (4), Bassingthorpe (2), Belton (5), Caythorpe (1), Claypole (1), Corby (1), Denton (2), Folkingham (1), Foston (17?), Grantham (7), Great Gonerby (5), Harlaxton (8), Hough (3), Hougham (3), Ingoldsby (1), Kelby (1), Kirkby Underwood (1), Lenton (2), Londonthorpe (1), Marston (6), Normanton (2), Little Ponton (1), Ropsley (8), Ruskington (1), Sedgebrook (4), Old Somerby (2), Stainby (1), Stoke Rochford (4), Stroxtun (2), Welbourn (1), Westborough (10), Woolsthorpe (3).

There is little mention of George Neale in documents, though he is a legatee and executor of his father's will (1799). In this will his brother **Richard Neale of Foston** (b.1781) is left the family house, and seems to have taken over the family business, as he carved a number of slates at Foston (7), Hougham (4) and Sedgebrook (1). He married Ann ———, and had two sons baptised at Foston, one died aged 16 in 1822, and in the burial entry at Grantham, Richard is described as of Melton Mowbray.

Also at Melton Mowbray there were two William Neales, father and son, who carved 4 slates in Kesteven between 1793 and 1820, but what relationship they were to the Grantham Neales is unknown. The younger William Neale, was an architect, surveyor and builder as well.

George Neale had two sons, **William and Joseph Neale**, who carried on at Wharf Road until c.1850; of the 7 slates carved by them before 1825, 6 are signed by both and one by Joseph alone. By 1842 they were joined by a John Wilson, and the entry in the Directory at that date is as follows: '**Neale and Wilson**, Wharf Road, Stone and Marble Masons, bricklayers, and builders, and timber merchants, Steam Saw Mill.'

Later the firm became John Wilson's solely and he acquired stone quarries at Ancaster. The late Frederick Burgess in an article in '*Monumental Journal*' 1963, entitled "Country

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Masons—A Field for Biographical Research”, associates the names Johnson and Hardy also with the Neale family.

At Caythorpe, there is a slate signed ‘W. Neale, Broughton’ 1788; he may be one of the Melton Mowbray family.

Joseph Neale or Grantham was surveyor for alterations to Harston Parsonage, Leics. in 1830 (LAO. M.G.A./154) and of Eastwell Parsonage, Leics. in 1814 (M.G.A. 75).

**Thomas Phillips of Bourne (1767-1813)**

Thomas was son of William Phillips (d.1816), tailor, and his wife, Catherine (d.1808), of Bourne, baptised June, 1767. In 1793 Thomas Phillips of Bourne, painter, leased from Isaac Crofts of Folkingham (late of Bourne) slater, a messuage and yard in Le Holmes End, Bourne. The Crofts (Isaac’s father Benjamin was also a slater) probably supplied Phillips with his raw material. The earliest slate headstone signed by him is dated 1784.

When he was seriously ill in 1798, he made a will bequeathing to his daughters (a son born later, added in codicil 1813) amongst other things his paintings. Fortunately paintings by him survive, in Osbournby church there are large paintings of Moses and Aaron formerly flanking the Ten Commandments which are signed ‘T. Phillips Bourn Pinxit.’ Professor Pevsner says of them ‘Are they the worst paintings in the county? Anyway one cannot help liking them.’ Another painting of the Last Supper almost certainly by Thomas Phillips, exists in Bourne Abbey Church.

He died in 1813 and his headstone was carved by J. Fish of Bourne. His wife Ann appears to have been well educated, she is mentioned in the will of Catherine Digby of Red Hall, Bourne, 1835, as ‘mistress of my late school’.

Total—75 definitely; 39 probably. Distribution: Aslackby (4), Baston (1), Billingborough (1), Bourne (18), Dowsby (2), Dunsby (3), Edenham (3), Folkingham (1), Great Hale (1), Hacconby (5), Horbling (2), Irnham (2), Kirkby Underwood (1), Morton (8), Rippingale (2), Sapperton (6), Sempringham (4), Stroxtun (1), Swinstead (2), Swaton (2), Thurlby-by-Bourne (4), Witham-on-the-Hill (2).

**John Scarborough of Grantham (fl.1795-1822)**

He may be the John, son of John Scarborough, who was baptised at Grantham, July 26th, 1770. It is almost certain however that he was the son of John Scarborough (1715-1791), ‘Sexton of the Parish of Grantham upwards of 44 years, he buried in the course of that time 3,464 of the inhabitants’. John the younger was also sexton of Grantham as one slate by him at Grantham (1808/29) is signed ‘Scarboro Sexton Sculpt.’

The 24 slates definitely by him are at the following places: Barkston (1 in church), Carlton Scroop (1), Grantham (14), Heydour (1), Londonthorpe (1), Pickworth (2), Little Ponton (1), Stoke Rochford (1), Stubton (1), Walcot (1).

**Thomas Smith of Grantham (fl.1754-77)**

In 1754 Thomas Smith was apprenticed to William Long (1691-1761) of Grantham, mason. (PRO, Apprenticeship Records 19/173, 1754). The Long family were established as masons in Kesteven since at least the sixteenth century, Richard Long, mason, died at Welbourn in 1587 (See *Lincolnshire Historian* Vol. 2, No. 5—“Welbourn in the Sixteenth Century”, F. W. East). There is a very fine stone wall monument at Ancaster dated and signed Long. We have not however found any slate headstones by members of the Long family.

Thomas Smith married Elizabeth Hilton of Grantham in 1757, and had at least two children. A Thomas son of John and Elizabeth Smith was baptised at Grantham in April 17th, 1732, and could be above.

Slate headstones by Thomas Smith, which are of high quality though sometimes plain have been found at Aubourn (1), Colsterworth (1), Grantham (1), Great Gonerby (2), Ingoldsby (1), Normanton (1), Little Ponton (1), Ropsley (1), Sedgebrook (1), Scopwick (1), Swaton (1), Stamford St. Mary’s (1).

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### **George Sparrow of Grantham (c.1740-1822)**

The most important Kesteven engraver, son of James Sparrow of Radcliffe on Trent, born c.1740. At first he worked with his father at Radcliffe, but he moved to Grantham by the early 1760's when his earliest signed slates appear in that region. In 1767 he married Jane Nelson (d.1783) of Grantham by whom he had at least 13 children; in the baptismal entry of three of them his occupation is given as 'painter', in a fourth as 'inholder'. He married his second wife Jane Foster less than two months after death of first, and by her had a further 8 children. George Sparrow died intestate on 16th Sept., 1822. No other facts have so far been discovered concerning his life. However in Pickworth church is a painted inscription, recording rector and churchwardens and signed 'Geo. Sparrow Sculpt. R. Casswell Fecit', and dated 1772. So he was probably engaged in painting various church furnishings such as the Ten Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer. Other painting work he could have undertaken are, Charity Boards, Royal Arms, hatchments, inn signs and coaches. In the Churchwarden's Accounts at Radcliffe-on-Trent his father James Sparrow is given as painting the 'Sentences' in 1757, gilding the weather-cock in 1758, and painting a deal board with a list of parochial charities in 1760.

There are at least 8 interior monuments by George Sparrow. That at Rockingham, Northants., to the 1st and 2nd Lord Sondes 1795-1806, is considered by R. Gunnis to be his best work.

Four slate headstones are signed Sparrow, Stamford (1796-1801), so he appears to have had a works there. Some of the ten slates signed Sparrow may be by one of George Sparrow's sons, George (b.1769), John (b.1775), Charles (b.1784), Henry (b.1791) or grandsons William and Robert, who are all described as painters in early nineteenth century directories under Grantham. In 1849 for instance under Grantham occurs the entry 'George Sparrow & Co., Coach builders & painters, Woodhill.'

76 slates signed Geo. Sparrow, 10 Sparrow, 4 Sparrow, Stamford, and 29 probably by him; dated 1763-1822.

Distribution: Allington (3), Barkston (2), Barrowby (4), Bassingham (1), Baston (1), Belton (7), Brant Broughton (1), Burton Coggles (1), Carlton Scroop (1), Caythorpe (2), Corby (3), Foston (3), Grantham (13), Great Gonerby (11), Harlaxton (4), Honington (1), Hough (3), Ingoldsby (1), Lenton (2), Marston (5), Normanton (1), Great Ponton (2), Little Ponton (6), Ropsley (2), Sedgebrook (2), Old Somerby (1), Stroxton (1), Walcot (1), Westborough (1), Witham-on-the-Hill (4).

### **Edward Tatem of Grantham (fl.1785-1805)**

There are at Normanton (1803) and Hough-on-the-Hill (1787) slates signed E. Tatem and E. T. respectively, there is also in Hough church an odd stone wall monument (1785) signed Edw. Tatem Fecit. He is probably the Edward Tatem whose children were baptised at Grantham 1797-8. He also may be related to the Tathams of Folkingham. (See next entry).

### **Benjamin and William Tatham of Folkingham (1791-1857)**

These two brothers described as Stone and Marble Masons and Painters in 1826 Directory, engraved numerous slate headstones dating from 1807 to the 1850's, 45 before 1825. In 1823 they are recorded in Folkingham Highways Accounts Book as painting guide posts. They produced at least two slate headstones, at Aslackby (1822), and Hough (1823), with iron angel's head and wings set in an oval recess at the top.

Distribution: Aslackby (1), Braceby (1), Digby (1), Edenham (1), Folkingham (22), Haceby (1), Haydour (1), Hough-on-the-Hill (1), Market Deeping (1), Newton (2), Osbournby (1), Pickworth (3), North Rauceby (1), Ropsley (1), Sempringham (3), Threkingham (1), Walcot (2), Woolsthorpe (1).

### **Watson**

There are in the Folkingham region 11 boldly carved slates dated 1762-1777, signed

Watson, who can be identified with **John Watson of Folkingham** (d.1790). In the burial entry he is described as 'Mr. John Watson, Plumber and Glazier buried May 26th, a good Companion and an Honest Fellow'. He is described as a plumber in 1755 at baptism of a son, and entries in Folkingham Poor Book record his provision of new windows for the Poor Houses in 1762.

He may have been responsible for magnificent slate memorial to Sutton family (c.1740-60) at Folkingham.

Distribution: Billingham (1), Dembleby (1), Folkingham (1), Hacconby (1), Horbling (3), Morton (2), Sempringham (1), Threkingham (1).

**Simon and Thomas Wing of Folkingham (1761-1829)**

Again two brothers who worked at Folkingham (1782-1802) producing slate headstones of varying quality, identifiable for their creeping foliage and flowers. However there are a few examples of figures in low relief. Little is known of Simon Wing except that he signed a slate dated 1789 at Ropsley. Thomas Wing is described as 'Postmaster of this Town upwards of 28 years', on his tombstone (1839).

Distribution: Corby (2), Dunsby (1), Folkingham (3), Haceby (2), Great Hale (1), Horbling (1), Ingoldsby (5), Kirkby Underwood (2), Lenton (3), Newton (2), Pickworth (1), Rippingale (1), Ropsley (3), Ruskington (1), Sapperton (1), Sempringham (4), Old Somerby (1), Swaton (3), Threkingham (1), Walcot (1). Total 39, and 25 possibly.

## Appendix II

### OTHER KESTIVEN SLATE ENGRAVERS

**T. Almond of Heckington** (fl.1830-50) Aubourn, Bloxholm, Caythorpe.

**J. Barnatt of Heckington** (fl.1815) Great Hale (1).

**Barton** (fl.1808) Folkingham (1).

**Bennison of Sleaford** (fl.1824-52) Billingham (1). (Directory 1849. Marmaduke Bennison, Eastgate, Sleaford, Stone and Marble Mason, & Gravestone Cutter).

**Bowling of Leadenham** (fl.1829) Beckingham (1).

**H. Brown of Sleaford** (fl.1800-45) Aswarby (2), Billingham (1), Bloxholm (3), Rowston (1), Ruskington (3), Sleaford (1), and at Brauncwell, Cranwell, Leasingham. (Directory 1826 H. & J. Brown, Painters, Southgate).

**John Copeland of Quarrington** (fl.1817-19) Osbournby (1). (Stone interior monuments (2) at Osbournby, 1722, signed Robt. Copeland, Fecit. Copeland of Quarrington and Heckington, masons, 1765. (LAO. T.L.E. 15/578/2.). Directory 1826 Joseph Copeland, Boston Rd., Sleaford, Stone Mason & Bricklayer. Directory 1849 Robert Copeland, Old Sleaford, Stone & Marble Mason.)

**C. Craven** (fl.1813) Bourne (1).

**John Cullen of Sleaford** (fl.1804-55) Dorrington (1), Kirkby-la-Thorpe (2), Sleaford (1), Swaton (1). (Directory 1826 John Cullen, Westgate, Painter.)

**Dewey of Bourne** (fl.1795) Bourne (1).

**J. Dickinson** (fl.1738) Osbournby (1).

**H. Elsom of Welby** (fl.1843-62) Welby.

**James Fountain** (fl.1783) Great Gonerby (1) maybe non-Lincs.

**Thomas Handley of Bourne** (fl.1826-50) Bourne, Witham-on-the-Hill. **E. Handley** (fl.1850-60) Edenham. (Directory 1826 Thomas Handley, Bourne Painter).

**B. Kirk of Sleaford** (fl.1828-50) Billingham, Heckington, Quarrington, Silk Willoughby, Swarby. (Burgess: William Kirk, Sleaford 1791-42. Also architect, Charles Kirk of Sleaford, has 2 designs for memorials in Trollope, "Manual of Sepulchral Memorials, 1858.")

**J. Lonk of Witham** (fl.1850) Castle Bytham.

**I. Lupton** (fl.1830-45) Great Gonerby, Londonthorpe.

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- Henry Maxey of Newton** (fl.1812-47) Folkingham (1), Walcot (1), also Osbournby and Irnham.
- William Miller of Little Gonerby** (fl.1817-52) Stroxtun (1), also Great Gonerby. (Directory 1826 Wm. Miller, Little Gonerby, Grantham Builder.).
- Parker of Heydour** (fl.1845-55) Heydour.
- Rainey of Bourne** (fl.1780-82) Bourne (2).
- R. Sandal of Morton** (fl.1820-21) Hacconby (1), Morton (1).
- Sewell** (fl.1823) Hacconby (1).
- Sharp of Billingborough** (fl.1823-24) Billingborough (1), Horbling (2).
- Shaw of Billingborough** (fl.1825-27) Sempringham (2).
- Joseph Sills of Grantham** (fl.1819-68) Grantham, Heydour, Sapperton, Swarby, Welby.
- John Smith of Grantham** (fl.1836) Grantham.
- Sneath** (fl.1801) Baston (1).
- W. Squire of Heckington** (fl.1800-28) Ewerby (1), Heckington (1), Swaton (1).
- John Stone** (fl.1812) Gunby (1).
- William Tyler of Ancaster** (fl.1845-55) Wilsford, **P. Tyler** (fl.1824-25) Ingoldsby (2).
- Tyman of Wilsford** (fl.1822) Caythorpe (1).
- G. Waddingham of Osbournby** (fl.1818-21) Sempringham (2).
- George Wilcox of Grantham** (fl.1826-47) Heydour, Great Gonerby. (Directory 1826 Geo. Wilcox, High St., Slater and Builder.)
- Wilkinson of Londonthorpe** (fl.1818-22) Great Gonerby (1), Hough (1), Londonthorpe (1) Screddington (1).
- R. Wilson** (fl.1780-81) South Witham (2).
- Benjamin Wray of Lincoln** (fl.1820-50) Washingborough (1). (Directory 1849, Benjamin Wray, 14 Eastgate, Stonemason; also LAO. Misc. Dep. 110).
- This list is by no means complete for masons working in slate after 1825. Only the location of post-1825 slates is given and not number recorded.

### Appendix III

#### NON-KESTEVEN ENGRAVERS WHOSE WORK IS FOUND IN THE COUNTY

- T. Bath** (fl.1824) Woolsthorpe (1).
- William Barnes of Long Clawson** (Leics.) (fl.1772-98) Sedgebrook (1). Timberland interior slates (3).
- Berry of Branstone** (Leics.) (fl.1819) Ingoldsby (1).
- John Birks of Donington** (Holland) (fl.1750-78) Billingborough (2), Helpringham (1), Horbling (1), Swaton (2), Walcot (1). And many in Holland. (see article).
- Birchnell of Wymondham** (Leics.) (fl.1806) S. Witham (1).
- R. Brown of Whatton** (Notts.) (fl.1774-89) Howell (1), Skillington (1).
- Joseph Challands of Bottesford** (Leics.) (fl.1830-50) Claypole, Sedgebrook, Westborough, Woolsthorpe.
- Robert Chamberlain of Newark** (Notts.) (1797-1850) Hougham (1), Thorpe-on-the-Hill (1).
- William Charles of Wimeswold** (Leics.) (1708-64) Folkingham (1) (see Burgess, E.C.M. p. 284 & 286).
- Colling of Knipton** (Leics.) (fl.1860) Woolsthorpe.
- I. H. Croxton** (Leics.) (fl.1802) Aunsby (1).
- Robert Harston, also Edward, George and John Harston of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1779-1841) Robert: Hougham (1), Boothby Graffoe (1) + Barrowby, Brant Broughton, Thorpe-on the Hill. E., G. and J. Brant Broughton, Wilsford.
- Hind of Swithland** (Leics.) (fl.1700-1800) Folkingham (1) (see Burgess, E.C.M., pp. 261-262).
- Holland of Sibsey** (Holland) (fl.1813-14) Billinghay (1), Timberland (1).

- John Jones of Bingham** (Notts.) (1772-1837) Aunsby (1), Sedgebrook (2), Woolsthorpe (5).  
**Dios. Kirk of Humberstone** (Leics.) (fl.1767) Little Ponton (1).  
**R. Legge of Windsor** (Berks.) (fl.1810) Grantham (1).  
**R. Marshall of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1814-32) Claypole (1), Fenton (3), Leadenham (2), Marston (1) and Brant Broughton, Welbourn.  
**Francis Lamb of Bottesford** (Leics.) (1705-89) Barrowby (1), Claypole (1), Denton (1), Folkingham (3), Foston (7), Grantham (3), Great Gonerby (2), Hougham (1), Londonthorpe (1), Marston (1), Sedgebrook (4), Westborough (3), Woolsthorpe (11). Total 39 and 17 probably by him. (see article, Barley, Burgess).  
**George Lamb of Bottesford** (Leics.) (1743-70) Hougham (1), Sedgebrook (in church) (1).  
**W. and E. Marshall of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1839) Brant Broughton, Claypole.  
**Marshall and Thorp of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1812) Fenton (1).  
**Millson of Donington** (Holland) (fl.1814) Aslackby (1).  
**William Neale of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (fl.1793-1830) Castle Bytham (1), Edenham (1), South Witham (2).  
**Jeremiah Nicholson of Southwell** (Notts.) (fl.1815) Brant Broughton (1).  
**Rudkin of Mountsorrell** (Leics.) (fl.1811-14) Woolsthorpe (2). (Burgess, E.C.M., p. 255).  
**H. Sheppard of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1830) Westborough.  
**G. Sheppard of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1822-30) Barkston (1), Foston (1), Westborough (2) and Brant Broughton.  
**C. H. Sheppard of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1824-32) Westborough (2) and Great Gonerby.  
**John Simpkin of Bottesford** (Leics.) (1749-1816) Allington (1), Barrowby (6), Denton (1), Marston (1), Little Ponton (1), Sedgebrook (4), Old Somerby (2), Westborough (1), Woolsthorpe (30). Total 47.  
**James Sparrow of Radcliffe-on-Trent** (Notts.) (fl.1716-87) Allington (1), Barrowby (1), Foston (2), Great Gonerby (1) and Torksey (1737) (see article).  
**Christopher Staveley of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (1726-1801) Denton (1), Honington (1), Grantham (8), Little Ponton (1). (see article).  
**John Staveley** (fl.1767) Horbling (1).  
**Stephen Staveley of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (1705-75) Coleby (1), Harlaxton (1), Grantham (1), Little Ponton (1). (see article).  
**Swain of Long Clawson** (Leics.) (fl.1800-62) Sedgebrook (3), Timberland (1).  
**W. Tinley** (fl.1783) Woolsthorpe (1).  
**I. Tomlin of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (fl.1790-1805) Ropsley (1), South Witham (6).  
**Virdern of Barkstone** (Leics.) (fl.1833) Woolsthorpe.  
**James Wallis of Newark** (Notts.) (1747-1824) Caythorpe (1), Claypole (1), Cranwell (2), Foston (1), Grantham (1), North Witham (2), Woolsthorpe (1).  
**Wallis and Marshall, Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1810-20) Caythorpe (1), Claypole (1). Also carved many interior monuments, e.g., Hough, 1792, Carlton Scroop 1787, and Caythorpe (3), (see article, Barley, Burgess, Colvin and Gunnis).  
**I. Warde of Orston** (Notts.) (fl.1731) Great Gonerby (1) (see article, Barley p. 76).  
**Weaver of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (fl.1829-86) Woolsthorpe.  
**N. Webster of Loughborough** (Leics.) (fl.1734-79) Barrowby (1).  
**John Winfield of Wimeswold** (Leics.) (1769-1815) Hacconby (1), Stroxtun (3).  
**Thomas Wood of Bingham** (Notts.) (1760-1841) Caythorpe (1), Foston (1) and Denton. (see article and Burgess, E.C.M., pp. 192, 205).  
**Woolerton of Melton Mowbray** (Leics.) (fl.1808) Woolsthorpe (1).  
**H. Worrall of Newark** (Notts.) (fl.1829-36) Woolsthorpe.

*Biographical material relating to many of the above engravers, and lists of headstones in other counties are given by F. Burgess in articles in Monumental Journal, 1954-57.*

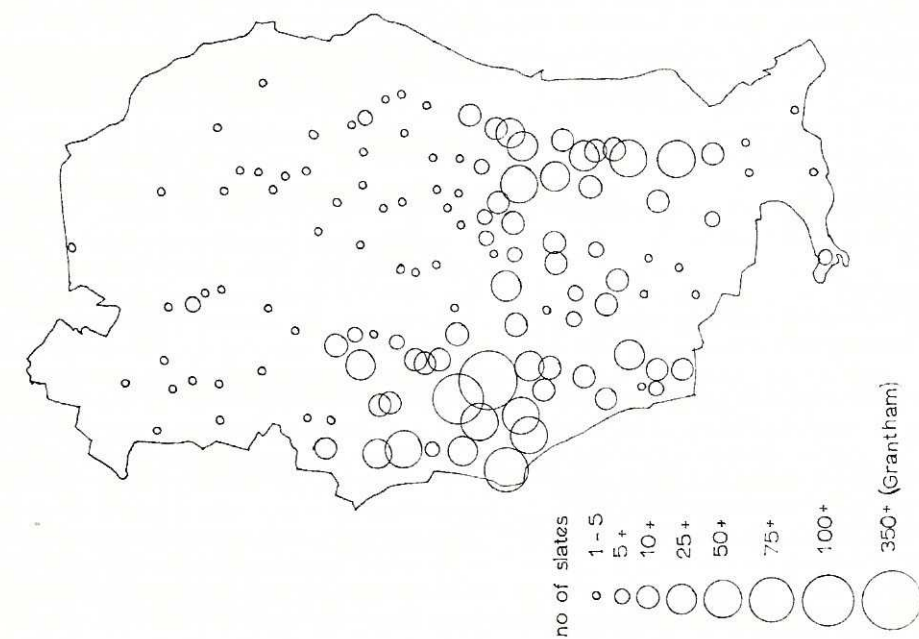


Fig. I KESTIVEN: DISTRIBUTION OF SLATE HEADSTONES  
1700 - 1825

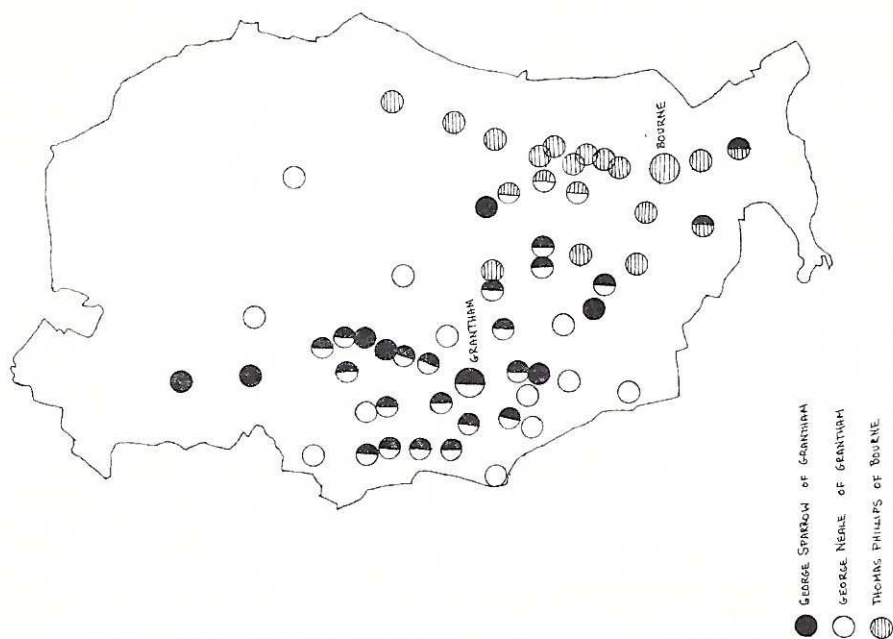


Fig. II DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS OF THREE ENGRAVERS