NEWSLETTER IN PROGRESS
WANTED

Someone with stamina and verve to take over as Newsletter Editor

The present Editor has not collapsed under the burden of Newsletter copy but will, with great regret, be leaving shortly for North Yorkshire. She recommends the post and would like to give a few tips to prospective applicants -

A degree in organisation would be useful, along with a tolerant family and friends. Buy a large dining room table. Four weeks a year it will be covered with papers. At other times it could revert to its original use. The present Editor had a tendency to write her editorials at two in the morning and it was several years before she realised that a large waste paper basket was a better idea than the dining room floor. This can all be avoided with greater organisation - or an even finer sense of panic!

An ability to block the paths of prospective contributors until they have winkled out their manuscripts is essential as is the facility for dealing with the third set of amendments to an article, six weeks after the Newsletter deadline. Access to endless supplies of biro pens and sellotape could be helpful plus a repertoire of Oldfield, Queen and Mathis, guaranteed to cool a local historian’s brow without waking the neighbours.

In the main the new Editor should be eager to look at the Newsletter dispassionately and to consider what the membership wish for from the publication. It does form part of their annual subscription and it ought to be a pleasure to hear it drop through the letterbox. With this in mind the new Editor should come up with myriads of ideas on how the Newsletter should be improved in style and content. The present post-holder never lost the thrill, or the surprise, of seeing each issue actually sent out to the members and she hopes there is no better recommendation for the job than this.

Applications NOW please to the Chairman SLHA,
Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln, LN2 1PZ

Finally to everyone who has helped or contributed in any way at all to the Newsletter in the last few years may I, as I clear my dining room table, empty the wastepaper basket and fold away the ironing board (another tip, handy for laying out papers), say Thank you.

The Editor
1. CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

The work of the Society continues into another Autumn and the Committees have prepared a varied and full programme of winter meetings. Bearing in mind our large number of members living in the county regions and beyond, it always seems a pity to me that so many of our meetings must be in Lincoln itself. The formation of local groups of members who cannot easily come to Lincoln, but who could arrange their own local events is therefore to be encouraged. I know that members of the Executive and other Committees of the Society are always ready to assist with arranging programmes and supplying speakers; all they need is the local initiative.

A great deal of work goes on behind the scenes that rarely comes to the notice of our general membership. This includes answering queries and giving advice to both private and public requests for help. Some of these are passed on to individual members who we know have the expertise or knowledge required. Some are passed on through the Newsletter to a more general membership. Sometimes we can respond quickly and with the relevant information, and sometimes we are set off in a new area of research. There is not space in this Newsletter to give a full account of all the queries received in the last three months, but just three examples will illustrate the scope and depth of the service this Society is called upon to provide:

1. HISTORY OF HALFWAY HOUSES AND TUNMAN WOOD, SWINDERBY

This request comes from Roy Day of North Kesteven District Council (81 Eastgate, SLEAFORD). His department is currently interested in the history and the locations of the Halfway Houses and Tunman Wood within North Kesteven. A series of public walks are to be opened around Tunman Wood, and it is intended to produce a leaflet to go with the walks outlining some interesting historical aspects of the area. However, he is finding it difficult to gather the information he needs. If anyone can supply him with notes on Tunman Wood itself, and the Halfway Houses Inn (formerly the Red Lion), the Isaac Newton Pub and the Halfway House Farm, he will be very grateful. For example, he understands that one of these places was a polling station, and one used to be a coaching stop for the Newark-Lincoln Road, but which was which? Any information would be appreciated.

2. OLD BOLINGBROKE AND SOWDALE HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE PROJECT

The second request comes from Ray Taylor of Lincolnshire County Council about the attractive scenery and rich historical and archaeological landscape around Old Bolingbroke. He hopes that the several organisations involved will be able to enhance appreciation and enjoyment of the area in such a way that the local community will also benefit, economically and socially, as well as the rest of us who they hope will visit the area. Questions being asked include:

(1) What are the most important aspects of the Old Bolingbroke/Sowdale area?
(2) What formal involvement do members of the Society have in this area?
(3) Could the Society help or contribute to a comprehensive 'Heritage Project' effort; and would the Society and its members benefit?
(4) Do Society members have any suggestions or comments on how facilities could be improved in the area, and what safeguards need to be considered?

Ray will be grateful for any help he gets, particularly from local people, so contact him direct or through Exchequergate Arch.

3. CATHERINE SWYNFORD

The third example of a fairly typical request comes from an American member, Charles Ford, of 1301 N.W. 103rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73114. Mr. Ford would like to hear from anyone who might assist him to learn more about the times, family, and events associated with Catherine Swynford. He says he is interested in the period 1350 to 1403, especially diet, type of clothing, daily routine and activities that the gentry might be familiar with, but particularly in any personal details relating to Catherine that we can provide.

If any of our members shares his interests and would be prepared to enter into correspondence with him, he would be both grateful and delighted. Perhaps someone can suggest a suitable historical novel or sources that he could easily find in the States?

By far the largest number of requests for help concern family historians with Lincolnshire connections. The work of the Family History Committee is daunting, as is the postage bill! If members do write in for help, please remember to send stamped-addressed envelopes.

John T. Wilford

EAST MIDLANDS HISTORY FAIR
LINCOLN CASTLE - 20/21 JUNE 1987

In May 1986 the first East Midlands History Fair was held at the Leicestershire Museum of Technology, Leicester. Our own Society was one of over 60 local history societies and related organisations from five counties were represented at the fair which also featured traditional crafts, displays of steam engines, horse drawn vehicles, traditional music and dancing, lectures, guided walks and a wide variety of other attractions.

The event was so successful that it is planned to repeat it in Lincoln in 1987. It is hoped that the Society will host the event in conjunction with Lincolnshire County Council's Department of Recreational Services who have offered the magnificent venue of Lincoln Castle. The event will have the same broad mixture of activities as this year which will be of interest to the general public as well as to the local history specialist - over 3,000 people visited the Leicester Fair and it is hoped to attract even more to Lincoln.

If you would like further details, please contact: Richard Thornton, 9 Lodge Lane, Nettleham, Lincoln, LN2 2RS.
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE AND WILLIAM BYRD

Richard Tarbet

The purpose of this article is twofold: to sketch the relationship of Lincoln and Lincolnshire to William Byrd (c.1543-1623), regarded by many as England's greatest composer, and one of the world's; and to request and invite further information concerning Byrd's life in the county, and the subsequent celebrations of that life by the county in respect of its most illustrious musical resident.

It is not known where or when Byrd was born, though in his will dated 15 November 1622 he stated that he was in his eightieth year. The suggestion (sometimes elevated to the level of fact) that he was born in Epworth is all but groundless. Although Byrd was a common surname thereabouts in the sixteenth century, so it was around Pinner in Middlesex, not far from where Byrd himself had gone to live, at Harlington in that county, by 1577.

William Byrd is first encountered in 1563 as organist of Lincoln Cathedral. Before he finally left the city in 1572 for a post in the Chapel Royal, he had married, had two children, and been granted a lease on the rectory at Hainton. Information about Byrd's career in Lincoln is in the following sources: Edmund H. Fellowes' William Byrd, 2nd Ed., London: Oxford University Press, 1948, pp.2-3; Watkins Shaw's article "William Byrd of Lincoln" in Music & Letters Vol. 48, 1967, pp.52-59; and volume one of The survey of ancient houses in Lincoln by Stanley Jones et al, Priorygate to Pottergate, Lincoln: Lincoln Civic Trust, 1984, pp.39-40, in which the composer's house in Lincoln is described. (This corrects the conjectured location of Byrd's house given by Gossiper in an article entitled "Its music all the way - from William Byrd to Neville Marriner" in the Lincolnshire Echo, 29 September 1970, p.4)

So much for Byrd himself in Lincolnshire; how have the city and county commemorated him? The two major celebrations occurred in 1923, his official and widely observed tercentenary, and 1943, adopted as the quatercentenary of his birth. These events are documented in the Lincoln Diocesan magazine - "Tercentenary of William Byrd (sic)", July 1923, p.52 and "William Byrd", June 1943, p.193 - and in the Musical Times: "Byrd tercentenary: Lincoln commemoration service" by N.P. (Noel Ponsonby), vol. 47, 1923, pp.943-45 and "Byrd celebration at Lincoln", vol. 67, 1943, p.246.

In the light of the foregoing I am asking for information to assist me in the compilation of a book I am writing about Byrd: William Byrd: a guide to research, to be published by Garland of New York in 1988. What I would find most valuable is, first, any documentary evidence that is not in the sources I mentioned above that concerns Byrd's life in Lincolnshire; and secondly, any articles in local newspapers or magazines (schools and churches included) about Byrd and occasioned by the centenaries of 1923, 1943 and 1973 (though anything from the nineteenth century or from intervening years would be equally valuable). I have a fuller article about Byrd and Lincoln awaiting publication by Lincolnshire Life when they revive their "Worthies" series (and I am aware of Elvin and Slater's article in the earlier manif-
estation of that series in 1937). What is of particular interest is what may have appeared in the newspapers such as Lincolnshire Echo, Lincoln Leader and Lincolnshire Chronicle. Time and money, though not inclination, prevent my conducting these investigations myself, but if anyone locally has access to relevant copies or indexes and could send me the appropriate references (or photocopies, costs remunerated) I would be most grateful. I am not so much interested in reviews of particular concerts or services, as in articles and accounts of festivals of Byrd's music.

Please write to me - Richard Turbet at 29 Collieston Way, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, AB2 8SL.

THE COUNTESS OF CONINGSBY
Ron Drury

Terence Leach is not quite correct in saying, in Part 2 of his article "Pictures from Lincolnshire" (July 1985 Newsletter, page 3) that the Countess of Coningsby was the eldest daughter of the 1st Earl of Coningsby, as she was, in fact, the eldest daughter of his second marriage. She was, moreover, already a Countess in her own right when her father died in 1729. The circumstances of her succession to her father's Earldom are so unusual as to merit a special note.

What connection the Coningsbys of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, had with those who are said to have lived in "a castellated mansion" at the Lincolnshire Coningsby is uncertain, but a painting of the Lincolnshire mansion was included in a list of pictures at Hampton Court published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1825, and this picture was later reproduced as a post-card. Thomas Coningsby of Hampton Court was made an Irish peer in 1693 as Baron Coningsby of Clanbrassil in the County of Armagh, and a peer of Great Britain in 1716 as Baron Coningsby of Coningsby in the County of Lincoln. The Letters Patent by which the British peerage was conferred were unusual, and probably unique, as they stipulated that the peerage should pass, on the death of Thomas, not to his son, nor to any of the daughters of either marriage, but to the heirs male of his body by any wife he might thereafter marry. At that time he had already had two wives. His first marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament after his wife had borne him seven children, and his second wife, by whom he had two daughters, Margaret and Frances, had died, so he was a widower, and he is said to have proposed marriage to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. In fact, he did not marry a third time, and when he was created Earl of Coningsby in 1719, the Letters Patent contained a special remainder similar to that by which the barony had been conferred, but with a further unusual stipulation relating to the earldom only, by which the earldom, and not the barony, should descend to his elder daughter by his second marriage if he should have no more children. Consequently, when Thomas died in 1729, the British barony expired, and as his only son had predeceased him, the Irish barony was inherited by his grandson, who died childless a few months later, when this dignity expired. The earldom was inherited by Margaret, the elder daughter of the second marriage, who had herself been created Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby of Hampton Court in 1716, and
she allowed her nephew, who had inherited the Irish peerage, £600 a year provided he asserted no rights at law to the estates - an allowance which, as we have seen, he enjoyed for only a few months.

When Margaret died in 1761, as her only child had died tragically when an infant, her estates, but not those of her husband, Sir Michael Newton, were inherited by her great-nephew, the 5th Earl of Essex, who assumed the surname and arms of Coningsby. He died childless, and had he not sold the estates he inherited from his great aunt, they would have passed to his sister Elizabeth, who had married the 3rd Baron Monson of Burton. It is said that early in the 19th century a marriage was to have taken place between her daughter, Elizabeth Monson, and Coningsby Sibthorp of Canwick Hall, but their parents could not agree on the marriage settlement, so it fell through. Sibthorp died in 1822 as a result of injuries sustained in an accident caused by someone removing the linch-pin from the wheel of his carriage when it was standing outside a house in Lincoln. The horses took fright and dashed away when the wheel came off, upsetting the carriage and throwing Sibthorp out. Maddison, in his Account of the Sibthorp Family, comments that if the marriage had taken place it would have united the two branches of the Coningsby family, as Sibthorp was the descendant of the Coningsby family of North Mymms, Hertfordshire, by an early 18th century marriage.

This account is a "rehashed" version of one which I wrote following an enquiry about the family. My first article appeared in the Horncastle News on 7th March 1985. Lest anyone should think that it necessitated considerable research, it is only fair to remind readers that it is far easier to write about a noble family than an "ordinary" one, as the work is usually already done for you, and all you have to do is to put together the facts contained in the standard reference books.

A LOCAL HISTORY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
AND ADULT EDUCATION FROM ABOUT 1800

Notes on source material by Rex C. Russell

To get an estimate of the local need for education and of the local difficulties to be overcome, begin with -

1. Statistics of local population

Census returns are usually summarised in the volumes of the Victoria County History.

2. Local Church Marriage Registers

One of the provisions of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1753 was that brides and bridegrooms must sign their names in the marriage register provided, or, if they were illiterate, must make their mark.

Thus, from 1754, evidence exists of literacy at the time of marriage; this information - in the words of the Registrar General in 1845 - "is of unquestionable value as an evidence of the relative state of elementary education in different parts of the country, and at different times".
6.

Example - from KEELBY, Lincolnshire

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Material on the state and extent of local school provision

1. A Digest of Parochial Returns made to the Select Committee appointed to Inquire into the Education of the Poor (Session 1818) 1819

Typical parish reports:

"A small school, kept by an old woman, who merely teaches children their letters."

"There are many poor children, whose parents are unable to pay for their education; and their is no school within four miles of the parish."

2. Minutes and Reports of the Committee of Council on Education From 1839 onwards, annually.

3. Education Enquiry (Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons: 1833) 1835


5. Reports of the Charity Commissioners Separate County reports were printed. Invaluable information on the state of local charity schools. 1819-1837, and later dates.

6. 1843. Reports of Special Assistant Poor Law Commissioners on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture. (Contains vivid material on how child-labour affects schooling)

8. Local County Directories
Usually available for each decade from c.1830 onwards. Lists teachers, schools (and type of school) with some details of date, and how school is maintained.

9. Files of County Newspapers, and (after c.1856) Local Newspapers
These contain many reports of school openings, the annual public examinations of pupils, local efforts to raise money, reports of adult education (Mechanics' Institutes, Penny Readings, Mutual Improvement Societies, etc.). By far the best source for Sunday School material, especially in period 1800-1850.

10. School Log Books
Should be available from 1863 if school was in receipt of government grants. Contain a day-to-day diary of events and/or weekly summary. Often details of lessons taught, attendances, and reasons for absence. An invaluable and much neglected source.

11. Minutes and Accounts of Local School Boards (1870-1902)
Not always preserved, sometimes in custody of County Archivist.

N.B. This is by no means a complete list; it is a list of some of the most valuable and most easily available sources.

It is immensely valuable to read books intended for use of children and just-literate adults which were produced in very large numbers in the last century. These make perfectly clear the limited aims and objects of those providing education.

Memoirs written by H.M.I.s are also most revealing! e.g.

E.M. Sneyd-Kynnersley, H.M.I. - Some passages in life of one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. (Macmillan 1908)

A.J. Swinburne - Memories of a School Inspector (Lancs and Suffolk) not dated c 1914

Full of interesting material is:

Matthew Arnold - Reports on Elementary Schools 1852-1882 (H.M.S.O. 1908)

Two novels which provide authentic background are:

Charlotte M. Yonge - The Daisy Chain (1856)
Charlotte M. Yonge - The Clever Woman of the Family
The year ending at Easter, 1837, was the last of the Old Poor Law at Horncastle. The Overseers spent £2,324 of Ratepayers money on the poor. This included £12-14-6 interest on money borrowed from the bankers, Garfit, Claypon & Co., and £7-10 part fare for Mary Owen and child to go to Gibraltar. By far the greater part was on weekly relief, rent, labour and casualties.

Mr Edward Gulson, an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, came to Lincolnshire late in 1835. Starting at Stamford he worked his way through the County and attended the first meeting of the new Guardians at the Bull Inn, Horncastle, on 17th January, 1837.

Within three weeks the Honourable Champion Dymoke had been chosen as Chairman, Edward Babington as Clerk, Joshua Walesby as Auditor and the whole Union area divided into two Districts, each with a Relieving Officer. The Union was comprised of 68 parishes, divided into 4 Medical areas. William Garfit, junior, a member of the banking family, was selected as treasurer. A piece of land was purchased as a site for the new Workhouse from Richard Babington for £400, and George Gilbert Scott (later Sir George) was chosen as architect for the new building to hold 200 persons.

During the year that was being built local workhouses were continued in use. Horncastle, Tetford, Belchford, Mareham-le-Fen, Thimbleby and Coningsby for certain - possibly Revesby and Tattershall for a short period. John Dixon was the keeper at Revesby and James Ward at Tattershall. David Humphrey, the Workhouse master at Mareham-le-Fen, absconded on 4th July, 1837, and Stephen Hudson, the master at Belchford, gave in his notice on the 18th July. Unusually, the agreement to use Thimbleby Workhouse was not made with the parish but with the owner, Mr Thomas Kemp, who had Mr William Gibbon as the master.

The new Workhouse was built and ready for use by April, 1838. The Board of Guardians first met there on 24th April and arrangements were made to transfer the paupers to the new building. Mr J.H. Holmes and his wife had been selected as Master and Matron. Originally it was suggested that their joint salary should be £100 a year. But Mr Christopher Elvin, a very vocal Guardian for Horsington, proposed that £80 was sufficient. His proposal was passed, and the joint salary remained at £80 for many years. Despite being accused of drunkenness, staying out late and giving short weight to the inmates Mr and Mrs Holmes survived for nearly thirty years in post. When they left on 28th March, 1868, they were each given a pension of £30 per annum.

John Chantry for the Northern District and Thomas Dickenson for the Southern District were the first pair of Relieving Officers. Chantry was paid £105 per annum, for which sum he had to provide his own horse. He was early accused by Mr Elvin of selling Union bread. Appearing before the Board he was reproved and told to be more careful in future. On one occasion at Scamblesby he was attacked and his bread thrown away. (1) A measure of the dislike ordinary people felt for the Union. It was his custom to supply bread to outside paupers at the Workhouse. But on at least one occasion there was such a fracas that the Guardians ordered him
to find another place at which to dole out the bread, and allowed him £2 per year to rent a place. Chantry outlasted the Master and Matron; he kept a maid-servant in his house in West Street, and owned other property in the town. He was a regular enumerator at the decennial Census. But Mr. Dickenson was dismissed in 1840. It appears that his accounts showed some discrepancy. He wrote such a very vituperative letter to the Board that it was ordered to be destroyed. A pity from the historical point of view.

The Clerk, Edward Babington was paid a salary of £80 a year. When he applied for an increase in February, 1838, he stated that he had already written 300 letters to the Poor Law Commissioners and others. If his accounts were sixpence out he had to do them all over again. His request was refused. (2) Not until 1870, some years after Mr Babington had ceased to be Clerk, was the salary increased to £105 per annum.

There is no doubt that one of the burdens the Clerk had to bear was Mr Elvin. He not only raised questions with the Board but he wrote directly to the Poor Law Commissioners on several occasions. Nor could they always give him a direct answer. On the question whether a Guardian remained a Guardian if no new election had taken place they had to seek a Court ruling. On one occasion the advice of the Commissioners differed from that of Mr Edward Gulson. He was the epitome of the Rev. J.T. Becher, mean and miserly. The Guardians at Horncastle more than once voted against his advice, but they never went so far as the Guardians at Newark. "That this meeting do consider the conduct of Mr Gulson throughout the whole of his proceedings and interviews with the Committee, to have acted to them with the greatest duplicity, and whatever may be his professions of willingness to assist the Inhabitants they have no confidence in him whatever". (3) It is only fair to mention that they were disgruntled because they blamed Mr Gulson for having the Newark Workhouse at Claypole in Lincolnshire.

Not surprisingly in this rural area the majority of Guardians were farmers. Some clergymen and tradesmen made up the number. Also magistrates could sit ex-officio. The most regular attenders in this category were Archdeacon Goodenough of Mareham-le-Fen and the Rev. Thomas Best of Kirkby-on-Bain. Tetford gave their Guardian £2 a year for expenses (4) though it was surely intended to be an honorary position. Working people were effectively barred as Guardians by the property qualification for election.

So much for those who ran the system. How did the poor fare? The first action of the Guardians was to go through the outdoor relief list with a small tooth comb. Inmates of the Workhouse were placed on a strict diet. Men were allowed 12 ounces of meat, 14 ounces of cheese and 6 lbs. 6 ounces of bread per week. Women 10 ounces of meat, 10½ ounces of cheese and 5 lbs. 12 ounces of bread. Meat was served twice weekly with vegetables, a rice or suet pudding twice a week, gruel for breakfast every morning. "A simple yet sufficient dietary".

The Admission and Punishment Books have disappeared. From the minutes of the Guardians meetings it appears that deprivation of meat was a favourite punishment. A woman who refused to nurse a child sick of the smallpox was deprived of her meat allowance for one week. Two women reported for disorderly behaviour were fed
on bread and water, one for two days and the other for one day. On Christmas day 1836 Jane Cheffins was deprived of her dinner; she had taken coal without permission. Ann Hildred refused to do the work she had been ordered to do. The Master ordered that she be deprived of her dinner on the Sunday. His action was approved by the Guardians. Women who had two or more illegitimate children or who were pregnant with a second child were distinguished by having to wear a cap without a border.

Four boys who absented themselves without premission were ordered the cane. Any inmate who absconded was ordered to be apprehended and taken before the magistrate. The usual punishment was a period in the House of Correction. At almost every meeting of the Guardians, once a fortnight, there were applications for permission to leave the Workhouse. Decisions appeared to be arbitrary apart from one category. Women who had secured domestic employment were invariably allowed to go and given some clothing. One woman was given permission to go and leave her child in the Workhouse. This was contrary to the ruling of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Horncastle Guardians recorded a special minute. "The Board in making this Order took into consideration that the pauper had been in the Workhouse 3 years and conducted herself with propriety and appeared to have no other means of leaving the Workhouse". Two other women had been given leave of absence to find work. When they failed to return their leave was extended, though they also had left children in the Workhouse.

In 1843 there was a 'Report to the Commissioners on the Employment of Women and Children'. Mr Stephen Charles Denison reported for this area. His instructions were "to examine into the sorts of labour at which they are respectively employed, the wages which they receive, the hours of work, and any other similar facts which may tend to throw light on their physical and moral condition".

John Chantry, the Relieving Officer for Horncastle North, was Mr Denison's main informant. Denison told of the scrofulous complaints prevalent among women and that crow-keepers were generally happy and healthy. (He meant crow-scarers). He reported that women were usually better paid in Lincolnshire than in Norfolk and Suffolk, getting twopence a day more in general. Consequently they were better fed. Children usually start work at the age of ten, but if not in constant employment they usually return to school between intervals of work. Mr Denison wrote that it was generally bad for morals for girls of 16 and upwards to work in the fields. "In Lincolnshire there is a very general endeavour to get these latter into service, and to keep them away from the field". (He overlooked the dangers to a girl in service).

But Mr Denison had no illusions about the New Poor Law. "The present state of the labour-market, combined with the effect of the resources, almost compels the parents to take their children from school as soon as they can earn anything in the fields. And I think it is universally the case in the counties that schooling is so much sacrificed that both teachers and scholars have great difficulties to contend with, and much time is spent in constantly going over the same short and narrow ground.... most children learn to read, and many to write, and farmers complain
of 'book-learning' as not being useful to the labouring classes'. He mentioned that there had been no paupers apprenticed in Horncastle since the New Poor Law.

In fact I could find no record of an apprenticeship until early in 1871, when Thomas Wright was apprenticed to John Curwood, a Grimsby smack-owner. The Board of Guardians supplied the boy with a suitable outfit of clothing.

By 1845 permission to leave the Workhouse was given more freely. Two young people were allowed to go to a relative, their cousin, Rebecca Brittle in Millwall, London. In both cases clothes were provided and the journey 'paid by the van'. This was a mode of transport similar to a carrier's cart and cheaper than by coach.

Outdoor relief was also given more freely as the years went by. This is illustrated in two ways. The 1841 Census shows only nine paupers living in Horncastle outside the Workhouse. By 1851 the number had risen to 68. In 1838 the average cost of out-relief, including bread, was less than £6000 a year. By 1853 it had gone up to £7,500 and in the 1860s to more than £8000 per annum, and this was not due to inflation. One difficulty in the Workhouse was to keep men and boys occupied. Women could be employed on domestic work, washing and cleaning, but not the males. There was insufficient work for them outside, so it was decided that they should pick oakum. This led to a tragedy. George Lowis, a lad from Moorby, was deprived of his dinner for not picking the required amount. The next day he was found hanging in a tree.

Children up to the age of ten had to attend school, a master and mistress being employed from the early days of the Union. But in 1867 children in the Workhouse were boarded out, up to 3/- per week being paid for their board and lodging. This led to considerable correspondence with the Poor Law Board. (The Commission had been changed to a Board in 1847). The Board wrote that they were unable to approve Boarding-out as a general system. This suggests that the Horncastle Board of Guardians were innovators in dealing with children in this way. The Clerk was ordered to reply to the Commissioners and send a copy of the terms which applied to boarded-out children. These were fairly strict and included rules that the child should attend Sunday school and that a member of the household should take the child to Divine worship as well. Moreover the Guardian of the parish in which a child was placed with a foster-parent was requested to make regular reports on the child. Occasionally a child had to be moved, but this was a rare event. Later the master of the school the child attended was asked to make regular reports to the Board, and payment was made for each report received. That was on the basis that a person who saw a child every day was in a better position to report on its welfare.

(1) Lincoln Rutland & Stamford Mercury
(2) Ibid 16/2/1838
(3) Ibid 6/10/1837
(4) Tetford Vestry Book
MARY ELIZABETH SHIPLEY, 1842-1914: A NOTE

C.J. Sturman

The observation that one always publishes too soon, certainly seems to apply to the short article on the author of Like A Rasen Fiddler I submitted for inclusion in the April issue of the Newsletter. The purpose of this additional note is to correct one major error of identification, as well as to summarise some of my additional discoveries both literary and genealogical.

In discussing Mary Shipley's Lincolnshire novels I indicated that Jessie's Work 1873, had a Fenland setting; this is certainly not the case. It is set in Beckford-Underhill,

"a gaunt, old-fashioned little town, at the foot of the North Wolds. It is not in itself very pretty, although, seen at a distance, its irregular, red-tiled roofs, and massive grey church-tower, standing out from a background of rugged hills, have a very picturesque effect". (p.1)

Approached from the 'Lowford' Road, "the street opened into a square, tidy little market place, with shops of various kinds all around it" (p.4). An alms house, a Grammar School, and a water-mill (on the 'beck' near the church) are all mentioned. Miss Shipley uses some Lincolnshire dialect. The Wolds are described thus:

"They were very steep and quite bare, except that each of the houses had a clump of trees behind it; the farm-yards with their stacks had a look of plenty even at the distance of three miles, and the church towers stood out square and grey on the hill-side. At the foot of the hills, a dark fir-wood stretched for miles, and its dense blackness showed off the wolds to perfection". (p.60)

The journey by wagonette to 'Saltby', involved a climb up a steep hill with panoramic views of Lincoln Cathedral and Boston Stump (p.94). Beckford-Underhill is undoubtedly Market Rasen. A small girls' school features in the novel.

I have now been able to re-read her fiction at some leisure, and have further identified three works with a substantial Lincolnshire setting. 'The Northcroft Lilies', one of the Rainbow Stories, 1871, is also set in the Rasen area; the lilies of the title are the numerous lilies of the valley found in the local larch woods. Much of the latter half (pp. 167ff.) of Looking Back, 1879, is set in Lincoln ('Essenford'). Vicars' Court and one of the Number Houses are described in some detail. In the final section of Philippa in Youth and Middle Age, 1902, Philippa Somerton, 'towards the close' of the nineteenth century, becomes the librarian at 'Heathfield Spa'.

"a little inland watering-place just discovered by the London doctors, though the virtues of its waters had been known to its inhabitants and the surrounding neighbourhood for many years. It was a little hamlet of one street, with no church, the nearest being more than a mile away. It stood on a high tableland surrounded with fir-woods. Nothing very beautiful about it, but the air was marvellous, and the water had done wonders...." (p.150).
That this is Woodhall is obvious from the following description:
"The attics were pronounced the best rooms... because of the view. In the distance, rising out of clustering trees, was the fine old red castle.... Farther away still, a tall dark pillar against the sky, was the finest church-tower in England, and beyond, was a thread of silver, where a river wended its way to the invisible sea" (p.162).

The Lincolnshire section of the novel spans several seasons of the slow transformation of the area by the Spa Development Company. Lincoln, in this work, appears (appropriately) as 'St.Hugh's' (p.173).

In my original article I was unable to provide any information on Mary Shipley's family, although I felt there must be a firm Lincolnshire connection. Her parents were married at Spilsby parish church on 10 October 1837: Samuel Smith Shipley, gent. of St. John Hackney, was described in the parish register as the son of John Shipley, druggist; his wife Mary was the daughter of William Weeks, farmer (L.A.O., Spilsby Parish 1/16). William Weeks farmed at Pelhams Lands in Holland Fen, and died at Louth on 11 January 1849 (Stamford Mercury 19.1.1849; L.A.O., L.C.C. Wills 1849/394).

[Although very little research into the genealogy of the Weeks family has been carried out, it is known that they were closely connected with the family of Sir John Franklin, and William Weeks was probably Sir John's cousin. Before her marriage to Willingham Franklin in Boston Parish Church on 24 February 1773, Sir John's mother was Hannah Weeks of Boston, described in Maddison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees, Vol. IV, page 1233, as "Hannah, dau. of .... Weeks by .... dau. of .... Staveley of Donington in Holland". She was almost certainly the daughter of Thomas Weeks, who was born at Wyberton in 1720, the son of John Weeks. John died in 1721 and in 1730 his widow married Thomas Staveley of Kirton-in-Holland, in whose will, dated 1775, Thomas Weeks, his daughter Elizabeth and brother William, and land in Donington, are mentioned. It is known that after the death of her first husband, James Ellis, Hannah Franklin's sister Elizabeth married in Spilsby Parish Church on 2 December 1783 Matthew Flinders, the Donington Apothecary and Father of the explorer, and she was probably the Elizabeth Weeks mentioned in Staveley's will.

Banns of marriage between Thomas Weeks of Kirton, probably the brother of Hannah and Elizabeth, and Mary Cole of Wigtoft, were published in Kirton Parish Church in 1771, and although the marriage did not take place there, four of their children were baptised at Kirton between 1773 and 1779, one of whom was William, baptised on 27 May 1774. A note "lives in Holland Fen", appears beside the entry, so he could well have been Mary Shipley's maternal grandfather.

Whilst the evidence of these connections between the two families does not in itself prove what the relationship was between William Weeks and Sir John Franklin, it is too strong to be disregarded, and further research will probably prove that they were cousins. - Ron Drury]
With the knowledge of this connection, a section in Beside the Guns is perhaps not without significance - it is also fundamental to the theme of the novel. The heroine, Mona, is living at Thorpe St. Andrew's, 'a very quiet, straggling parish on the Lincolnshire coast'.

"She struck off across the marsh... and walked quite five miles till she came to the little town on the edge of the Fens, but quite near the wolds, which, nearly a century before, had given birth to one of our great naval explorers. His statue, in bronze, standing in the market-place, fascinated her. There was something in the determined poise of his noble head, the set mouth and upward gaze, which appealed to her strongly. He had gone out to discover the North-West Passage, and had died in the attempt. But he had discovered the passage, after all. He had not died in vain.

She had read Dr. Rae's accounts of the lost Arctic voyagers, and knew - or, at least, could faintly imagine - their privations and courage and endurance. A like spirit rose strong in her young heart as she sat drinking - without tasting - a glass of milk in the little confectioners opposite, and gazed on the dauntless face.... As she gazed, the bells of the church of the great Arctic discoverer's baptism began to chime for evensong. She paid for the milk, and followed the sweet and cheering sound to where, on slightly rising ground, stood the church, the delicate pinnacles of its tower rising calm and beautiful in the quiet summer sky.

The church, which was very dark at first to eyes dazzled by the August sun, had many monuments of the past within its grey old walls. A sense of security, as of "the eternal years", seemed to enfold her as she knelt among the few worshipers and tried to lay down her burden.... (pp.32-4)"

The 1851 census for Louth records a Sarah Shipley, aged 10, and born in Hackney as a "boarde schollar" at the school run by Lucy Wrangham in Eastgate. I assume this is Mary's sister who also ran the school in Market Rasen; I have yet to discover Mary's whereabouts in 1851.

A theme in Barbara Pelham (the choice of the surname is surely significant), Jessie's Work and Looking Back is the removal, in childhood or youth, in reduced circumstances, of a family to Lincolnshire. Barbara Pelham's childhood is spent in Hackney and Newington Green with her father, an inventor, and a man highly conscious of his gentility; he dies shortly after their arrival in 'Bitternsea' near Crowland. The cripple Alice Winter's father in Jessie's Work, was a builder in 'Allanmede' (?Arundel), but had been killed in a fall from some scaffolding; her mother, 'a care-worn looking woman, in a widow's dress and cap' (p.5), kept a shop in Beckford Underhill. Dorothea Serle, the heroine of Looking Back spends her childhood with her Grandfather and Aunt Monica at 'Wimberley' (it may again be modelled on Arundel - but
is the name significant?). On the death of her grandfather she is taken by Aunt Monica who had "relatives among the cathedral clergy" (p.167) to 'Essenford'. This residence in Lincoln parallels the experience related in Beside the Guns which I quoted in my earlier article. A service in the cathedral is again described, on this occasion celebrating the proclamation of peace after the Crimean War,

"we streamed out of the cathedral, a congregation such as we seldom saw, and all around were flags under the bright sky, and devices for illuminating over every door and gateway, giving the old city a festive appearance which it rarely wore (p.252)."

The more I read Mary Shipley's work, the more I am convinced of a significant autobiographical element. I assume her childhood was spent in London and Sussex. Did Samuel Smith Shipley die during Mary's childhood, thus forcing Mrs Shipley to return to her relations in Lincolnshire? Were the Shipleys in Lincoln in the 1850s and early 1860s? Who were the relatives in Lincoln? I hope to be able to answer these questions, but for the moment Mary Elizabeth Shipley's early life - and middle years - remain exceptionally elusive.

Acknowledgements
I am grateful to Ron Drury and Mrs. Christine Dring of Liss, Hampshire for information on the Weeks/Franklin family connection.

Note
I perhaps ought to add that some parts of her only three-decker novel, Cousin Deborah's Whim, 1878, have the feeling they might be set in the county, but the description of place here is general rather than specific. The opening and closing sections of Palm Branches, 1890, are set in Moorby-cum-Straggleton, a Lincolnshire parish name worthy of John Betjeman.

A SABBATH DAY'S JOURNEY
Terence Leach

Idly browsing through a recently acquired Lincolnshire Directory for 1855 I noticed the following names:
Brackenbury, Langley Joseph, Esq., South End, Alford
(also listed at Alford as a solicitor)
Langley, Joseph B., solicitor, Spilsby (residence Alford)
Bankes, Langley Langton, solicitor, Spilsby (residence Tattershall)
Bankes, Langley Langton, solicitor, Tattershall (immediately preceded in the list by another Bankes).

Clearly, I decided, there was at least one error here, and it did not take long to establish that Joseph B. Langley did not exist, but was actually Langley Joseph Brackenbury. I thought that it might be possible that Langley Langton Bankes was also a mistake for Brackenbury. A check on the 1842 Directory revealed no
Langley Joseph Brackenbury at Spilsby, Alford or Tattershall, though Langley Langton Bankes was listed under Tattershall. In 1856, however, the Directory listed Langley Joseph Brackenbury at Alford and Langley Langton Bankes at Tattershall. Obviously Langley Langton Bankes was not an error. In 1863 I found that Langley Joseph Brackenbury was listed as a solicitor under Spilsby and Alford. John Robert Bankes and J.L. Brackenbury, solicitor and secretary to Tattershall and Coningsby Gas Company, were listed under Tattershall. The latter was certainly one and the same as L.J. Brackenbury of East Parade, Alford, of the firm of Bourne Rhodes and Brackenbury, as the Alford entry listed his secretaryship of the gas company.

By 1868 L.J. Brackenbury was of The Elms, Alford, and had an office in the market place there. Bourne and Rhodes office was in West Street. Brackenbury was still listed under Tattershall, where he had an office. John Robert Bankes, obviously a relative of Langley Langton Bankes, was listed as steward to Lord Fortescue. In 1872 Brackenbury's name had vanished from Spilsby but remained at Tattershall and Alford. Brackenbury died between 1872 and 1876 and is not listed in the 1876 Directory.

The surname of Langley was used several times by the Brackenburys - it came into the family when the Brackenburys married into the Gace family, in which there were several Langleys. Langley Brackenbury of Spilsby was at Louth Grammar School 1811 to 1819. He was born circa 1800 and, as he died in December 1835, cannot be the Langley of the Directories. It is more than likely that the Langley Brackenbury of the Directories was the son of Langley Brackenbury and Catherine Anne Smith, born at Spilsby in 1809.

As Langley Langton Bankes did exist, I was interested in knowing his ancestry - why did he have such unusual names? They implied a relationship with the Langtons and Brackenburys. The most obvious ways of checking on him - the Census Returns and Mormon index - were not available at Dunholme on a Sunday afternoon. I tried the invaluable index to the Archivists Reports - and there, in the account of the Peake Snow and Jodine deposit, found Robert Langton Bankes, Clerk of the Peace for Kesteven before 1798. I then turned to Justin Simpson, often a present help in times of trouble, and found that on April 11 1803 there died, aged 79, Robert Bankes, Esq., a very eminent attorney, formerly with an extensive practice in Sleaford, and for many years Clerk of the Peace for the parts of Kesteven.

I had already searched through pedigrees of the Langton and Brackenbury families for clues, but found no connection with persons called Bankes. I looked at Monson's Church Notes and light, I thought, began to dawn. At Sleaford Monson noticed the memorial of Robert Langton Bankes (1747-1823) his wife Mercy (1761-1826) and that of Mary, wife of Robert Bankes, who died in October 1780 aged 66 - leaving children called Langley and Mary. The clue was in her (Latin) monumental inscription - for she was the daughter of George Denshire of Stamford. I had "met" him before - or at least one of that name, for George Denshire, of All Saints, Stamford, Captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot, eloped with Anne Brackenbury of Spilsby, and they were
married at Haddington in Scotland on June 1 1769. Anne Brackenbury was the only daughter of Thomas Brackenbury (d.1771) and his wife Elizabeth. She was baptised at Spilsby 28th September 1748. At the time of her father's death she and her husband were of Peterborough. My problem would have been solved if Mary Bankes could have been the daughter of the elopers - but that was impossible, for she was born circa 1714. It was possibly, it seems, that she was George Denshire the eloper's great aunt.

I now had to seek the Denshire family, and turned to books on Stamford. "The Town of Stamford", in its account of All Saints Church, lists Denshire monuments - George Denshire died 1743, his wife Mary died 1741; George Denshire died 1782, Sarah his wife died 1779, their son Langton, Captain in the 34th Regiment, died at the siege of Havannah, 1762, and Sarah their daughter died 1782. I also found that the coping of a wall near 3, Broad Street is inscribed G.D. 1721. I was now at least certain that the name Langton was used by the Denshire family well before the runaway marriage of 1769. From Peck's "Stamford" I found that George Denshire was a subscriber to the book in 1727 and that he lived in a house at the west end of Browne's Hospital, which had been Browne's and had been divided into two dwellings - obviously, therefore, the Denshires had lived at Stamford for much of the 18th century.

I was still in confusion - not only had I found Captain Langton Denshire (d.1762) but also Robert Langton Bankes (1747-1823) - the latter possibly the father or grandfather of Langley Langton Bankes, the former possibly the uncle of Langley Langton Bankes. Perhaps Robert Langton Bankes was related to his wife Mary Denshire?

I was now, I felt, almost defeated - I found no mention of the Denshire family in Burke or Bridges nor was there any clue in Maddison. Clinging to straws, I turned to Stukeley - and found that in 1745 James Brudenell wrote to Dr. Stukeley to say "I am obliged to you for your information about my renewing with the Hospital, and shall be sure to write to Langton Denshire, and Mr. Cooke, about it". On 3rd June 1746, Stukeley recorded in his diary "My daughter Frances and I paid a visit to Mr. Fisher, at Thurlby. We visited the old seat belonging to Stikeswood priory, now Denshires". Unfortunately Stukeley said no more of the family. Thurlby, I thought, might be worth looking into, but it proved to be what we used to call in the R.A.F. a 'nil return'. At this stage I phoned Ron Drury, who promptly consulted his Alumni Cantabrigiensi, found information on the Denshires and enabled me to go one step farther - for Stukeley had misled me; it was in Baston, not Thurlby, that the Denshire family lived, as the index to the 1842 Directory confirmed. It read "a greater part of the soil belongs to Col George Denshire of Thetford House (a large mansion with pleasant grounds)". Denshire resided in his house, and in 1855 it was described as a large ancient mansion, the seat of the Rev. William Denshire. In the following year his name was given more fully - the Rev. William Charles Denshire. The 1863 Directory was silent, but in 1868 the house "now converted into a farm house" was inhabited by the farmer Richard Pick, and owned by the Rev. William Denshire. The Denshires were not mentioned in 1872,
and in 1876 the property belonged to Charles Whatoff. Thetford still exists, and is near Kate's Bridge to the east of the A.15 and on the banks of the Car Dyke.

I returned to the Archivists Reports, and found that three George Denshires acted as Clerks to Kesteven Sessions 1727-1777; they were important Stamford residents and men of substance. They usually had deputies to perform the office and that of treasurer which they also held. George Denshire 1st was Clerk 1727 to 1741, his son George Denshire 2nd from 1741 to 1769. He had two sons, George Denshire 3rd who was Clerk from 1769 to 1777, and Langton Denshire who was Clerk to Holland Sessions for a time. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries Vol xii p239-41 revealed that in 1745 George Denshire of Stamford subscribed 10 guineas to the fund to fight the Rebellion, as did Langton Bankes.

At the end of the afternoon I had merely established that there was an error in the 1855 Directory, but I had got no nearer to discovering why the Bankes and Denshires families used the names Langton and Langley. If any member of the Society has nothing to do one Sunday afternoon, perhaps they can find the answer.
REMINISCENCES OF FULBECK

Elizabeth Anne Melrose

Fulbeck in Lincolnshire has been national news this year. Along with South Killingholme it is being considered as a site for the dumping of low level radioactive waste. Even before the Chernobyl disaster, this proposal was viewed with alarm by local people. Notices have sprouted in the village like the one pointing the way to "The Killing Fields" and a committee LAND has been organized to co-ordinate protest against NIREX, the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive.

Nearly a century ago times were different in Fulbeck. Mrs. Grace Cathels, now aged ninety-two and living in Dunwhinney Lodge in Glen Road, Peebles, still takes a great interest in the news about Lincolnshire and about Fulbeck in particular. As a child she was Grace Hutchinson and lived at the Old Farm in the village. Her parents had moved to the area just six weeks before the birth of her elder sister. Not knowing a doctor or a nurse, her mother had brought her eleven other children with her to the farmhouse in a trap loaded with crockery and eatables. It does not seem surprising that the family remembered the plates falling out of the back of the trap. Eighteen months later, Mrs. Cathels was born, the thirteenth child of the family of ten brothers and three sisters.

Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Cathels' father, rented the farm. He held fields not far from Waterloo farm down near the site intended for the radioactive dumping. It seems that the farm was in definite need of improvement when the family moved in. Mr. Croft, agent to the landowner, appeared more of an upstart than anyone in the childrens' eyes. Mrs. Cathels remembers a story that he had once said to her father, "You know, Hutchinson, if we had known you were a Methodist and a Liberal, you never would have had this farm". The land was arable, growing corn, but Mr. Hutchinson also kept horses, cows, sheep and hens. Mrs. Cathels and her sister used to feed the calves before they went to school. The stack-yard was full at harvest-time. Mrs. Cathels remembers how glad her father was to sell his corn because his bank account had dropped very low by the end of each summer.

The family stayed in the old farm house - now a private residence, Mrs. Cathels believes. The house had stone mullioned windows where only the centre window opened. There was a cellar underneath and upstairs five bedrooms. On the ground floor there was a living room, a sitting room, a pantry and a large kitchen. When the family was together the girls sat at the big kitchen table that had two leaves but the boys sat at another table at the window seats.

Mrs. Hutchinson taught her daughters to cook and bake. Usually there was enough to eat, plenty of butter and milk from the farm. If their mother had nothing for dinner she would say to one of the older boys, "Take your gun and get a rabbit".

Fulbeck lies between Leadenham and Caythorpe. Mrs. Cathels used to catch the train at the Caythorpe station if she wanted a day out in Grantham. She went to Leadenham for the train to Lincoln. She and her sister used to walk to the railway stations from the farmhouse should they not be able to use the pony and trap. The
trap was shaped like a square tub with seats on each side. They used to ride the pony and trap all the way to Newark and put the pony into a stable while they went around the town. Mrs. Cathels used to like going to Lincoln to buy clothes. She shopped in Mawer and Collingham's and Bainbridge's. She eventually selected her wedding costume with a grey velvet hat from the stock in Fox's. Her engagement ring was bought in Grantham.

Mrs. Cathels left Fulbeck when she was eighteen. She travelled to Canada to stay with a sister and to earn her living. Two years later, however, on hearing of the outbreak of the 1st World War in Europe she suddenly decided to return to Britain. It was on the boat home from Montreal that she met her husband. She had already decided never to marry a farmer, since she had seen at first hand how hard it was to make a decent wage from butter and eggs. Luckily the man she married on Christmas Day 1914 was an architect whose work eventually kept him in Scotland far from the Hutchinson childhood home. However, this remarkable lady has not forgotten Fulbeck. She is as fascinated by the difficulties created by the NIREX plans today as I was by her reminiscences of the Old Farm and the shopping expeditions to Lincoln and Grantham in the early years of the twentieth century.

NOTES AND QUERIES

St. Oswald

The story of the refusal by the monks to admit the body of King Oswald when it was brought to Bardney Abbey one night in the seventh century, and their change of heart after a pillar of fire was seen during the night over the cart bearing the body, as the origin of the belief that people who come from Bardney never close doors, is well known. About two hundred years later the Abbey was sacked by the Danes, and in 909 or 910 the site was desolate. The Danes were threatening Mercia, and it was probably for this reason that Ethelred, ealdorman of Mercia, and his wife Ethelfleda, King Alfred's daughter, removed the relics of St. Oswald, as he had become, from Bardney to Gloucester where they had founded a monastery in his honour.

Members may be interested to know that recent excavations in the Priory of St. Oswald, which stands outside the eastern precinct of Gloucester Cathedral, may have revealed the burial place of St. Oswald, and of Ethelfleda which was recorded as having been "in the east chapel of St. Peter's church which she had founded and to which she had brought the bones of St. Oswald". A report of these excavations appeared in The Times on 16th August 1984.

Those interested in the history of Bardney Abbey should read the articles by Professor Hamilton Thompson in the Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, volume XXXII, pp.35-96 and 351-402, and by Harold Brakespear in the Archaeological Journal, (1922).

Ron Drury
Domesday enquiries

(1) Who was the "Richard of Newark" said in the Phillimore Domesday Book for Oxfordshire to be the "Richard" with "Gilbert" and others, holding Cropredy, Oxf. from the Bishop of Lincoln in 1086, and whose heirs were said to hold Claydon near Cropredy?

"Gilbert" may have been Gilbert "Tison" who in 1086 held several manors in the Newark area, in which case Richard may have been Gilbert's son, though not necessarily called "Tison". Who were Richard's heirs as Claydon?

(2) How many Osbern or Osberts "the Sheriff" were Sheriffs of Lincoln and/or Yorkshire and/or Durham within the period 1086-1160? What were their full names, and ancestry, and were they related? When did each die?

Alan Cleaves, 25A Soudon Street, Coburg, 3058 Victoria, Australia

Getting Over a Hurdle - Help Wanted!

Fleaks, trays and stows. In the course of examining 16th and 17th century fenland inventories I find that the above items (more likely to be spelt fleakes, trajes and stowes) are often listed together as items of farm equipment. From other sources I have established that a fleak is a wattled hurdle, that a tray is a hurdle apparently used for sheep (perhaps smaller than a fleak?) and that stows were used for temporary closing of dykes, sluices etc. so were probably close boarded. I would be interested to hear from anyone with any further information or who can recall any of these words in use. Incidentally, Tray was a popular name for a sheepdog, and appears in a number of folk songs.

R. Hilary Healey, Friest Cottage, Drury Lane, Bicker, Boston PE20 3EB

An emigrant

Please be kind enough to insert this query in your newsletter as soon as convenient:

Mrs. Josephine Wilde, 11 Seafaring Drive, Corona del Mar, CA 92625, U.S.A., seeks any reference to JOHN HERVEY OSBORNE, born September, 1842 or 1843 in Lincolnshire; as a child he emigrated to Ohio in 1850.

I am a member of your Society and I enjoy your newsletters very much. I hope to visit one of your meetings soon.

Josephine Wilde - address as above

A Nineteenth Century Arch Kiln

Perhaps the readers of the newsletter might like to know of a project being undertaken in Lincolnshire.

I have on my land the remains of a nineteenth century ARCH KILN, a comparatively rare form of SCOTCH KILN (Brickmaking). In 1985 I successfully applied for its listing as a Historic Building, and since then I've aimed to restore it, rather than preserve it as it now stands.
I'm thrilled that I'm able to say work has now commenced. Mr. Martin Hamond, (author of "Bricks and Brick Making") has been our technical advisor, the local council have been encouraging and Manpower Services C.E.A. have provided the workforce, who commenced site clearance on 21st July 1986.

Upon completion of restoration, I plan to mount a display of information and any equipment available to provide an insight into the rudimentary techniques involved in the production of bricks in nineteenth century Lincolnshire. The display and the building would then be available for viewing by appointment.

I'd appreciate any offers of help or advice that your members can offer this project. I particularly need comparative bricks (8½ x 2½), any quantity. I also need any equipment or photographs of Lincolnshire brickmakers, I have none relating to this particular kiln. Anything you can offer will be copied and returned if so desired.

Should anyone wish to view the work in progress, then if they contact me I'll be pleased to arrange this for them.

The site is on the A158, 6 miles west of Horncastle. Adjoining the kiln site is an area for touring caravans. If required we can provide self-catering accommodation.

Mrs. Anne Fawcett, The Anchorage, Lakeside, Baumber, Horncastle LN9 5NW - Tel: 065-887-330

Parish Magazines

Apropos Mr. Leach's article in the last issue on PARISH MAGAZINES, it occurs to me that there are many Methodist Magazines, local ones as distinct from the Connexional publications, which might be lying around and ought to be either listed or deposited in the County Record Office. I am prompted to draw attention to this by the fact that I hold five such volumes dated 1892 to 1902 for what was known as the Lincoln Circuits. These came into my possession by a Lincoln Methodist many years ago and doubtless one day will be deposited in the Archives. But I also have one copy of a Horncastle magazine and two issued by the Sleaford circuit. I also inspected many years ago a large quantity at Boston. These magazines contained much local news of Methodist events and had a Connexional inset. The insets are all preserved in the Central Methodist Archives, but it is the local issues one ought to preserve. They originated about 1880 and continued into this century to at least the second World War. As a youth I remember distributing this magazine in the Cleethorpes area. Many for certain are lost, but a search for those extant would be a worthwhile job. Information to me would be welcomed.

Rev. William Leary, 17 Charles Avenue, Scotter, Gainsborough DN21 3RP

A Field Name query

Deeds of the early 17th century in the Elwes deposit at the LAO refer to areas of Risby and Sawcliffe called variously New Lill Fields, Lill Garth, Lill Ings, and so on. Glossaries seem to offer nothing better in explanation for Lill than it being a dialect pronunciation of little; this seems unsatisfactory. Can anyone locate a better meaning, possibly one suggesting land use?

N. J. L. Lyons
Appreciation from a new member of the SLHA

As a new member may I please be allowed space to thank Mrs. Robson for her good-humoured courtesy shown me in the face of my numerous initial enquiries. The July newsletter also had great cheer for me, firstly, the Editor's encouraging piece headed "The Final Furlong", commencing 'Local History as therapy!'

I am in the happy position of being able to combine family history with local history and am researching the River Trent - activities and development - through the 18th and 19th centuries to the present time, and would gladly welcome any suggestions of help from any member.

Secondly, Mr. Ron Drury's appreciation of Canon John Elliott, headmaster of Gainsborough Grammar School from 1874 to 1906, brought many pleasant memories crowding back for me. I attended the school after Canon Elliott had retired but knew of him strongly by repute. One of the four houses was called 'Elliott' and the housemaster, Mr. H.J. Lane, boosted my morale in later years by lamenting the fact that he and his house captain had missed choosing me for 'Elliott'.

So, thanks also to the Editor and Mr. Drury, I feel glad to belong to S.L.H.A.

T.H. Chafer

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

One Day Conference

The Local History Day Conference held on 26th July was both popular and successful, and it was pleasing to see a good 'turn out' of members to hear the speakers, Nigel Kerr, Nicholas Bennett and Rod Ambler, to all of whom we are very grateful. We also owe a great debt to Brenda Webster, who put in many hours of work arranging the conference, and to all who helped in any way to make it so successful. The Local History Committee is planning other similar day conferences. We shall be pleased to hear from members of any ideas they may have for possible talks or themes for such conferences.

Lectures

Information will be found in the Calendar of Events of the lectures arranged by the Committee and also about numerous other lectures organised by other bodies which will be of interest to local historians. Members should perhaps take particular note of the lectures and events connected with the commemoration of the anniversary of the Lincolnshire Rising - a commemoration initiated by the Local History Committee.

Nick Lyons will give a lecture on local connections in the works of Lincolnshire authors. This will be an extension of the work Mr. Lyons has been doing recently on Lincolnshire novels and novel-writers. He has contributed articles to the Newsletter on this interesting subject. The lecture will be given in St. Andrews URC Hall, Top of High Street, Lincoln on either the 28th November or the 5th December. Phone Mr. T.R. Leach, 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln Tel: 92-60637 for the exact date and time.
Lost - one Jacket?

After the Brackenbury Lecture in July an America Pie jacket/anorak was found in the Raithby Old School. Despite several phone calls I have been unable to locate its owner! If you left your jacket at Raithby it is now at 3, Merleswen, Dunholm - please phone (Welton 60637) and claim it.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr.V.H. Knight 17 Pietermaritz St. Lincoln, LN1 3RR
Miss Linda King 6 Manor Orchard, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4PR
Mr.Raymond Franks 16 Sibson Road,Birstall,Leicester LE4 4DU
Mr.D.R.H.& Mrs.D.M.Wilmut 1 Neile Close,Lincoln LN2 4RT
Ms.Sarah Jennings c/o T.L.A., Sessions House,Lindum Road,Lincoln LN2 1PB
Mr.Warren Hudson 1154 6th St.,Elk River,Minnesota USA
Mr.& Mrs.L.Farr 53 Richards Terrace,Roath/Cardiff,Glum.CF2 1RW
Dr.Kenneth D.McCrea 104 S 8th Street,Leisingh PA17837 USA
Mrs.B.M.Chittenden 18 Conifer Close,Church Crookham,Nr.Alderthorpe,Hants GU13 0LS

Miss C.A.Jones 22 Hewson Road,Lincoln LN1 1RX
Mrs.A.L.Williams 21 Shrewsbury Road,West Kirby,Wirral L48 0OQ
Mr.R.Gardener 70 Turner Avenue,Boultham Moor,Lincoln LN6 7NQ
Ms.C.Elkington 4 St.Catherines Grove,Lincoln LN5 6NA
Mr.Everett D.Butts 8305 Cedar Crest Way,Sacramento,CA 95826
Mr.J.E.Bradley Mill Lodge,Mill Baulk Rd,Walkeringham,Doncaster,
S.Yorks,DN10 4LL

Mr.& Mrs.P.Bowman 50 Stoughton Road,Stoneygate,Leicester LE2 2EB
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.John Peet 24 Brittons Close,Guildford,Surrey GU2 6RJ

Mr.J.A.A.Green 36 Harvey Kent Gdns.Badrney
Mrs.N.A.Oram 5 Silverthorpe Gardens,Greenside,Ryton,Tyne & Wear NE40 4SF
Mrs.J.M.Kirton Woodlea,Gypsy Lane,Bleaebury,Notts. NG14 7GG

Mrs.S.& Mrs.S.Branson Errwood,8 Hurst Crescent,Barrowby,Grantham NG32 1DE
Mrs.J.E.Fulton 2 The Cresta,Grimsby DN34 5AW

Mr.Angus Middleton "Vaduz" 36B Stafford Road,Ruislip Gdns,Ruislip,Mddx.
Mrs.R.Pirkth Uplands,Roxby Rd,Thornton Dale,Pickering,N.Yorks,Y018 7JJ
Miss V.Raitby Garforth Hall,Garforth,Nr.Sconshorpe,S.Hums. DN17 4RX
Mrs.Margaret Higman Oamaru,Lowes Barn Bank,Durban City, DH1 3QP

Mrs.D.M.Willows 7 Rosewarne Court,Hyde Street,Winchester,Hants.S023 7HL
Mrs.M.E.Woodley 37 Parklands,Ufford,Woodbridge,Suffolk IP13 6ES
Mr.P.W.Scottn "Haithabu",Sea Dyke Way,Marschapel,Grimsby,DN36 5TZ

Mr.G.W.Lauder Longridge,42 High Street,Swinderby,Lincoln LN6 9LD
Mr.J.T.Bowen 5 St.Thomas Close,Prudrow,Northumberland NE42 5LU
Miss E.Nannenad 20 Cramwell Street,Streeton,LN5 8AJ

Mr.Arnold Grimston M.B.E. 36 Lendeskborough Road,Scarborough,N.Yorks Y012 5AF

Mrs.Susan Paulson 72 Fieldhouse Drive,Dunnington,Telford,Shropshire TF1 8JJ
V. & T. Morgan Keepers Cottage,Thorpe Road,Tattershall Thorpe,Lincoln

Mr.B.D.Trelissoon 10 Chapman Road,Trafalgar,Vict.3824 Australia
Mr.& Mrs.P.Q:Hoddintott 2 London Road,Raunds,Wellingborough NN9 6EJ
Mr.& Mrs.T.H.Chafer Lindum House,98 Park Road,Loughborough,Leics.LE11 2HH
Mr.D.R.Cameron Home Farm Cottage,Swinfen,Nr.Lichfield,Staffs.WS14 9QR
Mr.J.R.Selby 7 Blenheim Way,Hardwick,Cambridge,CB3 7XF

Please welcome these new members in any way you can.
Mr. Vincent G. Hudson has received an M.B.E. in the last Honours List "for services to local government and the community in Lincolnshire". The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology would like him to receive our congratulations.

PUBLICATIONS

* AN ORDER FORM IS ENCLOSED WITH THIS NEWSLETTER *

Occasional Papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 M.J.T. Lewis</td>
<td>Dunham Bridge: a memorial history. 1978. 1981.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Alison M.Cook</td>
<td>The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fonaby, Lincolnshire (based on a catalogue of the material by Sonia C. Hawkes). 1981.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Miscellaneous Books of Interest to Local Historians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terence Leach</td>
<td>Writers in Spilsbyshire (Brackenbury Lecture)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terence Leach</td>
<td>Alas, Poor Dunholme School!</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terence Leach</td>
<td>Robert Grantham of Dunholme</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEA Publication</td>
<td>Winteringham 1650-1760</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEA Publication</td>
<td>Aspect of the History of Barnetby le Wold</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor &amp; Rex C. Russell</td>
<td>Making New Landscapes in Lincolnshire (34 Mid-Lindsey Parishes)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walls</td>
<td>Ruston Aircraft Production</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Butler</td>
<td>De Havilland DH115 Vampire Trainer</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.W. Skempton</td>
<td>The Engineering Works of John Grundy (Bound offprint of paper published in Journal Vol.19.)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Price</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neil R. Wright</td>
<td>John Grundy of Spalding, Engineer 1719-1783</td>
<td>£1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Civic Trust</td>
<td>Ancient Houses in Lincoln Part 1. Priorygate to Pottergate</td>
<td>£9.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.N. Clarke</td>
<td>Belchford-The History of a Lincolnshire Wolds village</td>
<td>£5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiskerton Historical Society</td>
<td>Fragments of Fiskerton</td>
<td>£2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.P.C. Johnson</td>
<td>Wispington</td>
<td>£0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miles Hopper</td>
<td>Birds of the Barton District</td>
<td>£2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Cole</td>
<td>Wellingore in Times Past</td>
<td>£2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.N. Clarke</td>
<td>Horncastle Dispensaries &amp; Hospitals 1789-1981. Watch and Ward in the Countryside (County Constabulary)</td>
<td>£1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.J. Kerswill</td>
<td>North Kelsey - A Brief History</td>
<td>£1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Smith M.D., The Founder of Christ's Hospital, Lincoln</td>
<td>£0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEA publication</td>
<td>Pieces of Pinchbeck</td>
<td>£0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEA publication</td>
<td>Mid-Victorian Sleaford 1851-1871</td>
<td>£2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.W. Ambler</td>
<td>A Study Based on the 1871 Census Returns of Scunthorpe</td>
<td>£0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincs. Archaeological Trust</td>
<td>Lincoln - 21 centuries</td>
<td>£1.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church History</td>
<td><strong>Lincolnshire Old Churches' Trust:-</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Masons' Marks</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fonts in Lincolnshire</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire Church Screens</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver in the Lincoln Diocese</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasure Beyond Measure</td>
<td></td>
<td>£2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial History &amp; Archaeology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.N. Field &amp; H. Hurst</td>
<td>Roman Horncastle</td>
<td>£1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil R. Wright</td>
<td>A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Lincolnshire, including South Humberside.</td>
<td>£0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil R. Wright</td>
<td>Sutton Bridge &amp; Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. An Industrial History.</td>
<td>£1.00</td>
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Additions to Book Order Form at 2.8.86

The Gainsbroughs of Aveland by J.O. Dodds £1.50

This book is about the ancestry of Thomas Gainsborough the painter whose forebears came from Horbling in Lincolnshire. The book is well researched and ends with fascinating speculations on the painter's possible connections.
with other Lincolnshire Gainsburgs, for example Richard Gainsburg who painted the Angel Choir in 1351 and Richard de Gainsborough, Abbot of Bardney.

Methodism in the Countryside - Horncastle Circuit 1786-1986 by J.N. Clarke and C.L. Anderson

This attractive book was written by two SLHA members. The cover illustration shows the Wesleyan Home Missions Gospel Car circa 1910 which must evoke memories of many such Missions amongst Lincolnshire village dwellers. The book is rich in information, names, plans and photographs. Chapters include Methodism and Education; Methodist Involvement in Elections and Trade Unions and Local Preachers and Ministers.

The celebration of 200 years of Methodism in the Horncastle Circuit seems an appropriate time to gather together the facts and place them on record for present and future generations before they are lost beyond recall. Many documentary sources have been used in research, and these are fully referenced.

Federation of Family History Books

Yorkshire Families - Directory 1 compiled by John P. Perkins

Parish Registers - an excellent guide by Eve McLaughlin

A complete booklist will be sent to any member of the Society who sends a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Hon. Book Sales Manager, SLHA, Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln LN2 1PZ

Linda Crust, Hon. Book Sales Manager

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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


This is a revised edition of Professor Piggott’s pioneering study, which first appeared in 1950, and has for many years been remarkably difficult to obtain. There is much Lincolnshire material. Stukeley (1687-1765) was born in Holbeach. On graduating from Cambridge in 1708, he studied medicine in London, returning to Lincolnshire in 1710 to practice in Boston; he returned to London in 1717 - having already been introduced to the Spalding Gentlemens' Society by Maurice Johnson - but in 1726 moved to Grantham. These were the important years for his archaeological work. Following his ordination in 1729 he became Vicar of All Saints, Stamford, (where he also founded the Brazen Nose Society), residing there until 1747 when he accepted the living of St. George's, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. It was during these latter years that he became obsessed with various Druidic and Biblical theories.
Wright of Derby, Mr & Mrs Coltman, by Allan Brabham

An illustrated booklet to accompany the Acquisition in Focus
exhibition held earlier this year of Wright's double portrait
of Mr and Mrs Thomas Coltman, which was put up for auction at
Christie's in 1984 and bought by the National Gallery for £1.4
million. Thomas Coltman (1746-1826) had inherited the Hagnaby
estate on the unexpected death of his brother at Marseilles in
1768, and married Mary Barlow of Astbury in Cheshire in 1769.
Joseph Wright of Derby (1734-97) and Coltman were close friends.
The portrait, for which Wright charged a fee of 60 guineas, was
painted probably in the spring of 1771 or 1772, when Coltman
was described as being of both Derby and Gates Burton, which
appears to be the setting of the painting.

The Free School of King Edward VI at Louth by Richard Gurnham
£1.75 + £0.30 p & p

A succinct, generously illustrated, account of this distinguished
school's history from medieval times, through the re-foundation
in 1551, to the additional establishment of a girls' school early
this century and the present status under the Louth Plan. Good
material on personalities and curriculum development.

Houses and History by Maurice Barley. Faber and Faber, 1986
£27.50

An important and well illustrated study of English houses and
building materials from Anglo Saxon times to the present day.
The treatment is catholic: bishops' palaces, castles, manor
houses, monastic granges, parsonage houses, country seats,
farmhouses and cottages, and houses in the modern town are all
surveyed with a good number of Lincolnshire examples.

Lincolnshire Built Engines by Richard Brooks and Martin Longdon
edited by Lesley Colsell
Lincolnshire County Council, Recreational Services - Museum of
Lincolnshire Life.

This comprehensive publication is primarily concerned with the
six major steam engine manufacturers of the county, each of whose
products found world-wide markets. The booklet deals with
traction engines and related vehicles, illustrating the diversity
and prodigious output of these Lincolnshire firms. Wherever
possible the engines are shown at work amongst a collection of
over 60 black and white photographs, most of which are being
published for the first time.

Profits from the sale of this booklet will be going towards the
restoration of "Sylvie" the Museum of Lincolnshire Life's 1913
Ruston-Proctor Steam Traction Engine.

Available from the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road,
Lincoln. Price £2.50 (+ 60p p & p)
Cheques should be made payable to: The Friends of Lincolnshire
Museums and Art Gallery.
Fenland Research No.3 1985-6, now available at £2.40 (p & p inclusive) from Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, 28 Boston Rd, Sleaford, NG34 7EZ.

Lincolnshire items include: A summary of last season's work by Fenland Survey Officers Tom Lane and Peter Hayes in the Bourne - Spalding area, Ian Shennan's work on remote sensing in Morton Fen (near Bourne) and an account of the water-logged Fiskerton Iron site by Naomi Field. Among other articles are reports from the Norfolk fens by Bob Sylvester and from excavations in Cambridgeshire by Francis Pryor. Fenland Research No.2 is still available (at the same price) but No.1 is now out of print. Cheques payable to Miss R.H. Healey.

The Book of Skegness by Winston Kime
The story of the town's past in words and pictures. Limited edition of numbered copies available from the Publishers by prior reservation, with subscribers' names listed: £10.95 (up to two weeks prior publication), (£12.95 inclusive of post and packing). Un-numbered copies after publication at £15.00.

Barracuda Books, Meadows House, Well Street, Buckingham MK18 1EW

LINCOLNSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE

Local Studies Librarian
Following Miss Sylvia Biggin's marriage and removal to Cumbria, Miss Eleanor Nannestad has been appointed as Local Studies Librarian in her place. Eleanor has been with Lincolnshire Library Service for several years and has worked in the Reference Library on a regular rota, alternating with duties in the County Library Headquarters. She is therefore familiar with all aspects of general and local reference enquiries and now has an opportunity to concentrate on Local Studies.

Many members of the Society will have met Eleanor at the meeting introducing the resources of the Local Collection in Free School Lane and also at the Local History Committee day-school in July. Eleanor is a member of the SLHA and is looking forward to closer links being established between the Library Service and Exchequerergate Arch.

OTHER SOCIETIES

The University of Nottingham. Certificate in Archaeology
Many people have a very good general knowledge of British archaeology, acquired over the years from reading, excavations, visits and perhaps adult education classes. Now there is a chance to extend and deepen that knowledge, and obtain a Certificate in Archaeology from the University of Nottingham. You could even go on to study part-time for a BA degree in Archaeology.

WEA tutors John Samuels and Friona Gilmore Eaves have just re-considered and re-organised the Certificate Course in British Archaeology offered by the Department of Adult Education, which lapsed for a few years. This three-year course will cover
British archaeology from the Neolithic period to c1600 AD and offer members teaching in small groups, participation by discussion, reading and written work, and field trips and project work. The course tutors will be experts in their fields - full-time WEA staff members and members of the Department of Archaeology and other professional archaeologists.

If you obtain the Certificate, you can qualify for entrance to the part-time BA degree course offered by the Department of Archaeology even if you haven't got the right O and A levels. In any case, it would form an excellent introduction to the course work.

The Certificate course will start in early October, but applications should be received by September. For further details contact:

Ffiona Gilmore Eaves, St. Helen's House, King St. Derby DE1 3EE
Tel: Derby 31111, ext. 4347/435

John Samuels, 6 Old North Road, Cromwell, Newark,
Nottinghamshire NG23 6JE Tel: Newark 821727

Kenneth Lawson, Dept of Adult Education, 16 Shakespeare St.
Nottingham. Tel: Nottingham 473022

The British Association for Local History and the University of Hull, Department of Adult and Continuing Education

A day course "Discovering Ports" on Saturday 4th October 1986 at the Doughty Centre, Town Hall Square, Grimsby.

The town of Grimsby with its long history of maritime activity is an ideal place in which to discuss the history of ports. As well as the borough archives with their fine collection of records reflecting the town's past, the Victorians left their distinctive mark on the town and the nineteenth century docks contain the splendid tower illustrated on the front of this programme. This day of lectures and discussion will look at approaches to the history of ports and will include a visit to Grimsby's docks.

A small exhibition of material from South Humberside Area Record Office relevant to the theme of the conference will be on view at the Record Office, in the Town Hall, adjacent to the Doughty Centre, from 9.15 a.m. to the start of the conference on Saturday, 4th October.

Advance enrolment is essential. Contact Dr. R.W. Ambler. The Doughty Centre, Town Hall Square, Grimsby to see if any places are still vacant.

The Historical Association, Grimsby Branch

New members are always sure of a hearty welcome and details of membership (the year commences on 1st October) may be obtained from the Branch Secretary, Mrs. J. Cockrill, 56, The Limes, Keelby, Grimsby. Tel: Ruxton 60077.

Bona-fide students are admitted free to all meetings, with the exception of that to be held on 28th November, when wine and
cheese is provided in the interval. Non-members pay 50p per meeting.

An excellent programme of monthly meetings has been arranged for the coming year including lectures on Humberside Foresters and Druids etc., Seventeenth century Lincolnshire will-makers, the rise of Nazism and Marxism and History. Coffee is always served at meetings which are held on Friday evenings in Grimsby Central Library.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS (£3.00 per annum) should be paid to the Branch Treasurer, Mr. M.G. Border, at the first or second meetings. His home address is 9, Connaught Avenue, Grimsby.

FULL MEMBERS of the Association are reminded that their annual subscriptions must be forwarded directly to Headquarters, H.A., Kennington Road, London, SE11 4JH.

The Fenland Project

Recent archaeological work in the Fens - a one day conference

Saturday 11th October at the Sam Newsom Music Centre, South Street, Boston. Conference fee: £2.50.

The Fenland Project started in 1982. It is a large-scale programme of landscape archaeology financed mainly by English Heritage. This conference presents some interim results and is intended to appeal not only to archaeologists but also to members of the general public who are interested in the origins and development of the fens.

During the day illustrated lectures will cover a wide range of topics, including excavations, field surveys and the analysis of environmental evidence preserved in the peats, clays and silts. Time will be set aside for questions and discussion and there will be the opportunity to view an exhibition of maps, photographs and plans. Since it will be two or three years before much of this material is published the conference offers a preview of some of the results and interpretations arising out of one of the country’s major archaeological research projects.

Applications to Fenland Project Conference, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, 28 Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

The Lincolnshire Rising

Weekend course at Horncastle Residential College
3 – 5 October 1986.

On 3rd October 1536 the people of Horncastle joined the Rising against Henry VIII, and exactly 450 years later we will retrace those momentous events. Using a coach as a travelling lecture room we shall visit Fultebby, Harrington, Scrivelsby and Kirkstead Abbey. The course will also include Tudor Music and readings in St Mary's Church, Horncastle, and on Sunday evening there is to be an ecumenical service in St James' Church, Louth when
the Abbot of Ampleforth will preach.

Tutor: Anne Ward MA

Fee: Single room £47; Shared £43.50; Non-resident £37.

Applications to: The Warden, Horncastle Residential College, Mareham Road, Horncastle LN9 6BW.

THE FENLAND PROJECT

Items for inclusion in the January 1987 Newsletter should reach the SLHA office, Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln, by Saturday, 15th November, 1986 at the latest.

Please note the address.
Elected members of the Executive Committee

Mr. S. Betteridge  Mrs. P. Pomeroy
Mr. E. Cole       Mrs. E. Robson
Mr. J.S. English  Miss R. Tinley
Miss F.N. Field   Miss P. Wheatley
Mrs. M. Phillipson

History of Lincolnshire Committee

Mr. F.T. Baker       Dr. D. Mills
Professor M.W. Barley Mrs. E. Nurser
Mr. M. Border        Mr. R.C. Russell
Mr. R. Caroll        Dr. B. Whitwell
Mr. J.S. English     Mrs. C. Wilson
Mrs. M. Hall

Archaeology Committee

Mrs. F. Blake        Mrs. V. Hinkins
Mr. R. Chapman       Mr. M. Jones
Mr. R. Dawson        Mr. K. Leahy
Miss F.N. Field      Mr. T. Page
Miss R.H. Healey     Mr. P. Rollin

Family History Committee

Please see Family Historian

Industrial Archaeology Committee

Mr. S. Betteridge       Mr. A.C.L. Wall
Mr. A. Davies          Mr. C. Watson
Miss J.E. Knight       Mrs. C. Wilson
Mr. C.A. Pinchbeck    Mrs. A.F. Wright
Mr. J. Turner          Mr. N.R. Wright
Mr. H.S. Waddington

Local History Committee

Mrs. M.E. Armstrong    Mr. T.R. Leach
Mr. R. Drury           Dr. D. Mills
Mr. J.S. English      Miss F.A.R. Murray
Mrs. B. Kirkham       Miss A. Ward
Miss E. Langford      Mr. J. Wilson

The present constitution obliges that the names of these elected officers be published in the Newsletter for the benefit of the readership - Editor.
THE SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
EXCHEQUERGATE ARCH, LINCOLN LN2 1PZ. Tel: (0522) 21337

HONORARY OFFICERS

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Mr. H.A. Wickstead

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

HON. TREASURER: Mrs. Marjorie Kay

HON. AUDITOR: Mr. Eric Hair

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

HON. EDITOR: Dr. G. Knight
"Lincolnshire History and Archaeology"

HON. SALES MANAGER: Mrs. Linda Crust

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

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