



NEWS REVIEW

Lincoln Record Society



SECRETARY'S INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the second edition of the News Review



The officers sincerely hope you enjoyed the first edition and want to encourage you to share your news, reviews and research with other members. These are exciting times for the LRS, with numerous projects and initiatives in progress or in planning. The News Review will be the forum where these are shared with you.

Many of you will be aware that the Society website has been refreshed and will soon have a facility providing members access to searchable scans and indexes of all our 101 volumes – read on for news of our 102nd volume. We expect this to stimulate a wealth of new research into the ancient county and diocese of Lincoln. This edition, indeed, features news of an important new study, which is beginning to illuminate the web of relationships in the late medieval cathedral close of Lincoln, and that community's ties with the cathedral, city and wider world.

Marianne Wilson, PhD student at the University of Nottingham, introduces her research in the pages that follow. Marianne is the brains behind the News Review, and it is her hard work and vision that has brought it to life. She has also taken on the task of broadening the Society's appeal in the social media age. The LRS has a new Facebook page, which will act as a less formal forum for sharing research and news of events.

The Society is keen, too, to encourage research more actively. Inside this edition you will find a report on an LRS-sponsored session at the International Congress of Medieval Studies in the US. We are also planning for the return, next year, of the LRS Research conference, which we hope will take place over two days and will aim to be a focus for research on the county and diocese. Plans are also already afoot for a major conference to mark the 800th anniversary of the sealing of Magna Carta in 2015. Watch this space!

This edition accompanies the Society's Annual Report for 2011/12. I hope you will agree that the Society remains in robust health and continues to offer a uniquely stimulating set of publications, conferences, launches and events.

Paul Dryburgh

Secretary, LRS





MORE ON SIMONY

In the very first News Review, Nicholas Bennett described a case where there was not the slightest intention to commit simony but where the lawyers' concern that a technical offence might have occurred led to the vicarage of Bourne being declared void. Some readers may have wondered what all the fuss was about. Part of the reason, I suggest, is that, just fifty years before, the sale of ecclesiastical preferment had been commonplace, although those concerned had taken advantage of technicalities to stay on the correct side of the law.

I am unable to cite any statistics in support of this: the trade was conducted discretely and records rarely survive. Nevertheless, the instances I shall describe progressed so smoothly that one gains the impression that the procedures were quite standard.

The advowsons in question had been held by the Thorolds of Harmston. Those who have encountered Benjamin Hart Thorold in LRS volume 102 may feel that anything involving this rather sad character should not be taken as typical. However, B H Thorold's involvement was peripheral because by this date he had been declared bankrupt and his life estate had been purchased by John Hood, Esq., of Nettleham, an upright man who seems to have been acting on Thorold's behalf because he considered him to be a distant relative. The business was actually conducted by the Lincoln solicitor J W Danby. The livings concerned were those of Harmston and Rowston; the purchaser of Harmston was Edward Kefford Lutt, a ritualist who happened to be Danby's brother-in-law.

The first stage was for both advowsons – or, rather B H Thorold's life interest in them – to be put up for auction at the *Saracen's Head* in Lincoln, in 1858. The description noted that the current incumbent was in his 73rd year. The copy of the particulars in the Padley deposit at LAO has a pencilled note of a bid of £200 for Harmston (worth £167 per annum) from someone who appears to have been a Leicester solicitor. Both advowsons had high reserves: it is almost as though the auction was an invitation to treat rather than a sale as such. Potential purchasers presumably made discrete enquiries about the health of Henry Clark, the incumbent.

By 1861, Henry Clark was employing curates at both his parishes and had taken a house at Torquay. He died there on 2 July 1862. The conditions of sale for Harmston and the price (£300) were agreed in January 1862 by Robert Toynbee, solicitor – another of Lutt's brothers-in-law, evidently acting for him. In June, Lutt wrote to Henry Clark to ask if he was willing to sell a couple of cottages he owned at Harmston adjacent to the Vicarage; his son replied on his behalf as his father was too ill to attend to business. Immediately after Clark's death, Lutt wrote to Toynbee to see whether it would be possible to arrange an exchange with the purchaser of Rowston. In a postscript he urges Toynbee (not, I think, wholly in jest) to tell them that Rowston church is falling down. A further letter (12 July) notes that 'Mr Hood abated 50£ on our behalf'; he wants this taken into account in any matter of exchange. In the event no exchange took place; Lutt

was presented to Harmston on 1 October 1862. The sale was only completed a year and a day later, so the presentation was actually made by Thomas Hood. Benjamin Hart Thorold had died by the time of the next presentation, so there are few indications in the official record even that Lutt had bought the advowson.

I assume that all parties took care to stay on the right side of the law. It is nevertheless clear from Lutt's correspondence that his intent was to buy ecclesiastical preferment. Both the solicitors involved appear to have regarded the transaction as entirely normal.

Lutt was not much liked in his new parish. At a vestry meeting, one of his parishioners accused him of acting as though he owned the place. How very true!

Rob Wheeler



DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

The launch of the latest Lincoln Record Society volume, volume 102, *The Country Justice and the Case of the Blackamoor's Head, The Practice of the Law in Lincolnshire 1787-1838*, edited by Dr Brian Davey and Dr Rob Wheeler, will take place on Friday 12th October 2012 at 4pm in Riby church, with tea and cakes provided afterwards.

The 102nd Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in room MB1009 in the main Brayford campus at the University of Lincoln, on Saturday, 27 October 2012 at 2.00pm. Afternoon tea will be served. This will be followed by a lecture by Dr Rob Wheeler to coincide with the recent launch of volume 102. Parking is available on site; charges apply.



THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY - THE LINCOLNSHIRE CONNECTION

Pipe rolls are large manuscript account rolls which recorded the annual accounts made at the King's Exchequer by the sheriffs of the various counties of England.



They are the oldest series of government records, and the earliest of them to survive comes from the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), youngest son of William the Conqueror, under whom the keeping of the rolls is thought to have begun. The only roll to survive from his reign belongs to the year 1130, although others at least as far back as 1125 are known once

to have existed. That roll is the second oldest government record still in existence, preceded only by Domesday Book, compiled over 40 years earlier. A transcript of its contents was published by the Record Commission in 1833, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in the original abbreviated Latin and with an index of persons and places only, also in Latin; that volume was reprinted in facsimile in 1929. This year a new edition of the roll has been published by the Pipe Roll Society (PRS), established in 1883 to publish the texts of the earliest pipe rolls. The editor is Judith Green, Professor Emerita of History in the University of Edinburgh, a leading expert on the reign of Henry I, who has used the roll extensively for many years and has written a full introduction to it, incorporating all the most recent research on its contents. For the first time the abbreviated Latin text has been extended, and an English translation supplied on facing pages bearing the same page number. There are also for the first time full indexes of persons, places and subjects in English, and a further innovation is

a CD of full colour images of the whole roll, membrane by membrane, supplied in a pocket inside the back cover.

The account for Lincolnshire is one of the longest and most important, covering over ten pages of printed text, and part of the first membrane of it is illustrated here. There are important links between the Pipe Roll Society and our own society which go back for many years. The PRS was in the early 1920s in an almost moribund state, having not published a volume since 1914, and was a cause for concern to the eminent medieval historian Frank (later Sir Frank) Stenton, his wife Doris (née Parsons), and our own founder Canon Foster, with whom Mrs Stenton had worked at Timberland rectory before her marriage. Following an LRS meeting, these three scholars discussed measures to revive the PRS in the café on the High Bridge in Lincoln, which still exists and will be familiar to many members. Doris (later Lady) Stenton, took charge of publications in 1923 and carried out that role until 1961, publishing the pipe rolls of the reigns of kings Richard (1189-1199) and John (1199-1216) during her tenure. One of her successors was a long-standing member of the LRS Council, Dr David Crook, formerly an Assistant Keeper of Public Records, who acted as general editor of the PRS from 1981 until earlier this year; his last project was to shape and ensure the publication of the new edition of the 1130 pipe roll. Copies of the new volume can be obtained from the PRS, most cheaply by becoming a member at an annual subscription of £10. One of the two new general editors is Paul Dryburgh, honorary secretary of the LRS, so the connection between the two societies seems likely to continue for some time into the future.

David Crook



THIS IS A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

ARE YOU AWARE OF A PUBLICATION CONTAINING MATERIAL WHICH MAY BE OF SIGNIFICANCE TO HISTORIANS OF LINCOLNSHIRE? WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO WRITE A SHORT PIECE (500 WORDS OR LESS) FOR THE NEXT NEWSLETTER?

PLEASE CONTACT NEWSLETTER EDITOR MARIANNE WILSON AT AHXMW2@NOTTINGHAM.AC.UK WITH SUBMISSIONS BY 28TH FEBRUARY 2013.



The Society plans to publish transcriptions of short historical documents in the News Review that otherwise would not be available to the wider public. Members are invited to send contributions to the editor. Our Treasurer Ken Hollamby made the first contribution in Issue 1, this is part two of that contribution.



TRANSCRIPTS OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE BROWNLOW DEPOSIT AT LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES: PART 2

In 2011 the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Industrial Archaeology Team worked at Belton House recording the waterwheel powered by the River Witham. This is part of the National Trust's programme to open up the behind-the-scenes aspects of their properties. Design by Distraction based in Westgate, Lincoln who designed this newsletter, are also designing the new interpretation boards for the National Trust. In addition to measuring and drawing the waterwheel at Belton House the team also did archive research. Included in the Brownlow deposit at the Lincolnshire Archives are the original invoices for installing the wheel which provided water to the fountain and the fire protection system.

Original spelling, punctuation and abbreviations retained. ? = unreadable (?) after a word = best reading do = ditto

3. BNLW 2/1/1/14 Invoice

The Right Honourable Earl Brownlow
To Francis & John Braithwaite 1818

Sep 4 2' 10" of 3" cast iron pipe with a 7" flange drilled and screwed & a cast iron socket with a side flange fitted to pipe & fitting to cock £ 2, s 10, d -

A 2½" gun metal taper hoselock fitted to pipe Two wrought iron straps screwed with 4 nuts for side flange s 15, d -

A wrought iron wrench fitted to cock with a small screw s 6, d -

A 7" leather flange & 5 iron screws, s 7, d -

2 mens time 47 days @ 7/6, £ 17, s 12, d 6

Coach hire, £ 6, s 9, d -

Lodging, s 13, d -

Allowance, £ 3, s 12, d -

A 4" sluice cock to open with elevating screw, £ 11, s -, d -

8 ½ iron flange bolts, s 10, d -

£ 48, s 14, d 6

4. BNLW 2/1/1/14 Invoice

Earl Brownlow

To the estate of the late Mr. John Braithwaite 1821

Bill delivered, £ 43, s 14, d 6

Aug 3rd A ? cast iron pipe for fountain with a flange at one end, £ 1, s 2, d 6

A 5½" gun metal flanged screw fitted to cast iron pipe with 4 copper screws & a 5½" leather flange, £ 4, s 17, d 6

Two 2" gun metal screws & two gun metal couples(?) fitted to do & drilled for fountain, £ 2, s 10, d -

8 feet of 2" copper pipe fitted and installed, £ 1, s 12, d -

A wrought iron wrench fitted to each, s 8, d -

A packing case & packing, s 15, d -

Sep 26th Five gun metal screws with tubes bored(?) complete for fountain, £ 3, s 15, d -

A small packing case & packing, s 6, d -

An engineers time 19½ days @ 7/6, £ 7, s 6, d 3

Allowances, £ 1, s 11, d -

Coach hire, £ 3, s 17, d -

Packing case & luggage, s 15, d -

Files, punches & rosin, s 6, d 2

Lodging, s 8, d -

£ 73, s 3, d 11

5. BNLW 2/1/1/12 Invoice

Engine Manufactory
New Road
Fitzroy Square
London

28th Sep 1843

The Right Honble the Earl Brownlow
To Braithwaite & ? & Co 1843

July 7 An engineer 16¼ days @7/6, £ 6, s 1, d 11

Sep 16 An do 90 days @7/6, £ 33, s 15, d -

An assistant 96¼ days @4/6, £ 21, s 13, d 1

Allowances paid to men, £ 13, s 15, d 6

Coach hire, £ 8, s 7, d -

A ? of stout leather for leatherng pumping engine, £ 2, s 2, d -

Emery paper, d 6

£ 85, s 15, d -

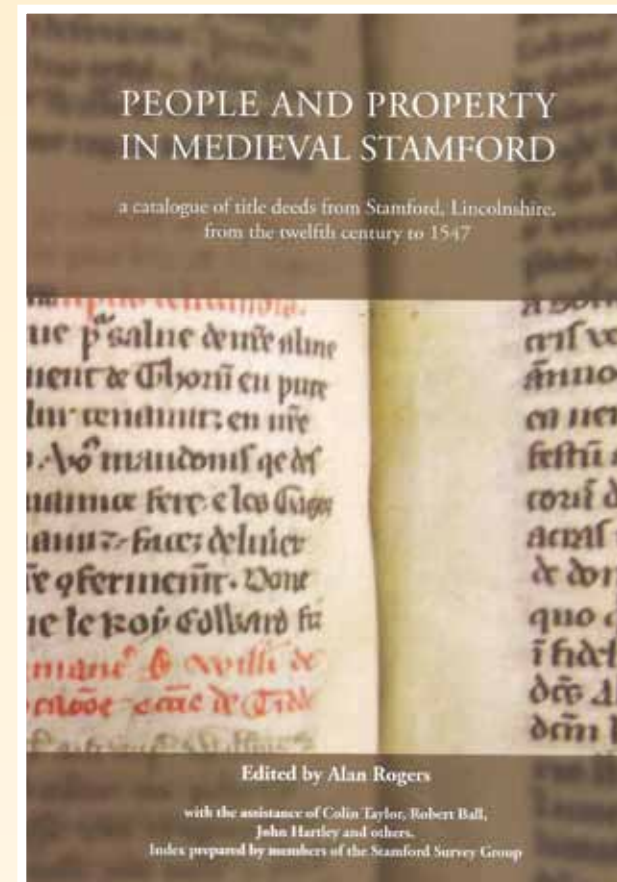


STAMFORD REVIEW

Modern study of Stamford in the 13th and 14th centuries, when it was one of England's leading towns, thanks chiefly to the enterprise of its own merchants and the fame of its international fair, has been surprisingly neglected.

This volume listing or calendaring in English some 1500 Latin and French title deeds from the reign of King Stephen to the mid 16th century provides a guide to much of the surviving evidence on which a serious investigation of the social and economic history of the town at its apogee will depend. Detailed indexes of personal and place names, and a shorter subject index facilitate usage though some documents could have been more precisely dated. Topography and some still-surviving medieval buildings can be closely observed. Surprisingly, given the presence of several important religious foundations and that Stamford was briefly home to some renegade teachers from Oxford, there is no mention of 'schools' or 'school masters'!

Michael Jones



DULCIE DUKE AWARD

For the third year in a row, the Lincoln Record Society will be supporting the Dulcie Duke Award at Bishop Grosseteste University College.

The winner of this year's award for the best first year history student was Chris Thompson. He was awarded the Dulcie Duke Award by the Bishop Grosseteste Old Students Association. Chris was presented with a cheque for £100 and he will receive three years free membership of the Society.



UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN AWARD

This year's Lincoln Record Society Award for the best project on the 2nd year module, Themes in Local & Regional History at the University of Lincoln has been won by Julie Wilson for her project on the Grimsby fishing industry.

The title of Julie's research project is *To what extent did the development of Grimsby's Fishing Docks and associated housing developments attract fishermen from the south-east and south-west?* Her prize is a cheque for £100 and she will receive three years free membership of the Society.



COMING UP...

There will be a Lincoln Record Society conference organised for spring 2013. Keep an eye on the website and Facebook for updates, more details will be announced in the next edition of the newsletter, due out March 2013.





RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Marianne Wilson, final year PhD student, University of Nottingham is completing a project with the working title - *Piety, kinship and community: Lincoln Cathedral close c.1450-1500*.



I have been a regular visitor at Lincoln Cathedral Library since 2007, exploring the late medieval city of Lincoln through books and documents, for both my undergraduate and MA dissertations. From this research, I developed a fascination with the nature of the

community of Lincoln Cathedral close. A close can be defined as an enclosure pertaining to a cathedral, which in the case of medieval Lincoln was separated from the rest of the city by a wall, erected after the completion of the new east end in 1280. My PhD project seeks to explore the lives, relationships and religious practices of the laity and clergy living in Lincoln Cathedral close c.1450-1500. This is an extremely interesting community to explore because it was a select group of clergy and laypeople, who were largely, although not completely, segregated from the rest of the urban community. Before the 1530s it was generally the clergy who resided in cathedral closes and this pattern changed post-Reformation. At Lincoln, however, the gradual infiltration of lay inhabitants into the Lincoln close began in the thirteenth century although it is not until after 1450 that lay residents are recorded in any great number. This makes the study of the close at this time all the more remarkable, as it was an autonomous and exclusive area where clergy and laity lived and worshipped side by side.

The main sources for studying late medieval Lincoln Cathedral close are held at Lincoln Cathedral Library and the Lincolnshire Archives. For the period 1450-1500, almost continuous sets of chapter act books, episcopal registers and chapter accounts survive. The chapter acts recorded the minutes of chapter meetings and are the key source for this project, as from them it is possible to elucidate the picture of cathedral life given

by the statute books, to discover how the statutes were interpreted in practice and to gain much additional information about the role of the cathedral clergy and their relationship with the laity and each other. The most useful information within the chapter acts is taken from the wills which relate to identifiable members of the cathedral close. Study of wills allows a useful window into the individual preferences and preoccupations of close inhabitants as well as highlighting ties of loyalty that existed between them.

This project will highlight the importance of a previously neglected topic: the cathedral close as a community that brought together higher clergy, gentry, lower clergy and servants in a unique way. The close enabled individuals to transcend boundaries between laity and clergy and proximity to the cathedral united the inhabitants through regular worship. This study will deepen understanding of medieval kinship connections and underline the significance of the cathedral, for example as a focus for late medieval clerical and lay devotion. It will add to research undertaken on the institutions of late medieval secular cathedrals in England and will contribute to the historiography of lay piety in cathedral cities. However I hope it will also stand alone as an innovative exploration of the piety and community of a late medieval cathedral close by looking at secular clergy and laity together.

Marianne Wilson

Are you researching any aspect of the history of Lincoln or Lincolnshire at the moment? Would you like to share your research with an interested audience? E-mail the newsletter editor, Marianne Wilson, at ahxmw2@nottingham.ac.uk with a short piece on your research (approximately 500 words) by 28th February 2013.



LINCOLN RECORD SOCIETY DIGITISED VOLUMES

The Society recently funded a project to digitise past volumes and make them available online for members. In order to access the digitised volumes, you need to go to the Society website: <http://www.lincoln-record-society.org.uk/lrs/> registration and register on-line. This facility makes it possible to browse through volumes and search for keywords, a great asset for researchers!



LRS SPONSORED SESSION:

"Record and Commemoration in the Medieval Diocese of Lincoln" at the International Congress on Medieval Studies – University of Western Michigan, United States of America



THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURE OF COMMEMORATION: CHANTRIES IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Marianne Wilson, University of Nottingham

REMEMBERING LINCOLN'S EPISCOPAL SAINTS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

Matthew Mesley, University of Zürich

PARCHMENT, POLITICS, AND PASTORAL CARE: ADMINISTRATION IN THIRTEENTH-CENTURY LINCOLN

Philippa Hoskin, University of Lincoln

The Lincoln Record Society is keen to support academic research on the medieval diocese of Lincoln and sponsored the above named session which was organised by Dr Philippa Hoskin, University of Lincoln and which was presided over by Professor Michael Gervers, University of Toronto. The society was also kind enough to award two of the speakers, Marianne Wilson, a PhD student at the University of Nottingham and Dr Matthew Mesley, an early career researcher at the University of Zurich, a £500 bursary each towards their travel and registration costs. The International Congress on Medieval Studies at the University of Western Michigan is the largest conference of international medieval scholars in North America, with over 3,000 attendees and more than 550 sessions of papers, panel discussions and workshops. This provided an important opportunity for Ms Wilson and Dr Mesley to network with other scholars and promote the reputation of the Lincoln Record Society on the other side of the Atlantic. Several conference attendees had not heard of the Society before and were keen to take a promotional bookmark and look at the website so that they could see for themselves the wide range of primary sources relating to the county that are available.

Marianne Wilson



ANOTHER CENTENARY!

On 15 June the Hon. General Editor attended a Garden Party at Southill Park to help celebrate the centenary of our younger 'sister', the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society.



Founded just two years after the LRS, the Bedfordshire society was the brainchild of Dr George Herbert Fowler who in the following year went on to establish the Bedfordshire County Record Office.

Dr Fowler was himself closely connected with Lincoln, where he had spent his childhood and where his father was the Headmaster of Lincoln School. He joined the LRS in 1922, remaining a member until his death in 1940. Similarly, Canon Foster was a member of the Bedfordshire society and there is a run of that society's publications in the Foster Library at Lincolnshire Archives.

Southill Park is the home of Sir Samuel Whitbread, the President of the BHRS, a position that is almost hereditary in the Whitbread family! The garden party was held on a beautiful sunny afternoon, a rarity in an extremely wet summer. The LRS extends its warm congratulations to our Bedfordshire colleagues, wishing them very well for the future.

Nicholas Bennett



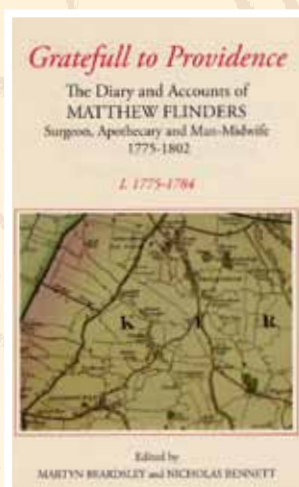
NEW FACEBOOK PAGE

The Lincoln Record Society is embracing the latest social media tools to promote the Society to the next generation of members and to allow current members to keep up to date with Society news. You can follow us on Facebook, just go to our website: <http://www.lincoln-record-society.org.uk/lrs/> and click on the blue Facebook icon in the top right hand corner of the page. Don't forget to 'like' our new page! The Facebook page contains exclusive photographs and important reminders of upcoming Lincoln Record Society events.

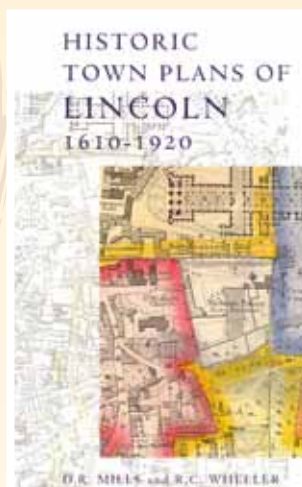




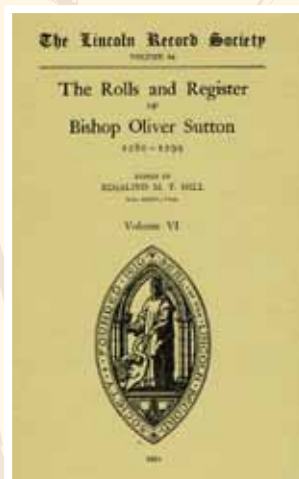
PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS



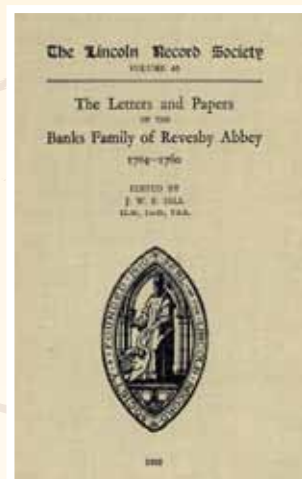
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1775-1802
(Volume 95)



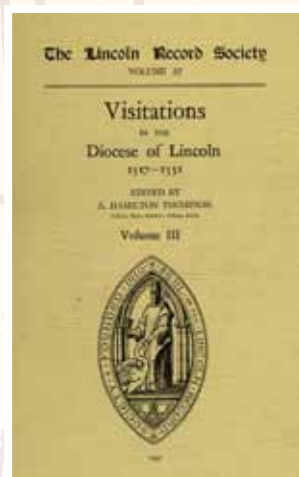
HISTORIC TOWN PLANS
OF LINCOLN 1610-1920
(Volume 92)



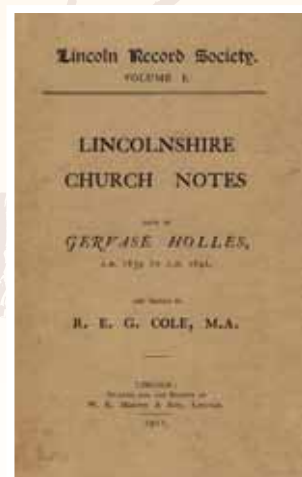
THE ROLLS AND
REGISTERS OF BISHOP
OLIVER SUTTON
1280-1299
(Volume 64)



THE LETTERS AND
PAPERS OF THE BANKS
FAMILY OF REVESBY
ABBEY 1704-1760
(Volume 45)



VISITATIONS IN THE
DIOCESE OF LINCOLN
1517-1531
(Volume 37)



LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH
NOTES
(Volume 1)