



D A T E S F O R Y O U R D I A R Y

FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER 7.15 p.m.	Two Family History Talks. i) "Introduction to Family History" by Richard Ratcliffe. ii) "The importance of Wills" by Brenda Webster	Adult Education Centre, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln
SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER 10.30 a.m.	Monumental Inscriptions Recording Day: East of Lincoln area	Meet at Stainton by Langworth. Further details 'phone Ken Red- more. Tel: LOUTH 602628
MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 7.00 p.m.	Grantham Local History Society Annual General Meeting	The Public Library, Grantham
TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	Visit to Grimsby Reference Library. Family History	The Central Library, Town Hall Square, Grimsby
THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Anniversary Lecture. Programme: Dr. Rogan Jenkinson, Gresswell Crags Museum, Derbyshire on "Hunters of the Ice Age"	Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe
FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	Boston Family History Housegroup	129 Spilsby Road, Boston
SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 2.30 p.m.	Lincolnshire Methodist History Society. A.G.M. and visit to Spalding Gentlemen's Society	Spalding
WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Society. Local History Section. Don Cole on "The Estates of a Lincolnshire landed family: the Sheffield property at Cookridge, Yorkshire in the eighteenth Century"	Scunthorpe Museum, Vicarage Gardens, Scunthorpe
FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	David Stocker speaks on "Lincolnshire Castles"	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln
SATURDAY, 27TH OCTOBER	Lincoln Record Society A.G.M.	

TUESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	Talk by Mr. E.H. Trevitt on Old Cleethorpes. With illustrations	Central Library, Town Hall Square, Grimsby
WEDNESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER 7.30 p.m.	F.L.A.R.E. Celebrity Lectures. Professor Peter Sawyer, formerly Professor of Medieval History, University of Leeds, now at Gothenburg, Sweden, on "The Towns of Anglo-Saxon England, with special reference to Lincolnshire"	The Usher Gallery, Lindum Hill, Lincoln
THURSDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Anniversary Lecture Programme: John Wilson, S. Humberside Area Record Office, Grimsby on "Vital documents: the work of the South Humberside Area Record Office"	Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe
SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER onwards	Exhibition "All made from wood"	Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road, Lincoln
THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Rodney Cousins, Keeper of Social History. Museum of Lincolnshire Life on "Tud and Stud Houses in Lincolnshire"	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln
FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Anniversary Lecture Programme: Dr. Neil Cossons, National Maritime Museum, London on "Museums at the Millenium"	Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe
FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Boston Family History Housegroup.	129 Spilsby Road, Boston
FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Mr. John Saxe "Mills in America"	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln
WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Society. Local History Section. Rex Russell on "Friendly Societies in Lincolnshire"	Scunthorpe Museum, Vicarage Gardens, Scunthorpe
WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	F.L.A.R.E. Celebrity Lectures. Professor Maurice Barley, formerly Professor of Archaeology, University of Nottingham on "The Residences of the Medieval Bishops of Lincoln"	Usher Gallery, Lindum Hill, Lincoln
SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER 2.30 p.m.	Talk by Elizabeth Simpson, Vice- President of the Federation of Family History Societies. All welcome	Adult Education Centre, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln

SATURDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 12.30 p.m.	LAST DAY FOR NOTES & ARTICLES FOR THE NEWSLETTER	The Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln
FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Lawrence Butler on "Lincolnshire Monasteries"	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln
WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Society. Local History Section. SOCIAL EVENING. Keith Miller on "The Black Dogs of Lincolnshire"	Scunthorpe Museum, Vicarage Gardens, Scunthorpe
THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER	By popular demand - "An Evening with Canon Hunt's Magic Lantern Slides". Commentary by J.S. English	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln
THURSDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Anniversary Lecture Programme: Peter Armstrong, Field Archaeologist on "Medieval Archaeology; putting flesh on the bones"	Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe
<u>1 9 8 5</u> THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Anniversary Lecture Programme: David Neave, Lecturer in Local History, Hull University on "The goods and chattels of North Lincolnshire Villagers"	Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe
WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY 7.30 p.m.	Scunthorpe Museum Society Local History Section. Members' Evening. (Speakers to be announced)	Scunthorpe Museum, Vicarage Gardens, Scunthorpe
FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY 7.30 p.m.	Richard Morris on "Lincolnshire Churches"	Shuttleworth Hall, Edward King House, Lincoln

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS 1984-85

There are still some unpaid annual subscriptions (£9.00 Personal Subscription, £10.00 Family Subscription) for the year beginning 1st April 1984 and having reached this half way mark in the financial year, may I please ask those members concerned to make payment without further delay. With paper and postage so expensive we rely on prompt payment to meet our continuing expenses.

Please send cheques payable to S.L.H.A. to 47 Newland, Lincoln.

PAYMENT FOR PUBLICATIONS

Members who are paying for publications with their annual subscription, and in all other cases, are asked to send a separate cheque payable to S.L.H.A. Publications A/C. This will be helpful in obviating the need to transfer many small amounts of money from the General (Administrative) Account to the Publications Account.

Bileen M. Briggs, Honorary Treasurer.

FAMILY HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE CHANGE OF OFFICERS

The Honorary Editor of Lincolnshire Family Historian is now
Mrs. Anne Cole,
174 Doddington Road,
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The Honorary Sales Manager for Family History sub-committee publications is now
Mrs. V.E. Miller,
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AMERICAN CONFERENCE - 1984: A REPORT

In June 1984 two members of this Society's Industrial Archaeology Sub-Committee, Neil and Ann Wright, attended the fifth International Conference on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage which was held in the United States of America. Boston, Lincolnshire, had been the setting for the preliminary events of the British Industrial Archaeology Conference in September 1983 and Boston, Massachusetts, hosted part of the International Conference nine months later. As most members of this Society will know, the capital of Massachusetts was founded in 1630 by emigrants from our Boston and links between the towns have been maintained on a spasmodic basis.

The six-day long conference, known for short as 'Industrial Heritage '84 New England' started in Lowell, Massachusetts, on Friday 8 June 1984. There were 122 people registered for the conference, from Australia and Japan as well as the USA, Canada and most European countries. Delegates split into three groups for coach trips on Monday and Tuesday and re-assembled in Boston for working sessions on Wednesday and Thursday. Lowell was founded as a new town in 1821 and rapidly grew into one of the greatest textile producing centres in the world, with ten separate huge mill sites, but it was in decline by the late 19th century and the large mills closed from the 1920s to the 1960s. Many mill buildings still remain, together with much of the town's unique system of water power canals, and Lowell is being restored as a National Historic Park. At Lowell we stayed in the local University which lacked air-conditioning and was somewhat uncomfortable during a heat wave when temperatures reached 100° F. In Boston the conference delegates stayed in the city's newest luxury hotel, an air-conditioned tower of 26 storeys, and had our working sessions in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The meals included large helpings of rich food and a highlight of our time at Lowell was when we were served a Clam Bake, a traditional New England meal including lobsters, shell-fish, baked potatoes and chicken.

The two-day trip which Neil and Ann Wright joined went first to a 150-year old Mill Factory in southern Massachusetts which still used some of the original belt-driven machinery. Then they saw several textile mills, including the Slater Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which was founded in 1793 and was the first 'successful' cotton mill in America. The International Conference included several receptions with representatives of State and City governments at Lowell, Fall River, Providence and M.I.T. One noticeable feature of New England is that it is a 'post-agricultural' society. Outside the towns and cities 90% of the land is covered with forest and there are very few fields to be seen. Greater Boston is a huge conurbation of about six million people but in the rest of Massachusetts most towns are small and surrounded by forest. The main towns have numerous large textile mills, now used for other industries or housing, but elsewhere industrial archaeological sites are few and far between.

For the working sessions delegates were divided into seven groups which each discussed a different aspect of the Industrial Heritage, such as interpretation of sites, architecture, and the exchange of technology. Neil and Ann Wright both joined the working session on 'Industrial Communities' and gave talks, illustrated with slides, about Grimsby and the Derbyshire cotton mill village of Darley Abbey. Neil was also the Reporter on that working session and has written a summary of their general discussions for publication in the proceedings of the conference.

Immediately after the end of the international conference the 13th annual conference of the Society for Industrial Archaeology started in Boston on Thursday evening. Total attendance was 205 of whom 36 had also attended Industrial Heritage '84. This conference included 1½ days of coach trips to see cotton mills, a chocolate factory, pumping stations and other industrial archaeological sites in and around Boston. Then for two days talks were given on many subjects and each delegate could hear about ten. One group of four talks was on 'Maritime Industries' and Neil Wright spoke about the industrial archaeology of the port of Boston, Lincolnshire. One other speaker in that group was Ruth Macauley of Browns University, Rhode Island, whose uncle was a solicitor in Boston, Lincolnshire. After the conference Neil Wright and Ann spent a further ten days travelling round New England before returning to England. For Neil, born and bred in Boston, Lincolnshire, it was a bonus to be able to walk the streets of that younger Boston, where John Cotton, Thomas Dudley, Richard Bellingham and others from 17th century Lincolnshire had held sway.

Neil and Ann Wright.

JOHN WYCLIFFE - MORNING STAR

COMMEMORATING THE 600TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH IN 1384

John Wycliffe was Rector of Fillingham in Lincolnshire from 1361-1368. Whether he ever lived at Fillingham, or even visited it, is extremely doubtful; for Fillingham was a Balliol living then as now. It was said that he took the living, while Master of Balliol, to provide income for his continued studies at Oxford. Be that as it may, the Parish of Fillingham, now combined with Ingham and Cammeringham, is very proud of the fact that on the Board in the Church of St. Andrew Fillingham, where the past Rectors are recorded, is the name of John Wycliffe. This is the man that history has recorded as the "Morning Star of the Reformation."

Over 100 years ago, in a lecture at Oxford, Professor Montague Burrows said: "To Wycliffe we owe, more than to any one person who can be mentioned, our English Language, our English Bible, and our reformed Religion. How easily the words slip from the tongue! But, is not this almost the atmosphere we breathe? Expand that three-fold claim a little further. It means nothing less than this: that in Wycliffe we have the acknowledged father of English prose, the first translator of the whole Bible into the language of the English people, the first disseminator of that Bible amongst all classes, the foremost intellect of his times brought to bear upon the religious questions of the day, the patient and courageous writer of innumerable tracts and books, not for one, but for all the different classes of

society, the sagacious originator of that whole system of ecclesiastical reformation, which in its separate parts had been faintly shadowed forth by a genius here and there, but which had acquired consistency in the hands of the master.... Wycliffe founded no colleges, for he had no means; no human fabric enshrines his ideas; no great institution bears his name. The country for which he lived and died is only beginning to wake up to a sense of the debt it owes his memory. And yet so vast is that debt, so overpowering the claim, even when thus briefly summarized, that it might be thought no very extravagant recognition if every town in England had a monument to his memory."

John Wycliffe was born c1330 in the North Riding of Yorkshire, his fathers tomb can still be seen in the village of Wycliffe-upon-Tees. This village came under the Lordship of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the 2nd son of Edward III. For a good deal of Wycliffe's career John of Gaunt was his patron and protector.

Also under the patronage of John of Gaunt at that time was Geoffrey Chaucer, the most respected and renowned of 14th Century English Writers. Chaucer's description of "The Parson" in Canterbury Tales, is said to be a description of Wycliffe's followers, if not of Wycliffe himself.

It would seem that Wycliffe put his income from Fillingham to good use, for in 1369 he received his Bachelor of Divinity, and a few years later in 1372 he received his doctorate. During his study for his doctorate he had published a controversial doctrine of the Eucharist, but as this was expected of such a period of study, there was no open conflict with Rome, but possibly from then on the writing was on the wall.

For a short time Wycliffe was Warden of the New Canterbury Hall, but following disputes soon left and went to Queens where he spent most of his Oxford years.

In 1374 Wycliffe became Rector of Lutterworth, which he retained until his death in 1384 (thus 1984, the 600th Anniversary of his death); though it was not until much later he took up residence there. (Note: at that time Lutterworth was in the Diocese of Lincoln). Oxford was regarded as the Leading University in the World, and John Wycliffe as its outstanding scholar.

With his doctorate behind him, and the strength of his scholarship around him, Wycliffe began to attack what he considered to be the abuses of the church, in terms that were to have a profound effect on many of the Reformation thinkers more than 100 years later. Some of what he had to say was not his own, but derived from earlier thinkers, such as our own Bishop Grosseteste's attack on pluralism. (1175-1253).

The war with France meant increased taxation in this country, which in its turn led to a growing anti-clerical feeling, due to the financial exemptions of the clergy. When John of Gaunt came to power in 1371, John Wycliffe appeared in Parliament, not openly active, he nevertheless encouraged the thinking that in times of necessity all ecclesiastical lands and properties could be taken back by the government. Such thoughts were eagerly accepted by Gaunt, and when Pope Gregory XI tried to impose a tax on the English Clergy, their protest brought quick support from the Royal Government, and Edward III's Council forbade compliance. No doubt Wycliffe's name was being noted with growing concern at the Vatican.

Long before Wycliffe, there had been an English response to the influence of foreign interference in English ecclesiastical affairs, as was reflected in the Statute of Provisors (1351) which forbade Papal interference in elections to ecclesiastical posts; and the Statutes of Praemunire (1353 & 1365) which prohibited appeals to courts outside the kingdom. In 1374 Wycliffe was a delegate of the Crown at a conference in Bruges asking that certain impositions against the English be set aside. It was probably due to these services that Wycliffe was given the living of Lutterworth in 1374.

Further preferment was not to come his way; Wycliffe sustained personal disappointment in not receiving the Prebend of Lincoln, or the Bishopric of Worcester, and some authorities say that this was one of the reasons for his growing attacks on the Papacy.

Wycliffe's alliance with John of Gaunt eventually brought him into direct conflict with William Courtenay, Bishop of London, mainly due to Wycliffe's support of certain dubious politics on the part of Gaunt. In 1377 John Wycliffe was summoned to London to answer charges of heresy. He appeared at St. Paul's accompanied by four friars from Oxford under the escort of Gaunt himself. The hearing developed into a brawl, and Gaunt was forced to flee for his life. The incident forced the government to rethink on Wycliffe's usefulness to the government, but, for the time being at least, his popularity and usefulness at Oxford still protected him. It was soon after this that the Pope issued five bulls against Wycliffe. Three were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Sudbury, and the Bishop of London, William Courtenay; one was sent to Edward III, who died before he received it; and one to the Chancellor of Oxford, which included the following:

".... that one John Wickcliff, rector of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Lincoln, professor of divinity (would that he were not rather a master of errors), hath gone to such a pitch of detestable folly, that he feareth not to teach, and publicly preach, or rather to vomit out of the filthy dungeon of his breast certain erroneous and false propositions and conclusions, savouring even of heretical pravity, tending to weaken and overthrow the status of the whole church."

In 1378 Wycliffe agreed to appear before the Bishops at Lambeth, but because of support from the Queen Mother, and his own popularity, the Bishops contented themselves with prohibiting Wycliffe from further exposition of his ideas. About this time the death of Gregory XI, and the subsequent election of two Popes, diverted attention from Wycliffe. His own political influence waning, he turned his attention to theological controversy. He continued to teach at Oxford until 1381, when he was banished from the University and went to live at Lutterworth, where he developed his views on the Church, the Eucharist, and the Scriptures. He declared the right of every Christian to know the Bible, and that the Bible emphasized the need of every Christian to see the importance of Christ alone as the sufficient way of salvation, without the aid of pilgrimages, works, and the Mass. His emphasis on the Scriptures was the moving force behind his translation of the Scriptures, and he lived to see the first complete English translation of the Bible. He immediately started on a revision, which was completed after his death by John Purvey, and it was this translation that came to be known as the "Wycliffe Bible".

The last two years of his life were spent in his parish of Lutterworth, producing an impressive volume of writings; eventually in 1382 he suffered the first of two strokes, which prevented him from appearing to answer a citation in Rome. The second and final stroke occurred at a celebration of the Mass on Holy Innocents Day from which he died on December 31st 1384.

What Wycliffe has started, the thinking about the excesses of Rome, was to continue, not just in England, but across the channel in Europe. Wycliffe had sent out many of his pupils as "poor preachers", travelling the countryside, living and dressing simply, preaching wherever people would listen. As early as 1377, these preachers, both ordained and lay, were denouncing the abuses of the church, proclaiming the rediscovered understanding of the doctrine of the Eucharist, and teaching biblical thinking, from which would come right living. It was for these "poor preachers" that Wycliffe prepared his tracts, his skeletons of sermons, and his paraphrases of the Bible; all in the English dialect of the time. These followers of Wycliffe, and their disciples, became known as Lollards, or Wycliffites. The name was first officially used in 1382, when Archbishop Courtenay banned the teaching of Wycliffe. Though the teaching of Wycliffe was carried on by the Lollards after his death, the persecution of this group continued to grow, and after the statute of 1401, which meant that heretics could be burnt, William Sawtre became the first Lollard martyr. In 1414 Sir John Oldcastle became the most famous of Lollard martyrs when he was burnt while hanging, following an unsuccessful rebellion. After this movement went underground, but quickly spread to Europe, where the teaching and ideas of Wycliffe found a ready response in many dissidents of the day, especially John Hus. In 1415 The Council of Constance

condemned Wycliffe of 267 Heresies, and demanded that John Hus recant; he refused and was burnt at the stake. There was, though, no stopping what Wycliffe had started; at the Diet of Worms in 1521, Martin Luther was accused of renewing the errors of Wycliffe and Hus by making the Scriptures his final authority.

It is interesting that while Wycliffe questioned loudly the doctrines of the church, and criticized the corrupt clergy, interfered in church and civil politics, and failed to answer to the orders of authority, he was never excommunicated, nor did he ever leave the church, indeed he died from a stroke he had at the Mass in Lutterworth Church. Incredibly though, 44 years later, the same Council of Constance that burned John Hus, condemned John Wycliffe, ordered that his writings be burned, and directed that his bones be exhumed and cast out of consecrated ground. This being done his ashes were cast into the river Swift.

The Anglican Historian Thomas Fuller wrote:-

"They burnt his bones to ashes and cast them into the Swift, a neighbouring brook running hard by. Thus the brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the narrow seas; and they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblem of his doctrine which is now dispersed the world over."

From the Midland English Translation of Wycliffe's Bible

John 3:16 "Firsythe God so Louede the world, that he gaf his oon bigetun sone, that ech man that bileueth in to him perische not, be haus ewerlastyng lyf."

1 Cor. 13:13 "Now forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, the thre; forsoth the mooste of the is charite."

The Rev. C.M.H. Frere.

(Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, the Anglican Theological College, was founded in 1877)

SOURCES FOR WORK ON THE ENCLOSURE OF A PARISH BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

The one essential document is the parish ENCLOSURE AWARD. This is the permanent legal record of enclosure; it summarises in detail the results of enclosure, in words and on an attached Map, (usually beautifully drawn in colour).

Awards usually contain:-

- (1) A brief summary of the local enclosure Act, with the names of Commissioners and Surveyor(s).
- (2) Full descriptions of the courses of new Roads, Footways and public Drains.
- (3) Full details of all lands allotted at enclosure, usually described by their location in the recently-abolished Open Fields, Commons and Wastes.
- (4) Full list of all persons and institutions to whom lands have been awarded, with the acreage of lands awarded.

In most Awards the old enclosures are named and described, and sometimes their ownership is given. A minority of Awards contain details of the costs of enclosure.

From the body of the Award and the attached Surveyor's Map it is normally possible to reconstruct, accurately, the former Open Field system.

The Award may be in the custody of the Church, local government, or the County Archives.

Other useful source material

- (1) The local enclosure ACT. In local public library, or local solicitor's office, or County Archives.
- (2) Enclosure Commissioners' Minute Books and Account Books. It is not usual for these to have survived but some exist in County Archives, some in local solicitor's offices.

- (3) Files of the County Newspaper covering the period of enclosure.
Once one has established the dates of the local Act and the local Award, one should search files of local press between these dates for the Commissioners' public notices of their meetings to implement the Act. In the absence of Minute Books, these notices are invaluable in establishing a 'time-table' of the local enclosure. They often give details of:-
- (a) Date, place and purpose of the Commissioners' first meeting.
 - (b) Location, date and purpose of each main subsequent meeting.
 - (c) Commissioners' orders for the regulation of farming operations within the parish during enclosure, and regulations for the cutting of furze or turf for fuel.
 - (d) When, how and where owners of lands and common-rights must present statements of their claims to such property and rights.
 - (e) Where these Claims are on public view and open to inspection and query.
 - (f) Meetings to receive objections to any claims.
 - (g) Details of intended closure of existing roads and footways, and of the intended courses of newly-planned roads and drains and bridges.
 - (h) Notices to contractors to tender for the supply and delivery of quicksets for the intended new hedges.
 - (i) Invitations for tenders for hedging and fencing the Tithe Allotments.
 - (j) The intended situations of newly-awarded allotments.
 - (k) Details of date, time and place of the meeting to read over and execute the Award.

(One may not find all this information for any one enclosure)

It is advisable to possess a copy of the 6" Ordnance Survey Map of the parish one is studying. After work on the Award and the Surveyor's map has been completed it is most informative to super-impose on the modern 6" O.S. map the boundaries of the former old enclosures, open fields, commons and wastes. When this is done, accurately, it becomes apparent that the former open-field system was a sensible, logical use of lands within the parish - in terms of the geography of the parish and of the agricultural techniques then available.

Rex G. Russell.

AN ARTICLE ON ALMOST NOTHING

Some years ago I discovered an ancestor - Edward Dickon - in Barton-on-Humber and delightedly found his parents and grandparents in the combined parish registers of St. Peter and St. Mary. Success at last, after searching painfully, expensively and unsuccessfully along other family lines. Hooray! However my euphoria soon disappeared as flesh refused to stick to bones and it became apparent that Barton had not been chronicled to much extent, despite the valiant efforts of Rex Russell.

According to his son's Hull apprenticeship indentures, Edward Dickon was an innholder in 1757 Barton, where he baptised nine children by his wife Elizabeth. The marriage does not appear in local or nearby parish registers, which do not give his occupation. He was baptised in 1706 at Barton St. Mary, son of Rowland Dickon, tailor, and surprisingly his only sibling seems to have been a sister Anne, baptised 1718.

Alehouse records for the area do not start until 1792. It is even difficult to pinpoint how many inns were in the town (let alone if Edward "kept" one as well as "held" it). In fact confusion reigns. Ball's "History of Barton" says the George & Dragon was renamed the Queen's Head in 1732 before becoming a mere George later. On the other hand both Tomblason's "Fragments relating to Barton-on-Humber" and Brown's "Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber" say its earlier name was the King's Head, and that the Six Bells called itself the Queen sometime after 1810. They add that the Red Lion used to be the Black Swan, and also mention the Cock and Blue Bell. Needless to say, there are no traceable documents for any of these inns/taverns or for the White Swan, Wheat Sheaf or White Lion. There also may have been other inns.

Edward's burial is not noted in Barton registers, though a widowed Elizabeth Dickon, buried 1768, may indicate he died before that. So to wills, surely including that of a reasonably substantial man? Not so. Edward's will/admon does not appear in Lincoln Consistory Court, Stow, Lincoln Dean & Chapter, Louth Prebendal Court or Miscellaneous/Sundry 1757-1800 - and he was not on Christine Lingard's list (Lincolnshire Family Historian July 1984) of centenarians! Neither is he in the Index Library volumes covering peculiars or in PCC. Since at least two of his sons settled in East Yorkshire, their local registers and PCY were tried but again with no luck.

So to other things. There are apparently no Barton jurors' lists, no local history society, no trace at L40 or libraries, no records of the 18th century Old Friendly Society, no borough status and therefore no apprentice papers, no school records, no poll book, no detailed pre-enclosure plan, no Land Tax records, no directories, no estate papers, no oaths of allegiance, no poor law records, no rate assessments, no freemasonry until 1787. No appropriate entry is included in newspapers, printed pedigrees, Lincs/Yorks "strays", marriage licences/bonds/banns, BTs, Boyd's apprentices/marriages/burials, MIs or surrounding parishes' registers - except to note the baptism and burial of his eldest child at Barrow-on-Humber in 1727. The IGI was equally unhelpful.

Defeated, I turned to Edward's father and grandfather, both named Rowland Dickon.

In 1724, says Barton register, tailor Rowland (father) died and I managed with intense relief to trace his will in Lincoln Consistory Court. This revealed quite a lot. Rowland was "junior" and directed his relict, another Anne, to pay 20s. (annually?) to his own father for life. Also shown was that the tailor was a yeoman possessed of several cottages plus both freehold and copyhold lands, and that he was sufficiently progressive to educate not only his son but also his daughter. He merely "marked" his will, but as he died the same day he may have been feeble rather than illiterate. Joy of joys, there was actually an inventory! This showed a fair number of livestock and possible evidence of the butchery or liquor trades, and indicated well above the average yeoman's worth. Very luckily, his tombstone was found at the entrance to Barton St. Mary churchyard. However I cannot find the will of his widow, buried with him in 1750.

Rowland Jr.'s marriage to Anne (Tate), missing from Barton registers, turned up in nearby Barrow - though I was surprised to see he was a gardener in 1705. Presumably it was the same man. Attempts to trace the Tate family have met a brick wall.

Despite yeoman tailor Rowland Dickon's prosperity and activities, no other records throw any light on him except through the manorial records vis-a-vis his copyhold land and through his baptism (see below). Manor rolls are notoriously difficult, because of rolling, dirt, length and Latin. View of Frankpledge shows him as a juror in 1723-24 and records "R.Dickon" as a 1704 freeholder, "R.Dickinson" as a 1711 cargrave, "Rowland Dyxon" as a 1712 alestaster and "R.Dicon" as a 1715 constable. It would seem he was well known locally in his day. At probably less than 21 and a gardener, it is not impossible that this Rowland Dickon could have been a 1704 freeholder, and his father does not seem to feature at all in the manor rolls. But why was he not described as a yeoman at his 1705 marriage?

As to the tailor's father, Rowland Dickon Sr., I have found his wife was Mary (of unknown surname) but there is no sign of their marriage. They baptised eight children in Barton between 1669 and 1684, the last being yeoman tailor Rowland in 1684, the second son to bear his father's name. Barton registers include Rowland Sr.'s burial in 1729 but there is nothing more traceable, it seems. His birth can only be assumed as pre-1652 - right in the notorious Gap - so much for average lifespan of 40!

Did Edward's grandfather migrate from another county, perhaps because of the Civil War? Was he a seaman in the coasting trade? Or did he hail from some other Lincolnshire town? An exhaustive search of the IGI has revealed the name Rowland

Dickon/Dickson/Dixon/Dickinson, etc., in numerous parts of England - but I fear no link will ever be established in the absence of so many records relative to Barton and Barrow, despite my one-time faith in a fairly unusual combination of forename and surname. North Lindsey seems a greatly neglected area.

So there is almost nothing to be found on innholder Edward Dickon or the elder Rowland Dickon. Unless of course - as the TV show "That's Life" has it - you know better!

D.M. White.

JAMES WALSHAM HALL - 1819-1902

J.W. Hall was a Winterton grocer for the largest part of his working life. He was also an enthusiastic, and competent photographer. His work is some of the earliest photography known in North Lincolnshire, and the earliest dated print so far was made in 1868. As well as leaving an enormous collection of several hundred portrait photographs, now in the Baysgarth House Museum at Barton-on-Humber, Hall has left a wide range of other material. His subjects includes houses, churches, landscapes and industrial scenes.

Scunthorpe Museum is planning an exhibition of Hall's work to be shown in the Spring of 1985, and would be grateful for any information as to the whereabouts of further prints or plates by, or possibly by Hall. His carte-de-visite prints are usually stamped with his name on the reverse side. His other prints, made by using wet-plate negatives and printing on to albumen paper giving a delicate sepia print on a fine thin paper, are usually card mounted, but without any identifying stamp.

If you have any photographs or information on Hall, who was also a Methodist, please contact John Goldsmith, Keeper of Local History, Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe DN15 7BD. (Telephone 0724-843533).

THE REVEREND WILLIAM MANTLE

He was baptised on 18th March 1849, son of William John Mantle, schoolmaster, and Emma his wife, of Bonfire Corner, Portsea, by the vicar of Holy Trinity, Portsea. (Certificate of baptism in Ordination Papers, deacon, 21st Dec. 1873). There was an elder brother Edward, aged 12 in 1858, said to be the eldest son and one of the lives in the lease for three lives taken by William John Mantle for 1 Northgate Lincoln in that year. (VC2/2 list of endowments and leases for the Vicars Choral, 1818, with later additions). The younger brother, Henry, was born 13th May, baptised 10th June, son of William and Emma Mantle of Northgate, schoolmaster in 1855 and a younger brother still, Frank, was born 25th April, baptised 28th June in 1857, son of William John Mantle and Emma Jane his wife. (Lincoln St. Peter in Eastgate, register of baptisms).

As mentioned above, William was ordained deacon in 1873. He took his BA degree in 1874, of Trinity College, Dublin (Crockford 1890). In letters regarding his testimonials in the Ordination Papers cited above he wrote that a college testimonial was not possible for him as a non-resident, but he produced testimonials from teachers at Trinity College. It is uncertain whether this means he was in Dublin but living out of college, or whether there was any sort of correspondence course possible. As a deacon he was licensed as curate of St. Peter-in-Eastgate 1873-5. He was priested in 1875 and curate of Welton 1875-7 (Crockford as before). During 1875-6 he was much involved in pioneering work in the provision of Night Schools for working class youths. In a letter to the editor of the Lincolnshire Chronicle 2nd November 1889 (copy at the Reference Library, Lincoln) he wrote: "A few days before I was ordained priest in 1875, Miss Susan Wordsworth" (she was a daughter of the then Bishop of Lincoln, Christopher Wordsworth) "asked me whether anything could be done to show the interest of the church in the youths at work in the large foundries of Lincoln. I promised to consider the matter and after two or three weeks I communicated to

Dr. Benson the main outlines of a Night School scheme." Benson, future Archbishop of Canterbury, was then Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. William worked on his scheme while at Grange in August and it was put into effect during 1875-6, as is witnessed by a number of handbills advertising the courses. He and his brother Henry were organising secretaries. Three schools were used, North District, Central Schools Silver Street and St. Martin's Schools. He and Henry, also William John their father, took part as teachers, and the courses in elementary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, were advertised under the patronage of Edward Benson as Chancellor. During this period William featured as a speaker in meetings of the Lincoln Debating Society in February and March 1875, proposing that the present system of Church patronage should not be retained and opposing a motion that the Church of England should be dis-established. He was also among a list of speakers to address the Lincoln Branch of the YMCA in October 1875 (handbills 4/4/17, in records of the Lincoln Dean and Chapter).

In the 1890 and later Crockfords further particulars of his career are given. From 1877-8 he was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Carlisle, Headmaster of the Lincoln Diocesan school (i.e. Northgate), 1878-80; curate of St. Gluvias, Cornwall, 1880-2; curate and lecturer, Torrington, Devon, 1882-4; vicar of St. Michael, Stoke Damerel, 1884-1904; and Rural Dean 1900-4. His address was given as 2 Pentamar Villas, Stoke, and later 17 Tamar Terrace, Stoke. By 1910 he was living at 32 Marina, St. Leonards on Sea where he remained the last Crockford entry being in 1931. As no clerical position is given it is probable that he was living there in retirement. In the letter to the Lincolnshire Chronicle referred to above, written 1889, he said that after two sessions, with his brother, of the task of managing the schools, he was compelled to leave Lincoln as his health was breaking down. It would be interesting to know whether he engaged in any more educational activities during his life. As he seems to have retired while only just over 50 perhaps his health did not permit this.

As to the Diocesan School at Lincoln 1 Northgate, if Directories are to be believed, William John is given in White's 1882 with the Diocesan Day and Boarding School and his house as at The Grove. In Kelly's 1885, Henry is at Northgate House and William John at Lytton Lodge, The Grove. (In this last entry William John is credited with an FRGS - Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In some of the handbills he is listed to lecture in Mensuration). Henry Mantle had gone from 1 Northgate by 1905 (Kelly's 1905).

Joan Varley.

IN PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE - BRAMPTON PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY

I suppose that the most widely known name in ceramic history is that of William Billingsley, famous as a painter of flowers on porcelain and as a manufacturer of fine porcelain bodies at Nantgarw in South Wales. What is less well known is that for between three and five years at the beginning of the last century Billingsley manufactured his fine porcelain body at Brampton in Lincolnshire. There is documentary evidence which suggests that Billingsley's years in Lincolnshire were devoted to experimentation and to the development of that most famous of all soft paste porcelain bodies later produced in quantity at Nantgarw. The significance of these Lincolnshire years is borne out by the results of an excavation of the kiln site in 1969/1971.

William Billingsley was born in Derby in 1758 and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the first William Duesbury. In 1796 he entered into partnership with John Coke at Pinxton in Derbyshire - the first of a series of financial disasters in pursuit of the ultimate in beautiful porcelain. Following a period at Mansfield where he merely decorated porcelain bought 'in the white' (biscuit) state, Billingsley in 1802 became involved with Henry Bankes of Lincoln in the production of porcelain on the Lincolnshire bank of the Trent at Brampton in the parish of Torksey. Bankes became bankrupt in 1803, the second victim of

Billingsley's pursuit of ceramic excellence. A company of five was formed in 1805 of which the late C.L. Exley no doubt correctly assumed in his "A History of the Torksey and Mansfield China Factories" (privately published by Mr. G.R.G. Exley) that William Billingsley and his Son in Law to be, Samuel Walker, were the active partners. This luckless partnership too came to grief in 1807 and the factory continued to produce porcelain for a further year in the name of Samuel Walker. What an interesting year this must have been. Two ceramic artists working alone, no doubt in complete poverty but unfettered by financial partners. It is most likely that it is the products of this final year of the factory's life which have been uncovered during the excavation referred to above.

Not surprisingly the production of porcelain soon ceased and sometime around July 1808 William Billingsley, his two daughters, Sarah and Lavinia, and Samuel Walker leave by stealth for Worcester, Billingsley hereafter using the name of 'Beeley'. Financial problems continued to haunt Billingsley who was obliged to seek employment as a factory hand at Worcester and Swansea porcelain manufactories before securing backing for his most famous enterprise at Nantgarw, in turn, of course, doomed to financial failure.

The Lincolnshire period is of vital interest to ceramic historians. It was not until the work of the late C.L. Exley in the early part of this century that porcelain was thought to have been manufactured at Brampton and even now some still doubt that anything other than the decoration of ware bought in the white was carried out.

Most of the available documentary evidence is published in C.L. Exley's work. It is no fault of Exley that this was unsupported by excavation since the factory site was until comparatively recently a busy farmyard, the few remaining original porcelain factory buildings being almost lost amongst later additions, themselves in a state of extreme delapidation. With the site being almost completely abandoned for agricultural purposes and the surviving buildings under threat of demolition, the opportunity arose in 1969 to undertake a limited excavation, the purpose of which was twofold - to identify the location of the kiln and/or find kiln furniture (to establish the production of porcelain on the site), and to test the symmetry of the original factory buildings as they appear on two porcelain pieces (one of which can be seen in the Exley Collection in the Usher Gallery, Lincoln).

Space here does not allow for a full account of the excavation which subsequently assumed a rescue nature as the buildings were demolished. The kiln site was located, as was a unique and "microcosmic" deposit of half a ton or so of porcelain "wasters" (broken pieces of ware) and kiln furniture. To ceramic historians such finds are the equivalent of finding two more Books of the Old Testament.

The reason for the failure of many porcelain enterprises at what was the dawn of European porcelain was the nature of the soft paste body which softened during the high firing temperature of around 1300 centigrade (compared with a more 800 centigrade or so for earthenware). This often resulted in nine tenths of the kiln being wasted. These "wasters" although interesting, are not of great importance for factories which are well documented with surviving pattern books and other records. Such is not the case, however, for our important little factory in Lincolnshire. Only a few pieces of the ware are thought to survive and most unmarked.

The writer is embarrassed to confess to being only now nearing the completion of washing and examining in detail the millions of shards excavated more than ten years ago! Against this vast catalogue of the products of the factory, I would be interested (for record purposes only) to learn of anyone believing to have in his or her possession porcelain attributed to this small but uniquely significant Lincolnshire porcelain manufactory.

R.E. Chapman, 557 Newark Road, Lincoln.

FIRE AT YORK MINSTER 1829

Most of the accounts of the disastrous fire which York Minster suffered recently mentioned the previous fire there in 1829. We are thankful that it was not Lincoln Cathedral which was struck by lightning in 1984, but possibly it was nearer disaster, and at the hands of the same incendiary as York, in 1829. The man who set fire to York Minster then was Jonathan Martin, one of three brothers. William Martin (1772-1851) was a "natural philosopher and poet", and John (1789-1854) was an historical and landscape painter. But it is Jonathan in whom we are interested.

He was born in Northumberland in 1782 and apprenticed to a tanner. In 1804 he went to London, and falling into the hands of a press-gang was obliged to serve for about six years in the navy, where his eccentricity was first noticed. In 1810 he joined the Wesleyan Methodist connexion and developed a strong antipathy to the Church of England. The laxity of the clergy in going to parties, balls and plays greatly offended him, and he marked his resentment by interrupting the services in various churches and contradicting the preachers' assertions. In 1817, while Edward Legge, bishop of Oxford, was holding a confirmation at Stockton for the bishop of Durham, Martin threatened to shoot the bishop. He was arrested and tried, when he was reported to be insane, and was confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he escaped. Working as a tanner, he employed his evenings in preaching, and according to his own narrative was the means of converting several hundred persons. Being excluded from the society of the Wesleyan methodists for his intemperate zeal, he joined the Primitive Methodists, but was soon forbidden the use of their chapels. In 1826 he compiled and printed his biography, and sought to make a living by hawking the book about the country. In 1827 he came to Lincoln, and the following account is from The Life of Jonathan Martin of Darlington, tanner, written by himself. (3rd edition).

"I came to Lincoln on one Saturday in September 1827, and on the following Sunday went to view the Cathedral as I was a stranger in the town. I heard the voice of singing close by the Cathedral. I drew near, and as I stood listening, a young man, a Methodist, opened a door and invited me in. Three valiant young men (for piety), Sunday School Teachers, pressed me hard to join them to assist them in instructing the rising generation, and pray that God would give a blessing to their labours. I told them I would, as well as God would teach me. We had not been long together before the Lord put it into our minds to hold a short prayer meeting, that God would run our feeble efforts, and bless the children. Whilst I was at prayer it was impressed on my mind to pray that the Lord would fill the large Cathedral full of converted Clergymen..... I was fervent in prayer, and that prayer disturbed the devil out of his den, a public house being next door, the Landlady and her company came into the room whilst I was on my knees, the Landlady afraid of losing her company, and as it were Hell broke loose upon me, the Devil fiercely attacked me, but I stood to my arms, the powers of the bottomless pit could not make me rise from my knees until I had prayed for my enemies, then I arose and gave out a hymn to conclude the meeting, when the Landlady could not turn us out then she engaged her wicked company to attack me, they surrounded me and flew upon me like fiery serpents from hell, knocking their teeth and crying out 'out with him head first, break his neck over the stones', but I alighted on my feet and the Devil was conquered, glory be to God through my redeemer for ever, who gave me the victory."

Other information about his time in Lincolnshire comes from The Life of Jonathan Martin, incendiary of York Minster, with some account of William and Richard Martin, by Thomas Balston, published by Macmillan in 1945, which is based on evidence given by witnesses at his trial, and which is supported by local records. He obtained employment with Thomas Wetherill, a tanner, (Marmaduke and Thomas Wetherell, tanners, St. Peter's at Gowts, appear in White's Directory, 1826), but in March 1828 he absented himself without leave, and was dismissed. Some days later he returned and begged to be forgiven, and was told he could start work again the next morning. But when the morning came he had gone to Darlington and stayed away eight or nine days. When he returned he was again forgiven, and after that he frequently went off for two or three days to sell his Life..

In May he went to Boston, and there met Maria Hudson, a woman of twenty-seven, who lodged in the house of Jane Hindson, a shoemaker's wife. He paid many visits to the house, and on 19 October was married to Maria in Boston Parish Church. According to Mrs. Hindson and the parish clerk, he behaved very correctly throughout the ceremony, but afterwards refused to pay the clergyman's fee. Balston comments that this seems to have caused some stir in the neighbourhood, as a Lincoln or Boston paper published a short narrative of Jonathan's life in which the circumstances of his marriage and his objections to paying the fees were fully reported. I can find nothing of this in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, which on 24 October 1828 published the bare announcement of the marriage, describing Martin as a journeyman tanner of St Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, and Maria Hutson of Bull and Magpie Lane, Boston. (Bull and Magpie Lane is now known as Corpus Christi Lane - the 19th century name probably arose from the public house which stood at its junction with Strait Bargate.) The Bishops' Transcripts for Boston show that the officiating clergyman was the Vicar of Boston, the Rev. Bartholomew Goe, and that Thomas Hindson and George Davis, the parish clerk, were the witnesses. After the wedding he returned to Lincoln with his bride; Mrs. Hindson, who paid them a two days visit, said that he behaved exceedingly well, and was perfectly in his sound mind. Richard, his son by his first marriage, who had been lodging with Jonathan, was sent to a boarding school.

At Lincoln he was re-admitted to the Wesleyan Methodist Society. Among his papers seized by the police after the fire was a printed Quarterly Ticket which was issued by Ministers of the Society to accredited members. He had also a Removal Ticket which was issued to members who were moving elsewhere, signed by J. Hodgson and dated at Lincoln on 7 August 1828. (Hodgson was the Methodist Minister.) Among those who gave evidence at the trial was James Scott, a class leader of the Society in Lincoln, who said that on 22 December Martin had applied for a new removal ticket, but Scott refused him on the ground that his mind was in a state of agitation. Two days later Martin left Lincoln for York.

On 1 February 1829 he secreted himself in York Minster, and late that night, after setting fire to the Minster and leaving a statement stuck to the gates of the choir, he made his escape through a window. He was arrested on 6 February, and tried at York Castle on 31 March 1829, when his counsel was Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham. He was declared not guilty on grounds of insanity, and was committed to Bedlam (now the Imperial War Museum), where he died on 3 June 1838.

I wonder why he chose York instead of Lincoln. We can but be thankful that he did.

Ron Drury.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

What were our predecessors doing and thinking of fifty years ago? I frequently have recourse to the Lincolnshire Magazine, published by the Lindsey Local History Society before the war. It contains much of great value, and it occurred to me recently to examine the issue for September/October 1934 (Vol. 2 No. 1). It was an interesting mixture. The new County Offices (known locally as Buckingham Palace) in Newland were described by the architect, H.G. Gamble. The Clerk to the Council was Eric Secrer, our chairman for many years. The building housed two hundred staff; there was however "a certain amount of spare space to house any additional staff that the ever increasing demands of the Government may place on the shoulders of the County Council".

The formal opening of the Muniment Room at the County Offices had taken place on 27th September - the opening being by Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls - "An event of interest to all students of local history".

Archaeology, local history, industrial archaeology and family history were all to be found in the magazine. Sir William Tritton, Managing Director of William Foster and Co. Ltd. of Lincoln contributed an account of The Origin of the Threshing Machine, M. Waller wrote about Old Lincolnshire Harvest Customs.

C.L. Exley (a local historian who will be remembered by many members) in a series on Lincolnshire Artists wrote about Thomas Espin of Louth. Music in Village Life by Hedley Slack showed how Major North Coates, Secretary of Lindsey Rural Community Council, worked for village music with the same verve and enthusiasm that he brought to the founding of the Local History Society. C.R. Burchall wrote about a Bellarmine jug from Market Deeping, Mary Duke wrote about Renewing the Soil (warping) and A.G. Blackmore wrote an account of the history of South Ferriby.

The Society's fourth Summer School had been held at Woodhall Spa. Mrs. E.H. Rudkin, Assistant Secretary of the Society, had been part of the teaching team - dealing with Prehistoric and Roman periods. Lindsey Library had been of great help, and Mr. B.C. Duddles was in charge of the muniments borrowed for the school from the Muniment Room. Knowing Mr. Duddles, whose sense of humour enlivened many an Executive Meeting in my days as a new boy, he was doubtless also in charge of much of the fun of the course. Professor G.R. Potter had lectured on the Lincolnshire Rising, and Canon Foster and Charles Brears had also lectured. Outings to Kirkstead, Tattershall and Kyme had been organised, some of the visits being the responsibility of G.S. Gibbons, better known to my generation as G.S. Dixon of Holton le Moor - remembered with great affection by many members. C.W. Phillips had allowed the school to visit the Skendleby long barrow where he was conducting an excavation. What a galaxy of talent there was gathered at Woodhall!

Over the initials J.W.F.H. (and no member needs to be told whose they were I hope) appeared a query:- "Who was Mrs. J.B. Moulton, who published from Lincoln in 1855 a volume of Bible Poems and Lyrics? The book bears the imprint of Simpkin Marshall and Co. London and G.J. Lockyer Lincoln, and it is dedicated to Dr. John Hannah, then tutor of Didsbury College, Lancashire. She also published The Sepulchre of Lazarus, Recollections of Scotland, and other poems."

The next number of the Magazine contained a reply from Mrs. A. Crisp of Sturton-by-Stow, who thought that Mrs. Moulton "was the sister of J.S. Dixon, 76 High Street, Lincoln - and married a Wesleyan Minister, named Moulton and I think, also, the painter of "Old Mortality", if not the original, she certainly made several copies. She was also aunt to the Rev. R. Foster Dixon, for many years curate with the late Archdeacon Kaye, Lincoln, Riseholme and Carlton."

Venn's Alumni Cantabrigiae gives the Rev. J.F. Dixon as the son of John Stainfield Dixon of Lincoln, born there in 1839, and curate of Riseholme and South Carlton 1873 to 1892, when he died. There is an MI at South Carlton. The county Directories show J.S. Dixon, Maltster, and Mrs. Sarah Moulton as residing at 75/76 High Street from 1842 to 1885, and the Rev. J.F. Dixon as living at no. 77 in 1882.

Perhaps Mrs. Moulton was a relative (or identical with) S.H. Moulton, who published A Memorial of the Late Mary Proudlove of the City of Lincoln (Lincoln, R. Bulman, Printer, 259 High St. 1851) Mary Proudlove, a Methodist, was of Hykeham, where she was born in 1774. She was 'for many years the only woman in Lincoln who undertook the heavy work of mattress making'. She eventually lived - and died - in a room in the Jews House.

Terence Leach.

THE COMEDY (?) OF ERRORS

In No. 38 of our Newsletter (October 1983) I suggested that we should perhaps publish Lincolnshire 'howlers' when we found them. Perhaps such items should be under the heading I have used above since many of the errors published about Lincolnshire in the press and elsewhere are (almost) amusing - but nevertheless dangerous, since once in print they tend to be repeated.

County newspapers recently included an advertising feature for the 'Moncks' Arms' at Caenby Corner, in which it was stated that the inn was named after "General Moncks" who "founded the Coldstream Guards". This is, of course, absolute nonsense. General Monck, who became Duke of Albemarle, died in 1670 and had no connection with Caenby. The inn is named after the owners of the Caenby estate. The Tournays of Caenby owned estates in Lincolnshire from the 14th to the 19th century. The last of the family was George Tournay who died in 1736. His sister Jane married the Rev. Thomas Cunington of Lincoln - a great pluralist. Their daughter, Jane Cunington, married Lawrence Monck, a London merchant, at Lincoln in 1743, and it was this family that the inn was named after. Unfortunately the owners have now put up a new sign showing a soldier on horseback - which is presumably supposed to be the general - instead of the armorial bearings of the Moncks of Caenby and Belsay Castle, Northumberland, so a little bit of local history has vanished.

Unfortunately errors are not confined to newspapers. Shire Publications Ltd. have recently published a County Guide, 'Lincolnshire and South Humberside' by David Kaye; this little booklet contains some strange errors. The Stonebow in Lincoln is said to be 'at the top of High Street'; it certainly was not there when I last saw it. St. Benedict's church in Lincoln is said to be used by the Women's Institute - no doubt the Mothers' Union will be surprised to learn that this is so. Aaron the Jew, we learn, was "a royal financier"; actually he was a financier to royalty, rather a different thing. On page 54 Matthew Flinders is called "the Australian explorer"; as we all know, he was a Lincolnshire man who went to Australia as an explorer. On page 60 we are told that Samuel Johnson often visited Gunby Hall. He actually came to Lincolnshire once to visit Langton Hall. His portrait at Gunby is there because of the double connection between the Massingberds of Gunby and the Langtons of Langton. Sir Joseph Banks (page 37) employed an artist called "Nantes". Search as you will, you will not find him unless you are perverse enough to look up Nattes, who was a well known topographical artist. Sir Joseph Banks certainly did not purchase the Revesby estate - he inherited it. The Brocklesby Ox (p.42) was not bred at Gedney and painted by Stubbs - the Lincolnshire Ox was. The Jew's House is not a craft centre; it is a restaurant. The Jews' Court is a craft centre (but will not be one ere long). On p. 38 Mrs. Wilman of Marline Villa should be Mrs. Wildman of Marine Villa.

In the same section, on Alfred Tennyson, we are told that Watts 'designed' the Tennyson statue in 1905. This must have been a remarkable achievement and deserves to be better known, since Watts died in 1904. The statue was erected and unveiled after the sculptor's death. The error concerning Johnson is repeated on page 24, where Lady Diana Montgomery Massingberd appears as Lady Diane. According to the author Katherine Parr met Henry VIII at Gainsborough Old Hall; one wonders if this can be proved. In the same paragraph we find 'John Smyth the 'Sea Baptist''. Lest anyone should think he was a member of a hitherto obscure branch of the Baptist church, it should be pointed out that in fact he was called the "Se-Baptist" because he baptised himself. It is very sad that a booklet which will doubtless be bought by many visitors to Lincolnshire should contain so many petty errors which could surely have been corrected if the text had been read by anyone with some knowledge of the county.

Finally one must wonder why so large a blank area appears on the map showing places mentioned in the text. Does the author really believe that there is nothing of interest in the region between Gainsborough and Torksey in the west and Market Rasen and Wragby in the east, between the Witham in the south and Kirton Lindsey and Caistor in the north? There is no mention of the Ancholme Valley (or Clay Vale) in the introductory description of the county. Terra Incognita?

Terence Leach.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Hiring Fairs and the Lincolnshire General Servants Amelioration Society

I would like to know if anyone has any information on hiring fairs in your county. I am also seeking details of the Lincolnshire Servants Amelioration Society. This was established in 1858.

J. Catt, 56 Eastham Street, Lancaster,
LA1 3AY.

Gonerby Hill Turnpike

When was the Turnpike road at Gonerby Hill "lowered" and embanked? Charles Brears in "Lincolnshire in the 17th & 18th centuries" gives 1824. Can anyone suggest possible sources of records relating to this work on the road?

Ruth Tinley, 16 Lincoln Road,
North Hykeham, Lincoln.

Lincoln Regiment at Woodbridge Barracks, Suffolk

I have received an enquiry from Mr. Durant R.S. Toy of Woodbridge in Suffolk about a Lincolnshire connection with the introduction of Wesleyan Methodism to Woodbridge. The only information he has is contained in a book, "The Story of a Century - The History of Wesleyan Methodism in the Ipswich Circuit", published in 1908.

WOODBRIDGE..... "About 1812 a Lincoln Regiment was stationed in the Woodbridge barracks, and a drummer who was a local preacher, made application to the barrack-master for the loan of a room in which to preach. The request was granted; and he preached in his uniform every Sunday evening during his stay at Woodbridge. Soldiers and civilians attended the services at which there were many conversions. When the drummer left, application was made to the Ipswich Circuit for help, and preachers were sent, and the services continued. In 1815, after Waterloo, and the Declaration of Peace, the barracks were pulled down. For two or three years after this there was no Methodist preaching in Woodbridge. In 1818 the Rev. John Bustard, the superintendent of the Ipswich Circuit along with others hired two rooms, and here, preaching services were again held....."

If anyone should be able to supply any information about the drummer-evangelist, or be able to suggest any line of enquiry, I shall be very happy to pass it on to Mr. Toy.

Ron Drury, 27 Mayfair Avenue,
Lincoln LN6 7SH.

ARCHAEOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

Excavation at the Lawn Hospital

Work in the grounds of the Lawn Hospital began in May when a resistivity survey was attempted to pinpoint any large buried remains that may lie hidden beneath the grass. The results were inconclusive, and the team had to resort to trial excavations on a fairly random basis. The sheer size of the area available presented problems of where to begin. Two 'boxes' or trenches were opened on the northern edge of the site where the Medieval Church of St. Bartholomew is most likely to have been situated. A third box was opened where the resistivity showed a high reading 50 metres to the south.

The topsoil and subsoil produced a large number of disturbed human bones, conclusive evidence that this was the Medieval cemetery of St. Bartholomews. A Home Office licence was immediately obtained to remove them, and arrangements were made for an appropriate reburial at a later date. Discovery of the disturbed bones was followed by the finding of four complete burials in the northern boxes. They were about 50cm deep and one was lying in a carefully constructed cist or

coffin built with flat stone slabs. All the burials had been laid with feet to the east.

The southern box had a greater depth of topsoil, suggesting that ground levelling had taken place. Here there were five complete burials, 1 metre deep, one of which was in a roughly constructed stone cist. These too had been buried with feet pointing to the east. Underneath the burials there appears to be a ditch, dug into natural stoney brash beneath the subsoil. Finds and pottery suggest the ditch was of Roman origin. No building structures were found.

A fourth box was opened at the northern end of the site and this produced a mass of disturbed human bones. It was obviously a charnel pit, dug when grave clearance had taken place at some time in the Middle Ages, and it contained the remains of between 20 and 30 skeletons. A fifth box at the northern end produced no human remains, but a well cobbled road surface which requires further investigation.

Beneath the burials in the first and second boxes there now appear to be post-holes and gulleys, suggesting timber structures, and a well-built stone wall that may be the cellar or crypt of a substantial building. There is no evidence to give this feature a date, but it does appear to be sealed beneath Medieval burials. Excavations will continue to the end of September, and it is hoped that at least one further season can be spent on this project from May to September 1985.

Excavations at North Hykeham

Excavations have continued in the garden of Councillor Arthur Higgs at North Hykeham to investigate the possible site of a Medieval Chapel. Initial exploration did not reveal the chapel, but a 3 metre length of stone wall was found that required an explanation. Efforts to find any extension or return on the wall were unsuccessful, but one trench uncovered an area of heavily burnt material. This was excavated to reveal a large kiln. It is circular in shape with a diameter of 2½ metres and a central flue with platforms on either side. There is no conclusive evidence to date it or determine its use as yet, but it is hoped to complete this investigation later this year.

LOCAL HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE

The sub-committee elected its officers for 1984/5 at its June meeting:
Chairman: Terence Leach Vice-Chairman: Miss Hilary Healey
Hon. Minutes Secretary: Miss F.A.R. Murray Hon. Treasurer: Miss L. Colsell
Hon. Shows Organiser: Mrs. B. Kirkham

1536-1986 450th Anniversary of the Lincolnshire Rising

Anne Ward's excellent lecture at Bardney on 13th June (on the Horncastle Host in the Lincolnshire Rising) reminded some of us present that 1986 sees the four hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of that event, and we felt that the opportunity should not be missed to promote, in association with other societies and organisations, a series of events in the county during the year. With the permission of the Chairman, on behalf of the society I wrote to many societies, organisations, institutions and individuals in the county. I am pleased to say that the response has been extremely encouraging. At the time of writing it seems very likely that there will be several courses at a number of centres, at least one residential course, at least one exhibition, lectures in various centres, a pageant, a Tudor market, a church service, and at least one concert of Tudor music. The owners of several country houses have promised to help with venues for events. This newsletter will keep members informed of the progress of plans, and it is hoped to publish a souvenir programme of all the events. As it is the Local History Sub-Committee's turn to invite a speaker to the A.G.M. we shall have a lecture on a subject of relevance to the year. Outings in 1986 will also be to places associated with the rising. We hope to publish relevant papers, and it is possible that a novel based on the rising will be re-printed. I shall be pleased to hear from any member who may have ideas for events, etc., but they

should contact me as soon as possible as work on the programme will commence very shortly. 1985 is to be "Tudor England Year" which should help to prepare our minds for 1986.

Lectures and Outings

Our lectures for November and December are to be found in the calendar. Those after Christmas will be publicised in the January Newsletter. We hope that the attendances at lectures before Christmas will be such as to encourage the sub-committee to arrange a full programme for the first quarter of 1985. The committee will be discussing 1985 outings at its next meeting.

Brackenbury Memorial Lecture Over thirty people attended the lecture this year, when Rod Ambler gave a most interesting account of church and chapel affairs in the Spilsby region in the 1850's. The attendance was lower than usual, no doubt owing to the late appearance of the Newsletter - but the date had been published in the previous Newsletter. In order that next year's lecture should not be forgotten, may we tell members now that it will be held on Saturday, July 6th. The lecturer will be Mrs. Betty Kirkham, who needs no introduction to members. It will also be the first lecture to be followed by tea, we hope. The lecture in 1986 will be part of the programme for the Anniversary of the Lincolnshire Rising.

Bulletin of Local History (East Midlands Region, No. xviii 1983) has been published by the University of Nottingham Dept. of Adult Education at £2 and is available from the department at Cherry Tree Buildings, Nottingham NG7 2RD. It includes articles on the Lincolnshire Archives Office and the Local Studies Collection, Lincolnshire Library Service, a list of recent publications on Lincolnshire topics, and interesting reviews and articles.

Local History is a new publication - £7.50 per annum for 6 issues. It is published by Susan and Robert Howard, 3 Devonshire Promenade, Lenton, Nottingham, NG7 2DS.

Pevsner's Lincolnshire Mr. Nick Antram has written to me to say that his revision of this book is taking shape and should be completed by the end of the year. It should appear in the shops in 1986.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. V.G. Bundy, 8837 Gremercy Drive, San Diego, California, 92123, U.S.A.
Mrs. M. Norrish, 32229 14th Avenue, Mission B.C., Canada, V2V 2N6.
Mrs. J.M. Rhodes, 1 Oxford Street, Market Rasen, Lincs. LN8 3AL.
Mrs. S. Davies, Rural Hides, North Carlton, Lincoln, LN1 2RS.
Major & Mrs. J.T. Smith, Officers Mess, 13 Signal Regiment, BFPO 42.
Mr. P.A. Thompson, P.O. Box 457, Neutral Bay, N.S.W. 2089, Australia.
Miss W.J. Atkin, 19 Wesley Close, Sleaford, Lincs.
Mr. R.J. Taylor, 81 Mountbatten Avenue, Sandal, Wakefield, WF2 6HE, West Yorks.
Miss J. Hart, 17 Burns Gardens, Lincoln, LN2 4LJ.
Mrs. H. Godber, 70 Grange Road, London, W5 5BX.
Mr. M.F. Gollogly, 48 Montrose Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 9DS.
Mr. H. & Mrs. J.M. Van Oosterom, 'Three Horseshoes', High Street, Dry Drayton, Cambridge, CB3 8BS.
Mrs. A.M. Dinger, 210W Elm Street, Coal City, Ill. 60416, U.S.A.
Mr. J.A. & Mrs. J.M. Williams, 46 Leeway Road, Southwell, Notts. NG25 0BZ.
Mr. D.A. Keal, Graydon, 64 Chelmsford Road, North End, Portsmouth.
Mrs. G. Briscoe, 42 Leyburn Road, Skellow, Doncaster, South Yorks. DN6 8NQ.
Mr. L.A. Fowler, 90 Chapman Avenue, Beecroft, N.S.W. 2119, Australia.
Mr. & Mrs. B. Moffatt, 293 Yarborough Road, Grimsby, South Humberside, DN34 4ES.
Mrs. S. Wood, Private Bag 18, Donald 3480, Australia.
Mrs. B. Summerill, 615 Heathway, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 5AY.
Mr. K. Benton, 5 Church Close, Boston, Lincs.
Mrs. S.M. Reid, 291 Haly Street, Kingaroy, Queensland, Australia, 4610.
Rev. D. Saunders, The Vicarage, 1 Cromwell View, Caistor, Lincoln, LN7 6UH.
Mr. M.P. Millhouse, P.O. Box 106, Padstow 2211, N.S.W., Australia.

Mr. J. Grunnell, 43 Salisbury Crescent, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia, 7250.
Dr. P. Ryley, 1 The Drive, Fulbourn Hospital, Cambridge, CB1 5EP.
Miss B.M. Pask, 38 Bentinck Road, Newark, Notts.
Mrs. N. Seymour, Kiln House, Orby Road, Burgh-le-Marsh, Nr. Skegness, Linco.
Mrs. A. McWham, 3 Haybrow Close, Scalby, Scarborough, Yorks.

With regret this Society records the death of John Bailey of Boston, a member of SLHA who did much valuable work on the Boston Corporation Assembly Books.

PUBLICATIONS

(1) BELCHFORD - HISTORY OF A WOLDS VILLAGE

by J.N. CLARKE. This is not a nostalgic look at the so-called 'good old days', but a factual account from mainly original documents of the hard facts of existence in a farming village in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

160 pages, maps, plans, photographs, facsimile copies of documents.

List of references and index.

Price £5 (P. & P. 60p extra) from:

J.N. CLARKE, 1 Southwold Close, Belchford, Horncastle.

(2) FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL WAINFLEET 1484-1984

Wainfleet & District Heritage Society. Available by post £3 inc. P. & P. from:

D. WALES, Steeping Side, Vicarage Lane, Wainfleet St. Mary, Skegness.

(3) THE LOUTH TO BARNLEY BRANCH

by W.B. HERBERT & A.J. LUDLAM. The Oakwood Press, 1984. £2.40 Post Free from:
MR. A.J. LUDLAM, Mount Pleasant Farm, Archer Road, Waltham, Grimsby.

LINCOLNSHIRE MUSEUMS

City & County Museum

The 'Lincoln Comes of Age' Exhibition has proved extremely popular and has been extended until the end of October - so don't miss this unique opportunity to see it, or to revisit it if you have already been. After the exhibition the Museum will obviously have to undergo a period of reorganisation, so please bear with us if the archaeology displays are not accessible for a month or two.

Museum of Lincolnshire Life

The new Gatehouse Galleries were opened by Lord Montague on 26 June. With these new displays and Commercial Row opened in March, the Museum now has a totally "new look", complete with sound and tape/slide presentation.

Exhibitions : "All Made from Wood", until end of October.

"The First Century of Trains" from 3 November. This exhibition from the Science Museum, complete with working models, will be supplemented with displays of model railways kindly loaned by local people.

Church Farm Museum, Skegness

The Museum has had another very successful season. Chief attraction has been progress in the re-erection of a 19th century brick barn which is being moved from nearby Havenhouse. Building work is scheduled for completion in October. The barn, which will be open for the 1985 season, will provide cafe facilities, shop, temporary exhibition space and new toilets.

Grantham Museum

Following the removal of the library to the new Newton Centre, the Museum is now closed for re-organisation and re-display. A Museum Assistant has been appointed for Grantham who will work under the supervision of John Smith, Curator of Stamford & Grantham Museums and he started work on 3 September. It is hoped that the Museum will re-open for the Summer of 1985. Meanwhile for further details ring either Stamford 55611 or Lincoln 29931 ext. 242.

LINCOLNSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE

The post of Assistant Librarian (Lincolnshire History and Tennyson) has now been filled. Miss Sylvia Biggin, formerly a librarian at the Central Library in Oxford, takes up her new appointment in October as part of the Reference Group, Free School Lane, Lincoln. Miss Biggin has had much experience of local studies in Oxfordshire and is interested in family history.

The Tennyson Exhibition : this exhibition, set up by Lincolnshire Library Service from material in the Tennyson Research Centre, has visited Grantham, Somersby Church and the County Library Headquarters in Lincoln over the summer period. During the first fortnight of October it can be seen in the foyer of the Central Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln. The varied and well illustrated display panels show the many aspects of the life of the one-time Poet Laureate.

OTHER SOCIETIES

The University of Nottingham, Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln Certificate in Local History

This Certificate Course will start in October 1984. It is a three year part-time Course involving one evening a week for 30 weeks in the academic year; a number of visits a year and one weekend residential course a year. Written work is an essential feature of the course and successful students gain a Certificate of Nottingham University at the end of the three year course. Its cost is £75 per year.

The Course is designed to provide those interested in aspects of local history with an historical background and the skills necessary to increase their own enjoyment of the study of the past. The emphasis in the weekly meetings will be on discussion and interpretation of documents. There is the opportunity in the three years for a specialist study on a theme, or topic, chosen by the student.

Further details can be obtained from the Admissions Secretary, Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln, LN1 3DY (Tel. 0522 27347).

Scunthorpe Museum

This year marks the 75th anniversary of Scunthorpe Museum. To celebrate the occasion the Museum has organised a programme of special lectures of interest to, and open to all. The lectures, most of which will be illustrated, cover the range of subjects displayed and studied in the Museum. It is hoped that the lectures will help to increase interest and knowledge in the Museum and its collections.

The principal lecture of the year will be Museums at the Millenium, on Friday 9 November, by Dr. Neil Cossons. Dr. Cossons was formerly Director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum in the West Midlands, and is currently the Director of the National Maritime Museum in London. He is a 'museum man' with a wide experience, and an accomplished industrial archaeologist, as well as a former President of the Museums Association. His views on museums in the year 2,000 will certainly be worth listening to.

Workers' Educational Association

Classes beginning in January

MONDAYS	The Castles of England and Wales. Tutor: Geoff Bryant. 12 weeks beginning on 7th January at 7.30 p.m., at County School, <u>East Halton.</u>
WEDNESDAY	The Roman Conquest : Claudius to Hadrian. Tutor: Geoff Bryant. 12 weeks beginning on 9th January at 7.30 p.m. at the John Birkbeck School, <u>North Somercotes.</u>
THURSDAY	The Roman Conquest : Claudius to Hadrian. Tutor: Geoff Bryant. 12 weeks beginning on 10th January at 7.30 p.m. at the County School, <u>Winteringham.</u>

Weekend Schools at Horncastle Residential College

- FEBRUARY 8th-10th The History and Archaeology of Estates from the Prehistoric to the late Medieval period.
Tutors: James Campbell, Christopher Dyer, Malcolm Todd and Andrew Fleming
Details from: Geoff Bryant, 8 Queen Street, Barton on Humber.
- MARCH 29th-31st Aspects of the History, Archaeology, Literature, Music and Natural History of Yorkshire
Details from: Pam Hay, 1 Riby Road, Keelby, Grimsby

Day Schools

- JANUARY English Church Architecture
Tutor: Geoff Bryant
Saturday, January 12th at 3.00 p.m. at the Village Hall, Winteringham.

Courses for adults in North Lincolnshire, Autumn 1984

W.E.A. and the University of Nottingham Dept. of Adult Education

- Gainsborough Lord Burgh's Place - a look at life in a medieval manor house using The Old Hall, Gainsborough
Tutors: Naomi Field and Tony Page
Mondays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 17th September at The Old Hall.
- Horncastle The later prehistoric archaeology of Britain and Europe
Tutor: Barry Beeby
Wednesdays 10.30-noon from 26th September at Horncastle Residential College.
- The making of the Lincolnshire landscape
Tutor: David Robinson
Mondays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 1st October at Horncastle Residential Centre.
- Louth An introduction to family history
Tutor: Richard Ratcliffe
Mondays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 1st October at Adult Education Centre.
- Market Rasen Domesday Book and beyond in Market Rasen
Speaker: Barbara English
Saturday, 17th November 2.30-6.30 p.m. at De Aston School.
- Skegness Riot, Revolution and Reform
British History 1783-1830
Tutor: David Kaye
Thursdays 2.15-3.45 p.m. from 27th September at the Embassy Centre.
- Further into your ancestry
Tutor: Pat Pomeroy
Mondays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 1st October at the Branch Library, Roman Bank.
- Wainfleet Lincolnshire windmills
Speaker: Catherine Wilson
Tuesday, 2nd October 7.30 p.m. at Magdalen Secondary School.
- Goods and chattels of our forefathers - study of local mills and inventories
Tutor: Derrick Wales
Tuesdays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 9th October at Magdalen Secondary School.
- Wragby Lincolnshire Agricultural Landscapes
Tutor: Mark Tetam
Tuesdays 7.30-9.00 p.m. from 25th September at the Primary School.

Winston Churchill Memorial Trust

Churchill Travelling Fellowships are for all UK Citizens irrespective of age or occupation, and as no educational or professional qualifications are needed, they are of special interest to people who are not eligible for other types of grants. The object of the awards is to give men and women from all walks of life the chance to gain a better understanding of the lives and work of people overseas and to acquire knowledge and experience for the benefit of their work and the community. The only requirement is that candidates must be able to show that they can make effective use of the knowledge and experience they have obtained abroad.

Grants are offered in different categories each year; anyone whose trade, profession or interest falls within these categories may propose a project they wish to carry out in countries outside the UK. About 100 awards are made annually, and there are now over 1700 Churchill Fellows.

The categories for 1985 include The care and conservation of artefacts, including books, documents and archives, Village and home crafts and The Churchill Connection i.e. a project related to Sir Winston's interests such as history, journalism, painting etc.

To apply send a stamped addressed envelope between August and mid October to the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, 15 Queen's Gate Terrace, London SW7 5PR. You will receive an explanatory leaflet and a form to complete, which must reach the Trust Office by 31st October 1984. Applications received after this date will not be accepted and allowance must be made for postal delays. The final selection will be made by interview in London in January 1985. Successful candidates will be expected to start their travels during that year, making their own plans and arrangements within the scope of the grants. The grant will cover return air fare and all travel and living expenses abroad for about eight weeks.

The Library Association Local Studies Group

It is now possible for people who are not members of the Library Association to join the Association's Local Studies Group as personal affiliates. At its AGM in June 1984 the Group approved a new rule whereby interested people could join and receive all the benefits of membership (except only the right to vote in Group elections). It is likely that many archivists, museum workers, teachers and practising local historians will find membership worthwhile. The Group organises meetings, visits, and conferences for its 1,500 members, publishes relevant material and acts as a campaigning body on issues affecting Local Studies Libraries.

Recent meetings and one day schools have been on themes such as family history, local studies in schools, newspapers as a source for local history, and conservation of documents. There have also been successful visits to institutions such as the North West Sound Archive, the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale, and the House of Lords Record Office. The theme of the Group's last weekend school was 'Local Studies and the New Technology' and this included papers on computers in mapping, dialect research, parish register indexing, and oral history.

Local Studies Librarian, the Group's journal, has articles and news on themes such as local studies bibliography, indexing of documents, and conservation, plus features on particular local studies collections. It appears twice a year, and members in Scotland get the added bonus of the Scottish branch's journal LOCSOOT. Other branches of the Group, with their own committee structure, are in the Northwest and London and the Home Counties. Members receive details of meetings in their area as part of their subscription. Affiliate membership costs £4.50 per year. Enquiries and membership applications should be sent to:- Mr. G.E. Makepeace, 5 Hilton Drive, Disley, Stockport SK12 2JU. Please give your full name and the address to which you wish material to be sent. The Group hopes this new category of affiliate membership will be a real contribution towards bringing various groups interested in local studies closer together and looks forward to a lively input to its meetings and publications from affiliates.

THE FINAL FURLONG

... "We now entered upon a marsh, and once more beheld the Cathedral upon its height, two leagues distant. This magnificent building stands at the end of a long and high hill, above the city. Imagine this seen over a wide plain, this is the only object, - than which the power of man can produce no finer. The nearer we approached, the more dreary was the country - it was one wide fen; - the more beautiful the city, and the more majestic the cathedral; never was an edifice more happily placed; it overtops a city built on the acclivity of a steep hill, its houses intermingled with gardens and orchards. To see it in full perfection it should be in the red sunshine of an autumnal evening when the red roofs, and red brick houses, would harmonize with the sky, and with the fading foliage."

This description by Robert Southey on first seeing Lincoln cathedral has at present got great relevance for me. I have just returned from watching the panorama of Johannesburg from the Carlton Centre skyscraper, from following lions in the Botswanan bush in a land-cruiser, and from viewing the Victoria Falls which are even grander than anyone claimed. And yet on the slow slide by train into St. Mark's Station, I was strangely pleased to see the familiar cathedral on its height and, later, to observe the splendid building floodlit in the evening from a top window in my house. This feeling is called "coming home".

The Editor.

Items for inclusion in the January Newsletter
should reach the Newland Office
or Elizabeth Anne Melrose, The Reference Library,
Free School Lane, Lincoln by 12.30 p.m.
on Saturday, 23rd November at the very latest

