THE SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Exchequergate, Lincoln, LN2 1PZ. Tel: (0522) 21337

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We would like to acknowledge the financial assistance of The National Westminster Bank,
Smith's Branch, Lincoln, in the production of this Newsletter.
CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

The Society's Annual General Meeting on 11th May was not only one of the best attended, but, from comments I have been receiving since, one of the most fruitful and enjoyable ones held in recent years. The venue was ideal, the catering superb, the sub-committee reports extremely informative and the guest speaker's address quite absorbing. There was even some life in the business part of the meeting! That things went so smoothly, and to schedule too, was due in no small way to our retiring officers, Ray Acton, Eileen Briggs and Ian Gordon. All of these have put in so much time and effort during their terms of office that they do deserve the Society's greatest appreciation and thanks.

Losing the offices and services of Ian Gordon and the Community Council, and all the ramifications this promised to entail was problem enough, but losing Eileen Briggs, who steadfastly insisted that she would have to resign as well (and we all know how much we owe to Eileen for steering us out of near financial disaster towards the relatively firmer ground we now hold) was a huge added worry. But when Ray Acton announced that he, too, would have to stand down at the A.G.M., I am sure I was not alone in experiencing a sense of foreboding and trepidation.

However, the strength of the Society lies not in a few key people but in the ever-ready support of its members who soon rally to fill gaps, and indeed to cover for any weaknesses in their fellows. It was only in the knowledge of this that I dared allow my name to go forward as Ray's successor. I did wonder if a new insignia for the Society should have been that bundle of elm or birch rods that as 'fasces' symbolised both the parts and the united strength of the diverse elements in the Roman Empire. Apt in some ways, not so apt in others, I by far prefer a logo using a simple representation of our new headquarters. Exchequergate represents durability, strength, heritage and the heart of Lincolnshire; a much more readily identifiable symbol to our membership, and after all our new common 'home' base.

At the time of writing our allotted quarters in Exchequergate are semi-derelict. By the time this newsletter appears I hope it will be a hive of activity, fully restored and re-decorated, and housing all our needs. If it is not, this will be through no lack of effort by our new Administrator, Linda Rippin, who has thrown herself into the job with total commitment and enthusiasm, coupled with that quiet efficiency and her own warm personality that made her the outstanding candidate for the post. Linda will be at the very hub of our activities, a co-ordinator, an aid, a secretary, an information officer, and no doubt a putter-right, and a rescuer in times of trouble. Her work load promises to be heavy, and any help that can be offered in manning the offices will be appreciated. Our Exchequergate telephone number (when installed) is (0522) 21337.
Finally, it is with some sense of relief (to me at least) to see such a stalwart team of officers and ex-officers ready to help us through our coming months of upheaval, restructuring and change. We have Tom Baker as President with his ever appropriate advice and encouragement, and his vast experience in all aspects of our Society. We have past Chairmen and Officers, particularly Ray Acton and Eileen Briggs, pleased to respond to any call, and we have a good Executive Committee to keep us on the rails. Our new Vice-Chairman, Richard Thornton, is taking a leading role in setting up the new offices, and will help forge stronger links between our sub-committees and the very different interests they each represent. Our new Treasurer, Vera Miller, is already taking over the complex accounts and monetary responsibilities which we have to carry from Eileen Briggs and we can rest secure that we are again in excellent hands.

John Wilford

OVERSEAS POSTAL CHARGES

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL MEMBERS

OVERSEAS OUTSIDE U.K. AND EUROPE

Overseas members currently pay a £2 surcharge so that Newsletters may be sent airmail, while A.G.M. papers and Journal are despatched by surface mail. The marked rise in the cost of airmail means that the surcharge is insufficient, resulting in a loss of at least £300 p.a. to the Society. Appreciating that not all members are concerned with speed of delivery, the Executive Committee has decided to introduce from 1st April, 1986 (when subscriptions fall due) a two-tier system intended to give overseas members a choice – indeed a chance of paying less.

Choice 1

All Newsletters and A.G.M. papers sent AIRMAIL
Journal sent SURFACE.
Surcharge payment: £6 (i.e. a £4 increase on the present £2).

Choice 2

All mailings sent SURFACE.
Surcharge payment: £1 (i.e. a £1 reduction on the present £2).

If the Society can hold subscriptions at the current rate for 1986/7, total payments would then be:

Choice 1: £15 (individual) or £16 (institutional).
Choice 2: £10 (individual) or £11 (institutional).

Would you please amend any Bankers' Orders if necessary and try to pay promptly by April 1st, 1986, indicating where possible which choice of mailing you would like? We have now
reached a respectable proportion of subscriptions by covenant but have some way to go yet before we can say we are enjoying full tax advantages. Promptness and covenanting can do much to hold subscriptions at the present level.

PICTURES FROM LINCOLNSHIRE part 2

Another Stubbs painting which was once in the Horkstow region was 'Bulls Fighting' dated 1786. It is now in the Yale Centre for British Art, but once belonged (by 1868) to J. Hope Barton of Saxby Hall.

It is hardly surprising that Sir Joseph Banks, whose influence was everywhere apparent in London - and elsewhere - was also interested in Stubbs' work. He commissioned or bought drawings by Stubbs of Lemurs and also owned three of his drawings of Jerboas (now in the British Museum). Banks is known to have received a letter alluding to the 'vile renown' of Stubbs' anatomical practices, and he certainly appreciated the artist's knowledge in this field. Stubbs painted a kangaroo which Banks brought back from Australia - though not when it was alive.

What is perhaps Stubbs' best known 'Lincolnshire' work also had a connection with the great man at Revesby - the painting of The Lincolnshire Ox which is now in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. The animal was bred in 1782 at Gedney by John Gibbons of Long Sutton, taken to London for exhibition and slaughtered in 1791. The animal is portrayed in St. James' Park with its owner and a fighting cock. The engraving by George Townley Stubbs was dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. When the contents of Stubbs' studios were sold, there was a painting called "A Horse in a spirited action with the Portrait of a celebrated dog, Calo, the property of Sir Joseph Banks." This work has disappeared.

Stubbs painted "The Countess of Coningsby in the livery of the Charlton Hunt" c.1766. She was the eldest daughter of the 1st Earl of Coningsby of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, and succeeded him in 1729 as Countess in her own right. In 1730 she married Sir Michael Newton, of Barre Court, Gloucestershire and Culverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire. (Their son and heir was dropped by an ape and killed - a well known story). The painting now belongs to the Paul Mellon Collection at Yale Center for British Art.

The Monsons of Burton owned Stubbs' "Laura with Groom and Jockey" (painted 1771) before 1773. Laura belonged to the Earl of Upper Osary and won a sweepstake at Doncaster. The picture, sold to Mallets in 1964, was eventually purchased by Paul Mellon in 1965. He presented it to the Tate Gallery through the British Sporting Art Trust.

The 3rd Duke of Ancaster employed Stubbs to paint the Bay Stallion Blank and the Bay Stallion Spectator. Both were loaned to the recent exhibition by the Grimsthorpe and Drummond
Castle Trustees, who also loaned a picture which has never previously been exhibited or reproduced - "A Grey Horse with an Arabian Groom at Creswell Crags". Peregrine Bertie succeeded as 3rd Duke of Ancaster in 1742. He was much attached to horse racing and breeding horses, and found a bride at Newmarket who brought him £60,000. She was Mary Panton, daughter of the Keeper of the King's Running Horses. The Duke was called by Lord North "a very egregious blockhead, mulish and intractable" - but at least he had the sense to buy from Stubbs. Charles Latham in 'In English Homes' (Vol. 1 Country Life, London, 1904) referred to "a collection of curious sporting pictures by Stubbs" at Grimsthorpe Castle. Fashions change, and Stubbs has ceased to be "curious" and is now recognised as a great artist who deserves to be remembered for more than being a painter of horses - albeit the best painter of horses the country has seen.

In addition to his book on Stubbs' Dogs, Dr. R.B. Fountain has also written "Some speculations on the private life of George Stubbs 1724 - 1806" (The British Sporting Art Trust Essay No. 12, August 1984, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London, SW1P 4RC) which is a fascinating piece of genealogical research.

Another picture of Lincolnshire interest which has made headline news in recent months is Joseph Wright's "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coltman". This was sold at Christie's for £1.4 million. It now hangs, thank heaven, in the National Gallery. Thomas Coltman (1745 - 1826) was a friend of Wright and married Mary Barlow, a Cheshire woman, in 1759. He moved to Hagnaby Hall (late mis-called 'Priory') before his second marriage to Mary (Walkin), widow of Langhorne Burton of Somersby. The double portrait was painted in 1771/2 and presumably hung at Hagnaby. Coltman's father inherited Hagnaby in 1738. He lived at Horncastle and married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Shaw of Wyberton. Thomas Coltman bought the manor of Stickford, redeemed the mortgage on Hagnaby and was a well established figure in Spilsbyshire. He kept hounds at Sausthorpe in the 1790's. He and his two wives are buried at Hagnaby.

The eventual heiress of Hagnaby, Marianne Coltman, married Roger Pocklington (1832 - 1893) who added Coltman to his own name. In an earlier generation Mary Coltman (1803 - 35) married Francis Newbold and their daughter Charlotte (d. 1911) married Rev. John Rogers of The House Salop and Stanage Park, Radnorshire. It was a descendant of theirs, Mr. Charles Rogers-Coltman who sold the Wright portrait.

Hagnaby Priory was mostly demolished between 1928 and 1932. It had for a time been rented by Lord Fermoy, ancestor of the Princess of Wales. Benedict Nicholson in "Joseph Wright of Derby. Painter of Light" quoted a letter from the artist in which he says "My good friend Coltman has behaved wonderfully generous and gentle to me."

Terence Leach.
Brackenborough is a small parish north of Louth. It is the site of a Deserted Medieval Village, and has a moated farmhouse and eight farm cottages. Two other farms and several houses west of the old railway line are also within the parish.

"James Robson laid out the farm as it is today", they said. But where was the evidence? Searching amongst papers in the Archives Office I found it, a working drawing on a map dated 1844, a detailed field-plan of the estate at Brackenborough belonging to George Heneage Esq., of Hainton. There had been other estate maps in the past. James Hudson had made a detailed survey and produced an exquisite coloured plan in 1760. The map in a survey in 1813 showed an identical field-pattern, and the newly-discovered 1844 map was basically similar though the fields had been further divided making 68 in all, and the wood had been planted. However, it was apparent that a revolution was about to take place. Superimposed upon the 1844 map were lines in red ink, indicating proposed new hedges. Old hedges which were to be grubbed up were marked with a series of red ink crosses. Parallel lines, starkly geometric, showed the agreed route for the proposed railway line and cut existing fields awkwardly in half. Developments to buildings were drawn in red, and buildings to be demolished crossed out in red. In the corner of two fields rectangles were marked out, empty of any plan at that time, but evidently reserved for the later building of two pairs of farm workers' cottages. That they did indeed materialise is confirmed by the enumerator's comment on the 1861 census for the parishes of Keddington and Brackenborough: 'St. Margaret Church in Keddington Village is in a very dilapidated state and has been a very long time. The houses remain in the old style mud structures and thatch roofs. Brackenborough has improved much these late years. Several new Farm Cottages.' Those same farm cottages, further improved, still stand in the corners reserved for them in the mid 19th century. The alterations to the field pattern were made in due course and are substantially the same today.

James Robson was the principal farmer on the Brackenborough estate for most of the latter half of the 19th century, and his career exemplifies the varying fortunes of farming at that time. Born in 1820 at Cadeby his name first appears on the Brackenborough census returns of 1851, a bachelor living at Brackenborough Hall, farming 377 acres and employing 20 labourers. Heneage estate records show that he took the tenancy in 1847, and young and ambitious, he immediately set about bringing the farm up-to-date. It is probable that this took some time, for he was not the only tenant. In 1841 there had been five farmers. By 1851 there were four, two of them, James and Thomas Milson, smallholders of long standing, and those two, father and son, were still farming ten years later. It seems that James Robson took up extra land as it became available for by 1881 he was the only farmer on the estate and his holding had increased to
650 acres. He evidently prospered for in 1868 he bought the estate from the Heneages and was from that time the owner-occupier.

Although a noted and successful tenant farmer, James Robson had not enough capital to buy the farm outright. Taking advantage of the prosperity of the new industrialists of the north-east he found mortgagees John Cooper of Preston and Wm. Henry Cartwright, gold-plate manufacturer of Blackburn, prepared to invest £20,000. John Cooper was probably a cotton manufacturer for the mortgage was renewed in 1874 to include 'Bernard Gilpin Cooper the younger' described as a cotton spinner. In 1876 the mortgage was transferred to Wm. Bretherton Esq., of Chorley, investing the proceeds of his wife's legacy. The investment proved in the end to be more of a liability than an asset. The latter half of the 1870's and the 1880's saw the catastrophic decline of the arable farming industry of eastern England. By February 1888 warning was being given of foreclosure in default of mortgage payments, and on December 20th of that year the order was made and the ownership of Brackenborough passed to the same William Bretherton.

However, in the 1850's when the new map was being drawn, this decline was far in the future and James Robson was expanding, prospering, building, field draining. He was a respected farmer of the Louth area, described in White's Directory of 1856 as a 'celebrated breeder of horses and cattle.' In the summer of 1857 he offered his farm for the first demonstration of Boydell's steam plough, and much excitement was generated in the neighbourhood by this event which gained national attention, an account and full-page drawing appearing in the Illustrated London News of August 15th. The Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury made much of it too as this advertisement bears out:

**Louth**

**Friday, July 24th, 1857**

Great preparations are being made by the committee appointed for the purpose for the experiments to be made on Mr. Jas. Robson's farm at Brackenborough on the 29th and 31st inst. of Boydell's traction engine. Special trains are announced to be run at several different periods of each day from Louth station to the ground selected, for the sum of 6d the return journey.

(The return journey was about 4 miles!)

Model farmer he may have been but James Robson could not escape the pressures common to all farmers at the end of the 19th century. His story is one piece of evidence that contributes to the history of agriculture in eastern England at that time. He was a victim of circumstances, but he would be pleased to know that his earlier initiatives laid an excellent foundation for later developments in farming.

Eleanor Bennett
THE BRIDES OF ENDERBY

The old Mayor climbed the belfry tower,
The ringers rang by two, by three;
'Pull, if ye never pulled before,
Good ringers, pull your best!' quoth he.
'Play uppe, play uppe, 6 Boston bells!
Ply all your changes, all your swells,
Play uppe "The Brides of Enderby."

In January of this year a volume of verse by the Boston-born poetess and novelist, Jean Ingelow (1820-97) was sold in London by Sotheby's. The sale aroused especial interest as the volume contained a letter to Miss Ingelow from Christina Rossetti, another well-known 19th century poetess, and Sotheby's wished to know whether any peal of bells known as "The Brides of Enderby", referred to several times in Miss Ingelow's poem "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire (1571)", the opening verse of which is quoted above, ever existed. After unsuccessful enquiries in Boston, including an appeal in the local newspaper, they contacted me, and in view of the difficulty they experienced in securing the information I thought that the story of "The Brides" might be of interest to members, especially those living in the Boston district.

In 1888 a query appeared in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, volume 1, page 85, "Who were the Brides of Enderby, and what connection had they with the alarm peal rung from Boston Stump to warn the fenlands in times of impending flood?" In the next issue a reply appeared: "I believe I am right in saying that the Brides of Enderby have had no existence except in Jean Ingelow's imagination. Knowing that there was a village called Enderby, she thought that "The Brides of Enderby" would be a euphonious name for a peal rung on bells." This was followed (page 152) by a fuller reply. "As a native of Mavis Enderby I take great interest in the above, and have, with some difficulty found out all there is to be known. It is as follows: there is no legend about the Brides of Mavis Enderby and no old chime. Miss Ingelow herself has acknowledged that the idea was her own, the name being chosen for convenience sake only. Several years ago, however, when some new chimes were being put up in Boston Church, an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Ingelow's poem suggested that one should be called "The Brides of Mavis Enderby." Claribel (Mrs. Barnard), who was then living at Louth, was asked to compose the chime, but she wisely refused; the request was then transferred to a local music-master, who consented. The tune was composed and took its place among the chimes, but was soon discontinued, being found unsuitable in style." This contribution was signed merely with the initial 'T' and the address given as Mavis Enderby, but the 1889 Kelly's Directory gives no resident of that parish who might have sent the reply, so his (or her) identity remains a mystery.

Claribel was Charlotte Alington, the daughter of Henry Alington of Swinhope and his wife, Charlotte Mary, the daughter
of John Yerburgh of Frampton. Her father assumed the name of Pye in compliance with the will of a relative from whom he inherited an estate, and practised as a solicitor in Louth, but carried out a series of heartless frauds and had to flee the country in 1868 in a rowing boat from North Somercotes. His daughter married the Rev. Charles Cary Barnard and became one of the most popular ballad writers of her day both here and in America. Her biography "The Story of Claribel" was published in 1965.

It is said that when Tennyson died in 1892 leading writers in the United States of America sent a petition to Queen Victoria suggesting Jean Ingelow as his successor as Poet Laureate but that the Queen would not permit a female to fill that position. She would have done better than that other Poet Laureate from the Boston district, Laurence Eusden (1686 - 1730), the Rector of Coningsby, probably the least distinguished Poet Laureate this country ever had. His ode written on the coronation of George II contained the lines:

"Thy virtues shine peculiarly nice
Ungloomed with a confinity to vice."

As a web-footed fen-slodger I prefer "The Brides of Enderby", even though they were only a figment of the writer's imagination.

Ron Drury

SOMETHING ELSE FOR COLLECTORS TO BREAK THEIR NECKS OVER: AN OBSCURE LINCOLNSHIRE NOVEL IDENTIFIED

There is a temptation to begin by explaining how the fanatical collector of printed things local is faced by such a shortage of orthodox topography that other specialisms have to be pursued, but that would be misleading; local fiction, especially relating to Lincolnshire, is so scarce in the first place, and so unlikely to be readily identified in the second, that the sport is for the few, possibly the very few indeed. There is no comprehensive published list of local fiction and book dealers seem only just to be becoming aware of the potential here. It is these factors which make hunting out local fiction so rewarding - many rediscoveries will represent, as long as they are passed on to others who care, genuinely useful additions to county studies and, whilst it is pleasant to maintain good relations with booksellers, there is no little joy to be taken in whisking away for a matter of pence what could have been marked up virtually to as many pounds had the dealer known the contents. Yet there is no short cut to this field of collecting; it calls for many hours pawing over shelves and boxes full of dross to extract the occasional gleaming nugget.

A number of novels are recognised for their Lincolnshire setting, as distinct from novels by Lincolnshire authors.
without local content or novels which merely use place-names without genuine or detailed topographical reference. With all possible good will a book such as Emily S. Holt's "Our Little Lady" (n.d., ca. 1890), set in Lincoln 'six hundred years ago', with each character recognizably Victorianised, is solely of curiosity value, although a tribute to the authoress's drawing-room scholarship. Much the same are Harriet Martineau's "The Settlers at Home" (1842, and much reprinted), Mary E. Shipley's "Like a Rosen Fiddler" (ca. 1910), and the ubiquitous "Ms. in a Red Box" (1903, and reprinted.) G. Manville Fenn's "Dick o' the Fens: a Tale of the Great East Swamp" (1888, reprinted ca. 1927) succeeds a little better, because the author deals with a less remote historical period, although still one of which he could have had no direct experience. Novels with contemporary setting, even if poor fiction and explicable only with a key to character and place, may be of real use in understanding local society. Into this category fall W.L. Cribb's "Greylake of Mallerby" (ca. 1914), Hawley Smart's "Lightly Lost" (1885), Owen Hamilton's "A Lincolnshire Landscape" (1939) and Anthony Ward's "The Tent of God" and "The River Slea" (1965). Some collections of shorter pieces are similarly useful, such as Thomas Cooper's "Old fashioned Stories" (by this title, 1874) and Emily M. Bryant's "Kittie Lonsdale" (1898). Perhaps Bernard Gilbert's voluminous published works should be counted in this category as well - or perhaps not, but this is not the place to begin that particular controversy.

Most, if not all, of these books may be found in the collections of the county Library Service, identified for their local content. Some months ago I rediscovered in a Lincoln bookshop a local novel not in the catalogue at the Free School Lane library. It is entitled "A Bishop's unbending" published by Robert Scott, London, 1916. The author's name is given as Lester Everson. My copy belonged to a former vicar of Barrow, John Parker, and appears to be a presentation copy, bearing the signature 'Lester Everson' on the last page in ink. What identified it as interesting on a cursory glance was the introduction of 'the Bishop of Malvercoln' on the first page, and a smattering of half-disguised place-names throughout the text - Crocklesby Camp, Codby, Market Almond, Great Sternsby, Grig. It had cost me 30p., and had not been put on the fiction shelves of the shop, but under Theology.

As a novel of some 270 pages, "A Bishop's unbending" defies more than a cursory summary here. There are two plots, closely interwoven. The ecclesiastical theme is central; the new bishop becomes aware of problems faced by rural curates, so disguises himself by removing his beard, and goes incognito as temporary curate to Skateby. Here he finds that the grievances are genuine, but made worse in the nearby village of Codby by (mark the date of publication) a naturalised German who has become an Anglican priest there. A spy story then emerges, with an appallingly badly-written denouement. The main plot concludes with the Bishop taking steps to rectify problems in rural curates, and marrying a good-hearted country girl, who just happens to prove to be the daughter of the
disinherited son of a nobleman. In a long chapter the bishop pronounces on the difficulties of the church and the way forward; it is not as dry as so brief a description suggests, and was clearly Everson's main concern in writing the book at all, which, with its faults, is easy to read and contains illuminating passages on rural society.

As for local topography and identification the names quoted above are perhaps sufficient. Much description of the main villages, Codby and Skateby, and of Market Almond, can be followed readily with an Ordnance Survey map. Other names of immediate interest include Armsby, reference to 'old Bishop Prince', and introduction of the squire of Skateby, Col. Bridges-Saxoncourt. A few names, such as Payersby-onthe-Wolds, said to be pronounced Paresby, I cannot identify. Skateby is clearly Tealby, from its proximity to Codby (Walesby), descriptions of local roads, and the squire's name; sadly there is no description of Saxoncourt's ancestral home, nor any fictitious name for it.

The author's name need not have been a pseudonym, but after some pursuit through clerical directories turned out to be so; he had, after all, nailed his colours firmly to the mast, and a clergyman could get himself a bad name for criticising his superiors, perhaps in this case for burlesquing them. It had, of course, been fairly obvious that a cleric had written the book; few laymen were likely to have Everson's insights. Fortunately the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books identifies him as Harold Mart Porter, author of one or two other slight works, one a play. Crockford (1924 edition) reveals a significant and perhaps eccentric career. Trained at the London College of Divinity, he held a long series of curacies. Ordained 1904-5, he served as curate at Kilburn 1904-6, Holloway 1906-7, Old Ford (Stratford-le-Bow) 1907-10, Woodbridge 1910-12. He was then curate of Walesby 1912-13, and Ulceby with Croxton 1913-14. The pattern continued; curate at Ingatestone (Essex) 1914-17, officiating in the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich 1917-19, then curate at Felixstowe 1919-22 and Diss from 1922. I have not traced him further, but clearly when he wrote the book he already knew enough about problems of curates.

It is likely that the book caused ripples when it was published, if only amongst Lincolnshire clergy anxious to know if they appeared in it. Directories do not reveal an obvious candidate for the traitorous 'dangerous and arrogant Rector of Codby', the German spy, Mr. Steinberg. The bearded Bishop of Malvercolm seems to be loosely based upon Edward Lee Hicks (at Lincoln 1910-19). J.H. Fowler's "Life and letters of Edward Lee Hicks" (1922) suggests that Hicks was thought unconventional, with certain Radical leanings, but says nothing of the novel or its author. The fact of my copy having been signed and belonging to a local cleric suggests that Porter had not merely used the county as a convenient if lightly disguised setting, but retained some personal contact there. Is he entirely forgotten now, or can any more be recovered concerning him or his book?

Nick Lyons
6TH FORM HISTORY CONFERENCE

Through this Newsletter I would like to thank Ray Acton, Nigel Kerr, Dr. Gershom Knight and Maggi Solly for their contribution to the recent 6th Form History Conference held at Carre's Grammar School, Sleaford. Too often we allow our 'A' Level students to 'do' history without gaining any real understanding of the nature of the subject, or possibly its potential especially as a leisure activity.

The aim of the Conference was to tackle the question, "What is history?" and to look at some of the methods used by the historian whether he or she is tackling local history, family history or national history. Dr. Royle of York University laid down the parameters of our discussion and lucidly defined not only the historian's role but some of the problems he faces in dealing with the wide variety of sources to hand. His examples, taken from Tom Paine and Radicalism in the 18th Century and Chartism were colourfully peppered with local examples illustrating his main theme. He emphasised that the role of the historian is one of discovery through asking questions in order to gain meaningful answers. Basic "rules" for dealing with primary sources were formulated - asking of documents "who wrote it?", "when was it written?", and "why was it written?". Such are the essential tools which make the historian as opposed to the antiquarian.

The theme was further amplified by members of S.L.H.A., using local material for their inspiration. Ray Acton made a case for the study of local history as a necessary corrective to textbooks abounding with generalisations, some often very wide of the mark. Using Nettleham, he demonstrated the problems encountered in dealing with enclosures through the Hammonds' "The Village Labourer." The Lincoln to Boston railway provided an antidote to the many railway historians extolling the virtues of railways. He concluded by reminding us that history books reflect the age in which they are written, something we all need to be mindful of when committing pen to paper.

Maggi Solly's brief was to discuss the role of archaeology in the historian's method. She accomplished an almost impossible task with great success, again stressing the value of the subject in developing our critical faculties. An outline of the levels of thinking adopted by archaeologists demonstrated how we can reconstruct the past by asking the right sort of questions. A glimpse of new techniques available to archaeologists left the less technologically minded of us amazed, but a cautionary tale was added; we must remember that the survival of objects can be a very random matter and thus we could gain an inaccurate picture. In addition we must not try to transpose modern-day values and attitudes onto people of the past - a grave temptation for all historians.

Dr. Knight followed this up with an exposition on a wide variety of sources available for the study of housing, pointing out the problems inherent in using documents for a purpose for
which they were not intended. His examples, using wills, inventories and glebe Ferriers were vividly brought to life by Nigel Kerr with his customary enthusiasm. He showed the links between physical remains and documentary sources. Again a cautionary tale - when trying to match documents to buildings ensure that you have the right building!

All four speakers demonstrated the problems facing us when trying to reconstruct the past, as well as illustrating the various techniques at our disposal. Emphasis was placed on the integration of all of these branches in order to produce the finished work. Many interesting lines of investigation were hinted at. The students were then given the opportunity to test their own skills by discussing a case study - alas not a local study but concerning Colonel Custer!

Many schools already have invaluable links with S.L.H.A., Archives Office, Archaeological Trust and the Museums Service. Local history, either in its own right or as an illustration of national events or trends continues to make inroads into schools and such direct involvement, as in our Conference, can only be mutually beneficial. The students came away from the Conference with a greater awareness of the nature of history and for this, along with all the other interesting work, I can only repeat my heartfelt thanks to all concerned in making it a successful day.

M. Fenton, Head of History Department, Carre's Grammar School, Sleaford.

THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL - SOME FACTS

In recent months there has been some talk about the relevance of the journal to Society members. Concern has also been expressed about its cost. I thought it might be a good idea to present as many of the facts as possible about the costing of the journal so that a more informed discussion will be possible.

The cost of the journal to non-members is £10 and many people believe that a major part of their subscription goes towards the cost of the journal. This is not, in fact, the case. The price of the journal to non-members reflects a policy decision of the Society to make it more expensive than membership of the Society. After all, if people could buy the journal more cheaply they might not bother to join. Whether this is right or wrong is not the question at issue here.

The Annual Reports give all the figures relating to the actual cost of the journal. In 1983/4 it cost £4,380 for about 1100 copies and in 1984/5 £4,320, i.e. each copy cost £3.90 in 1983 and £3.92 in 1984 or 44% of the £9 subscription. However, this is not the whole story. Each year the Society receives a grant towards publication from Lincolnshire County Council and is also able to receive other grants, usually
from archaeological bodies, which help to subsidise the cost of the journal to members.

Two illustrations are set out below. (1985 figures are not yet available).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1983 (Volume 18)</th>
<th>1984 (Volume 19)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants from Lincs. Co. Council</td>
<td>£740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council for British Archaeology</td>
<td>£200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Environment</td>
<td>£1,095</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£2,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>Society expenditure</td>
<td>£2,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>£4,380</td>
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<td>So in 1983 the Society paid 53% of the journal's cost and in 1984 the figure was 65%.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>1983</th>
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<tr>
<td>Resulting cost of journal to members:</td>
<td>£2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of £9 subscription:</td>
<td>24%</td>
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</table>

As you can see the size of grant fluctuates a little from year to year but the 1985 journal will receive similar subsidies from Lincolnshire County Council, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (formerly the D.o.E.) and possibly the Council for British Archaeology. I think the resulting figure will show that the major part of our subscriptions is spent not on the journal but on postage, administration and the Newsletter.

Naomi Field, 
Archaeology Editor, 
S.L.H.A. Journal.

SOUTH HUMBERSIDE AREA RECORD OFFICE

1985 opened with the publication of a new Summary Guide to the Office, which lists accessions received between its opening in 1976 and the end of July 1984. As in the previous edition (which had not been revised since 1979) there are also brief notes of introduction about searchroom arrangements and about relevant records held elsewhere. The Summary Guide is available from the South Humberside Area Record Office, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HX, at a cost of 80p (or £1.00 including postage, payable to the Humberside County
Council). It will be updated by the issue of annual addenda sheets, available free on receipt of a £5 stamped addressed envelope, starting in January 1986.

Among new accessions received in the second half of 1984 were fine series from the Scunthorpe Co-operative Society (including minute books 1874-1942, and wage books 1912-59), the Warleby and Elsham Sick Aid Dividend Society (including minute books 1884-1962, and the printed Rules of 1891), and the Grimsby and District Teachers' Association (N.U.T.) which included minute books 1889-1975.

The rate books for Grimsby Borough, 1875-1929, and for Cleethorpes Borough, 1907-1939, have now been listed and are much more easily available for searchers. Work is proceeding on the later rate books up to 1974 as well as on other financial and committee volumes from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

A new information brochure is available free on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

John Wilson,
Archivist-in-charge

NOTES AND QUERIES

Moved Buildings

Waterstone and Company intends to publish a book in Spring 1986 which examines the phenomenon of buildings being transported from their original home to a new site. In extreme cases this even involved crossing the Atlantic. To facilitate the task of the authors of this project, I am contributing to the vast amount of research required to make this a volume of permanent worth.

I hope very much that you can inform me of instances of whole buildings or parts of them such as staircases and rooms, being moved from one place to another. To give examples from around Britain: Warwick Priory was shipped in its entirety to America as was the half timbered Agecroft Hall which was formerly in Lancashire. Splendid rooms from Woodcote Park, Surrey, Hamilton Palace, Scotland, Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire and Croome Court, Worcestershire are all in American museums. Closer to home there are many examples of movement within Britain, of which the short journey of Ballington Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk is but one. Does any member of your Society know of further examples of moved buildings? I would be grateful for any information.

Roderick Brown, Arts Editor, Waterstone & Co.,
High Street, Kensington, London W8

Detached Towers

I have become very interested in those churches in England and Wales which have detached bell-turret/tower
and also a few which, for various reasons, might be regarded as pseudo-detached. The only information I have been able to obtain so far is from old papers read to various historical societies and publications such as Mee's "The King's England" and Pevsner's "The Buildings of England", along with the R.C.H.M. and V.C.H. documentation. Quite apart from the fact that they are often incomplete, none of these sources are in a format which lends itself to extracting the information of interest to me.

There are between forty and fifty of these detached towers in England and Wales and, if I can get details about sufficient of them, I am hoping to gradually visit them and then produce colour slides and an information sheet on each one as a project. If anyone can supply me with any notes on detached towers I would be delighted.

D.K. Powell, "Carisbrook", 9 Wellington Place, Tupsley, Hereford, HR1 1SN

Moncky Business?

The Moncks Arms at Caenby Corner, on the Ermine St., is a well known landmark. In an advertising feature in a local newspaper last year it was said that the Inn was called after General Monck. This, of course, was not so, for it took its name from a family which owned the Caenby Estate. The Tournays were at Caenby from the early middle ages to the 18th century. The last of them, George Tournay, died in 1736. His sister, Jane, married Rev. Thomas Cunington, a Lincoln pluralist parson. Their daughter Jane married Lawrence Monck, a London merchant, in Lincoln Cathedral in 1743.

Alas for historical accuracy, the Inn now has a new sign showing not the arms of Monck but a 17th century mounted soldier. How long will it be, one wonders, before this inaccurate derivation is accepted as "fact"?

Terence Leach, Dunholme

Mantle's School

I recently had an enquiry from a member about one of his ancestors who sang as a tenor in the Cathedral Choir, and in reading Canon Maddison's article on Lincoln Cathedral Choir 1750 - 1875 which was published in the Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, Volume XXI, Part 2 page 222, I came across an interesting mention of the school carried on in Northgate by William John Mantle and his son, the Rev. William Mantle, about whom Mrs. Varley wrote in the October 1984 Newsletter. Maddison wrote that in 1855 Benjamin Whall, who had been Master of the Boys since 1799 died, and the Cathedral Organist succeeded him as tenant of the Choristers' House in Minster Yard and Guardian of the four Choristers, thus bringing together the hitherto separate appointments of Organist and Master of the Choristers for the
first time since William Byrd's day. After some years the Dean and Chapter decided that it would be better not to separate the four Choristers from the Burghersh Chanters (the other boys in the choir) "and they were accordingly placed in Mr. Mantle's school in Northgate, where they acquire an excellent commercial education."

Ron Drury

Memorials of Old Lincolnshire

For Sale: one copy of the 1911 "Memorials of Old Lincolnshire" edited by E. Mansel Sympson - a 340 page mine of information on churches and other aspects of Lincolnshire history. £15.00 to any member who might be interested.

Also I would be pleased to hear from any S.L.H.A. member who may have Lincolnshire books for sale.

Dr. D.M. Robertson, "Field House", Braceby, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

FAMILY HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE

Every Tuesday evening Monumental Inscriptions in North Lincolnshire - further details from Mrs. Joan Clarke, "Tishomingo", St. Giles Avenue, Scartho, Great Grimsby. Telephone: Grimsby 71185.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

The Water Supply of Lincoln since Roman Times

The highlight of the AIA 1983 Conference held in Lincoln was a splendid lecture by Dr. Michael Lewis, who has been running industrial archaeology classes in Lincoln for the past fifteen years or so and is a Vice-President of the S.L.H.A. His lecture was on the subject of the water supply of Lincoln, with particular reference to Roman times, and it has now been published in 'Industrial Archaeology Review' Volume 7 Number 1 dated Autumn 1984. The lecture surveyed and discussed the latest knowledge about the aqueduct and members who are interested in the subject but were unable to attend the lecture should borrow that issue of 'I.A. Review' from their local library.

Alternatively, you may like to join the Association for Industrial Archaeology and so receive their journals direct. As a member you would also receive their regular Bulletin and be able to attend their conferences. If you are interested in joining the A.I.A. then write to them at "The Wharfage", Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire.

Latest News about I.C.C.I.H!

What, you may ask, is I.C.C.I.H? Well, it is short for the International Conference on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, and since S.L.H.A. is affiliated to the
Association for Industrial Archaeology we are now indirectly linked to I.C.C.I.H. The first I.C.C.I.H. Conference was held in Ironbridge about twelve years ago and since then they have been held in Germany, Sweden, France and the USA at intervals of about two or three years; the next will be held in Austria in 1987. It had been envisaged that I.C.C.I.H. might become a membership organisation, with personal members paying an annual subscription and receiving a bulletin and news of conferences, but it meets so infrequently that few people took up membership and instead it has been transformed into a federation of national industrial archaeology societies. Each national society, in Britain's case the A.I.A., elects one member of the Council of I.C.C.I.H. instead of the Council being elected by the national delegations who attend the Conference. Under this new arrangement I.C.C.I.H. should become better known and more available to ordinary archaeologists. Each conference is organised by the national society of the country concerned and the pattern for the last two conferences has been two days in one venue, two days travelling to sites, and two days in a second location.

If you are interested in industrial archaeology and would like to include it in a holiday to Austria in 1987, watch out for further information.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

6th or 7th July: The outing to Tattershall Castle and Dogdyke may have to be altered from 6th July to 7th July because of changed circumstances. Will anyone who is interested in going on this outing please contact Tony Wall on Lincoln 33606 for confirmation of the date.

LOCAL HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE

Brackenbury Memorial Lecture

We hope to see many members at the annual lecture at Raithby Chapel on July 6th when Mrs. Betty Kirkham of Hogsthorpe will speak on Langham Row and George Robinson. Robinson was a friend of John Wesley and built a Methodist chapel at Langham Row, near Hogsthorpe. Mrs. Kirkham has had access to hitherto unexplored material on Robinson and his family, and on his once famous chapel which attracted people from a wide area in the marsh. We hope to provide refreshments after the lecture.

Raithby, described by Wesley as 'an earthly paradise' is a pleasant place to visit. The chapel is the oldest Methodist building in Lincolnshire and one of the oldest in England.

Book Sale

The Committee has arranged a Book Sale on 27th July to raise funds for the Society. Some books have already been donated, including pamphlets from the collection of the late Mrs. Rudkin. Some of the rarer Lincolnshire items will
be sold by auction, and anyone who wishes to dispose of Lincolnshire books in this auction may do so - 10% of the purchase price must be donated to the Society. If you have books of any kind, not just on Lincolnshire or historical topics, which you are willing to donate, please let Terence Leach, Ron Drury or Elizabeth Melrose know as soon as possible. The success of this sale depends not only upon the organisers but on the response of members' donations and attendance. Dunholme Old School Centre is in the middle of Dunholme, opposite the church.

Lectures

Details of lectures are to be found in the calendar. As always, the sub-committee welcomes suggestions from members for topics of local history interest for lectures.

Lincolnshire Buildings

The Ancient Monument Society's Winter Newsletter and Transactions reveal that application has been made to demolish almshouses of 1823 at Addlethorpe, and that the church of St. Edith, Little Carlton, is to be demolished. Matthew Saunders reports "The delightful church of 1837, its doll-like scale emphasised by the lofty trees in the churchyard, was declared redundant in 1981. Following the refusal of the local planning authority (East Lindsey) to approve conversion plans, the Church Commissioners declared in 1984 that they had no alternative but to pursue demolition. In view of the willingness of the Diocese and the Commissioners to sell the building for conversion and the ease with which the simple interior could have accommodated a variety of new uses, the demolition will win the award for being the most pointless for many months."

Better news from the same source of the south of the county - at Bourne an application was made to demolish the late 17th century 24 North Street. This was withdrawn in the face of strong opposition. Other good news - there is to be a Heritage Centre at Baldock's Mill, South Street, Bourne.

Disquiet has been expressed about other churches in Lincolnshire. Mr. Claude Blair, in a letter to The Times in October said bluntly 'I doubt if there is a single person in the country deeply involved with the problems of the conservation of churches who has real confidence - the majority I suspect have no confidence at all - in a way in which the Church deals in general with conservation matters, or has the slightest hope that the recommendations of the recent report of the Faculty Jurisdiction Commission will be properly enforced......Take the case at the moment in Lincolnshire, where diocesan authorities allow a church containing two major medieval monuments - one internationally famous among specialists - to become derelict and refuse either to declare it redundant, as the system requires, or even to take elementary precautions to protect its contents.
Local historians will not take long to realise which church is being discussed here. Recently another church in the same district, West Torrington, has also been under threat. The site of the church, if not the fabric, has associations with the Lincolnshire saint, Gilbert of Sempringham, and the church is also of interest for its associations with an odd parson, Thomas Wimberly Mossman, a 'High Churchman' of considerable interest. The Committee of the Friends of West Torrington Church has been formed and is making good progress with its plans for the preservation of the church. The Treasurer, Mr. John Bridgewater of West Torrington, will be pleased to receive donations for the fund.

The Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust, which has done so much for our churches in the past, is holding its second Sponsored Cycle Ride on Saturday, 7th September between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Members of our Society who are interested in church buildings and their preservation can help by cycling or sponsoring cyclists. The event is organised on a Deanery basis, and press publicity and posters will give the name of your local deanery and parish organisers. If in doubt, please phone Terence Leach, who will be able to give you details.

Praising Famous Men

1986 will find Lincolnshire celebrating or commemorating various anniversaries associated with the Lincolnshire Rising. Sir John Franklin, St. Hugh and Bishop Edward King. Perhaps it is not too early to point out that in 1987 it will be the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Richard Fox, the Ropsley born bishop who baptised Henry VIII, the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Henry More, the Grantham scholar, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans. The latter may not have been a native of this county, but she certainly impressed the natives when she arrived! 1987 should at least be marked by lectures on all three of these people. Please let us know if you can help!

Village Surveys/Information Sheets

In January 1982 we issued with Newsletter No. 31 a specimen of a simple Information Sheet which we hope to complete for every village in the county. The members of the sub-committee have completed quite a number of these and are in the process of completing more, but response from members has been exceedingly disappointing. The sheets do not need specialist information, and can be completed, or partly completed, by anyone who is literate. If you are willing to complete one for your own parish or parishes in your area, please contact Elizabeth Melrose or Terence Leach.
NEW MEMBERS

Mr. J.S. Freshney, 3 Pixham Lane, Dorking, Surrey. RH4 1PU
Mr. R.C. Berkeley, 146 St. Catherines Grove, Lincoln LN5 8ND
Mrs. C. Bowring, 10 Heat Platt, Stokenchurch, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP14 3PZ
Mrs. M.C. Stolzenburg, RT38, Box 2200, Livingston, Montana. 59047 U.S.A.

Mr. W.A. Fletcher & Mrs. A.F. Fletcher, 5 Lagonda Close, Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln. LN4 2QH
Miss J.M. Midworth, 42 Williamson Street, Lincoln. LN1 3DL.
Mrs. S.J. Jensen, 59 Ahearne St., Hermit Park, Townsville, Australia. 4812.

Mrs. N. Wiggins, 57 Kurrajong St., Windang 2503, New South Wales, Australia.
Miss B. Tucker, 4948 Zenith Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55410. U.S.A.

Mrs. M.J. Alderson, 9 Copperwood Close, Dale Park, Hartlepool, Cleveland. TS27 3QH.

Mr. G. & Mrs. G.M. Bartle, 7 Finches Gardens, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 2PA.

Mrs. B. McMillan, 4643 Highlawn Drive, Burnaby B.C. Canada V5C 3S9
Mr. K.A. & Mrs. P.A. Harwood, 1 Victoria Close, Boughton, Newark. Notts. NG22 9JA.

Mrs. I. & Mrs. C. Davidson, 72 Western Avenue, Lincoln. LN6 7SY.
Miss H. Crawshaw, 18 Prince Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1K 2A4.

Mr. S.C. Grasham, 57a Blacketts Wood Drive, Chorleywood, Herts. WD3 5PY.

Mrs. V. Kitchener, 31 Hawthorn Ave., Brentwood, Essex CM13 2EH.
Mr. & Mrs. G.P. Young, 41 London Road, Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln. LN4 2JW.

Miss S. Biggin, 46 Moorland Avenue, Lincoln. LN6 7RD.

Mrs. M. Abraham, 1 Stirling Crescent, Totton, Southampton. SO4 3BN.


Mrs. J.S. Alexander, 57 Sandford Road, Mapperley, Notts. NG3 6AJ
Mr. T.R. Bates, 12 Brunswick Rd., Ealing, London. W5 1BD.
Mr. J.N. Trolove, 112 Tilley Road, Paekakariki, New Zealand.
Mrs. J.E. Malster, Virginia Cottage, Gainsborough Rd., Girtor, Newark, Notts. NG23 7HX.

Thelma E. Pikett, 129 North Willow St., East Aurora, N.Y., U.S.A. 14052.

Mr. A.M. Braeme, 349 Wellington St., Grimsby, 5th. Humberside.
Mrs. J. Greenhalgh, 4 Canberra Square, Waddington, Lincoln LN5 9PJ.

Mrs. P. Dye, 5 Garden Crescent, Spinneyfield, Rotherham, 5th. Yorks. S60 3HX.


Mrs. A. Gillam, 68 Laura Grove, Hawthorn East, 3123 Victoria, Australia.

Mr. J. Hayden, Headmaster, King Edward VI School, Edward St., Louth, Lincs.

Mr. & Mrs. B. Thorley, 19 Whitkirk Lane, Leeds. LS15 8NL.
Mr. & Mrs. E.A. Banks, 'Beckway' 33 High St., Heighington, Lincoln.
Miss K. Greetham, 7 Lynmouth Close, North Hykeham, Lincoln.
British Columbia Genealogical Society, Box 94371, Richmond, B.C., Canada V6Y 2A8.
Mr. G.W. Brocklesby, 'The Glen' Bigby High Rd., Brigg, 5th. Humberside DN20 9EZ
Mrs. P. Davey, 85 Radnor Park Road, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5BU
Mr. M. Lemmon, 105 St. Michael St., Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts. NG17 4GN
Mr. R.F. & Mrs. P.M. Johnson, 45 Gainsborough Rd., Lea, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 5JN.
Mrs. J.M. Dickman, Old Meeting House, Weston-in-Gordano, Bristol. BS20 8QA.
Mrs. V.A. Given, Garden House, Horton, Northampton, NN7 2BB.
Mr. B.M. Smith, 131 Coppice Road, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire. SK12 1SN
Mrs. H.K. Rollings, 25 Steep Hill, Lincoln. LN2 1LU.
Mrs. J.E. Holmes, 41 Boundary St., Lincoln. LN5 8NJ.
Mr. R. Dukes, 231 Calder Rd., Lincoln. LN5 9BB.
Mr. G. Houtby, 32 Syringa St., Marsh, Huddersfield, West Yorks HD1 4PD.
Mrs. M. Bole, 1032 Laekway Blvd., Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.
Mrs. J.E. Tomlinson, 37 Beverley Grove, North Hykeham, Lincoln. LN6 8JJ.
Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Fletcher, 20 Northstead Manor Drive, Scarborough, Nth. Yorks. Y012 6AB
Miss P.A. Hargreaves, 66 Royal View Road, Teatatu South, Auckland 8, New Zealand.
Mrs. M.S.M. Easter, 28 Knowle Drive, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 1RW
Mrs. B. Flynn, 43 Auckland Oval, Darlington, Co. Durham. DL3 6LJ
Mrs. P. Sharpe, 107 Kitchener Road, Strood, Rochester. ME2 3AP
Mrs. N.E. Reaney, Furness Cottage, 25 Graves Lane, Stannington, Sheffield S6 6BB
Mr. A.J.L. Davies, c/o Museum of Lincs. Life, Burton Rd., Lincoln.
Mr. & Mrs. I. Barton, The Old Vicarage, Station Rd., Grasby, 5th. Hums. DN38 6AP
Julie Dunks, 24 High Thorpe Crescent, Cleethorpes, 5th. Hums. DN35 9PY.
Mrs. E. Pilkington, 63 Oak Street, Gympie, Queensland, Australia. 4570
Mrs. I.H. Draper, 31 Columbus Way, Grimsby, 5th. Humber. DN33 1AP.
Mrs. A.E. Ramsden, 354 Wellington St., Grimsby, 5th. Humber. DN32 7JS.
Mrs. J. Jenkins, 73 Mendip Avenue, Scarborough, Grimsby, 5th. Hurn. DN33 3AL.
Mrs. C. Audis, 99 Station Rd., Bardney, Lincoln.
Mrs. M.C. Ward, 2 Russell St., Eastwood, N.S.W. Australia.
(uuntil 28th August, 1985, her address will be - c/o Willcox, Plain House, Whiteshill, Strood, Glos. GL6 6AA)
PUBLICATIONS

1. **A Prospect of Lincolnshire**

Sales of the above publication have now reached nearly 650 and I should like to thank all the Society members who have bought copies and helped to make the book such a success. Copies are still available at £6.50 + £1.00 postage (overseas orders in sterling please) from Naomi Field, c/o County Offices, Newland, Lincoln. Cheques etc., made payable to Mrs. Rudkin Project.

2. **Lincolnshire by rail**

A unique guidebook, compiled by the Railway Development Society, which gives detailed descriptions of nine rail routes, and the places along them. Line diagrams, a map, and fourteen photographs illustrate the book which also provides an insight into the history of this region and its railways. The book can be obtained, price £1.80 + 20p for postage and packing, from John Saunders, Stockwell Gate, Whaplode, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to R.D.S. Lincolnshire Branch.

3. **George Boole: his Life and Work by Desmond MacHale**

A full-length biography of George Boole (1815 - 1864) born in Lincoln whose work on symbolic logic forms the basis for today’s computer science and cybernetics. Please send for an Order Form to Boole Press Limited, P.O. Box 5, 51 Sandycove Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

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For new books available through S.L.H.A. see order form at the back of this Newsletter.

Booklists are available from the Hon. Book Sales Manager, S.L.H.A., Exchequergate, Lincoln, LN2 1PZ on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.
OTHER SOCIETIES

Family History Classes and Courses

GAINSBOROUGH - "Digging Deeper into your Family History". Tutor: Richard Ratcliffe. A ten week course beginning Thursday 26th September. Further details from Johathan Swatton, Gainsborough College of Further Education, Morton Terrace, Gainsborough.

GRANTHAM - "Digging Deeper into your Family History." Tutor: Richard Ratcliffe. A ten week course beginning Tuesday 24th September. Further details from David Neal, 5 Cottesmore Close, Grantham, NG31 9JL.


NORTH HYKEHAM - Evening classes at Robert Pattison School, Moor Lane, North Hykeham. 5 week course. Tutor: Liz East. Monday or Tuesday evenings (Autumn).

SWINDERBY - Evening classes. 5 week course. Tutor: Liz East. Monday or Tuesday evenings (Autumn).

W.E.A. Classes. Adult Education Centre, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln

1. The Dissolution of the Monasteries. Tutor: Anne Ward. 12 weeks beginning Wednesday, 25th September at 7.30 p.m.

2. Medieval Lincolnshire: Church & Government. Tutor: Anne Ward. 21 weeks beginning Tuesday, 24th September at 1.45 p.m.

British Association for Local History

Formed in 1982, the British Association for Local History is The Mill Manager's House, Cromford Mill, Mill Rd., Cromford, Matlock, Derbyshire. Tel: (062) 982-3768. All willing to support the Association and its work - individuals over 18 years, institutions and organisations alike - may apply for membership. The annual subscription is £5.00 due 1st January and it will be used to advance understanding and knowledge of local history.

Admission to membership will entitle you to:-

* Participate in the election of the Council to direct policy and management.

* Attend and vote at general meetings.

* Seek advice

* Exhibit work/publications free of charge at meetings of the association.
* Benefit from preferential enrolment terms at seminars and courses.

* Enter for any awards and competitions

* Receive a copy of the twice-yearly Local History News.

* Enjoy especially favourable annual subscription rate to the quarterly journal The Local Historian.

* Share in making known to central government and other agencies views on Acts and actions which affect local historians.

The journal of the Association 'The Local Historian' is published quarterly in February, May, August and November. Each issue has 64 pages. Articles deal, in the main, with background information that the local historian needs to know; sources (documentary or otherwise) with description and comment on their availability and use; techniques of discovery and research; and the lessons of practical experience in teaching, in publishing and in organising events. Book reviews form an important part of the content and readers' letters offer a forum through which to seek and to share knowledge.

The editor of the journal is Dr. Kate Tiller, Extra-Mural Tutor with the Department of External Studies, University of Oxford. Dr. Barrie Tunder is the Reviews Editor. He is Adult Education Tutor for Historical Studies with Shropshire County Council, and is closely involved in the work of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust.

The subscription rate to The Local Historian is separate from B.A.L.H. membership though there is a reduction for members of the Association. At present the rate stands at £7.50 p.a. (non-members) or £5.00 (members of B.A.L.H.) More details can be obtained from the new headquarters of B.A.L.H. This address is given at the beginning of this article.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

"We are only trustees for those that come after us." - William Morris. S.P.A.B. was founded in 1877 by William Morris. It was the first body to concern itself with the repair and protection of Britain's architectural heritage and today the Society performs an important role as a leading expert on aspects of the maintenance and preservation of old buildings. No project is too small for its attention and there is a separate section advising on windmills and watermills.

Having been established to discourage over-enthusiastic and conjectural 19th Century restoration work, the Society has always been concerned with the how of repair work. From
the beginning distinguished architects and other building industry professionals have been closely involved in SPAB work. Every week dozens of technical enquiries in connection with problems in buildings ranging from modest cottages to great country houses and even cathedrals are tackled. This work is carried out within the office under the general guidance of the Society's Technical Panel, or through the agency of expert members in the field.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings:

- consults with central and local government on listed buildings and other conservation matters
- advises on all problems affecting old buildings
- investigates the cases of threatened buildings
- reports on historic areas and advises on the designation of conservation areas
- arranges lectures and visits
- organises courses on the treatment and repair of old buildings
- administers scholarships for the study of traditional methods of repair
- maintains an index of threatened houses. Information is available to members who wish to purchase
- sponsors public appeals for funds for notable buildings
- produces a range of publications on the care of old buildings
- circulates a quarterly newsletter

If you would like to join the SPAB please send for an application form to:

37 Spital Square, London, E1 6DY. Tel: 01-377-1644.

The SPAB Domesday Survey of Barns

The purpose of the survey is to record the basic details of every traditionally built barn in England and Wales, whether they are still in agricultural use, are converted, or derelict. Changing agricultural practices are putting an increasing number of barns at risk, and more information is urgently needed. This is where your efforts will be particularly valuable.

The survey is part of the SPAB Barns Campaign which aims to create an awareness of barns and their importance in the landscape. The SPAB believes that wherever possible, barns should remain in agricultural use, and will be pressing
for a change in the grants system to encourage this. It has also produced a number of information sheets which give advice on barns and their uses.

The survey relies upon the goodwill of farmers and other owners of barns in allowing access to their property. Under no circumstances should any volunteer enter upon any land or into any building without first obtaining permission. Please take care to treat all farmers with courtesy and please let them have The Society's address if they wish to contact us for technical advice.

Every volunteer or group of volunteers is asked to undertake to cover all the barns in one or more parishes. It is hoped that there will be a county organiser in each county to co-ordinate the survey and to help with problems in the completion of the forms. Although every question on the form may not be relevant to a particular barn, complete forms are the most useful. If in doubt about a particular answer please hazard a guess, put a question-mark beside your answer and seek help when possible.

Some people have felt frustrated by the limitations imposed by the form. If a barn is of particular significance then please feel at liberty to expand upon the questionnaire. A major cause of frustration is that the survey is of barns as opposed to other agricultural buildings. It should be remembered that the survey is primarily a fact finding exercise, not an academic one.

The Domesday Survey of Barns is one of the largest surveys of buildings ever undertaken in the country. The target for completion is 1986 - 900 years after completion of the Domesday Book.

More details on the Domesday Survey of Barns can be obtained from S.P.A.B., 37 Spital Square, London, E1 6DY.

THE FINAL FURLONG

Deadlines for this Newsletter have been a bit crucial this quarter what with the administrative changes taking place in our Society. Not only is there a new Newsletter format but we welcome a new administrator who has the dubious honour of transforming my Newsletter script into neat type worthy of our new printer. I had been aware of this and of my own domestic timetable. What I did not foresee was that, on an evening that I had intended to devote entirely to this task, I should, in an unlucky moment, turn on the television and be transfixed by the dreadful events at the Heysel Football Stadium. These made an even greater impact on me since I had just, and only just, returned from an annual visit to Belgium. I have shopped in Brussels, I have run across the cobbles in the Grand' Place
in order to catch a train at the Railway Station and I have had coffee and pastries at the pavement cafes. I am sorry to think that we might be less welcome there now than I was only one week ago.

In any event this is the reason why I am still writing this afterword and somewhat differently to the one I had planned. However, it leads me on to say that the last day for Newsletter copy will have to be earlier in the future - and not just to cover my C-factor or unexpected events such as the above. The practicalities of putting the new-style Newsletter together will require more time. Because our new printer lives in the West Midlands, delivery of the copy and the return of the printed magazines will have to be co-ordinated into the busy lives of our Voluntary helpers even before both Society Newsletters are despatched to our members. So I am asking all our contributors to keep the articles and reports flowing in but to note the last date for copy. I really will not accept anything for publication in our October issue unless it reaches me before 10th August. An added bonus for me would be if correspondents would try to write very clearly, if they do not type, on one side of the sheet of paper only and if everyone would watch their spelling! After that, what can I add but have a good summer!

The Editor

Items for inclusion in the October Newsletter should reach the Exchequergate Office or Elizabeth Anne Melrose, The Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, by 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 10th August at the very latest.
BOOKS

Protestation Returns 1641/42 Lincolnshire - Price £8.50
  p. & p. £1 (inland) £2 (overseas)

The Local Historian's Encyclopaedia. - Price £4.95
  p. & p. 70p (inland) £1.50 (overseas)

Shire County Guide - Lincolnshire. - Price £1.50
  p. & p. 40p (inland) £1. (overseas)

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