THE GRAFFITI LEAD ROOF PANELS

IN
ST CLEMENT’S CHURCH GRAINTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE
THE LEAD ROOF PANELS IN ST CLEMENCE’S CHURCH, GRAINTHORPE

During 2017 after considerable work by the congregation, local community and friends of St Clement’s Church the PCC announced the successful outcome of their bid for Heritage Lottery Funding. As part of this work the lead on the north aisle roof was replaced and the old lead that was known to contain many graffiti carvings was preserved and put on display in specially made display cases within the church. The following is intended to act as an initial catalogue of the graffiti, to place it into context with other examples and to make its existence more widely known.

Information from the Historic England website informs us that the Church of St Clement in Grainthorpe is –

‘a spacious marshland church, dating from the C12, with decorated and perpendicular phases. There is evidence of a restoration circa 1740 when the battlemented parapets and the ogee north door might have been constructed. The chancel was restored and shortened in 1876 by Fowler. The north aisle roof is of considerable age, with graffiti, including hands and boots and three splendid sailing ships, one dated [1740 sic].’

It is interesting to note that the earliest dated graffiti of 1746 coincides quite closely with the suggested 18th century restoration date above. There does not appear to be any graffiti present of a style that is demonstrably any earlier than the 18th century and so it is tempting to conjecture if the lead, at least on the north aisle roof, might have been replaced at that time. The last dated graffito of 1875 is also very close to another restoration date and it would also be interesting to learn if 1876 was the start or finish date of the work in that particular phase. Whilst access might be more easily obtained at these times, it should be noted that the aisle roofs are not particularly high and any agile young man, perhaps assisted by another, might quite easily gain access to the lower roofs.

The type of graffiti present on the lead sheet, which mostly consists of hand and foot outlines and ships, is well represented in other churches throughout the country but it is perhaps the quantity and in some cases the quality of the survival here to the present day that is remarkable. At Theddlethorpe All Saints, another church close to the Lincolnshire coast, a small section of their old lead roof has been preserved within the church and this depicts 3 ships and several dated shoe outlines. The dated examples at Theddlethorpe, as at Grainthorpe, are also from the late-18th century into the 19th century suggesting that this type of graffiti marking was a common practice at that time. A great deal of information, has been lost nationally either by replacement of the lead without recording, or by theft of the lead, and so it is gratifying to be able to record so much new information here at Grainthorpe.

When ships are carved inside churches it is more easily explained as a devotional act (as prayers perhaps) for the safe passage of people and goods or as thanks for a safe return. When carved in a less accessible and visible location this explanation becomes less tenable. Perhaps the carving on a church might still offer ‘protection’ in the mind of the carver even though not visible to anyone else?

Both Grainthorpe and Theddlethorpe are near enough to the Lincolnshire coast for the sea to be visible from their towers. Indeed Grainthorpe had its own port (Swinehaven) at one time and was even closer to the sea before land was reclaimed for agriculture after the Marsh enclosures of the 17th century. In addition, at Grainthorpe, the Louth Navigation canal skirts the parish. Although initial survey work for the canal started in 1756, construction did not start until 1765 and it was not opened until 1770. Clearly this did not influence the engraving of one of the ships which is dated 1746 thereby preceding the canal by some years. Although research by other county graffiti groups has revealed that lots of inland churches many miles from the sea also exhibit graffiti of ships it must be
noted that all the examples depicted at Grainthorpe, including the Dutch tjalk, are vessels that would have been quite commonly seen around the Humber and along the Lincolnshire coast at that time.

At Theddlethorpe there are also several examples of ships carved into the pillars within the church and one carved into a wooden prayer kneeler. At Grainthorpe, although there is some graffiti within the church, it is not prolific and no examples of ships were seen by the writer. The tower walls inside the vice were not examined however and these may yet provide further evidence for future research.

In addition to the boats and ships present there are also a few sets of initials, one dated to the 1770s and in two cases an individual ‘W’ or ‘VV’. This symbol can be used as a protection mark - a category of mark known as ‘apotropaic’. Commonly known as a ‘Marian’ mark it is an invocation to the Virgin Mary for her protection and is prolific in many churches throughout the country. This practice did not die out at the Reformation and can still be found in many post-Medieval locations. A few exist at St James’ in Louth where the more finely executed examples are used as masons’ marks.

One other piece of text looks to be a meaningless jumble and quite unpromising but when placed in front of a mirror it reveals a duplicated set of initials and the date 1746 (with reversed 6) that literally ‘mirrors’ that in the dated ship. Whether this is by design or as a result of low literacy is open to conjecture. It was believed in the past that if a person’s name was written inverted and reversed it would put a hex or curse on the owner. However, that intention is perhaps unlikely in this instance.

One of the more recent pieces of text including the initial and surname of A. Sowby with date 1875 was one of the easier pieces to identify and leads us on a trail to Australia and the First World War.

The other categories of graffiti present at Grainthorpe are the shoe and hand outlines. Most of these have initials and in some cases dates too. The ones with full names are the subject of research below where it has been possible to identify some of them in the local community. Hand and shoe outlines are one of the more commonly used forms of graffiti (although strangely not at Louth) appearing in many churches, including Theddlethorpe All Saints, were they also appear alongside the ship graffiti.

**NAMES** - As Grainthorpe is a relatively small community this is a rare opportunity to research and identify some of the named graffiti. It is satisfying to relate that where surnames are given, four of the six surnames recorded can be assigned to local families. Whilst it might also be possible to suggest possibilities for some of the initials these will inevitably be more a matter of conjecture.

**G. Lill 1779** (Shoe - Catalogue 10) Perhaps the George Lill mentioned in the record below. His gravestone in the churchyard records his date of death in 1818 at age 61 and so he would have been a young man in his early twenties when he carved his name on the roof.

Whites Directory 1856 - *The poor have had from time immemorial 16 A. of meadow land, in the fen, which is held by the poor in cottage allotments. In 1817, George Lill bequeathed to this parish £240 for distributions of bread, and £500 for schooling poor children. The sum of £74 was paid for legacy duty, and the remainder, £666, was invested upon mortgage, at four per cent. The late School was purchased by the testator's widow, in 1811. The present School and house were built by subscription, in 1852, at the cost of £287. For teaching 20 poor children, the master has several subscriptions, and the interest of £450 of the above named £666; and the interest of the remainder is distributed in bread on the Saturday before Easter Monday, August 8th, and June 27th, pursuant to the testator's directions.*

George Lill’s occupation is given as farmer in a deed of 1817 and his Will is archived in Lincoln Records office dated 1818.
S x Hopper (Shoe - Catalogue 8) The family is well known in the area and there are several named headstones in the churchyard. The listings in White’s Directory for Granthorpe from 1861 have a Smith Hopper listed as a bricklayer. Within the Gravestone Photographic Record (GPR) for Granthorpe churchyard there are no listings for a ‘Smith’ alone but there are no less than four with the name James Smith Hopper with their birth dates ranging from 1823 to 1853. The last of them died in 1922. On the shoe (Catalogue no.8), a little below the main graffito there is another mark with a clear ‘J A’ followed by further indistinct marks. It appears another name was intended here. Two of the ship graffiti also have the initials H x H marked on them but it is impossible unfortunately to say with any certainty if these might be connected to the Hopper name. A Henry Hopper is listed as a carrier in the 1896 and 1905 trade directories.

M. Morley 1776 (Shoe - Catalogue 11) No records have been found for Granthorpe but there are several headstones with the Morley name on them at Marshchapel and North Thoresby and the name is well represented in the Grimsby area.

A. Sowby 1875 (Text - Catalogue 54) The latest dated piece of graffito appearing on the roof lead. Alfred Sowby was born in Granthorpe in 1860 and is present in the Census records for both 1861 and 1871 at his father William’s residence in Granthorpe. His father William Sowby (1820-1887) is listed as a grocer, draper and post master in the trade directories of the day and his headstone is in St Clements’ churchyard along with several other members of the local Sowby family.

By the 1881 census Alfred is listed as a grocer’s assistant in Balham, Surrey working for Alfred Hayman, a grocer. His absence from the next Census in 1891 is due to emigration to Australia and by then he is to be found living in Hobart, Tasmania.

Alfred’s son William, clearly named after his English grandfather, was a corporal in the Australian Imperial Force in World War I. He died from wounds received in action on April 5th, 1918, aged 24 and is buried and commemorated at Les Baraques Military Cemetery, Sangatte Pas de Calais.

Alfred himself had a long life and died on October 14th 1939 aged 79 years. We know from the 1881 Census that Alfred had already left Granthorpe and was working in Balham. Perhaps leaving his mark on the lead roof was his way of saying goodbye to the village in which he had been brought up.

B Roop 1746 (Shoe - Catalogue 31) This name has not been identified. The date 1746 is identical to that on the ship (Catalogue 1) and the initials are the same albeit reversed. It is interesting to note, considering the influence of Holland in the drainage of Lincolnshire, that the names Rupp and Hoppe have roots in the Dutch language.

F Doe 18** (Shoe - Catalogue 20) The rest of the text is not legible. This is likely to be Frederick Doe who was aged 3 at the 1861 Census, the son of Henry a carpenter, and Sophia his wife. His father Henry was the brother of Mary the lifelong invalid who is the subject of other research within the parish. He married Sarah Ann Speed in 1878 and by the 1881 Census he has a newly born son Harry and his occupation is listed as a grocer. By 1891 he is living in Darnells Lane with his wife Sophia, 4 children and a live-in servant. His occupation then given as general watch and clock work.

In 1901 he has 7 children in the household and his occupation is now given as a carpenter. In the last currently available Census in 1911 he still has 4 of his children in the family home and still working as a carpenter. His father Henry (also a carpenter) died in 1905 so it is likely Frederick is the member of the Doe family that replaced the box pews in St Clements with free standing pews in 1909.

In the National Index of Wills and Administration Frederick’s death is recorded as 1st February 1927.
I am most grateful to Alan Gardiner of the Humber Keel and Sloop Preservation Society for his assistance in identifying the types of ships represented in the Grainthorpe graffiti from photographs supplied to him. These descriptions appear alongside the photographs in the catalogue.

There are a total of 7 ship engravings preserved at Grainthorpe. These range from a 3-mast vessel through to simple single-mast boats. At Theddlethorpe one of the ships has a naval appearance with many gun ports along the side but all the examples at Grainthorpe appear to be trading vessels – schooners, sloops and ketches etc., – that would have mainly plied their trade in the Humber and around the Lincolnshire coast. One has been identified as a Dutch Tjalk. The Louth Navigation that skirts the parish was also constructed to allow Humber sloops to access Louth some 11 miles inland.

One of the larger vessels is usefully dated 1746 with initials R B. Three of the other vessels have initials ‘H + H’ or ‘H x H’ and so these are clearly engraved by the same hand. Unfortunately these are all undated and although we cannot ascribe them to anyone it could be noted that the ‘x’ in the centre of one of the ‘H H’ initials does also appear on the shoe outline (Cat. 8) for S x Hopper. See also shoe (Cat.29) for another item with the initials ‘H H’.

One of the boats (Cat.4) has a line and dropped anchor. The large 3-mast ship also has a line running off the edge of the lead sheet and so presumably it also had an anchor at one time. No doubt, in this case depicted entirely by chance, the anchor was one of the earliest symbols of the Christian church. It is also a symbol for St Clement who was said to have been martyred in the first century on the orders of the Roman Emperor Trajan by being cast into the sea with an anchor tied around his neck.

There are a total of 30 shoe outlines present (one with a hand overlaid) and 8 hand outlines. For those that are dated, they range from 1746 (Cat.31) through the later-18th century to several others in the 1800s. Most of the shoes have names or initials on them and exhibit some kind of decorative element to the design usually patterns to the sole or heel where present. Variations in style are represented by round, pointed and square toes. Two (Cat.15 and 30) are remarkable in having toe outlines as though the foot has been drawn around but they also exhibit a shoe heel. Several examples have dots on the heel and around the outside of the sole that are likely to represent hobnails. The hands are also drawn with decorative elements and initials and dates. Some include cuffs which give the appearance of gloves rather than hands. All the hands are for the left suggesting the engravers were right handed.

The significance of the two ‘W’s (Cat.50 & 51) as protection marks has previously been explained. The other single pieces are 5 sets of initials. One of these is dated to the 1770s. The heart (Cat.53) is quite a common graffiti symbol which from at least medieval times is usually interpreted as representing romantic love. It is also repeated in three of the shoe designs (Cat. 17, 18 and 24).

Catalogue 55 – This looks like an unpromising jumble of symbols and letters but when looked at through a mirror it reveals the initials TD (or perhaps TO) and the date 1746 (with reversed 6). This is then repeated. This piece appears to connect stylistically with two other pieces (Cat.1 ship which is also dated 1746) and (Cat.31 shoe - B ROOP 1746). Note the same reversed 6 on the ship and the same straight-sided ‘O’ in ROOP. There is the slight possibility that the RB initials on the ship have been transposed and stand for B ROOP particularly as both ship and shoe are dated 1746. Unfortunately this is one name that currently remains unidentified.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE
Not to scale but dimensions are given (approximate where bending and creasing is evident).
The ship panels are shown as negatives for more clarity.

SHIPS AND BOATS

1. Gaff-rig Ketch. R B 1746 on side. H540mm x L400mm (visible).
2. **Three-mast topsail Schooner.** Letters on side **H + H.** Anchor line. H282mm x L375 mm.

3. **Coasting Humber Sloop.** Letters **H + H** on side. H134mm x L164mm
4.  **Sprit-sailed Dutch Tjalk.** Initials $H \times H$ on hull. H253mm x L270mm + Line with anchor.
5. **Probably another gaff-rig Ketch.** Initials **T R.** Large H400mm x (L280mm - hull only)
6. Perhaps a small Bermudan-rigged fishing boat or Humber Gold Duster that brought provisions and personnel to and from ships at anchor. H155mm x L150mm.

7. As above. Bermudan-rigged fishing boat or Humber Gold Duster H155mm x L150mm.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE - BOOTS and SHOES

8. Shoe  Plain outline S x Hopper with JA below. The use of ‘J’ rather than ‘I’ might suggest a slightly later date. Square toe. L300mm.

9. Shoe  Plain outline I N (x2). Or N I if reversed. (See also I N hand Cat.38). L223mm

10. Shoe  Detailing on heel and toe. G. Lill. 1779 on sole. Initials G L on heel. L280mm
11. **Shoe**  Plain with line for heel. Clear 1776 on heel. M Morley on sole. L250mm

12. **Shoe**  Detailing on heel, sole and toe. Initials T + L on instep. L255mm

13. **Shoe**  Detail of heel, instep and toe. L187mm

14. **Shoe**  Detail of heel, instep and toe. L200mm

16. Shoe  Hobnails on heel and edge. W A on sole. Date below 1781. L.240mm.

17. Shoe  Heart on heel. Initials C M on instep. Detail on sole. Square toe. L.290mm.

18. Shoe  Heart on heel and detail on pointed toe. I N (N reversed). L.212mm.
19. **Shoe**  
Detail on heel and toe. Pointed toe. No initials visible. L268mm

![Shoe Image]

20. **Shoe and Hand**  
**F. Doe**  
**** 18**  
Bottom line not fully deciphered but perhaps full date.  
Hand with fingernails over plain round-toed shoe. Text on heel. L292mm (shoe) L230mm (hand).

![Shoe and Hand Image]

21. **Shoe**  
Detail on heel-instep. **J H** on sole. Cursive ‘J’. L222mm.

![Shoe Image]
22. Shoe  Pointed toe with detailing on heel and sole. I H (or H I) on sole. L170mm

23. Shoe  Plain with round toe and line for heel. S A on sole and date 1778 on heel. L218mm.

25. **Shoe**  Round toe. Plain sole with decorated heel. Perhaps faint text on sole. L254mm

26. **Shoe**  Angular toe and lines for instep/heel. W (over) H on sole. 176* on heel. L256mm.

27. **Shoe**  Detail on heel, instep and toe. Pointed toe. J I T on sole. L266mm,
28. Shoe  
Double outline. Square toe. Large **B C** on sole. L273mm.

29. Shoe  
Double outline. **H H** on sole. Pointed toe. L213mm

30. Shoe  
Left foot. Detail on heel. Individual toes. **S I** (or **I S**) on sole. L260mm.
31. **Shoe**  Double outline. Pronounced heel and instep. **B Roop** on sole. **1746** on heel. L289mm.

32. **Shoe**  Plain outline with round toe. **W A** on sole. L266mm.

33. **Shoe**  Decorated heel and toe. Pointed toe. [I Sh***/ Age 14 yrs / 1807]  L260mm.
34. Shoe  
Line for heel. Rounded toe. May be text on sole. H to left side. L214mm.

35. Shoe  
Detail on heel and sole. Pointed toe. I A on sole. L227mm.

36. Shoe  
Double outline. Decorated toe. **Concentric circles** on sole. L280mm.

37. Shoe  
Decorated heel and sole. D S on instep. L274mm.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE - HANDS
(See also catalogue number 20 where a hand is overlaid with a shoe)

38. Hand
Left hand plain with initials I N. Date 178 below. L145mm.

39. Hand or glove
Left hand with initials in square cartouche I H. Detailing on wrist. L175mm.
40. **Hand or Glove**  Left hand decorated cuff and border. Initials **P P** Date **1751**. L180mm.

![Image of Hand or Glove](image1)

41. **Hand**  Plain left hand with initials **S A** within rectangular cartouche. L170mm.

![Image of Hand](image2)
42. **Hand** Left hand. Initials **H R**. Otherwise plain except for outlines crossed at wrist. L170mm

![Hand Image](image1.png)

43. **Hand** Plain left hand with long decorated wrist or cuff. Perhaps initials on wrist. L260mm.

![Hand Image](image2.png)
44. Hand  
Left hand with T R repeated. Second R is inverted. L175mm

45. Hand  
Left hand with I M 1776. L230mm.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE - TEXT & SYMBOLS

46. H over W  
h50mm x w34mm

47. I W  
h40mm x w34mm

48. HD over WD 1771  
h74 x w63mm

49. I N  
w87mm (max)

50. W  
w26mm (max)

51. W  
w50mm (max)

52. T H  
h28mm x w40mm

53. Heart  
h54mm x w45mm

54. A. Sowby 1875 with 1875 repeated below. w149mm.

55. (When mirrored) TD 1746 TD 1746. Perhaps an ‘O’ as in (Cat.31) B ROOP which is also dated 1746. Reversed ‘6’ as on the ship (Cat.1).
## APPENDIX

### Initials, Names and Dates

Alphabetical surname order. *Reverse possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I A</td>
<td>Cat.35</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S A</td>
<td>Cat.23</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S A</td>
<td>Cat.41</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W A</td>
<td>Cat.16</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W A</td>
<td>Cat.32</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R B</td>
<td>Cat. 1</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B C</td>
<td>Cat.28</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe F.</td>
<td>Cat.20</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>18**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD WD</td>
<td>Cat.48</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H H</td>
<td>Cat. 2</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H H</td>
<td>Cat. 3</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H H</td>
<td>Cat. 4</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H H</td>
<td>Cat.29</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopper S.</td>
<td>Cat. 8</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T H</td>
<td>Cat.52</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W H</td>
<td>Cat.26</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>176*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I H *</td>
<td>Cat.15</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I H *</td>
<td>Cat.22</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I H</td>
<td>Cat.39</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J H</td>
<td>Cat.21</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N I *</td>
<td>Cat. 9</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S I *</td>
<td>Cat.30</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lill G.</td>
<td>Cat.10</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T L</td>
<td>Cat.12</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I M</td>
<td>Cat.45</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C M</td>
<td>Cat.17</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morley M.</td>
<td>Cat.11</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I N *</td>
<td>Cat.18</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I N *</td>
<td>Cat.49</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I N</td>
<td>Cat.38</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>17*8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P P</td>
<td>Cat.40</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roop B.</td>
<td>Cat.31</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H R</td>
<td>Cat.42</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T R</td>
<td>Cat. 5</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T R</td>
<td>Cat.44</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh** I.</td>
<td>Cat.33</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowby A.</td>
<td>Cat.54</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D S</td>
<td>Cat.37</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J I T</td>
<td>Cat.27</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H W</td>
<td>Cat.46</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I W</td>
<td>Cat.47</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Cat.50</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Cat.51</td>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6471 OT</td>
<td>Cat.55</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graffiti no text visible (*perhaps faint)

1. Cat. 6 boat
2. Cat. 7 boat
3. Cat.13 shoe
4. Cat.14 shoe
5. Cat.19 shoe
6. Cat.24 shoe
7. * Cat.25 shoe
8. * Cat.34 shoe
9. Cat.36 shoe
10. * Cat.43 hand
11. Cat.53 heart

### Graffiti Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ship and Boat</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe and hand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>