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CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

Since the Annual Report of the SLHA for 1985-86 is being compiled at the moment and the Annual General Meeting is imminent, I feel that it is unnecessary to comment further here on the activities of the Society. Members will be very aware that the SLHA is thriving through the hard work put in by many dedicated volunteers.

The Exchequergate has become a focal point for the SLHA. I have been asked many questions about the building - when was it built? What was it built for? What was it used for since then? Two contributors have sent in their observations for this issue of the Newsletter. We are delighted that Mrs. Joan Varley agreed to a request to write her article. She needs no introduction. Mr. Geoffrey Darmon is presently working with the LEAP team at Bishop Grosseteste College.

John Wilford

THE EXCHEQUERGATE ARCH

Joan Varley
former Diocesan and County Archivist

With the occupation by the Society of two rooms in the Exchequergate Arch a brief account of the history of the Arch may be of interest. The existing gateway, and another gate to the west demolished at the end of the eighteenth century were built as part of the Close wall. The name Exchequer or Chequer, in use by 1389, and derived from the Old French escheker, a chequer or chess board (Kenneth Cameron, The Place-Names of Lincolnshire, part I The Place-Names of the county of the city of Lincoln, English Place-Name Society, 1985 p.11) appears to have been applied to the two gates and the intervening space, the church of St. Mary Magdalene being sometimes know as the Chequer church. Little is known of the use made of the gateways in medieval times. From the seventeenth to the early nineteenth centuries series of leases have survived mainly for the eastern surviving gate, abstracts of which, with notes from other sources such as chapter acts, are to be included on microfiche in part 2 of The Survey of Ancient Houses in Lincoln to be published by the Lincoln Civic Trust. The gateway itself will not be treated therein, not now being built as a house, although the leases show that in the period they cover much of the gate, divided in separate tenements, was used for domestic residence. In addition, from 1791, Jane Mumby of the Close, widow, had a lease of a tenement used as a victualling house, known by the sign of the Great Tom, bounded on the north by a tenement north of the middle passage out of Minster Yard. Jane Mumby also held a building at the east end of St. Mary Magdalene's church which was used as a brewhouse, long since demolished, now represented by the garden of Exchequergate Lodge. A privy house for the use of inhabitants of the Chequer is first mentioned in 1674, when it was to be held rent free by the tenant in consideration of his servicing the well, (uncovered some years ago when the street was being re-surfaced and lying on the south side of Exchequer gate). Leases show that this privy was situated in a tenement to the north of the passage through to Minster Yard, a little room under the roof of this tenement being sometime used for a house of ease.
The Chapter decided in 1807 that the different leases of the various gateways round the Close should not in future be renewed. Jane Humby's heirs assigned the lease of the Great Tom and brewhouse to the Dean and Chapter in 1816 and other leases of tenements in the area were similarly assigned. The old north gate of the Close was demolished in 1816 but the Eastern Exchequer Gate and the South Gate, Pottergate arch, were left standing. No date has been found for the taking over of the Exchequer Gate by the Diocesan Registrar but in 1839, Robert Swan, then registrar, referred in a letter to documents being stored there (Cor.B 5/26 unnumbered item) and printed directories refer to the Arch as the address of Robert and John Swan, successively registrars of the diocese, the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow, also as Chapter Clerks. There was a resolution in Chapter in 1846 that rooms in the north side of the Exchequer Gate might be used for schoolrooms for the chorister boys but it was rescinded owing to objections being received (A/3/17/17/451).

The Probate Act of 1857 removed probate jurisdiction from the Church and in 1859 the Dean and Chapter leased all the north part of the Exchequer Gate, comprising seven rooms, including the room over the arch, to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings for use as a Probate Office (LL34/20). The Swans, in succession, were employed as Probate Registrars. There were still some packets of unused probate forms in the larger of the rooms used by the Society in 1945. In 1967 the tenancy of the Commissioners of Works had expired and the probate office moved to Guildhall Street. It was about this time that the Rev.C.W. Foster, later Canon, rented some of the rooms thus vacated for work on historical records of the Diocese and Dean and Chapter. The southern part of the gateway continued to be used by the Diocesan Registrar.

Canon Foster was vicar of Timberland and noted for his care of his parishioners. His abilities led to his being used in the administration of the Diocesan Board of Education and of the Diocesan Trust. The outstanding contribution made by this remarkable man, both locally and nationally, was his service to scholarship shown by his work on the archives of the Bishop and of the Dean and Chapter and his founding of the Lincoln Record Society. He worked locally for the preservation of records other than those of the church, for example being responsible for arranging the deposit of the records of the Fanes of Holywell Hall with the Lindsey County Council (Stenton correspondence, MS 1148/3/17). He brought to the attention of the world of historical scholarship the importance and richness of the Lincoln Diocesan and Capitular archives. The rooms in the Exchequer Gate became in fact, if not in name, a record office, used by scholars and students. The Canon had especially close friendship with the late Sir Frank and Lady Stenton, who were associated with the Lincoln Record Society shortly after its foundation and whose correspondence, preserved in the library of the University of Reading, contains letters from Canon Foster and copies of replies.

The Canon's staff consisted of a number of young women parishioners whom he taught to read and sort documents, one of them being the late Miss Florence Thurby, who often spoke of those days. They used to come to the Gate several days a week, lighting fires in the then open chimneys to make life bearable in winter. A cupboard in the larger of the rooms now occupied by the Minster Shop was pointed out as having housed a bottle of whisky to regale notable visitors, among them being the late Col. W.V.K. Fane of Pulbeck, himself a local historian. Documents were repaired at Timberland, to which he had permission to remove them temporarily, by Mrs. Spencer, whom he had trained. Much progress was made in the sorting and listing of documents. To raise money to pay his staff he and they turned to making lists of incumbents for parishes and genealogical searches were carried out.
The financing even of this inexpensive organization was always a problem. No regular funding seems to have existed, only occasional earnings such as the sum of £10, paid in 1909 "for carefully inspecting and arranging the ancient documents of the Chapter (CC2/1/331) and in 1910 being put in charge of the transfer of some Chapter records to the Probate Registry and of compiling a catalogue in return for the payment of reasonable expenses by the Commissioners of the Treasury" (CC2/1/5/100-1).

Local appeals raised little cash. It is probable that much of the cost came from the Canon's own pocket.

As he became elderly and in poor health there was much concern on the part of the Canon himself, of the Stentons, of the 10th Lord Monson and other members of the Lincoln Record Society, for the future of the work. In 1934 the new Bishop, the Right Reverend Nugent Hicks, was approached and agreed to apply for funds to the newly formed Pilgrim Trust. Grants from this body gave the Lincoln Diocesan Record Office a life of over twelve years. It was agreed that the post of archivist should be offered to Miss Kathleen Major, then librarian of St. Hilda's College, Oxford, whose work on Bishops' acta was known to the Stentons and who was already associated with the Canon in the editing of the fourth volume of the Registrum Antiquissimum. Miss Major soon had an outstanding reputation as a pioneer in the study and interpretation of ecclesiastical records and the pre-war annual reports of the office showed a rapid growth in its work and use. The office continued to open, part-time, throughout the war although its use inevitably declined and some main series of records were unavailable for study as they were in extra secure storage. During the war the small cloakroom at the foot of the stone spiral staircase was in use as an air-raid wardens' post. (For correspondence of Canon Foster relating to the foundation of the Lincoln Diocesan Record Office see Misc.Dep.56/2).

The gateway had been fitted up with improved electrical wiring, convector-type radiators, teak shutters and fire doors. Everything was done for the security of the documents, which are not affected by low temperatures as long as they are dry. Conditions for humans, staff and readers, were not so good, as the convector radiators were slow to give out heat and were turned off at night for greater security. Miss Major, her clerk and the readers often suffered greatly from the cold. Conditions after the war seemed even bleaker to one working single handed. The winter of 1947, with the freeze up from January to March, with restrictions on the use of electricity and the fire buckets on the stairs frozen solid, is an unforgettable memory. To the end of its use as a record office it was advisable to work in top coats and mittens during the winter.

I had been appointed to succeed Miss Major in 1945 as Diocesan archivist following her appointment as Lecturer, later Reader, in Diplomatic to the University of Oxford. I cannot pay too high a tribute to the constant help and support she then gave me in grappling with this unfamiliar job although she herself was similarly engaged in her new position at Oxford.

In 1948 the post of archivist to the Lincolnshire Archives Committee, consisting of representatives of the three parts of the county, Lindsey Holland and Kesteven, and of the city of Lincoln, was advertised and I was fortunate enough to be appointed. The local authorities, who had a grant from the Shuttleworth Trust on condition of their acceptance of the care of ecclesiastical and other local records, accepted responsibility for
the care of these records. As post-war restrictions on building work and the use of materials prevented the Committee from providing a repository in which their own records and other ecclesiastical and local records could be brought together, it was decided that the Arch should be the headquarters for the new service, inadequate as was the accommodation for the increasing staff, readers and records. The searchroom became very congested, readers sitting at the one large table with elbows in and boxes of documents under their chairs. Some of the local users and voluntary helpers seemed to regard it as a club to drop into and there were no separate rooms or corridors where conversation could take place. This meant that any imposition of a silence rule in the search room was hardly possible. Dedicated students might be accommodated in corners of other rooms used for storage. Nevertheless this searchroom, presided over by Miss Dorothy Williamson, later Mrs. Owen, was a place of production and profit in the exchange of information and views between archivist and reader and reader and reader in a way that more orthodox conditions do not always supply. I remember with especial gratitude the help given by the late Mr. G.S. Dixon of Holton le Moor, a classicist interested in the barbarities of medieval Latin, with a wide ranging knowledge of local families and heraldry. Mrs. Owen, more of a partner than an assistant archivist, and a clerk, were appointed to work with me in September 1948; the third clerk to be appointed, Miss Margaret Whitworth, later Mrs. Beel, still serves the Archives as administrative assistant. When in 1958 Mrs. Owen left to get married and to care for the Archbishop of Canterbury's archives at Lambeth, Miss Mary Finch (1958) and Mr. Michael Lloyd (1959) joined the staff at Exchequer Gate. By general agreement the office was allowed the use of further storerooms and took over the management of records in the registrar's rooms. All possible accommodation was needed as deposits of private and other records began to pour in.

The year 1954-5 gave much needed relief when restrictions on building work were relaxed enabling work on the old prison in the Castle to begin in restoring the decayed building by degrees to form a record repository. The increase in storage space and provision of a searchroom in the gaol where records and Foster Library books could be produced, with Miss Thurlby in charge, made a considerable improvement in facilities and lessened pressure in the Arch. In 1961 the Joint Planning Office for the Lincoln area, staffed by personnel of the City of Lincoln, and the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven, moved out of the rooms over the Magistrates Courts and the premises thus vacated became the headquarters of the Lincolnshire Archives Office. It seemed wise to retain the Exchequer Gate as a place of storage, owing to the steady increase of deposits of documents and the gradual nature of preparing the Castle repository. This work was paid for out of income rather than done in one piece by capital expenditure.

Later, the increase of tourist traffic on Castle Hill and in the Exchequer Gate, the transport of unique documents from Gate to Castle became hazardous, and with increasing readers, time consuming. The Dean and Chapter wished to repossess the Gateway and by 1982 all documents had been withdrawn to the Castle, contributing to the present overfull records storage there. Now, in 1985, the old searchroom and archivist's room in the Arch are occupied by the employees of the Minster Shop; other rooms above ground floor level have been leased to the East Midlands Tourist Board and the Society hold their two rooms as subtenants of the Board.
I wish the Society's Officers, staff and voluntary helpers good luck as in their turn they occupy part of an historic building and form another link in the chain of service to historical studies to which the former use of this building may claim to have made a significant contribution.

I am much indebted to Miss Major and Mrs. Owen for reading this paper and making suggestions for its improvement. I am responsible for its final form.

All references to documents given, except for that for the Library of the University of Reading, are to documents in the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

\[ \text{FRONT OF THE WESTGATE OF THE CHEQUER, LINCOLN copied from a sketch by Mr. W. Hellen, 1857.} \]

\[ \text{EXCHEQUERGATE} \]

Geoffrey Darmon

The Exchequer gate is an elegant example of the Decorated style of architecture, situated immediately to the west of the west front of the Cathedral. It is therefore in a position to be seen by most visitors to Uphill Lincoln and represents an important survival of the Close Wall in this area.
The community around the Cathedral who worked and lived there in the Middle Ages felt threatened by the street crime and violence of the day and so they petitioned King Edward I (1272-1307) to be allowed to build a wall around the Minster Neighbourhood as a means of protection. The Exchequer gate, dating from this period may well have been the main entrance to this enclosed area, called the "Close", and to this day it still has about it a closed, military atmosphere.

Originally there were two gates here, the outer one, now demolished situated further west between the west end of St. Mary Magdalene Church and what is now Harvey's Restaurant. The area between the two gates was known as the 'Chequer' and whilst the Exchequer Gate and church remain the south side of the square is much altered since 1800. Here stood four picturesque half-timbered houses whose upper chambers were supported on wooden posts making a covered walk from one gate to the other and forming, in the words of one guide, "a rude Piazza". These houses were demolished in 1816.

The demolished Outer or West Gateway was similar in date and style to the existing Exchequer gate. In 1644, during the Civil War, Lincoln was captured by the Parliamentarians and the gate was used to store arms and gunpowder. Thus, later in a lease of 1667 the gate is described as "The Magazine House". By 1793, the stonework of the gate was decaying. The roofs and guttering were in bad repair, allowing water to run between the stones and encouraging frost in the winter to break up the fabric. By this date, the property was leased to "Mr Trotter, a Common Brewer" and the southern pier of the gate was used as a pub under the sign of the "Duke of Marlborough". Most of the gate was taken down in 1796 as a means of improving the roadway and the southern postern followed in 1800.

The Exchequer gate itself is of three storeys and three archways with a central main arch and two side arches, each with a deep wave moulding and hood-moulds above them. Both north and south roof-vaults above the side passages have a brick infill between the ribs and are early examples of this type of work.

On the west face of the gate above the main gate there is a niche and on the west face three niches above the three arches. Also, on the east side are two octagonal and embattled stair turrets containing spiral staircases.

The gatehouse was eventually let off as apartments after it lost its defensive use. Like the west gate it contained licensed premises called "The Great Tom", named after the bell in one of the west towers of the Cathedral. By 1810 we have a clear example of the beginning of tourism in Lincoln, for one of the occupants of the gate had the task of showing the curiosities of the Minster to visitors. In the Middle Ages the walled-up openings in the passages through the gateway may have been used as kiosks for selling relics and other religious mementoes to pilgrims visiting the Cathedral.

For much of its history the gate has been used as a repository for wills and other ancient documents associated with the diocese or the Minster. In the 19th Century one of the four remaining copies of the Magna Carta, and probably the best one, was kept in the gateway. Today it is housed in the Wren library above the Cathedral Cloisters and can be seen there by the general public.
THE MANUSCRIPTS OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL LIBRARY

Dr. Rodney Thomson

Lincoln is one of the few English cathedrals which still retains a substantial amount of its medieval library and archives. The archives are comparatively well-known and have been exploited by historians, but the library-manuscripts are another story. Lincoln Cathedral Library has about 270 of them. Only Durham, Worcester, Salisbury and Hereford have comparable collections, and only Durham has a larger one.

Lincoln's collection and its history should be better known and appreciated on completion of a new descriptive catalogue, currently under way. The work is being done by Dr Rodney Thomson, Reader in History at the University of Tasmania, Australia. It was begun during a short visit in 1984, continued in Tasmania by means of microfilm, and should be substantially completed this year while Dr Thomson (and family) are here on eight months' study leave. The finished product will be a book of some 300 pages, to be published by Oxford University Press. It will contain detailed descriptions of each manuscript, with an introduction on the history of the collection.

These days a technical description of a manuscript is regarded as a branch of archaeology. It is an attempt to put on paper the answers to a series of historical questions: When and where was the MS made? Who owned and used it? What does it contain and are the contents important? How was it constructed and is it important for its writing or decoration? The attempts to answer these questions can take months of research and result in a description filling several pages of print.

Apart from the importance of individual books, the Lincoln cathedral collection is interesting because of its diversity, and because its history is unusually well-documented. About half of the surviving books belonged to the cathedral before c.1500 and many of the earliest (from the late 11th and 12th centuries) were made there and have never left. Almost all the rest came in the late 17th century, mostly on the initiative of Dean Michael Honywood (1660-1687). Some of these were bought during Honywood's earlier exile in Holland, others were obtained locally. These latecomers have diverse origins. Some were privately owned, some university textbooks, some from houses of Friars, and some strays from other cathedrals and religious houses. Among them are books of a sort that one would not normally expect to find in a cathedral library. The most famous and important category is the vernacular literature: Gower, Chaucer, Lydgate and the 'Thornton Romances'.

As to the history of the medieval library, we are fortunate to have catalogues from the late twelfth - and mid-fifteenth centuries, and many of the surviving MSS can be identified in them. The early catalogue is organized by donors, usually members of the Chapter who can be identified and dated. In the early 15th century the books were chained to lecterns (three of which still survive), and the chain-marks can still be seen on the old bindings or early leaves of surviving books.

Not many of the Lincoln MSS are important as works of art, but some have handsome initials. Alas, a 'clerical vandal in the 18th century cut hundreds of them out, presumably to paste into a scrap-book as was then fashionable. It is just possible that this still exists. If you know of any cuttings with initials from manuscripts, please contact Dr. Thomson on Lincoln 23-325.
HOW THE POOR OF HORNCastle WERE TREATED
C. L. Anderson

The first Poor Law Act was passed in 1597, allowing parishes to set a rate for the relief of the poor and elect Overseers to apportion the money thus collected. The second Act of 1601 made the Parish Vestry responsible for (1) Providing work for the unemployed; (2) Relieving the poor, and (3) Educating and apprenticing poor children. That the government should thus legislate indicates that the Poor had not only become numerous but were highly visible. The Poor Law Settlement Act of 1662 made the parish of birth responsible for all those born in that parish, wherever they might be. Exceptions to this were those who gained a Settlement Certificate in another parish, but this was not easily accomplished.

An Act of 1691 made the 1662 Act permanent. Another Poor Law Act of 1723 allowed any parish to build or provide a Workhouse. Ten years later the Vestry was empowered to charge the putative father of an illegitimate child with its maintenance. A further Act of 1744 gave the parish power to pay 5/- for the arrest of a vagrant, but the Parish also had to keep proper accounts. An Act of 1782, which became known as 'Gilbert's Act', empowered parishes to join together and jointly provide a Workhouse. Four years later Parish Officers were ordered to submit statements of their expenses and in 1792 a further Act authorised the punishment of Overseers and Constables for neglect of their duties.

From the general to the particular. The town of Horncastle is mentioned in Domesday Book as having no church but two mills. In the 13th century the Manor of Horncastle was acquired by Walter Mauclerk, Bishop of Carlisle. He procured charters for fairs and a weekly market. With slight variations the Manor remained in the ownership of the Bishop of Carlisle until 1856. On 8 February, 1602 the Bishop leased the Manor to Sir Edward Dimock for a period of 21 years at £100 a year. (1) In the 18th century the lease was obtained by William Banks of Revesby, who was followed by his son, Sir Joseph Banks. After his death in 1820 it passed to the Stanhopes. It was held by J. Banks Stanhope and later by Edward Stanhope until the latter's death in 1893.

In 1563 the Diocesan Returns show Horncastle as having 164 families. A religious census of 1676 states that Horncastle had 680 persons over the age of 16. (2) So the population of the town was increasing as early as the 17th century, though still probably below 1,000 in total. The earliest Horncastle Vestry Book to survive, now in the Lincolnshire Archives Office, starts in 1670. From that date there are brief records of what the Vestry did; the appointment of Parish Officers and the monies they collected and spent. More detailed records were in the Parish Chest: settlement examinations and certificates, bastardy prosecutions, rateable assessments; accounts and bills of Churchwardens, Constables, Highway surveyors and Overseers of the Poor, always in pairs.

The four sets of parish officers all set rates to provide money for their respective obligations. In 1670 the Overseers collected £17-19-4 and spent £20-18-4, thus overspending £2-19-0. That was the pattern for 14 of the next 20 years. It does appear that money overspent came out of the pockets of the Overseers, but was a first charge on the Poor Rate for the following year.
In 1639 William Hurstcroft had left property in the Bull Ring, Horncastle, for the benefit of the poor. In 1682 Rutland Snoden, a descendant of one of the Bishops of Carlisle, left a house for the benefit of the poor of the town. The house was let at a yearly rent of 26 shillings, and this was distributed in bread to the value of sixpence every other Sunday at the Church door. Later the Hurstcroft and Snoden charities were amalgamated and the income used to apprentice poor children of the parish. About 1795 Robert Clarke of Woodhall (Old Woodhall) left property to the poor of Thimbleby, Horncastle, Langton and Woodhall. There does appear to have been some laxity on the part of the Overseers in connection with this. For in 1712 rent was due for the last 16 years from John Hutchinson for land he held at Scrivelsby which had been left by Mr Clarke for the poor.

Meanwhile the activities of the Overseers continued on their normal duties. In 1688 they overspent by more than £10; in 1689 by more than £7. But in 1692 things really got out of hand when the amount overspent was more than £36. That caused an additional rate to be set. Even then the year ended with £5-2-0½ being owed to the Overseers of the Poor. By 1695 over £100 a year was being collected and disbursed to the Poor of Horncastle. In 25 years the amount had increased by five times, partly due to the numbers of the poor having increased and partly due to inflation, which is not a modern invention. But it was also a measure of the willingness on the part of the Overseers to alleviate poverty as much as possible. The fact that they changed every year seems to have made little difference.

The trend in overspending continued. In 1706 there was a special Vestry meeting. "This day agreed by the inhabitants of Horncastle that no Parish Officer hereafter to be chosen shall for the future disburse or expend above forty shillings upon any one particular business without giving publick notice upon some Sunday in Church for a meeting of parishioners to be first consulted and approbation of the major part of them". This entry was followed by "When election of officers takes place six inhabitants shall be chosen to take up all the officers accounts". These two declarations were signed by 22 men. "Take up" meant to audit the accounts. But this was nothing new. Accounts of all the officers were checked every year, not only by members of the Vestry, but counterchecked by two magistrates.

Another public meeting on 4 April, 1710, agreed that if any apprentice was found not to be capable of performing his/her service after three months trial that person should be discharged from the master or mistress and returned to Parish care. Later there appeared a list of 26 persons who had taken parish apprentices between 1710 and 1728. The list included Dr Lodington, Vicar of Horncastle from 1679 to 1724. A few years after that it was agreed that any person who paid £10 would be absolved from taking a parish apprentice. Several people did this, including Lodington's successor, the Rev. James Fowler. In 1718 a memorandum stated that in future Constables and Surveyors of the Highways would also be Boonmasters. Four Boonmasters were elected, in addition, as separate officers of the parish. This suggests that the number of people out of work was increasing. Men were set to work digging gravel and getting other material and using it for repairing the roads. But all unemployed could not
be used for this work and in 1723 a memorandum said that the Overseers could employ the poor in any way they thought proper. They could set them to do any task either for the parish or for any person who would pay for their labour.

Horncastle took advantage of the Poor Law Act of 1723 and built a Workhouse in 1734 at a total cost of £175-13-5, which was opened in 1735. 250 years later the building is still in use, now as a private house. In 1736 the Vestry appointed six men as Trustees for the Workhouse. These were the Rev. Fowler, Robert Boulton, Jos. Town, Mr. Rockliffe, Mr. Heald and Mr. Pennell. Their duty was to visit the Workhouse every day and ensure that it was properly run. They were not happy about things in 1739. On 26 April a memorandum read as follows:- "Tis this day agreed by us at this Vestry meeting with Miles Wrights own consent that he shall from henceforward have for his sallery Six Pounds certain and ye other four pounds to be left to ye discretion of ye parishioners in order to oblige him to good behaviour in his duty at ye Workhouse". The next year, 1740 the Trustees were named for each day of the week. "Mr. Watson, Sunday; Mr. Jos. Town, Monday; Mr. Pennell, Tuesday; Mr. Taylor, Wednesday; Mr. Aistrop, Thursday; Mr. Leonard Town, Friday and Mr. Joseph Hamerton, Saturday. It was also agreed that all the Trustees should meet every Sunday afternoon". So, by inspecting every day and meeting to discuss anything noted on their visits they were keeping a fairly tight rein on how the Workhouse was conducted. And all for no pay.

The number of vagrants coming into the town must have been increasing. For in 1743 the Vestry appointed a Beadle. His name was not Bumble, but "Charles Raven appointed Beadle £10 a year to be paid Quarterly by the Constables and they also provide for him a Greatcoat and a pair of boots yearly during the performance on his part. In consideration of the said Charles Raven Executing by himself or Deputy the Office of a Beadle for the said Parish of Horncastle in attending from seven of the Clock in the morning to six in the evening every day in the Year to sort out all strollers and Vagabonds that shall come into the Parish and doing the Duty of a Wardsman and Watchman for all the Inhabitants of the said Parish likewise going about every night in the Year with a Bell between the hours of one and four of the Clock in the morning to give notice of the time and weather to the Inhabitants".

That was no sinecure. Not a lot of time for sleep and less for recreation. Any deputy Mr. Raven employed had to be paid out of his £10 a year. Presumably he did the job reasonably well as he occupied the post for 21 years, until his death in 1764. William Firsman was appointed in the place of Mr. Raven. It is obvious that vagrants were not just chased out of the town, as every year the accounts show that money was spent on them. Not a massive amount, probably enough to give them sustenance on their way.

(1) Carlisle Record Office - Horncastle Details, No.142
(2) Religious Census in Salt Library at Stafford. Reproduced in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.
(This article will be continued)
MARY ELIZABETH SHIPLEY, 1842-1914
Christopher J. Sturman

In the year in which we celebrate the 450th anniversary of the Pilgrimage of Grace, I thought some attention at least ought to be given to the novels which feature the Lincolnshire Rising, and their authors. Amongst these would be Thomas Cooper's Captain Cobler (1850), and Edward Gilliat's Dorothy Dymoke (1891), as well as perhaps the best-known novel - certainly the most keenly sought by local collectors - Mary Elizabeth Shipley's Like a Rasen Fiddler, published by the S.P.C.K. in 1900. The career of Thomas Cooper (1805-1892) is of course well known (1) and it is possible to assemble some printed material on the Horncastle-born Edward Gilliat (1841-1915), (2) but try as hard as I could, I was unable to discover any biographical information about Mary Shipley, despite the fact that the British Library Catalogue lists her as the author of over twenty novels and other miscellaneous pieces, published in a fifty year period from 1865 to 1916 - 'novel' perhaps is a misnomer for many are standard S.P.C.K. tracts for moral improvement. All I could glean was the local tradition that she was the daughter of John Thomas Shipley, Master of the Caistor Union Workhouse during the period of the 1860s to 1880s. As will become apparent, this was not to be the case; the following article assembles some of the results of my quest.

I had already spent some time reading through Miss Shipley's oeuvre in the Cambridge University Library, identifying a number of novels with Lincolnshire settings in addition to Like a Rasen Fiddler, when I happened to come across the three volumes of her An English Church History for Children in the same Lincoln bookshop where Nick Lyons discovered Lester Everson's A Bishop's Unbending (1916). (3) I like to regard this purchase as similarly providential, for out of volume II fluttered a prospectus, advertising that it could be obtained from Miss Shipley, Prestwood, Great Missenden, Bucks.. Enquiries at Prestwood revealed that she had lived there from c.1909 until her death. The inscription on her gravestone reads

Mary Elizabeth Shipley
Born July 20 1842
Died November 1 1914
By Thy Cross and Passion Good Lord Deliver Us

A search through the registers at St. Katherine's House for her birth certificate was successful; she was born at Slindon in Sussex, her parents being Samuel Smith Shipley, gentleman, and his wife Mary, nee Weeks.

The brief notice of Miss Shipley's death in the Buckinghamshire Herald of 7 November 1914 described her as 'late of Southwold', and thus I turned my attention to that Suffolk resort. Here also I was fortunate in my research, for Miss Shipley was a prominent member of the community. She was resident in Southwold certainly from 1894 when she was noted in the parish magazine as District Visitor for High Street and Station Road, and as a working associate for the North Dunwich Branch of the Girls Friendly Society. She is principally remembered as the first Lady Superintendent of St. Barnabas Home of Rest for Ladies from 1897 until her resignation on grounds of poor health in 1907. St.
Barnabas, opened as a memorial to Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, was "neither a convalescent nor an invalid home", but provided a temporary rest for governesses, nurses, and other lady workers "supplying the often felt need of saving a break-down, instead of building up after one", (4) and still flourishes today.

But what of her Lincolnshire connections? It was some time after I had read through Mary Shipley's novels that I was able to examine her first published work, the First Exercises in Geography, for the use of little children of 1865. The British Library Catalogue gave London as the place of publication, but to my surprise and delight, I found it was printed by R. Hackett, Queen Street, Market Rasen. It was dedicated to 'Annie and Alice, (my own pupils)'. Confirmation that she was a schoolmistress in Market Rasen was forthcoming in White's Lincolnshire for 1868:

"Shipley Sarah & Mary (Misses), ladies' boarding and day school, Conway house."

The opening of the school was advertised in the Stamford Mercury of 22 April 1864:

"The Misses SHIPLEY respectfully inform the inhabitants of MARKET RASEN and the Neighbourhood that it is their intention to open, at Midsummer next, a LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, in King-street...and beg to solicit their support; at the same time to assure them that every attention will be paid to the moral and mental culture of the pupils entrusted to their care, and no efforts spared to combine home comforts with the necessary discipline of a school.

The domestic arrangements will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Shipley. Terms known on application to Mr. Hackett, Stationer Market Rasen".

The Shipleys advertised their move to the newly-built Conway House in Dear Street in January 1866, and they continued to run the school until late 1870. A Mrs. Gostling placed an advertisement in the Stamford Mercury for 13 January 1871 announcing that she was re-opening the school (d.v.) on 31 January. The Census for that year shows her to have five boarders aged between 9 and 15 (two from London; one each from Ramsgate, Sleaford and Gainsborough). (5)

Mary Shipley used Market Rasen for the setting of Bernard Hamilton, Curate of Stowe (1880), one of her more ambitious novels. In all her novels she almost invariably disguises place names, but there is just sufficient incidental topographic information to recognise 'Stowe Puerorum' as Market Rasen. The story itself is somewhat thin - a callow young curate comes to Stowe and after many vicissitudes is offered the living and wins the hand of the much-admired Sylvia Bowen - but provincial society (and its small-mindedness) is well portrayed. More interesting is Miss Shipley's frequent use of Lincolnshire dialect.

I know nothing of Miss Shipley's career between her leaving Rasen and her appearance twenty years later in Southwold, but it is possible her fiction contains clues. Market Rasen was not the only place Miss Shipley lived in which appeared in her fiction: she drew on her residence in Southwold and Prestwood respectively in Beside the Guns (1897) - the guns of the title are the six cannon found on Southwold's Gun Hill, presented in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland after Culloden - a novel also partly set in
Lincolnshire, and the posthumous *The Adversity Plant. A Tale of the Chiltern Hills* (1916). Although much of her fiction is set in London and the environs of the South Coast, the Lincolnshire connection remains significant. It is clear the county made a strong impression on her - in *Beside the Guns* she calls it a "much maligned shire" and in *Tennyson's Country*, illustrated by his verse a small booklet produced early this century by Valentine and Sons, she remarks "It is a county little appreciated except by those who know it well" - and thus it is possible that the localities recorded in her other novels might provide evidence of any further links with the county (though of course it can be argued that she gained her knowledge of these localities when resident at Rasen)...

Jessie's Work: or faithfulness in little things (1873) has a Fenland setting (and a visit to "Saltby" on the coast), and the Market Deeping area of the Fens features in both *True to herself* (1891) and *Barbara Pelham* (1906). *A desolate Shore* (1884) is set at "Guiston" which is almost certainly Freiston Shore. Did the Shipleys move to the Fens on leaving Rasen? A coastal village ("Thorpe St. Andrew's"), Spilsby and Louth ("Ashby") appear in *Beside the Guns*. Does this novel also contain what may be a significant autobiographical note?

"When quite a little girl she and her mother had stayed for one happy week at the house of a distant cousin, who lived in the Minster Yard....One special service in the choir stood out among her Lincoln memories; this was the farewell service held to bid God-speed to the three devoted men, Tozer, Steere, and Allington, who were going out on the Universities' Mission to Central Africa....From that time she had taken great interest in the Mission, which she had always associated with the county of Lincoln, and rightly, as there it has always had staunch adherents" (pp28-9)

Missionary work in Africa is central to the theme of the novel; was Miss Shipley by any chance connected with St. Paul's Missionary College, Burgh le Marsh? Was the "distant cousin" George Hipkin Shipley who in the 1860s kept a boarding and day school at 1 Michaelgate? I have not yet worked in any detail on the genealogy of the Shipley family. Was there a strong Lincolnshire connection? Perhaps some member of the society will be able to help me discover more of the Lincolnshire associations of this remarkably elusive lady. (6)

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Nick Lyons, Terence Leach, Alan Bottomley of Southwold, Clive Bostle of the Buckinghamshire County Library, and the Rev. Jonathan Whyte and Desmond Keen of Prestwood for help and advice.

Notes

1. The Life of Thomas Cooper, Written by Himself, 1872; W.L.O. James, 'Two Lincolnshire writers: a study of the lives of Thomas Cooper (1805-1892), and Thomas Miller (1807-1874)', The Lincolnshire Historian 2, no. 10, 1963, 14-23.


5. The Mercury advertisements give some further particulars of the school: "a select class for dancing and calisthenics every Thursday afternoon" (28 September, 1866); "The following Professors attend: - Pianoforte, Dr Dixon, Grantham; Singing, Mr Barraclough, Lincoln; Dancing, a pupil of Mrs Richard Hall" (7 January, 1870).

6. Philippa in Youth and Middle Age (1902) is dedicated "To the revered memory of Charlotte Mary Yonge, in gratitude for wise counsel and encouragement and with heartfelt appreciation of her life's work for God and his church." In 1876, the Christmas Number of the Monthly Packet, contained the anonymous "The Rose of Linwood". As Mary Shipley knew Charlotte Yonge the editor of the Packet (indeed they may have been related), was she the author of this celebrated story of the Young Pretender in Lincolnshire?

MARY ELIZABETH SHIPLEY, 1842-1914
A checklist of her published works
Compiled by Christopher J. Sturman

The majority have no date of publication - dates in square parentheses are derived from the British Library and Cambridge University Library catalogues.

[1865] First Exercises in Geography, for the use of little children
[1871] Little Molly*
[1871] "The Northcroft Lilies"; "Eye-Service; or School Days at St Mary's"; "The Giant's Grave" (nos.8, 14 & 18 of The Rainbow Stories..., 3 vols)
[1872] Janetta, or, the little maid of all work*
[1873] Daily Help for Daily Need. A selection of Scripture verses and poetry for every day in the year
[1873] Lofty Aims and Lowly Efforts; a tale of Christian Ministry
[1873] Jessie's Works; or, Faithfulness in Little Things. A story for girls
[1874] A Month at Brighton, and what became of it
[1875] Christmas at Annesley; or how the Grahams spent their holidays
[1876] Little Helpers; or, what Children may do for Jesus
[1877] The Legend of St. Christopher; and other poems (2nd, enlarged edn, 1883)
[1876] Gabrielle Vaughan
[1879] Looking Back; a Memory of Two Lives [1878]
"Picking it up as we go along" was the apt title of Fenland Field Officer Tom Lane's introduction to the C.B.A. group 14 Day School on Archaeological Field Survey last October. Tom was joint organiser of the course with Pete Liddle of Leicester Museums. Unfortunately the original venue was changed from Newark to Derby and this undoubtedly affected the Lincolnshire turnout, which was very low. It is astonishing that in this large intensely arable area (the second largest county!) there appear to be only a very few active or would-be active groups of enthusiasts for this most satisfying aspect of local history. The speakers at Derby Industrial Museum (itself well worth a visit, not least for aero engine enthusiasts) demonstrated a variety of approaches to the subject and the day was enjoyed by a large audience from the four counties that make up Group 14. Pete Liddle, who has successfully motivated a good number of Leicestershire parish groups, has produced a book which is a useful starting point for beginners: Community Archaeology - A Fieldwalker's Guide, is available from Leicester Museums, 96 New Walk, Leicester. LE1 6TD, at about £2.75. If you are interested, why not buy a copy? After all, fieldwalking is, as the Day School blurb said ... "a relatively inexpensive, non-destructive, repeatable exercise - ideal for amateur involvement".
RELATIONSHIPS IN THE SLHA FAMILY

Dr. Dennis Mills

I would like to comment on Mr. Ernest Cole's note in Newsletter No. 46, p. 5. Like Mr. Cole, I am also attempting to see our finances in a useful context. For me, the context is that one of the glories of the historical scene in Lincolnshire is that we have one very broadly based society. Having lived in counties where there are the usual collections of four or five smaller societies, I am certain that SLHA carries much more weight in public deliberations about our heritage and access to it, than a group of smaller societies could ever hope to do. Lincolnshire is also one of the very few counties publishing its own county history, Glamorgan and Cheshire being the only other cases known to me.

Coming to the more particular point which Mr. Cole makes about family history, I would like to suggest that the distinctions between family history, local history, and social and demographic history are sometimes drawn too sharply. This is a conclusion I have reached partly through correspondence with family historians in connection with my reconstitution of the registers of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. My correspondents, starting off from the specific task of tracing their own roots, have frequently been in search of information to help them understand the conditions in which their ancestors lived. In return, they have given me not only missing pieces of the jigsaw puzzle, but also many insights, some of which I would never have found in the formal historical record. This point applies especially to decisions about migration and emigration. The demographic historian needs oral historical material and evidence arising from diaries and letters in the possession of individual families in order to interpret more fully the events recorded in censuses, ships' lists and other public records.

I do not think it can be claimed that LHA is of no, or little use to the family historian. For example, the first four articles in Volume 18 are all very relevant to an understanding of our former agrarian society. Reference to p. 118 also indicates that the reviews and notices of books are of service to the family historian. I leave to others the question as to whether Volume 18 is representative of LHA, since I feel in any case that more could be done to draw together in LHA and other quarters the interests of family, local, social and demographic historians. However, the different committees of the Society are 'married', and as in any other marriage the separate parties will only move towards mutual understanding if they consciously work at the problem.

I think it would help to start the ball rolling if family historians were to raise questions of general interest which they have come across in the course of tracing family trees. Perhaps two sets of examples will make this clearer. My own family were mostly Lincolnshire labourers, but there is quite a marked difference between the Millses who moved about considerably (from one tied cottage to another?), and the Majors who can be traced from the present day in Mareham-le-Fen, through the Atkinsons, back to about 1700. As any family historian knows from his own experience, success in tracing family trees is very dependent on
finding marriages and some of the luck in this is related to the limits of marriage horizons. In families which were locality-bound, the success rate goes up. Here we have insights into general courtship practices in the past and there are related insights to be gained into illegitimacy, seasonality of marriage, traditions surrounding baptism, and so on, which can be obtained from the records of any labouring family.

More recently I have been working on the Fawsett family of Horncastle, Minting, Binbrook, Louth, Holbeach and probably other Lincolnshire locations, as well as places across the Fens in neighbouring parts of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. This began purely as an exercise in helping a former colleague to trace her family tree, but the contrast with my own family, living not far away in the same period, has prompted a number of questions. The Fawsetts have become doctors, or married doctors for at least 150 years - why so many in one family? Other occupations have included Anglican clergy, a brewer, and in more recent years two engineers, an accountant and a university lecturer. How has the family maintained itself at such a consistent social level for so long? Marriage alliances hold some clues, since the town doctors are seen marrying the daughter of a solicitor (Clitherow of Horncastle) or of a gentleman farmer (Briggs of Oxcombe), and the brewer managed to marry into the Bouchers of Hemingstone Hall, Suffolk. Both Fawsett migrations and marriage horizons indicate movements backwards and forwards across the Fens and not surprisingly imply access to horses and carriages, but they were not so high up the social scale that marriage partners could be found in the Bath and London seasons.

We know remarkably little about the history of the professions at the family and local levels, and the family history route into it would seem to be quite promising. Small towns like Horncastle and Louth, and even Lincoln, must have been substantially controlled by inter-related clans of leading citizens, but the extent to which this was true will not emerge without substantial work of a family history nature. Thus while the family historians might reasonably expect 'general' local history to be written at least partly from their standpoint, likewise they could use their own material to illustrate themes of 'general' local history. Already many are in their debt because of the work which they have put into transcribing and indexing records, but the same skills of nominal linkage employed in tracing one's own family could be used to produce articles or booklets on well known Lincolnshire families, since at the moment there are very few reference works covering this field. Such publications would be of great assistance to any historian working on, say, election history, the rise and decline of estates, or on the taking of sides during the civil war.

So, the gist of my argument is that both in academic, as well as organisational terms, there is a great deal in the old motto "United we stand!".
EAST MIDLANDS HISTORY FAIR

Venue: Leicestershire Museum of Technology, Corporation Road (off Abbey Lane)

Dates: 17 and 18 May 1986

Times: 10.00 - 5.00 each day

The Museum of Technology regularly organises special event days when its giant 19th century beam engines are steamed and there are many other attractions - a steam shovel, knitting gallery, historic vehicles, model railway, and so on. The History Fair will be held in conjunction with the early summer steaming and in addition to the usual events an exciting additional programme has been organised. This includes a civil war drill display and skirmish, brass rubbing, dancing, craft demonstrations, archive film, videos, oral history, and many many more events. Local, family, industrial, transport and other historical societies from the five participating counties (Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire) will be showing what they do and selling their publications. Publishers of local history books will also be there.

There are competitions with attractive prizes and lots to interest all the family. There will be a licensed bar, together with hot drinks, sandwiches and snacks, and speciality foods from the region.

BBC Radio Leicester's Sunday morning programme, "Tony Takes Off", will be broadcast from the event between 10.00 and 12.00.

If you are interested in any facet of history this is one event you must not miss.

Normal special event admission prices: £1.00 adults, 50p children and senior citizens; £2.00 family ticket.

Programmes 10p each.

Barn Dance - On the Saturday evening a barn dance will be held at the Ellis Community College, opposite the Museum. Live music with caller. Bar. Price: £4.00 in advance or £4.50 if bought on 17th May, to include supper. Tickets can be bought from Richard Thornton, the local organiser for SLHA, or from Kate Thompson, Leicestershire Record Office, 57 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7JB. Please enclose a SAE if applying by post.

Provisional Programme (as at February 1986)

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<th>Outdoor Events</th>
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<td>17th May</td>
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Indoor Events

17th May
10.00 am - 5.00 pm Exhibitions by local Societies and groups including SLHA
11.00 am Archive film and videos
12.00 noon Brass rubbing
2.00-5.00 pm Craft demonstrations
2.00 pm Lantern slides
3.00 pm Longslade Consort
4.00 pm Brass Rubbing

18th May
10.00 am-5.00 pm Exhibitions including SLHA
2.00-5.00 pm Craft demonstrations
2.00 pm Archive film and videos
3.00 pm Longslade Consort
4.00 pm Brass rubbing

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF AUSTRALIA

The Bi-centennial Anniversary of the Founding of Australia will be celebrated in 1988. Committees have been formed throughout the Country to co-ordinate these celebrations and Mr. J.P. Skehel, Secretary of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society who is a member of the Agricultural Sub-Committee is anxious to obtain details of farming migration from the County to Australia over the past two hundred years.

He would also be most interested to hear of farming families who still have relatives engaged in agriculture in Australia.

Mr. Skehel can be contacted at the Showground, Grange-de-Lings, Lincoln, LN2 2NA or by telephone on Lincoln 22900 or 24240.

NOTES AND QUERIES

The Bells and Ringers of Lincoln Cathedral

"The Campanie of Ringers of St. Hughe Bells in the Cathedral Churche of the blessed virgin Marye of Lincoln" was founded on the 18 October 1612 and is the oldest such company still in existence which is able to trace a continuous existence.

The Ordinances of the Company are in the Lincolnshire Archives and these contain twenty-eight Rules, some of which are particularly interesting, especially number 10 which contains the earliest mention by some hundred years of ringing matches.

The Schedule to the Ordinances contains the names of thirty-seven ringers and five assistants. It also gives their occupations and amongst these were eight shoemakers, two blacksmiths, a malster, an innholder, five "Taylers", a gardener, a painter, a butcher, etc.
The reference to ringing matches in the Ordinances is illuminating. Nowadays different ringing teams compete against one another to discover which can "strike" the best, but at this early date it is difficult to imagine just what took place. There were two peals of four bells at the Cathedral at that time - the Lady Bells in the Central Tower and St. Hugh's Bells in the South-West Tower. So far as I can discover the only other bells in the area likely to be in good ringing order would be the four at Branstoun.

However, the purpose of these notes is to ask if any reader(s) would be interested in and able to assist in researching the names contained in the Schedule and perhaps also the names of the Ringers in 1634 which are painted above the altar in the Ringers Chapel in an endeavour to discover more about the ringing which took place in Lincoln during the seventeenth century.

Perhaps I should explain that my own spare time is taken up with transcribing a large number of letters from 1768 to 1834 about the bells.

John R. Ketteringham

The Andersons and the Cartwrights

The manor of Dunholme was purchased in 1634 by the Andersons of Thornholme and Broughton (relatives of the Andersons of Lea, Brocklesby and Eyworth (Beds.)). William Anderson, who died at Dunholme in 1670, seems to have been an able and energetic man. It was he who had Dunholme enclosed in 1659-60 - a hundred years and more before the neighbouring parishes were enclosed. This was not achieved without considerable litigation - which did not cease until 1674. Anderson had numerous children, most of them short lived. His son Edmund survived his father, but I have been unable to find out any real information about his life. He was in debt, probably unmarried, and the date of his death is unknown. William Anderson's daughter Katherine is less mysterious. She married George Cartwright of Ossington, Notts. Her second husband was George Pothergill. By her first husband she was the grandmother of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823) of power loom fame, and great grandmother of the Radical Major Cartwright, who lived in Lincolnshire, and of his sister Elizabeth (1780-1837) who married the Rev. John Penrose. She was the author of books under the pseudonym Mrs Markham. She is buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

I shall be pleased to hear of references to the Andersons of Dunholm and their possible (suspected) relationship to the Bornefords of East Ham, the Cliffords of Droitwich and the Mainwarings of Hereford.

Terence Leach
Merleswen, Dunholme near Lincoln
T.S. Allan, artist

A member of the Society has supplied this picture of the Triangular Bridge at Crowland. The original etching is in his possession and he is eager to find out anything about the artist and when he lived and worked. Please send any answers to the Editor SLHA Newsletter, 19 Hunt Lea Avenue, Lincoln and I will ensure that they are passed on to our member.

Cleaning Headstones

On a visit to Tain Museum, which is to be warmly recommended to visitors to Ross and Cromarty, I was interested to see the following recipe exhibited and hope it may be of help to those interested in headstones.

"To remove lichen from lettered headstones, the treatment is to brush with a solution of ammonia, 20% in water. Leave for two or three days and then repeat with a 50% solution with a harder brush. Once the lichen is removed the ammonia inhibits the growth of the lichen for at least a year."

Dr. Close Brooks, National Museum of Antiquities,
Edinburgh 11
A FORGOTTEN COUNTRY HOUSE AT HORKSTOW

In the course of work on 17th century enclosure I recently had to investigate Horkstow parish, already known to many for standing but neglected 18th century houses of note, the late 18th century Palladian hall well to the north of the village, and the farm-house known as the Manor, important as an unusual double-pile structure. Pevsner and Harris's Buildings of Lincolnshire implies that the hall is related to, and possibly on the site of an earlier building dating from 1607-1620, erected for Sir Thomas Darrell. This appears to be erroneous (if intended), the evidence being as follows:

1) An extensive, protected earthwork lying under old pasture to the south-west of the church, listed by Loughlin and Miller as the remains of a Jacobean house (A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside, 1979, 201)

2) A map of the Gore estate in Horkstow, surveyed in 1761, showing an extensive house on the site of the earthworks, with outbuildings, ornamental and kitchen gardens, and walks. Apart from one serious disturbance to the south this plan can readily be identified with details of the earthworks. (LAO Yarb 4/14/1)

3) A letter from John Gee of Hull to H.W. Ball of Barton, ca 1896, recounting details from the memorandum book of James Bennett, farming at Horkstow 1772-92. Bennett purchased 6500 bricks from the old hall "at the south end of the village opposite to the church". This hall was "said to have been the seat of the Gore family who possessed estates in the parish, and becoming extinct in the male line the property ... was carried by marriage into the Anderson family". (LAO FL Misc 10/3/22)

4) The inventory of Sir Thomas Darrell's property at the time of his death, 1616, listing the main rooms of his house at Horkstow. Eleven rooms appear, besides service rooms, although not in such a manner as to allow reconstruction of a plan. The property listed was not particularly striking, except for a quantity of arms, "a great drum and armour for a light horse". (LAO Adm L C C 1616/17)

There is a Darrell pedigree in Maddison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees. Pevsner and Harris record that the former hall was surveyed by John Thorpe, and had a remarkably ingenious staircase. D.L. Robert's articles on Thorpe in LHA (1973, 1984) add a few facts, and I am in process of locating Summerson's Book of Architecture of John Thorpe (1966). The plan 'presumably' for Horkstow given by Roberts (1973) does not agree with the outline of 1761, but there may have been alterations. The house is completely forgotten in the immediate locality, reasonably enough, given its likely date of destruction between 1761 and 1772. Can any more information be found about it, the Darrell family, or the owners of the estate in the 16th century?

N.J.L. Lyons

*******
Samuel Palmer Chapman

I wonder if anyone can help me trace any books written by Samuel Palmer Chapman or give me any information about him. He is an ancestor of mine and was a poet. I understand he was born in Waddington on the 24th December 1809 and published at the age of 66 years. Anything you can tell me about him will be of value and will be greatly appreciated.

Mrs M R Blofield, 58 Leith Avenue, Portchester,
Fareham, Hampshire. PO16 8HL

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

Association for Industrial Archaeology - 1986 Conference

The annual conference of A.I.A. will be held at Loughborough University on the weekend of 12th/14th September 1986. The conference fee, which includes the cost of accommodation, is £58.50. For those who do not require overnight accommodation there is a non-residential fee of £40.50, which includes meals except breakfast, coffee etc. These fees are for members of Affiliated Societies, including S.L.H.A.

On Friday 12th September there will be lectures on "The Industrial History of the East Midlands" by Dr Marilyn Palmer and "Transport in the East Midlands" by John Heath and "The Development of the Northamptonshire Ironstone Industry" by Geoffrey Starmer.

On Saturday 13th, starting at 9.00 am, there are lectures on "Steam Power in East Midland Cotton Mills" by Jennifer Tann, "Industrial Archaeology in Europe" by Barrie Trinder, and "The Hosiery Industry in the East Midlands" by Stanley Chapman. The afternoon will consist of outings to West Leicestershire Coalfield, or the Railways and Canals of Leicester or Raddington and Shardlow (framework Knitters workshops and Canal port respectively). The Conference Dinner is on Saturday night.

On Sunday 14th the Rolfe Memorial Lecture will be given by Neil Cossons on "Industrial Archaeology - A Manifesto for the Future". Keith Falconer and Robin Thorne, both of the RCHM England will talk on "The Work of the Royal Commission" and "The Computerisation of the National Monuments Record" respectively. The conference will finish at 2.00 pm.

In the week that leads up to the conference there is a full programme of outings and lectures in different parts of the East Midlands. Lincolnshire will not feature in these arrangements, however, because we hosted the A.I.A. Conference in 1983.

The Conference offers the opportunity for us to attend a lot of lectures by top class speakers and another chance is not likely to occur in our area for a long time.
Enquiries regarding bookings should be directed to J.R. Fletcher, 7, Shenton Close, Whetstone, Leicester LE8 3NZ. Telephone Leicester (0533) 867588 evenings or 551002 working hours.

Outings - Summer 1986

Thursday, 3 July. An evening visit has been arranged to the King's Dyke works (near Peterborough) of London Brick. The main purpose of the visit will be to see a 1930s Ruston Shale-Planer in action but we shall also have a guided tour of the rest of the works. This is an extremely rare opportunity to see a piece of historic Lincolnshire built machinery in action.

This outing will be by car leaving the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at 6.00 pm and arriving at Peterborough c7.30 pm. Time of return might be late! Please wear old clothing and boots if wet. There is also quite a long way to walk. Numbers are limited to 20 so please let us know if you wish to participate - book early to avoid disappointment!

Contact: Andrew Davies, c/o Museum of Lincolnshire Life - Tel. 28448.

Anyone who wishes further details of a projected visit to Boston Docks in either June or July should contact Tony Wall on Lincoln 33606.

LOCAL HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE

Brackenbury Memorial Lecture

This is to be held on Saturday, 5th July at 2.30 pm in Raithby Chapel. There is to be a double lecture - Anne Ward will speak on "The Lincolnshire Rising and the Spilsby Region" and Terence Leach will follow with "The Copleykes of Harrington". Teas will be available. Members are asked to make a note of the date now.

Local History Day Conference

This will take place on Saturday, 26th July from 9.15 am - 4.30 pm at St. Andrew's Hall, Lincoln. The aim is to provide information on local history sources to people interested in pursuing this fascinating subject. It is hoped that this Day Conference will be the first in a successful series. Programmes for the conference will be enclosed with this Newsletter for members of the SLHA living locally. Anyone else wishing to attend please contact Terence Leach, 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, nr. Lincoln.

The Lincolnshire Rising 1536-1986

Members will have noted the many events which have been arranged to mark this anniversary. The Local History Sub-Committee has been very pleased with the response to the idea of celebrating the Rising put forward by it and is very grateful to all who have made the idea a reality.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sheryl Walton</td>
<td>P.O. Box 178, Whitianga, New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Payne</td>
<td>534 Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby, DE3 2DL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Dorothy Buckingham</td>
<td>17 Lenham Way, Pitsea, Basildon, Essex, SS13 2NT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. Thompson</td>
<td>1 Holygate Farm, Stapleford, Melton Mowbray, Leics. LE14 2SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>K. J. Spencer</td>
<td>6 Moffats Lane, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts. AL9 7RU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. J. P. Healey</td>
<td>8 Linley Road, Sale, Cheshire. M33 1EJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss N. Doodes</td>
<td>22 Cotswold Gardens, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex PE21 8EZ</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. Rushton</td>
<td>&quot;Glendale&quot; 48 Hessle Drive, Boston, Lincs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. McLaren</td>
<td>203-4th Avenue S.E., Swift Current, Sask. Canada S9H 3L6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Weaver</td>
<td>23A College Street, East Bridgeford, Notts. NG13 8LF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss J. Kirton</td>
<td>179 Ropery Road, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 2NX</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. F. Cottam</td>
<td>Sylvan Glade, Southern Lane, Sudbrooke, Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. T. J. Woolner</td>
<td>32 Limber Close, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 1TU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Widdowson</td>
<td>21 Village Street, Edwalton, Nottinghamshire L9H 1N8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. Garstin</td>
<td>36 East Street No., Dundas, Ontario, Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. M. Hollway</td>
<td>90A Alderbrook Road, Solihull, W. Midlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. D. A. Theaker</td>
<td>89 Burrringham Road, Scunthorpe, Sth. Humberside B91 1NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. G. Whatmough</td>
<td>3 Gibraltar Hill, Lincoln, LN1 3BW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. J. R. Ketteringham</td>
<td>27 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln, LN2 4QS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. D. West</td>
<td>298 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, SL1 3LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. I. L. Williams</td>
<td>11 Grange Avenue, Ryde I. O. W. PO33 3LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. A. Geeson</td>
<td>1 Broxbourne Close, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4XP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. Jacklin</td>
<td>69 Plymouth Road, Penarth, S. Glamorgan, Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Western Australian</td>
<td>Box 7, West Perth. 6005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. Marsh</td>
<td>15 Priory Drive, Fiskerton, Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. J. Hallgarth</td>
<td>25 Scholey Avenue, Woodsetts, Nr. Workhop. S81 8A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Weatherall</td>
<td>8 Bellamy Close, Southmoor, Abingdon. Oxfordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. Rippin</td>
<td>6 Hawthorn Road, Cherry Willingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. R. Hunter</td>
<td>1901 W. Anna, Grand Island, Nebraska 68803, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. H. Moor</td>
<td>&quot;Moorland&quot;, Rowston, Lincoln, LN4 3LV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. P. E. Bradshaw</td>
<td>44 Hawthorn Avenue, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 1HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. Wetton</td>
<td>2 Castle View, Hadlow, Kent. TN11 0BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss J. Dales</td>
<td>32A Churchfield Ave., Nth. Finchley, London N12 ONT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss S. S. Green</td>
<td>9 Musket Lane, Whiting, New Jersey 08759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. N. Woods</td>
<td>Fairham House, off Church St. Bunny, Notts. NG11 6QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. Dytam</td>
<td>14 Lyneham Close, Birchwood, Lincoln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L. Newby</td>
<td>P.O. Box 459, Bowral. N.S.W. 2576. Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. M. Gamble</td>
<td>52 Roundhill Close, Syston, Leicester. LE7 8PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. P. C. Woods</td>
<td>28 Rider Haggard Way, Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please welcome these new members in any way you can.

**********

The Society regrets the death of -

Mrs. Margaret Clarke
Mr. C.W. Phillips
Mr. Rex Wailes

All three in their several ways did so much for the study of local history in this County.

PUBLICATIONS

Odeon

The Mercia Cinema Society is publishing a book with this simple title, featuring the 145 Odeon cinemas in Britain, many of which either no longer exist or have changed their names. Most of the photographs were taken by John Maltby in the 1930s, but the Spalding entry will feature a photograph taken by Hilary Healey in about 1960. The publication, which is very attractively laid out, will cost about £21 plus £2 p&p and can be obtained from the Mercia Cinema Society, 64 Somerton Drive, Erdington, Birmingham, West Midlands. B23 5ST.

Getting into Print. Published by WEA. East Midland District Publications Group. £1.00 excluding postage and packing. This pamphlet is packed with useful information for student groups hoping to publish their researches. The chapters cover basic but important areas for would-be publishers - Planning your Book, Format and Presentation (including a wry Word from the Typist), Editing, Finance, Marketing and the ever-pressing subject of Legal Implications. The authors have practised what they preach. The advice is clearly laid out, the illustrations are relevant (and amusing) and the pamphlet is not only a valuable guide to the enthusiastic amateur but is extremely readable by even the more experienced.
Copies from: WEA District Office, 16 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham. NG1 4GF.
Monumental Incised Slabs in the County of Lincoln by P.A. Greenhill
£10 plus £2 postage and packing.
This book is a record of all the effigial incised slabs and major
cross slabs in the Cathedral of Lincoln and in churches and
monastic sites in Lincolnshire, noted by Greenhill and his as-
sistant since the late 1920s. It contains descriptions of several
now damaged or destroyed.
Copies available from Francis Coales Charitable Foundation, The
Mount, Parsonage Hill, Somerton, Somerset. TA11 7PF.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL LIBRARY

The two most frequent and unwelcome questions which I am asked
these days are, in order of frequency and unwelcomeness, 'When
are the books coming back?' and 'What do you do in the Library
now that there are no books'? Both questions are unanswerable
for various reasons. The present situation is that the books and
manuscripts are still temporarily deposited at Nottingham Univ-
ersity Library, where they have been since May 1983, and where
they are still graciously being allowed house-room despite having
long outstayed their expected sojourn. The major repairs to the
roof and floor of the Wren Library, which necessitated the move
of the books, are complete; at present discussions are in progress
about the redecoration of the Library, possibly in a style ap-
proximating to that originally envisaged by Wren himself.

There are however a number of other interesting activities re-
lating to the Library at present in progress, and I thought that
this was an appropriate time and place to bring two of them to
the attention of those who might be concerned. The most exciting
of these is the work of Dr Rodney Thomson of the University of
Tasmania (we drew no geographical boundaries in the search for
the right man for the job) in re-cataloguing our medieval man-
uscripts. Dr Thomson reports in more detail on his work elsewhere
in this Newsletter, but I know that he has already made a number
of new discoveries, and has sadly exposed the omissions and in-
accuracies of the previous catalogue of R.M. Woolley. He arrived
in January, and will be in Lincoln - although of necessity
commuting frequently to Nottingham - until September.

The other area of most concentrated activity is that of the work
of the Honywood Press, which is the name under which the Library
acts as publisher of pamphlets on Cathedral-related subjects, as
successor to the Friends of the Cathedral. The Honywood Press
came into existence in 1981 as the inspiration of the Chancellor,
Canon J.S. Nurser, and as part of the commemoration of the 300th
anniversary of the death of Dean Michael Honywood, the Library's
founder. Its first task was to reprint the pamphlet on Honywood
by J.H. Srawley, first published in 1950 as no.5 in the first
series of the Friends' pamphlets. Since then we have also reprinted (in 1982) Oliver Sutton by Rosalind Hill, and published 3 original works: If Nothing Hinders, on the institution of the canons of the Cathedral, by Canon J.W. Parker (1983), and last year Acting Medieval Plays, a collection of essays by Peter Meredith, William Tydeman and Keith Ramsay to accompany the latest production of the Mystery Plays at Lincoln, and Lincoln Cathedral Cloister Bosses by Christopher Brighton, our most ambitious publication to date. Due to be published in the spring are St Gilbert of Sempringham by Raymonde Foreville, and, for our St Hugh celebration year, The Metrical Life of St Hugh in a parallel Latin/English text, the translation being by Charles Garton. Other texts received include works on John Dalderby and Christopher Wordsworth, as part of the series on bishops of Lincoln, and a number of other texts are in the pipeline; we also hope to reprint the original Friends' pamphlets as they go out of print. Our problem has not been in eliciting texts, but in finding the funds for their publication, although we are most grateful for generous donations from the Friends and from the Marc Pitch Fund.

All the publications mentioned, together with those of the original Friends' series which are still in print, are (or will be) available from Lincoln Minster Shop or by post from the Cathedral Library, which can also provide a full list of the pamphlets in print, with prices.

Joan Williams, Cathedral Librarian

LINCOLNSHIRE MUSEUMS

The Museum of Lincolnshire Life

The Museum of Lincolnshire Life is trying a new venture this year. In the past we have organised activity days for schools which have encouraged participation by children and have been very successful. This year we are holding what we are calling "Those were the Days". These are morning or afternoon sessions especially for senior citizens to come into the museum and see things working, the coal fired range in the kitchen for example and will be encouraged to talk about their memories. The dates are 23 & 24 April, 7 & 8 May and at Church Farm Museum, Skegness on 14 & 15 May.

Many of you will be familiar with our traction engine Sylvie. Unfortunately she has been confined to barracks for the last year due to corrosion on her boiler and in order to get her repaired a fund has been launched to raise the necessary funds. This fund has been set up with a generous donation from the Friends of Lincoln Museums and Art Gallery with the promise of the proceeds from the country Fayre to be held at the Museum on 8 June. Staff and volunteers are busy preparing a booklet of photographs of Lincolnshire made traction engines at work in order to raise some more money. If anyone has any pictures they would be prepared to lend for such a publication please contact Lesley Colsell at the Museum, telephone Lincoln 28448 as soon as possible.
HELP!!

Some time ago (the AGM I think) someone approached me asking for details of Messingham Mill. I have since found some information but cannot remember whom to send it to. If whoever it is will be kind enough to telephone the Museum with a name and address I will be only too pleased to send it on to them.

LINCOLNSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE
PARISH MAGAZINES IN THE LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTION
Lincoln Central Reference Library

This list includes both current and obsolete parish magazines kept in the Local Studies Collection. Some idea of the dates of our copies has been given, although there may be certain issues missing within each run and where there is no final date given the magazine is still being received regularly. Any spare copies which could be donated to make our files more complete would be gratefully received. Some of the magazines listed are not solely church magazines but contain material from secular groups within the area as well. At the end of the parish magazines there is a list of several newsletters received from non-conformist churches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>CHURCH</th>
<th>DATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algarkirk</td>
<td>SS Peter and Paul</td>
<td>May 1958</td>
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<td>Binbrook etc.</td>
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<td>1984 -</td>
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<td>Bolingbroke Deanery</td>
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<td>May 1984 -</td>
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<td>Bracebridge</td>
<td>All Saints and Brant Road and Waddington</td>
<td>1982 - 1983</td>
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<td>1984 -</td>
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<td>Bracebridge Heath</td>
<td>St John the Evangelist</td>
<td>1981 -</td>
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<td>Branstorn</td>
<td>All Saints and Methodist</td>
<td>1974 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlton, North and South</td>
<td>St Luke &amp; St John the Bap.</td>
<td>July 1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherry Willingham and Greetwell</td>
<td>SS Peter and Paul</td>
<td>1973 - 1981</td>
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<td>Dunholme</td>
<td>St Chad</td>
<td>1964 - 1981</td>
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<td>Eagle</td>
<td>All Saints</td>
<td>1981 -</td>
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<td>Fotherby Group</td>
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<td>1985 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frampton</td>
<td>St Mary the Virgin with St Michael</td>
<td>Oct. 1968</td>
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<td>Gainsborough</td>
<td>All Saints (choir)</td>
<td>Dec. 1982</td>
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<td>Graffoe Deanery</td>
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<td>1879 - 1909</td>
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<td>Holton</td>
<td>St Peter</td>
<td>1984 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Parish and Location</td>
<td>Year Range</td>
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<td>Hykeham, Nth and Sth</td>
<td>All Saints, St Hugh and St Michael</td>
<td>1978 - 1980</td>
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<td>Ingham, etc.</td>
<td>St Andrew</td>
<td>1980 - 1983</td>
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<td>Kirton in Lindsey</td>
<td>St Andrew</td>
<td>1896 - 1902</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>All Saints</td>
<td>Apr - June 1972</td>
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<td>Boultham</td>
<td>1971 -</td>
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<td>City Centre Team Ministry</td>
<td>1968 - 1979</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St Andrew</td>
<td>1958 - 1960</td>
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<td>St Botolph &amp; St Katherine</td>
<td>July 1950</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St Faith</td>
<td>1953, 1959, 1960, 1963 (1 issue ea.)</td>
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<td>St Giles</td>
<td>May 1962, Sept 1969</td>
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<td>St John the Bapt., Ermine</td>
<td>July 1962, 1983-1984</td>
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<td>St Martin with St Peter at Arches</td>
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<td>St Mary below Hill</td>
<td>1954-1957</td>
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<td>St Mary below Hill and St Martin</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>St Mary le Wigford and St Martin</td>
<td>1959-1962</td>
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<td>St Mary le Wigford and St Mark</td>
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<td>St Michael on the Mount and St Mary Magdalen</td>
<td>Nov 1962</td>
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<td>St Nicholas with St John, Newport, with St Mathias and St Mary, Riseholme</td>
<td>1965-1984</td>
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<td>St Peter in Eastgate and St Margaret</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<td>St Swithin</td>
<td>Dec 1985 -</td>
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<td>St Swithin and St Andrew</td>
<td>1961-1967</td>
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<td>United Parish</td>
<td>Oct 1985 -</td>
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<td>Louth</td>
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<td>Marsh Group</td>
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<td>Metheringham</td>
<td>St Wilfrid</td>
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<td>Nettleham</td>
<td>All Saints</td>
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<td>Ormsby, South, Group</td>
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<td>Osgodby District</td>
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<td>1981 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reepham and Fiskerton</td>
<td>SS Peter and Paul, and St Clement</td>
<td>1977-1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saltfleetby, etc.</td>
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<td>1983 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saxilby with Ingleby</td>
<td>St Botolph</td>
<td>1968 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skellingthorpe and Doddington</td>
<td>St Lawrence and St Peter</td>
<td>1980 -</td>
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<td>Somercotes, Nth &amp; Sth</td>
<td>St Mary and St Peter</td>
<td>1982 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Cliff (Bracebridge, Waddington, Harmston etc.)</td>
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<td>1868-1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thoresby, North</td>
<td>St Helen and Methodist</td>
<td>1984 -</td>
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</tbody>
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Torksey
Waddington
Washingborough with Heighington
Welton
Wragby

St Peter
St Michael
St John the Evangelist & Methodist
St Mary
All Saints and Methodist

Jan, Feb 1980
1967 -
1979 -
1955-1962
1978 -

NON-ANGLICAN CHURCHES

Epworth with Journal of Lincolnshire Methodist History Society
Methodist
Sep. 1956 -
Sep. 1963 -
1963-1976 -

LINCOLN:
Baptist
Croft Street
May 1984

Monks Road
Sept. 1969

Thomas Cooper
1977 -

SS Peter and Paul
Dec. 1981
1891-1910, 1962 -

Catholic
Congregational
becoming United
Reformed Church
Newland Congregational
St Andrew with Newland U.R.C.

1867-1928
1980 - 82

Methodist
Moorland Park
Swallowbeck
West Parade

1984 -
Nov. 1984
1985 -
May 1984

Presbyterian
St Andrew
1966, July 1969

1980 -

Unitarian

Methodist
April 1980 -
May 1984

Sylvia Biggin. Assistant Librarian
(Lincolnshire History)

OTHER SOCIETIES

Courses at the Adult Education Centre, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln

Beginning in the week of 14th April:
2. 1936 - The story of a year. Tutor: Ian Beckwith, 9 weeks.
Full details available from the Centre - Tel: Lincoln 28414

An Archaeological/Historical Tour - May 11th - 18th, 1986

NORMANDY
A study tour, based in Caen and Rouen, will explore the remains of the famous and the unknown: the birth and burial places of the Conqueror; the camps and cemeteries of prehistoric man. The two great centres of Caen and Rouen also offer an opportunity to contrast the modern and medieval face of provincial towns in northern France.
The guides are Jim Black, co-ordinator of the Summer Schools at the Institute of Archaeology, London and John Manley, County Archaeologist for Clwyd, North Wales.

For a detailed itinerary, price and booking form please write to Jim Black, PESCO, 23 Chilworth Street, London, W2 3HA. Please state that you are a member of SLHA in your initial correspondence and mention where you read these details.

THE FINAL FURLONG

Strange work will be going on in my kitchen in the next few weeks. In order to publicise our Society at the East Midlands History Fair to be held in Leicester this May, the Committee has decided to print a small leaflet of Lincolnshire Dishes. This will, we hope, compliment our stall at the Fair where we intend to give away samples of local food. The easy part is now over. We have put together a representative list of local recipes taken from the Lincolnshire Collection and from the Museum of Lincolnshire Life Domestic Survey. Some of these will be quite familiar - Lincolnshire Stuffed Chine and Grantham Gingerbread. Others have quite typical names - Ten to One Stew, Fidget Pie and Puzzle Pudding.

However, it has been suggested that, before the final choice is made, someone should cook, bake and test the finished dishes... I am very fond of cooking but I have refused to have anything to do with making Lincolnshire sausages, with or without assistance. A recipe that starts with ten pounds of meat and a pound and a half of breadcrumbs sounds rather more than I can handle. I prefer sausages ready made from Curtis'. On the other hand I intend to have a go at Lincolnshire Curd Cheese Cake and Park Springs. Anyone thinking of coming to see me in the near future has been warned. There could be a surprise for dinner - all in the name of local history, of course, and the East Midlands History Fair!

The Editor

Items for inclusion in the July 1986 Newsletter should reach the SLHA office, Exchequer Gate Arch, Lincoln or Elizabeth Anne Melrose, the Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, by 12.30 pm on Saturday, 24th May 1986 at the latest.

The print of the Grammar School at Grantham on the front cover is used by courtesy of the Libraries Department of the Recreational Services, Lincolnshire County Council.
For other books available through S.L.H.A.

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.