HONORARY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Dr. Dorothy Owen, M.A., F.S.A.

VICE PRESIDENTS: Mr. F.T. Baker  
Dr. M.J.T. Lewis  
Miss Kathleen Major  
Miss F.A.R. Murray  
Mrs. J. Thirsk  
Mr. E.H. Trevitt  
Mrs. J. Varley  
Mr. F.R. Wagstaffe  
Miss E.T. Wagstaffe  
Mr. H.A. Wickstead

CHAIRMAN: Mr. J.T. Wilford

VICE-CHAIRMEN: Mr. Richard Thornton  
Mr. Neil Wright

HON. TREASURER: Mrs. Marjorie Kay

HON. AUDITOR: Mr. Eric Hare

HON. EDITOR:  "Lincolnshire Family Historian"  
Mrs. Anne Cole

ADMINISTRATOR  
OF S.L.H.A.:  
Mrs. Mary Round  
Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln, LN2 1PZ.

HON. EDITOR:  
S.L.H.A. NEWSLETTER  
Elizabeth Anne Melrose  
The Reference Library,  
Free School Lane, Lincoln.

or  
19 Hunt Lea Avenue,  
Lincoln, LN6 7UZ.

ISSN 0308-2747
I am sure that members not present at the 1986 Annual General Meeting will be pleased to hear that Dr. Dorothy Owen was enthusiastically elected as the Society's new President, succeeding Tom Baker who resumes his place as a Vice-President.

Vera Miller stood down as Honorary Treasurer and Michael Border as Honorary Auditor; the two vacancies being filled by Marjorie Kay and Eric Hare respectively. The new constitution, with only minor amendments, was unanimously adopted, and new officers and committees were elected or re-elected in accordance with the revised structure. Mrs. Mary Round, the Society's Administrator, will be pleased to give members any further details. The office at Exchequergate is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays between 10.00 am and 2.00 pm.

John T. Wilford

CANON JOHN ELLIOTT OF GAINSBOROUGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Ron Drury

Miss Doris Elliott of Lincoln, one of the daughters of Canon Elliott, whose time as Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Gainsborough was mentioned in the reminiscences of Brigadier Harry Ewart Hopthrow in the January 1986 Newsletter, has read the article with interest, and whilst she does not wish to contribute details of her family, she has agreed that a note on her father be published.

John Robert Underwood Elliott, the 2nd son of John Henry Elliott, a schoolmaster at Eaton Socon in Bedfordshire, was born there on 30 September 1843. He was educated at Bedford School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and was ordained at Lincoln by Bishop Christopher Wordsworth in 1873. From 1874 to 1906 he was Headmaster at Gainsborough, and from 1884 to 1906 Rector of Gate Burton with Knaith. In 1906 he became Vicar of North and South Carlton, and in 1915 was appointed a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral. He was not idle after he retired in 1917, as he was Editor of the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine from 1917 to 1925, and from 1918 to 1926 was also Sub-Librarian at the Cathedral to the scholarly Canon R.M. Woolley, the author of several books, including one on St. Hugh. Canon Elliott also served as a co-opted member of the Lindsey County Education Committee from 1912 to 1925.

Among his early pupils at Gainsborough were W.H. Hutton (1860-1930), son of the Rev. George Hutton of Gate Burton, and the Right Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder, (1861-1947) son of Draper Mackinder, the Gainsborough surgeon. Hutton became a distinguished historian and the author of a number of books on historical subjects, and was Dean of Winchester from 1919 to 1930. Halford became Director of the London School of Economics from 1903 to 1908 and Professor of Geography in the University of London from 1900 to 1925, and was later a Member of Parliament, a member of three Royal Commissions, and held other public offices. Speaking at the Grammar School Speech Day in 1937, another of Canon Elliott's distinguished former pupils, Canon Fred Shipley Marsh, (1886-1953) son of James William Marsh, cabinet-maker, of Silver Street, Gainsborough, and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in
the University of Cambridge from 1935 to 1951, said that he was pleased to have the opportunity of saying how much those who were at school under him owed to his teaching and example. "He taught us to admire all that was upright, honourable and self-forgetting. I think that you may see the extent of his influence in the number of boys who became clergymen. It was not that he ever suggested it to them; it was rather that of all the men they knew he was the one, they felt, they would most wish to be like."

In 1875 Canon Elliott married Mary, daughter of Dr. Sole, and they had eleven children. The eldest daughter, Mary, married in 1904 the Rev. F.H. Dalby, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gainsborough, and a Governor of the Grammar School, who was subsequently Vicar of Cleethorpes and then Rector of Stoke Rochford, near Grantham. The second daughter, Phoebe, married in 1900 the Rev. F.W. Hutchinson, Vicar of St John the Divine, Gainsborough, and later of Holbeach, whom she got to know through his friendship with two of her brothers when he was a Curate at Gainsborough Parish Church. Canon Elliott died at his home in Lincoln on 19 January, 1936, and on the 50th anniversary of his death, which occurred shortly after the January Newsletter appeared, he was remembered at the services in the Cathedral.

Note compiled by Miss F.A.R. Murray

As a result of Brigadier Hopthrow's article and approaches by Miss Mary Dudding and Miss F. Murray, Miss Elliott has generously given the following material with a local history interest to the S.L.H.A.:

1. Press Cuttings
   a) Report on the burial of Dean Fry in the cloister of the Cathedral. (Daily Telegraph, 14 February 1930).
   b) Similar report, same date, paper unknown.
   c) Article on the death of ex-Archdeacon Wakeford. (Daily Telegraph, 14 February, 1930).
   e) The Slatterly, Inspired Chaos of Lincoln, an article by Norman Shrapnel, with 3 photographs. (Manchester Guardian, 5 October, 1957).

2. A programme of an Old Boys' Dinner and Smoking Concert, held at the Sun Hotel, (Gainsborough?), on 11 January 1933. In the Chair Major H.D. Marshall, T.D., President of the Old Gainers Association. Signed by those present and sent to Canon Elliott as he was ill and unable to attend.

3. Undated photograph of Canon Elliott with his staff and pupils at Gainsborough Grammar School.

4. A "real photograph postcard" of a mounted escort to a carriage drawn by two grays, with two top-hatted men in the carriage, and followed by other soldiers who appear to be wearing plumed helmets. Photographer, T.A. Flemons, 177 High Street, Tonbridge. No date or other information on card, but postage (½d) and dress of onlookers indicates no later than 1914, and advertisement hoardings show names and addresses of Tonbridge firms.
5. A photograph mounted on card of The Chantry, James Street, Lincoln, "burnt down, was the Choir School".

6. Two Boer War photographs, mounted on card. On the back a Mafeking Siege £1 note (No 481) and an envelope front addressed to Mr Wm. C. Smith Plumber, c/o Capt More, Ry(? ) Division, Mafeking. Postmarked Mafeking, stamps overprinted Bechuanaland Protectorate, Mafeking Besieged.


8. A Form of Thanksgiving and Prayer for Sunday, 6 July 1919, being the Day appointed for Thanksgiving to Almighty God on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

9. The Form and Order of the Service of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Lincoln, 3 November 1932, with invitation card, Canon and Miss Elliott.


12. Lincoln Cathedral. Order of Service for Dedication of New Pews in the Fleming Chantry given in Memory of Lucie Evelyn Savill O.B.E., M.A. Headmistress of Lincoln Christ's Hospital High School 1910-1943, 12 October, 1974. The pews were made by Mr. Albert Crowther, the Cathedral carpenter for 40 years.


15. Lincoln Diocesan Magazine, May and August 1917 (Price 2½d each). Contain articles by Canon Elliott on elementary education in rural schools.


17. Fifty Years' work in a Working Mens' Parish, being a history of Holy Trinity, Gainsborough, together with short articles of general interest. Includes articles by the Vicars since 1843, the last being the Rev. F.H. Dalby. Printed by C. Caldicott, Market Place, Gainsborough, 1894, price one shilling. Inscribed "Dalby was my brother-in-law, married my eldest sister Mary who was his second wife. Fr. Francis Dalby, a Cowley Father, still alive in America. His first wife's child. D.E. 1886".

18. Booklets, Restoration of the Parish Church, Knalith, with an Appeal Leaflet. "Donations may be paid to Messrs. Smith, Ellison & Co.'s Bank at Gainsborough; or sent to G.M. Hutton, Esquire, Gate Burton Hall; or to the Rev J. Elliott, Grammar
School, Gainsborough, Rector of Knaith and Gate Burton. It is estimated that £750 to £800 will be required to complete the restoration. Two copies, one without the appeal leaflet. (Kelly's Directory gives date of restoration as 1894, cost £700.)

19. A framed and glazed letter to Canon Elliott, dated 7 May 1926, from the members and the Staff of the Lindsey Education Committee on his resignation, which pays tribute to him for his service over 14 years. It is signed by 28 people, most also notable for their service in the County.

The Society is most grateful to Miss Elliott for her valuable gifts, and they will be deposited with the Society's Library in the Archives Office at Lincoln Castle so that they may be available for reference by arrangement.

May we wish Miss Elliott much happiness in her new home.

HOW THE POOR OF HORNCastle WERE TREATED (CONTINUED)

C.L. Anderson

The parallel trends of rising costs of looking after the poor and overspending by the Horncastle Overseers continued throughout the eighteenth century. In 1772 the Rev. Fowler paid £10 so that he did not have to take a parish apprentice. That money was used to apprentice a young girl, Elizabeth Wilson, to Thomas Graham at Thorpe on the Hill. Not until 1777 did the Vestry agree that anyone who paid £10 should be absolved from taking a parish child. Three years later it was agreed that "In consideration of the sum of 10/6 being paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the purpose of hiring a man to serve in the militia the donor to be indemnified from so serving".

In 1789 Dr Edward Harrison was mainly responsible for the founding of a Dispensary at Horncastle. He was soon joined by Dr John Fawsett. Weir tells us that from 1789 to September, 1818, 9,253 patients were treated: the two doctors gave their services free on two days each week. (1) The majority of those patients would be poor people.

The first Friendly Society recorded at Horncastle was at the Three Maids Head Inn in 1794. The Friendly Provident Society met there in 1816 and the same year another Society met at the Black Horse and in 1817 the Horncastle Union met at the Saracen's Head. There is no record of Overseers at Horncastle refusing to relieve members of these Societies. The British and Foreign Bible Society formed a branch at Horncastle in 1815 and provided cheap bibles for poor people. The Savings Bank opened in 1817 and many poor people put in their pennies with the main purpose of preventing burial in a pauper's grave, a stigma to be avoided at all costs.
The Napoleonic Wars created another problem. From 1794 the wives and families of serving soldiers had to be supported and there were several of these for whom the Horncastle Overseers were responsible. By 1801 they were disbursing well over £1,000 each year. At the end of that year the amount due to the Overseers, John Lamb and Benjamin Scott, was £116-2-10½. In 1803 the Vestry passed three resolutions. "(a) That the apartments of the present workhouse are too small and not sufficiently ventilated to preserve the health of its numerous and increasing Inhabitants. (b) That it will be to the advantage of the parish to sell provided it can be done, otherwise to exchange the present workhouse and lands belonging to it for others situated in some airy and elevated part of the Horncastle Field. (c) That Mr. Millins, solicitor to the Horncastle Inclosure Bill, be requested to make provision therein to carry the two preceding resolutions into effect". It would appear that Mr Millins never did this. There was no other workhouse until that of the Union in 1837.

Meanwhile the Overseers and constables were active in resisting settlements and searching out vagrants. Many Settlement Certificates, examinations and Removal Orders have survived. In 1804 an account for removing Rebecca Blow from Horncastle to Nottingham cost the Parish £23-14-8. A gig was hired for five days. meals for three persons on the outward journey and for two returning; hay and corn for the horse. But that sum would have kept Rebecca Blow for about four years at that period. This was only one of several removals over the years. though none were as expensive as this one.

At year ending March, 1811, disbursements amounted to £1107-5-7 and almost £50s were owed to the Overseers. Things did not improve after the war with France had ended. A vestry meeting on 13 February, 1817, agreed a rate of 3/- in the pound, being the third rate for the year. That was not enough: in March over £2,000 had been paid out and £355-16 was owing to the two Overseers. The response was to appoint a special committee of twenty men for "Transacting the business of the Parish for the year ensuing". This anticipated by three years the power to appoint a Select Vestry. But 20 men made no difference, the high cost continued and in 1818 it was agreed that the poor should be "farmed out".

Isaac Beecham, a local tailor, put in the lowest tender at £1,900, which was accepted. The next two years he was down to £1,680, but in 1821 "It was unanimously agreed to allow Mr Wight the sum of £50 for the trouble that he will have in executing the Office of Overseer for the next year". That was after the Select Vestry had been chosen in 1820, 'Pursuant to an Act to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor', the Sturges Bourne Act. But the policy of paying an Assistant Overseer to do the work lasted until the Union took over in 1837, though it made no difference as to how things were done.

In the Parish Chest is a rather pathetic letter from a lady living at 201 Brick Lane, Whitechapel. She requested information about her mother "Mary Blades (widow of Duke Blades, bricklayer), aged about 90, who is, or was a Pauper belonging to your Parish, is she alive or dead?" A pencilled note on the letter states "She died
Dec. 1818", so presumably the daughter was informed. As far back as 1775 Duke Blades had been allowed £2-12-6 "for ye payment of his rent for this year only". Had this family been on the Parish all these years? Another letter from a man in London stated that his daughter was courting a man from Horncastle. He believed the man to be married; would the Overseers please tell him if this was so? and giving the man's name.

In October, 1821, the Vestry took over the control of the Hurstcroft and Snowden Charity. This after a petition to the Court of Chancery the year previous. The 1821 Census shows Horncastle as having a population of 3058, an increase of 1043 over that of 1801, around 50 per cent. The cost of looking after the poor was just under 13/- per head of the population. It continued to rise, amounting to £3,062 or 15/- per head of the population in 1833.

That was after Major W. Wylde, R.A., an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, had made his survey of Lincolnshire. He came straight from having surveyed Nottinghamshire, where he had been much impressed by the way the Rev. J.T. Becher had initiated and run the Southwell System. "A system of secluded restraint and salutary discipline, which, together with our simple yet sufficient dietary, prove so repugnant to their dissolute habits that they very soon apply for their discharge, and devise means of self-support which nothing short of compulsion could urge them to explore". (2) In short the Rev. Becher insisted that relief could only be given in the workhouse, but living in the workhouse was made so unbearable that only those people absolutely incapable of doing anything else would put up with it. His "Anti-pauper System" was sent to the Poor-Law Commissioners. (3) Surely the obloquy which was bestowed on Edwin Chadwick ought to have fallen, in part at least, on the Rev. Becher, for his work behind the scenes prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834. He had two able assistants at Southwell, Paul Bausor and George Nicholls, both of whom he was instrumental in appointing because they were willing and able to fall in with his wishes.

So Major Wylde came to Lincolnshire imbued with Becher's penny-pinching ideas. Here he found "examples of the best and of the worst management respecting the poor, both in parishes and in workhouses". (4) The best were not those who gave adequate care to the poor, but those who spent the least amount of money. Consequently parishes which spent the most were anathema to Major Wylde. Among these was Horncastle. Part of his report on the town read as follows:- "The rates for the last three years have averaged about 4/6 in the pound upon the real or rackrent, or about 13/6 a head upon the population. From the above it is evident that the poors-rate is high at Horncastle, compared with other towns; and in the annexed statement of the parish accounts, in Appendix, will show the heads of expenditure for 1831-32, which has been an average year, are open to the same objections as in most of the other towns in this county, namely, rents to a large amount are paid by the parish for 32 cottages, the overseer having been in the habit of becoming responsible for them to the landlords .... But the parish is now building cottages for the poor to live in rent-free, thus perpetuating a bad system, by running from one error into another. The sum of £206-16-6 was
expended in the last year in building cottages for this purpose. The proportion of the Assessment not recovered is also greater here than in most places, amounting to more than 11 per cent on the whole". (5)

Major Wylde went on to give the average number of paupers in Horncastle over the last three years. There were 88 resident, 42 non-resident, a total of 130. He found by examination of the books that they averaged 4 to a family, making 520 persons in all, besides 20 in the workhouse. He was unable to discover the number of occasional paupers, which seems strange, as lists have survived to the present day.

But Major Wylde's Report to the Poor Law Commissioners did not frighten the Horncastle Overseers. The average amount paid each year in aid for rent in the 7 years ending March, 1837, was £223. Out-relief rose from £884 in 1831 to £1051 in 1836-7 and the average yearly payment for labour was £105. The Overseers supplied such items as tobacco, an itchbelt for Jemima Allbones, a woman was paid to nurse a sick person, relief to a lame person and for a confinement, and wine supplied to a sick person, presumably on doctor's authority. When Cunningham was sold up for rent arrears his bits of furniture were bought in and his rent paid, the whole pitiful amount being £2-1-10. Expenditure on such items would have been anathema to the Rev. Becher and certainly prohibited by him.

In 1833 a man was charged with being the reputed father of a child born to Sarah Hodgson. She was the wife of John Hodgson who had been sentenced to 7 years transportation in 1828. In order to prove the case Mrs Hodgson was taken to see her husband where he was still in prison at Deptford so that both could swear they had not seen each other since September, 1828. Consequently he could not be the father of the child, which was likely to be a charge on the parish. It is known that about one third of all death sentences were commuted; it would be interesting to know how many persons sentenced to transportation never got further than the hulls on the River Thames.

That is a brief report on how the poor of Horncastle were treated under the old Poor Law. How did they fare under Union and Guardian rule?

(1) Weir 'Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Horncastle'.
(2) 'Anti-pauper System' 1828, page 15.
(3) Major Wylde's 'Report to the Poor Law Commissioners on the County of Nottinghamshire'.
(4) Major Wylde's 'Report to the Poor Law Commissioners on the County of Lincolnshire'.
(5) Ibid.
THE GRAFFOE HIRING STATUTES

Ruth Tinley

On 6th April 1826 at Sleaford Sessions, Samuel Glasier was sworn in to the office of Chief Constable for the Hundred of Boothby Graffoe, Parts of Kesteven, County of Lincoln.

Just a month later, on Thursday 4th May, early in the morning he sat down to write in a new book:

"Lincolnshire, Kesteven, Wapentake of Boothby Graffoe.
At the (May-Day) Statute Sessions holden for the Hiring of Servants at the house of Mr. Thomas Glasier in the parish of Swinderby known by the sign of the Newtons head on Thursday the 4th day of May 1826 the following hirings were recorded Before me, Samuel Glasier High Constable."

He carefully blotted the ink dry and pinned to the page a newspaper cutting which reads:

"The public should take notice, that under the Statute of Fraud, and by a late Act of Parliament, viz., 4 Geo.IV.cap.34, no servant in husbandry, labourer, or other person, who shall contract with any person or persons whomsoever to serve him, her, or them, for any time or times whatsoever, can be compelled to go to their service, unless such a contract be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties. Therefore all masters and mistresses hiring and retaining servants at any statute, are recommended to have the same legally recorded by the High Constable; and most particularly so in all cases of exception to the whole year's service, whereby appeals to the quarter sessions would be prevented"

He set off from South Hykeham in his old gig (He bought a new one in 1827) for Halfway Houses, Swinderby, past the Red Lion, stopping at the Sir Isaac Newton, on the Ramper. The men and masters were gathering and bargains were being struck.

Samuel sat at a table inside the Inn and recorded 16 hirings. This total was only exceeded in 1834, when there were 17. The record covers every May and November (Martinmas) Statute from 1826 to 1849. For November, nearly every year is marked "No business done". The last day when there were hirings recorded is 1843 (May), and then there were only 2, both hired by Samuel Glasier himself. Occasionally when he enters "No business done", it is endorsed "Not any recorded". All were held at the Sir Isaac Newton, except an extra one on 19th November 1833, at Navenby (no business).

About 60 different employers are named, all except one, (a woman) signing their names. Only 13 hirings were for outside the wapentake, 6 from Branston, Heighington and Canwick, 4 from Wigsley, Thorney and Collingham, and Gunthorpe, and 3 from Belvoir. Whether there was a shortage of labour in these distant places, or they were known in their area as bad employers, we do not know.
There was a total of 162 hirings, though several men were hired twice or three times by the same employer. About 113 men (of whom 20 signed themselves) and 40 women (5 signed) are involved. Employment was usually from 13th May to 13th May, but sometimes 13th May to 6th May, or 13th May for 51 weeks.

The highest wage was £15 per annum for a man, and £9.9s. for a woman, both very much above the average. The lowest was £2.12s.6d. no doubt for a young boy. In one case the space for the amount is marked "Ostler" - obviously a special case (involving tips?). The total wages of the 161 employees over the 17 year period is £1323.5s., an average of just under £8.5s. each per year.

The statute must have ceased through lack of support as Samuel Glasier remained in office at least until 1856. He died in 1858 aged 79 years. His accounts show that before 1826 he was hiring his farm servants at Statutes at Bassingham, Waddington and Washington Borough, though he still hired some at his own house. He hired William Bullock at Bassingham Statute on 21st April 1825, and on May 17th he noted "Received Bullocks earnest again he saying he was enlisted in the 33 regiment". This is the only reference he made to the price of the bargain which in other parts of the county was termed "Fastening penny".

The Hiring Record book survives, complete with the hand-made pin - and the blotting paper!

LOCAL HISTORY AS THERAPY:
A FLIPPANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLNSHIRE

Nick Lyons

It is a truth very widely, if uncharitably, acknowledged that the Anglican clergy of Victorian Lincolnshire were quite often known to have been lunatic before presented to livings, or became so pretty soon after. Sometimes neurosis thrived merrily throughout clerical families, as in the frequently-cited case of the Tennysons, its variations extending from the violence of Dr George Tennyson to the gentle, perhaps opium-soaked eccentricity of Charles Tennyson Turner of Grasby. Especially unfortunate were isolated parishes deliberately chosen to become refuges for the weaker-minded sons of the gentry, as at Scotton where the Rev. Christopher Frederick, mentally afflicted from 1811, was denounced by Archdeacon Bayley as plain mad in 1823(1), and his preferment seen by Archdeacon Stonehouse in 1844 as a shocking example of ecclesiastical corruption (2). He died at Scotton in 1863, having held the living from his elder brother Sir Richard Frederick since 1810. Other clergymen who at least began sane were liable to fall victim to more culpable vices, including drink (3), although one local cleric took the simplest view, that his priestly neighbours -

"are exhaustively divisible into three classes - those who have gone out of their minds, those who are going out of them, and those who have none to go out of." (4)
Whatever the reality, rumour of clerical lunacy persisted, enabling John Betjeman to write his poem 'A Lincolnshire Tale' (published 1945), which revolves around the lines -

"Our incumbents were mostly eccentric or sad
But - the Spekeley Rector was said to be mad."

Behind this mixture of innuendo, slander and sad fact lay a problem genuine enough. The loneliness of parochial responsibility impelled some priests into gross eccentricity, and "un-performed pastoralia" tempted others into a life of leisure (5). Those who became -

"mere gentlemen and men of literature, or farmers, perhaps, or sportsmen; whose tastes and sphere of action seem to lie ... in the library, the drawing-room, and the garden, if not in the ball-room, at the card-table, and in the hunting field."

incurred Bishop Jackson's anger in 1859 (6). His successor, Wordsworth, although often condemned as a meddler, was himself a scholar and took a slightly different view. Jackson had demanded strict application to duty and proper clerical behaviour at all times; Wordsworth understood how loneliness imposed great burdens on rural priests, and proposed that they should deliberately -

"devote their leisure to study, among other reasons, because they would find it the best antidote to that spirit of melancholy which a life of isolation is apt to engender, and also as one means by which they might do really useful work for the Church." (7)

Scholarship alone did not make for a good priest, and Wordsworth gave much energy to the problem of his over-genteel clergy (8), but until reform was achieved the nature of the existing parish priests had to be taken into account. Wordsworth issued a note on "The Studies of the Clergy" in 1873. This called for continued attention to theology, to prevent the "dry and weary" preaching of those who felt that nothing better needed to be offered to their small, ignorant congregations, and to counter the "scepticism of our great towns" which was filtering into the villages "in consequence of the rapid diffusion of cheap literature, good or bad, by means of the public press". If theology failed, he suggested a humbler topic to maintain clerical morale:

"Bishop Sanderson, in his 'Articles of Inquiry', issued before his Visitation of the Diocese of Lincoln in 1662, requested the clergy to furnish him with any interesting particulars which they could discover in their parish churches, such as coats of heraldry and ancient inscriptions, illustrative of the history of the county. We have no good county history of Lincolnshire. Might not the parochial clergy employ some of their spare time in collecting the historical records of their respective parishes? The parish church, the churchyard, the parish register, the manor-house, the ruined abbey or castle, and other local monuments, documents, and traditions, would supply materials for a county history, which could not be
written without such a combination as this, and might easily be composed by means of such a division of labour. Some of our reverent brethren in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire have entitled themselves to our gratitude by already publishing many interesting monographies (sic) of this kind, and others might be mentioned as having made valuable collections in manuscript, which it is to be hoped will not be lost, but be applied to this purpose."

In fact Wordsworth encouraged all sorts of literary endeavour amongst his clergy; a poignant example was his gentle suggestion to Charles Tennyson Turner on receipt of the latter's last volume of poems, the "Sonnets, Lyrics, and Translations" of 1873 -

"Might I venture to ask, before it is too late, whether you would not be induced to undertake some more systematic and consecutive work?"

But Turner, known for his brief but charming sonnets, left such things to his brother Alfred.

The question, how far Lincolnshire owes her rich 19th century tradition of parish histories to the efforts of clergymen to ward off melancholy or worse, is probably worth asking, if only in the light of Wordsworth's opinion of them. A superficial examination of local studies published up to Wordsworth's death in 1885 turns up only one relevant title dedicated to him - Archdeacon Trollope's "Sleaford" (1872) - and the date alone suggests that the bishop had this in mind when writing his recommendation, but there may be others, and it maybe that the generation of younger clergymen in the Diocese appointed during his time and publishing local studies over the next three decades were influenced by his opinion. In the meantime cynics may wish to reclassify antiquarian clerical inclinations as a species of remedial therapy rather than just an eccentric vice.

(1) Bayley to Richard Smith, Feb 9, 1823, LAO
(2) ed N.S. Harding, A Stow Visitation (Lincoln, 1940), 65
(4) quoted in G.W.E. Russell, Edward King (1912), 214
(5) J. Obelkevich, Religion and Rural Society (Oxford, 1976), 125
(6) quoted, ibid, 125
(7) J.H. Overton & E. Wordsworth, Christopher Wordsworth (1890) 244
(8) cf Dr Steere's advice to Wordsworth on establishment of theological training colleges, in R.M. Heanley, A Memoir of Edward Steere (2nd ed, revised, 1890), ch VII
(9) Printed in Twelve Addresses Delivered at his Visitation of the Cathedral and Diocese of Lincoln (1873), Appendix M, pp 244-7
(10) Overton & Wordsworth, 246-7
I was pleased to see published in our April Newsletter (No. 48 pages 29-31) the list of Parish Magazines in the Local Studies Collection at Lincoln Central Reference Library. Parish Magazines are a much under valued and under used source of local and social history, and frequently, in my experience, contain material which is not to be found elsewhere. When I wished to compile the history of the school at Dunholme the parish magazines proved to be, since the log book and other records had been destroyed, the most useful source of information I could find.

Unfortunately parish magazines are not always easy to find. Could other county librarians be persuaded to publish lists of the magazines which they hold in the Newsletter? Copies of the 19th century magazines seem to have been bound into volumes far more frequently than one might imagine (and references to binding services by local printers are often mentioned in them). They do occasionally appear in sales and second hand book shops, often far away from their parish of origin. Members of the society would be doing local history a great service if they ensured the preservation of any magazines found. The survival rate is not good, and though some parishes may have long runs of their own magazines, the war time salvage drives seem likely to have accounted for a good many. Others have certainly fallen victim to parsons and others intent on cleaning up vestries and cupboards.

I have the following magazines in my own collection. If any member suspects they may contain information which may be of use to them in their researches I shall be pleased to answer their queries on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Dunholme, Fiskerton, Reepham, Scothern and Welton Parish Magazine (commenced c. 1862) 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871
Dunholme, Sudbrook, Scothern, Reepham and Welton Parish Magazine 1873, 1874
Dunholme, Nettleham and Welton Parish Magazine 1887, 1889
Welton and Nettleham Home Visitor March 1876 (1st issue) to Dec. 1877
Welton, Hackthorn and Cold Hanworth Monitor 1881-1882
(1st issue Jan 1881 after having no magazine for 3 years)
Long Sutton and Neighbourhood Par. Magazine (includes Lutton and Tydd St. Mary) 1901, 1905
Long Sutton, St. Mary Vol. IV 1911-1912
Skirbeck Magazine (St. Nicholas with Skirbeck Quarter and Holy Trinity) Jan 1879 - Oct. 1881
Market Rasen Parish Magazine (commenced Jan 1889) 1889, 1890
Metheringham Parish Magazine (commenced Jan 1870) 1870-1, 1872-3
Lincoln St. Peter in Eastgate and St. Margaret (Commenced 1893) Feb 1893 – Dec 1893, 1895
Lincoln - A Church Magazine for the Parishes of St. Peter in Eastgate, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Peter and Gowts and St. Botolph (Commenced Jan. 1896) 1896-7

I also have many unbound parish magazines for Dunholme and nearby parishes from the end of the 19th century to the present day, too numerous to list in these pages, and some for Aisthorpe and parishes nearby for the early 20th century.

THE ONES THAT GOT AWAY

Ron Drury

Several years ago the Local History Sub-committee launched a campaign entitled "One man's rubbish may be another man's treasure", in which we appealed to the public to save such things as old parish magazines, local newspapers, local souvenirs, items of clothing, etc. The appeal was well publicised in the county press, and, as a result, we received a number of donations, which were deposited in the appropriate repositories. I think that this appeal should not be a "one off", but a continuing campaign, and that it is time we again gave it wide publicity. My object in writing this note, however, is not to pursue this point, important as it is, but to comment on some of the items that have escaped, and possibly been destroyed.

I was reminded of this last year when, in answering an enquiry from a member whose ancestors lived in Holbeach, I was able to send her the names of two who were included in the 1801 census. In 1894 this valuable book, headed "Answers to the Questions contained in the Schedule and required from the Overseers etc. of the Parish of Holbeach in the Division or Wapentake of Holland Elloe in the County of Lincoln Pursuant to an Act of Parliament for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain and of the Increase and Diminution thereof Taken by Edw. Jarvis, Jno. Chambers and Tho. Letts, April 1801", was in the possession of Mr. W.B. Meatheringham, Churchwarden of Holbeach St Mark's, and 167 names of the occupiers of the houses, only part of the list, were published in Fenland Notes and Queries, volume II, pages 342/3. Where is the book today? Probably the family historians who have done such useful work in indexing the census returns have already located it, but, if not, a local member may care to make enquiries.

A few months before, in answering an enquiry about a Boston draughtsman, William Brand (1747-1813), many of whose drawings are to be found in Howlett's Views in the County of Lincoln, I found that Pishey Thompson in his History and Antiquities of Boston, published in 1856, used "the MSS Collections of the late William Brand, Esq.". Where are those collections today?

And, sadly, a loss in which I was myself involved. In 1959 an old lady in Kirton-in-Holland died, and the family said that I was to have a quantity of books, letters, diaries, and, most important of all, a Kirton Acre Book. Unfortunately I was away from home when this happened, and before I returned the executor
had taken back the Acre Book "just to look at for a week or two". Within that week or two he collapsed and died suddenly in middle age, and despite tactful enquiries over the years the Acre Book has never turned up. Somewhere in the West Midlands it probably still survives, and I hope that one day it will find a permanent home in the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

But not all is gloom, for things reappear as well as disappear. In 1896 Canon Maddison inferred, in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, that an interesting collection on the history of Lincoln had perished. Within the last few years, however, it has come into the hands of a prominent member of the Society, and its future is assured. This year I have been offered the Ulceby-with-Fordington Vestry Book, 1830-77, which had obviously strayed when the parish records were deposited at the L.A.O., and a manuscript book of letters, dated between 1812 and 1852, written by a prominent Lincolnshire clergyman who appears in the Dictionary of National Biography, as well as other less exciting items. All these will eventually go to the L.A.O.

Finally, I would appeal to all members, not only to keep an eye open for the kind of things so valuable to historians, but also to consider your own collections. What will happen to them if you walk under a bus tomorrow? Will your nearest and dearest realize that they will be of value to the Society? Make sure that they do know - we will see that they are deposited where they can be of the most use.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY

Annual General Meeting and 1986 Conference held at the Middlesex Polytechnic, Trent Park, Oakwood, Middlesex on Saturday, 19th April, 1986

Mildred Phillipson

The Conference was organised in collaboration with the Edmonton Hundred Historical Association on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Mr. P.J. Snell, Chairman of BALH, opened the proceedings with a brief resume of the working of BALH, and a welcome to members and visitors.

Mr. D.O. Pam, Chairman of the Edmonton Hundred Historical Association, spoke next on "A Parish near London - a discussion of some pre-1837 sources for its history". With the help of two readers this took the form of a dramatised review of some early events in the history of Enfield, based not on historical development as one might have expected, but on some activities, good and bad, of individual people which, as Mr. Pam pointed out, are the flesh which clothes the bones of history. Using manorial records, settlement certificates, quarter sessions papers and suchlike documents, the three readers outlined a number of cases. One example will suffice: three men in a boat had a quarrel, and
during the subsequent fight one was killed and thrown overboard. The consequences to the other two members of the crew were traced to their ultimate conclusions with the aid of a number of different entries in the records, all three men being throughout identified by name and habituation.

Next, Dr. Joan Thirsk, newly elected President of the Edmonton Hundred Historical Association, spoke on "New Style Demesne Farming in the Sixteenth Century". She told of the new resident landowners, as opposed to the former absentee landowners, who wanted personally to farm their own land, and of how they used the advice given in books on agriculture, only recently available in print. Fitzherbert's "New Tract or Treatyse ... for all husbande men", published in 1523, Gervase Markham's numerous publications and Walter of Henley's "book of Husbandry" were among those mentioned. A subsequent question brought Thomas Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry" into the discussion, it being decided a moot point whether he was a better entertaining poet or agriculturalist.

After an excellent lunch in the college refectory we were treated to a most entertaining talk on Domesday by Prof. J. McN. Dodgson of University College, London. Prof. Dodgson took over production of the Phillimore County series on the death of Dr. John Morris, who had started work on the project in 1966. He spoke of Domesday Book as "Public Record No. 1 - and the most mendacious of the lot!". We were told how the information was gathered, and details of every man's possessions listed - "even the humble backyard pig". Six men from each village were appointed to "check for fiddles", which really meant commenting on their neighbours' integrity. When all this information was gathered together it was "filtered" in order to keep only such facts as would lead to the imposition of taxes. The rest was irrelevant, and was probably destroyed; and so there are no statistics for what would doubtless have proved interesting facts about other social conditions. One "monstrous propaganda untruth" was perpetrated - no mention is made of there having been any King of England between Edward the Confessor and William of Normandy. Was Harold not a real King of England? Professor Dodgson asked.

The final speaker was Dr. David Hey of Sheffield University, who spoke on "Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads". Dr. Hey will be remembered as the speaker at our own AGM in 1980, when his fascinating topic was "Richard Gough and the History of Myddle". He told us this time of how packhorse roads and tracks were in most cases worn by the feet of men and horses as they took the shortest way from village to village with their loads of what we would now call "haberdashery", tracts and pamphlets, and occasional luxuries such as spices and flavourings. One basic necessity, salt, was so frequently carried from the salt pans near the coast to inland settlements that various tracks are still known by the names "Salter's Way" or "Saltergate". Jagger Lane and Peddars' Way are similar survivals, and the numerous "Packhorse" Inns probably mark the spots where would-be purchasers congregated to meet the travelling salesman. Dr. Hey showed us slides illustrating the different types of track - hollow ways across moorland, or through agricultural areas (cf. Holloway as a place name), and ridgeways which ran across high ground.
Packhorse bridges also come into the story, the surviving ones of stone having replaced earlier wooden structures. A fascinating subject, and one that could be the object of many a trip into the English wilds.

Earlier in the day the annual business session of BALH was held. The Chairman, Mr. P.J. Snell, commented on the main items in the Annual Report which had been previously published in the Association's Newsletter, Local History News. These included ten day-schools and residential workshops in places as far apart as Portsmouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The principal activities of the Finance and General Purposes Sub-committee had been to attract financial support for expansion. The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation had made a grant of £12,000 towards publications and development in the area of work with young people. Two new booklets are being prepared by the Publications sub-committee on a par with Lionel Munby's "Secretary hand". The "Local Historian" has been transferred to a printer in Oxford, and is being distributed in collaboration with Messrs. Phillimore. There have been 3 issues of the Newsletter.

In the uncontested elections Dr. Joan Thirsk was elected President in place of Lord Briggs, who has resigned; Mr. P.J. Snell was re-elected Chairman, Mr. J.E. Evans Treasurer, Dr. K. Tiller editor of the journal, and Dr. B. Trinder Reviews Editor. Vacancies on Council were filled by Dr. J. Bettery, Mrs. P. Knowlden, Mr. P. Northeast, Miss K.M. Thompson, Mr. A. Watson and Mrs. Jones. There were displays and bookstalls from a number of neighbouring Societies, including a full set of the County Domesdays for our inspection. Our own Newsletter Editor studied the publications of other Societies, and declared herself well satisfied that ours still ranked with the best - even suggesting that it possibly surpassed them!

East Midlands History Fair

Andrew Davies

Venue - Leicestershire Museum of Technology.
Sat/Sun 17/18 May 1986
SLHA Stallholders - Catherine Wilson, Liz Melrose, Jayne Knight, Brenda Webster, John Marfleet, Richard Thornton, John Thornton, Andrew Davies, Mrs. Green.

A dank weather picture greeted us on Saturday morning as a willing and able body of SLHA volunteers set off on the 50 mile journey to Leicester, leaving the AGM to fend for itself in order to fly the flag. However, it was not all plain sailing. Three of our team, travelling in a van full of DIY display materials, were only a couple of miles outside the city boundary when they were shattered to hear the sound of breaking glass and found themselves viewing the scenery through a frosted screen! This signalled a rapid U-turn and a near disaster was averted by the very efficient firm Autowindscreens. Having overcome that minor setback, undeterred they restarted their journey to arrive, unpack and be ready for the first curious visitor at 10.15 am - Lincolnshire literature and fare at the ready.
An aroma of sizzling Lincolnshire sausages soon attracted more than a few drooling mouths including Catherine's best friend for the day, a shaggy mongrel dog who gazed wistfully into her eyes as she prodded the objects of his desire. Next to her, Jayne literally turned her hand to buttermaking several hundred times and provided the essential accompaniment to spread on the plum bread samples. Side by side to these lay plates of haslet and Liz's Grantham gingerbread - 2,000 portions of which over the weekend disappeared into 2,000 speculating mouths.

Sunday heralded a climaticcal turnabout with warm sunshine and an almost clear sky. Mr. Marfleet and Mrs. Green, yesterday's able bookstall managers were replaced by the equally efficient Richard and John Thornton. Brenda Webster re-inforced our team with her highly popular bowl of Lincolnshire frumetty. On seeing it, a few wrinkled noses were to be seen, but these were soon ironed out after a taste of this delicious "poor man's pudding". Even Radio Leicester could not resist it.

The whole weekend proved to be an unqualified success for the Fair and Lincolnshire. We certainly gladdened many an exile's heart and enticed equally as many untravelled neighbours into pausing to think about our county. Our motto "He (or she) shall not pass without stopping at our table" was 95% successful and we were all 100% convinced that it was on the whole a very enjoyable and worthwhile exercise. Next year's venue - Lincoln?!?
Account of visit to Australia by Lincoln Civic party. Matthew Flinders came from Donington (in former Holland division); the Viking Way Walk passes Donington on Bain in the Wolds.

"Grantham is a town steeped in history. Said to have been built by Gobananus, the King of Britain some 300 years before the Christian era, Grantham - or Granham, Granham, or Granham as it has been called in the past - may have been a Roman outpost."

Sleaford Standard, April 25th 1986

NOTES AND QUERIES

The Bells and Ringers of Lincoln Cathedral

I am surprised that in his note on this subject in the April 1986 Newsletter, John Kettridgeham did not mention that an abstract of the Ordinances and the names of the ringers on whom he seeks information, were published in North's "The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln", and also in articles by Christopher Wordsworth in the "Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies", Volume XX, parts 1 and 2. Wordsworth said that the Ordinances would be printed in full in the Lincoln Statutes "shortly to be published" by Cambridge University Press, but I have not checked to see whether this was, in fact, done. I mention this as the printed lists are far easier to consult than the one painted on the wall of the Ringers' Chapel. I am able to supply a little information on a few of those named in the list.

James Yorke, Master in 1633, was possibly the heraldic writer of that name who worked as a blacksmith in Lincoln and published the genealogical and heraldic compilation entitled The Union of Honour, in 1640. The fact that the Henry Yorke who was Master in 1613 was described as a blacksmith supports this theory.

Thomas Stanley, who was a member of the original Company in 1612, and Master in 1621 ....

and 1634, and Hastings Markby, a ringer in 1634, were old friends, and both appear in the article on "Lincoln Cathedral Choir A.D. 1558 to 1640" (AASR, volume XVIII, part 2). Stanley is described on the list as "Mr of the Coristers", and he held that office when the Cathedral Choir was going through a bad patch. In 1615 the Organist, Thomas Kingston, was admonished as "He ys verye often drunke and by means thereof he hathe by unorderly playing on the organs putt the choir out of order and disordered them", and the next year two of the Vicars choral came to blows "within ye Baile" and elsewhere. It was also in 1616 that "the Master of the Quiristers" complained that "he could not teach them song as he ought because they came so late from ye grammar schoole", although it is not clear whether this was Stanley or his predecessor. Things got so bad that in 1619 the Chapter called all the Choir together, and all the Vicars choral were accused of being "scandalous in drinkinge too much", and one also of "bowlinge during service time". Stanley was said to be negligent in teaching the Choristers - perhaps because of their late
arrival, perhaps because he found some of them more than he could manage. Of one of them, Hastings Markby, later to become a ringer, it was said that "he had offered violence to the said Stanley being his master". And one of the Vicars choral, Mr Roberts, asserted that "the said Hastings had divers times abused him, and violently troubled him and others in knocking at the gate after nine o'clock at night, and did once call him bald pate". The Chapter instructed Stanley "to whip Hastings in the presence of Mr Roberts......and he is to confess his fault on his knees and to ask Mr Stanley's and Mr Roberts' forgiveness". It is pleasant to find that this troublesome little boy became an adult member of the Choir four years later, but in 1635 he seems to have reverted to his old ways as he was suspended from singing "till the Bishop's pleasure be known", and on 17 June 1639 he was buried in the church of St Margaret in the Close, where, seven years earlier, "John, the servaunt of Mr Hastings Marebeie being a stranger", had been buried. It is probable that Thomas Stanley, Master of the Choristers, was the man of that name who was a Chorister in the Cathedral in 1599/1600. (the Brown Book, published in The State of the Church, L.R.S.23, page 437).

I wonder whether Mr Ketteringham has considered going back even further into the history of the Cathedral bells and ringers? It would be interesting to know, for instance, why, according to the Lincoln Custom Book, compiled about the year 1260, it was usual for the sailors to resort to Lincoln on Christmas Day and to ring a peal before Prime. The appointments of several 16th century ringers are recorded in the Chapter Acts, published by the Lincoln Record Society, wherein are also printed the elaborate regulations concerning the ringers issued by Bishop Longland in 1539.

Ron Drury
27 Mayfair Avenue, Lincoln

Sir Joseph Banks Saved

A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of that great Lincolnshire man, Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) has been bought for the nation. On the open market it might have fetched £1 million. It has been bought for the National Portrait Gallery from Mr. Clive Gibson, son of Lord Gibson, a former Chairman of the National Trust. The National Heritage Memorial Fund contributed £177,000, the National Art Collections Fund £50,000 and the Pilgrim Trust £20,000. Banks was President of the Royal Society from 1778. He went with Cook in the "Endeavour" to Australia. In Lincolnshire he had a finger in every sort of pie imaginable. The painting is illustrated in H.C. Cameron's "Sir Joseph Banks The Autocrat of the Philosphers" (London 1952). Not long ago a former resident of Hagnaby found a resting place at the National Gallery; his neighbour from Revesby will now be just around the corner at National Portrait Gallery.

Terence R. Leach
3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln
INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

EMIAC - AUTUMN 1986

The next East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference is due to be held in mid-October and is to be hosted by the Railway and Canal Historical Society. The precise date and indeed the venue, have yet to be finalised. The conference will be held in the Ilkeston/Ripley area on the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire border. The theme of the conference will be transport with one of the lectures devoted to the history and development of railway bridges and the afternoon trip will be to the now preserved Bennerley Viaduct.

Will anyone who would like more details, please contact Tony Wall on Lincoln 33606. Conference brochures confirming the date, the venue and the programme will be passed on to those who are interested as soon as they are received from RCHS.

"CIVIL ENGINEERING HERITAGE - WALES AND WESTERN ENGLAND"

This book, which was edited by W.J. Sivewright, and published in April 1986, seeks to give expert and informed guidance to the background of many of our bridges railway viaducts, canals, docks, dams, water supply, roads, land drainage and other engineering works. Many date from the Industrial Revolution, some from medieval days, one or two from the prehistoric period and a few from recent times.

The area covered is Wales, Cheshire, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, West Midlands, South Staffordshire, Hereford and Worcester, Gloucestershire, Avon and North Wiltshire.

The book has been prepared by members of the Panel for Historical Engineering Works of the Institution of Civil Engineers. It has 232 pages, 246mm x 146mm, paper backed and is obtainable from The Bookshop, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St., London SW1P 3AA. Price £6.95 in U.K. includes postage (£9.50 overseas). Remittances payable to Thomas Telford Ltd.

An earlier book in the same series "Civil Engineering Heritage - Northern England" edited by M.F. Barbey, is still available covering the area from the Borders to the Mersey, Sheffield and Scarborough. Hard backed, price £5.75 in U.K. inc. postage, £7.50 overseas.

Further volumes are in course of preparation.

A Hett Turbine?

At the recent East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference held in Mansfield, one of the speakers referred to the existence of a water powered turbine made by Hett of Brigg, in a disused water mill. Charles Hett started his business at Anholme Iron Works in Brigg in about 1874, having bought the premises and goodwill of the previous company, James Hart & Son. Between 1880 and 1895, when he gave up the business, 257 turbines were built. The full range of products of C.J. Hett were described in a two part article in Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology Vol.7 No.4 and Vol.8 No.3 in 1972/73, written by Chris Page.
Another Building Threatened

We have just heard an unconfirmed report that an application has been submitted for permission to carry out alterations at Maud Foster windmill in Boston. It is said that a plan exists to demolish the ancillary buildings and to convert the first two floors of the mill into a wardens flat, a sheltered housing scheme being built on the site. Whilst one can only approve of the development of sheltered housing schemes, it would be a very great loss if one of the county's best mills was to be altered in any way. The ancillary buildings are themselves important, because there are very few mill sites where the ancillary buildings remain in their original form.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Brackenbury Memorial Lecture Saturday 5th July at 2.30 p.m. in the Methodist Chapel, Raithby Hall, Raithby by Spilsby.
Miss Anne Ward will speak on "The Lincolnshire Rising and the Spilsby Region" and Terence Leach will give a brief account of "The Copelandes of Harrington" who were involved in the Rising. Teas will be available after the lecture. There will be a collection for the funds of the chapel, which is the oldest Methodist Chapel in Lincolnshire and one of the oldest in England.

Local History Day Conference
Members are reminded that with their last Newsletter they received a booking form for the Day Conference which is to be held in St. Andrews Hall, St. Martins Square, Lincoln, on Saturday 26th July, 1986. Bookings must be received before Thursday 24th July. There will be three sessions. Mr. Nigel Kerr will speak on "Stories from Stones"; Dr. R. Ambler on "Illuminating the Census" and Mr. Nicholas Bennett on "Understanding Legal Language". This promises to be an interesting and rewarding day, which we hope will receive the support it deserves from our members. Further day courses will be arranged if there is sufficient demand. Please make the Conference known to non-members who may be interested.

Miss Leslie Colsell, Hon. Treasurer of this Committee, has left the committee. We are very sorry indeed to lose her, but congratulate her upon the reason for her leaving us, the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, and the city. She has gone to Suffolk to become Curator at the Museum at Stowmarket.

Visit to Hainton
As members know, Dr. Mary Finch recently gave an extremely interesting lecture on E.J. Willson, the Lincoln architect and antiquary. She has kindly arranged a visit to Hainton on Saturday, September 6th when members will be able to visit Hainton Hall, Hainton Roman Catholic Chapel, Hainton Church (and Willson's tomb, which is to be restored) and the estate architecture at Hainton - a great opportunity to see this man's work. Members who wish to take part in this outing are asked to send a stamped addressed envelope to Terence Leach, 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN. They will then be sent full particulars of the outing, and of Car parking, information which is absolutely essential for all members wishing to be present. All bookings for
the outing must be received by August 30th as it will be necessary to make arrangements for visiting the house, etc. with Mr. and Mrs. James Heneage, who have very kindly made the outing possible.

Visit to the Lincolnshire Local Studies Collection,
The Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln

This visit is scheduled for Saturday, 12th July 1986, from 10.30 - 11.30 am. Society members will be shown round the Local Studies Library at Free School Lane by Miss Sylvia Biggin, Assistant Librarian (Lincolnshire History) who will talk about the value of the collection to local historians. Places on this visit will be limited and members are advised to book with Terence Leach - Tel: 92-60637.
NEW MEMBERS

Dr. L.H. Turner 
Highfield, Hudnall, Little Gaddesden, 
Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 1GJ

Ms. C.E. Storr 
Ironville House, Codnor Park, Ironville, 
Nottingham NG16 5NN

Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Taylor 
32 Thoresway Drive, Lincoln LN2 2DA

Mr. R.G. Warth 
131 Bournehall Ave, Bushey, Herts WO2 3BD

Mrs. Jean Wenhardt 
29 Kirk Cres, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada

Mr. & Mrs. H. Cameron 
 Charity Farmhouse, Northorpe, Gainsborough

Mr. Harold Hodgson 
8 Cornsland, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4HP

Mrs. June Wressell 
30 Morecambe Ave., Ashby, Scunthorpe.
S. Humberside DN16 3JG

Mrs. Barbara Butt 
45 Kirkett Ave., Higher Kinnerton, Chester CH4 9BN

Mr. George Marr 
12 Hilltop Road, Denaby Main, Doncaster
S. Yorks DN12 4TJ

Mr. Brian Dawson 
The Bungalow, Highbridge Rd., Alvingham, 
Louth LN11 0QG

Mr. Paul Lawson 
65 Sussex Rd., Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 4HG

Mr. John Bland 
59 Main St., Yaxley, Peterborough, Cambs PE7 3LZ

Mr. S.O. Would 
"April Rise" Aldeborough Rd., Withernwick
Hull HU11 4TF

Mr. J.G. Fairchild 
"Arrabri" Box 227 Maffra 3860 Victoria Aust.

Mr. A.R. Pocklington 
50 New St., Heckington, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 9JL

Mrs. C. Leahy 
9 Monmouth Rd, Harlington, Dunstable, Beds LU5 6HE

Mrs. J. Collier 
10004 Parkwood Drive, Bethesda, MD 20814 U.S.A.

Mrs. Bente M. Fortier 
90 Craftsand Rd., Chestnut Hill MA 02167 U.S.A.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Brown 
125 West Heath Road, Farnborough, Hants GU14 8PL

Ms. P.M. Reed 
"Chalfont" 2A Geale's Crescent, Alton, Hants
GU36 2ND

Mrs. E.M. Briant 
"Old Orchard", Long St., Foston, Grantham, 
Lincs. NG32 2LD

Mr. & Mrs. H.L. Pacey 
155 Barrowby Rd., Grantham, Lincs NG31 8AJ

Mrs. J.A. Glasby 
89 Brockwell Lane, Chesterfield, Derbys.

Mrs. G.C. Hains 
30 Curle Ave., Lincoln LN2 4AH

Mrs. C.D. Mycock 
Keepers Cottage, Peddles Lane, Charlton Macrell,
Somerset TA11 6AQ

Mrs. F.D. Pearson 
R.R.1 Box 39, Esmont, Illinois U.S.A. 60129

Mr. R.J. Lawrence 
The Orchard, Pontefract Rd., Snaith, Nr. Goole,
N. Humberside DN14 9JS

Mr. R.W. Boulding 
1 Morley Crescent, Ruislip, Middx. HA4 9DJ

Mrs. W. Bonner 
23 Stretton Way, Earls Barton, Northants NN6 ONX

Mrs. Jean Towers 
"Malpas", 436 Brant Road, Lincoln

Mr. G. Munro 
Apt. 208 - 693 Windermere Rd., London, Ontario,
N5X 2P1 Canada

Ms. Eira R. Harrison 
65 Riverside Dr., Solihull, W. Midlands B91 3HR

Ms. F. Siemens 
Apt. 103-175 Algonquin Rd. W. Lethbridge,
Alberta T1K 5L6 Canada

Mr. & Mrs. R.A. Staton 
"Quintey" Trusthorpe Rd., Sutton on Sea,
Mablethorpe, Lincs. LN12 2LL

Mrs. M. George 
70 Dean Street, Moonie Ponds, Australia 3039

Mr. S.B. Button 
11 Horbury Close, Scunthorpe, S. Humbs. DN15 8DD

Mrs. J. Mager 
38 Station Road, Burgh le Marsh, Skegness

Mrs. W. Watson 
75 Skegness Road, Burgh le Marsh, Skegness
PE24 5LL

Mr. C.H. Pickering 
5 Cormorant Drive, Great Coates, Grimsby,
DN37 9PA

Mr. R.D. Wardell 
Upper Cobble Road, Salisbury Conn 00608 U.S.A.

Ms. A.L. Cheley 
No. 5 - 6 Neill Pl. Regina, Saskatchewan,
Canada S4N 2U4
Mr. Charles Breckon 3 Valley Gardens, Eaglescliffe, Stockton on Tees, Cleveland TS16 OLY
Mr. & Mrs. M.I.F. Sharland 7 Dene Bridge, Howden le Wear, Crook, Co. Durham DL15 8JP
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bourne St. Anthony's, 25 Hever Road, Edenbridge, Kent, TN8 5DH
Mr. T.J.M. Wood 4 Georgian Houses, Ludborough Rd., North Thoresby, Lincs. DN36 5RF
Mr. L. Baker 3 Glanford Rd., Brigg, S. Humberside DN20 8DJ
Mrs. R. Couchman 56 Botham Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield, W. Yorks. HD3 4RJ
Mrs. R. Pursglove 10 Core Lane, Spalding, Lincs. PE11 1BN
Mrs. J. Douglas 26 Downes Road, Coulsdon, Surrey CR3 1AA
Mrs. J. A. Jones 17 Wellman Croft, Selly Oak, Birmingham
Mrs. I. Harrison 6 James Place, Ulceby, Nr. Brigg, N. Lincs.
Mr. B. Caldicott High Barn, Causey Hill, Hexham, Northumberland
Miss M. Clark 62 Borough Way, Potters Bar, Herts. EN6 3HB
Mrs. M. E. Forster 32 Kings Road, (off Beech Rd.) Emsworth, Hants. PO10 7HN
Miss H. M. Woodcliffe 108 West Deane Pk. Dr., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada M9B 2S3
Ms. R. E. Cross 26 Taffrak Gardens, South Woodham Ferrers, Essex SM3 5WH
W. A. & J. V. Coates 29 Daggett Road, Cleethorpes. DN35 OEP
Mrs. E. E. Scully 283 Station Road, New Waltham, Grimsby. DN36 4QJ
Mr. J. R. A. Richards 140A, Doddington Road, Lincoln, LN6 7HB
Mr. B. J. L. Berry 4309, Parkman Avenue, Pittsburgh, P.A. 15213, USA
Dr. Mary Brown 27 Landy St., Horsham, 3400, Australia
Mrs. P. A. Cook Westholme, 35 Pendarves Rd., Camborne, Cornwall
Mrs. S. A. Smith 920 Burnage Lane, Burnage, Manchester M19 1RG
Ms. D. A. Macpherson "Gilwen", Aberporth, Dyfed, SA43 2DA
Wg/Cdr. & Mrs. B. Stansfield 64 Waterloo Lane, Skellingthorpe, Lincoln LN6 5SW
Mrs. R. M. Owen 18 Tring Road, Dunstable, Beds. LU6 2PS
Mr. D. R. Loverseed 38 South Parade, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 3BJ
Mr. R. M. Antonie 19 Norley Ave., Stretford, Manchester M32 0TU
Mr. H. C. R. Porter 8 Winston Gardens, Boston, Lincs. PE21 9DF

Please welcome these new members in any way you can.

* * * * *

PUBLICATIONS

Members have been climbing the staircase at Exchequergate on Tuesday and Thursday mornings to buy books or just browse through the secondhand box. Either Mary Round or I will be happy to serve you, but it is wise to ring first just in case there happens to be no-one in the office.

Up-to-date booklists are available. Please send a stamped addressed envelope with your request.
New additions to the Booklist

Eleanor & Rex Russell  
Winner of the Alan Ball Local History Prize -  
Old and New Landscapes (Enclosures of the Horncastle area) £5.00

T.N. Hancock  
Bomber County 2 £3.00

P.M. Greatorex  
Morton by Gainsborough £3.00

P.M. Greatorex  
Springthorpe £2.50

Federation of Family History Books

Census Returns on Microfilm £1.20
Wills before 1858 75p.
Accommodation Register £1.00

This useful little book gives addresses of Federation members who are willing to provide very reasonable accommodation for family historians in Great Britain, New York and a few places in Europe.

Oral Evidence and the Family Historian 80p
Index to Census Registration Districts £1.00
Annals of the Poor 75p

David Hawgood  
Computers for Family History £2.00

The Family Tree Detective £4.50
A manual for analysing and solving genealogical problems in England and Wales, 1538 to the present day.

Walter G. Cooper  
The Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society - 150 years £2.50

Geoffrey Bryant  
Domesday Book - how to read it and what it means - the example of Waltham, Lincolnshire £3.30
Medieval Churches of Barton on Humber £1.50
Postage as usual on a sliding scale at the discretion of the purchaser 20 pence - 90 pence inland. Overseas customers please pay in sterling and allow at least £1 post and packing for a small order - considerably more for a large order. Cheques to be made payable to: "Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology" (SLHA). Orders to: The Hon. Book Sales' Manager, S.L.H.A., Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln LN2 1PZ.

Linda Crust.
Hon. Book Sales' Manager

Members of the Society will no doubt be interested in the following:

Bear and Forbear by Sydney A. Prentice and Mildred M. Prentice.
This book was reviewed in the Newsletter No.47 January 1986 p.24. Professor Prentice has himself written from Australia that he and his wife are only too pleased to supply copies of the volume to anyone interested. The price is £16 including post and packing (surface mail).
Please contact Professor S.A. Prentice at 3 Ellerslie Crescent, Taringa, Queensland 4068, Australia.

Brian S Pashby, John Cordeaux, Naturalist, 1985, 86pp
An important appreciation of John Cordeaux (1831-1899), of Great Cotes, one of the foremost ornithologists of the nineteenth century and a pioneer in the study of bird migration. £4.50 plus 30p P & P.
Available from the printers, Albert Gait, Grimsby; Spurn Bird Observatory, Kilnsea, Patrington, Hull. HU12 OUG; or the author, 10 Ambrey Close, Hunmanby, Filey, N. Yorkshire Y014 0LZ.

John Finnis, The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1986, iv + 51pp
A student manual with an introductory essay, a substantial selection of documents and summary chronology. A timely and valuable publication.
Price £2.50, P & P included.
Available from the author, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, The Dome, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. PO21 1HR.

W.J. Sivewright, ed
Civil Engineering Heritage - Wales and Western England
Reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Vernon Cory. Hatfield and Axholme: an historical review
The author is an agriculturalist who for many years has been particularly interested in the early drainage works of the area.
Please order from the publisher: Providence Press, Providence Place, Wardy Hill, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Price £5.85 in paperback (excluding postage and packing).

East Midlands Archaeology
East Midlands Archaeology is a new venture by CBA Group 14. It replaces the old East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin whose function has largely been taken over by the county archaeological journals - but with a difference. The principal intention of this new publication will be to provide news of archaeological activities in the region. These activities may include surveys and excavations by professional and amateur archaeologists, as well as information about educational courses, museums and exhibitions. It is hoped in future to include a section on local archaeological publications and to encourage discussion about topics of general interest in archaeology.
Available from Dr. John Samuels, 6 Old North Road, Cromwell, Newark, Nottinghamshire. NG23 5JE. Price £1.50 + 25p postage and packing (Overseas £2.75, sterling only) Cheques made payable to CBA Group 14.

Graham Farr. The Lincolnshire Coast Shipwreck Association 1827-64 - 2nd Edition
Grahame Farr, who died in 1983 was acknowledged as an authority on maritime history. Apart from his major research into maritime records of Bristol and the West Country, he had devoted much of his lifetime to recording the history of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. He served as honorary archivist and Editor of the International Life-boat Journal for several years.
During his retirement Mr. Farr produced a series of handbooks on the development of various types of lifeboats, originally to help the growing band of supporters of the Life-boat Enthusiasts' Society in their own researches, but they have proved to have a far wider interest.
Number six in the series deals with The Lincolnshire Coast Shipwreck Association 1827-64, and has now been reprinted by the R.N.L.I. for the Life-boat Enthusiasts' Society, by arrangement with Mrs. Elsie Farr.
Copies of the handbook (price £1.00 including postage) are available from Mrs. Elsie Farr, 98 Combe Avenue, Portishead, Bristol. BS20 9JX. Details of the complete series are available on request.
OTHER SOCIETIES

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


2. Lancastrians, Yorkists and Lincolnshire. Tutor: Anne Ward. 21 weeks beginning Tuesday, 30th September. 1.45-3.15 pm.

3. Family History. Tutor: Richard Ratcliffe. 9 weeks beginning Tuesday, 30th September. 7.30-9.15 pm.

4. The Geography of the Roman World. Tutor: Jeremy Oetgen. 21 weeks beginning Wednesday, 1st October. 2.00-3.30 pm.

5. After the Rising: Reformation and Society in Lincolnshire. Tutor: Anne Ward. 21 weeks beginning Wednesday, 1st October. 7.30-9.15 pm.

Also provisionally planned: History of Furniture; Local History at Blyton; Buildings of Lincolnshire; one-day event by the Council for Preservation of Rural England; and others.

Full details available in brochure issued at the end of August.

THE FINAL FURLONG

Local History as therapy! Were I not completing this edition of the Newsletter I would be composing an extremely witty piece of invective for the Electricity Board whose meter-readers are proving as elusive today as they claim I have been in the last month. There is nothing like flapping around waiting for a meter-reader to put ideas in my head about going up-town. Luckily it has been a far from wasted day and I have enjoyed reading and editing the articles in this issue. I would like to thank the contributors for keeping me smiling and Mrs. Duncan for typing the script so efficiently. I would also like to thank all those who kept patience with me over the last two very hectic months - the friends who supplied the caffeine fixes when the going was taut, the neighbours who put a preservation order on the daisies in my garden and the relative, who, on hearing about the Grantham gingerbread for the East Midlands History Fair, sent me a kitchen fire-extinguisher! They know who they are!

To round off with a little frivolity for the summer, the following was sent in by Mrs. Julia Baker of Indianapolis via Mr. and Mrs. Peter Taylor of Lincoln. Mrs. Baker found the description reprinted in the Carolina Herald, the official publication of the South Carolina Genealogy Society, March 1980.

WARNING: GENEALOGY FOX

Very Contagious to Adults

Symptoms: Continual complaint as to need for names, dates, kinships, and places. Patient has blank expression, sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Swears at mailman when he does not leave mail. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries, ruins, and remote desolate country areas. Makes secret
night calls. Hides phone bills from spouse. Mumbles to self. Has strange faraway look in eye. NO KNOWN CURE.

Treatment: Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend genealogy workshops, subscribe to genealogy magazines, and be given a quiet corner in the house where he can be alone.

Remarks: The usual nature of this disease is the sicker the patient gets, the more he enjoys it.

Have a good summer! 

The Editor

Items for inclusion in the October 1986 Newsletter should reach the SLHA office, Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln or Elizabeth Anne Melrose, the Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, by 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 16th August 1986 at the latest.

0-0-0

The illustration on the front cover of the Newsletter is used by kind permission of Mr. Dennis Hutton, Queensland, Australia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swallow Sarah</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephenson Harriet</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasker 13th Child</td>
<td>2 1/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Sams Family</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson's Child</td>
<td>3 1/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson's Wife</td>
<td>2 1/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson's Wife</td>
<td>1 1/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson's Father</td>
<td>8 1/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasker 13th Child</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Sams Family</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weekly Relief Horncastle 1834**