



NEWS REVIEW

Lincoln Record Society



THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS WOULD LIKE TO

welcome you to the eighteenth edition of the News Review!

The invitation to produce the foreword to this edition of the News Review prompted me to reflect on the many remarkable ways in which the Society has changed since I joined in 1998. When I first became a member, Lincoln Record Society was approaching its ninetieth anniversary and had to its name an impressive corpus of publications of immensely valuable historical texts edited to the highest scholarly standards. In this century, this achievement has been complemented by a truly impressive range of new activities and initiatives - conferences and seminars, research grants, book launches, and new types of publication, both in print and digitally, among others. This has enabled us to reach new audiences and to bring together our members, students, early-career researchers, and local Higher Education institutions, making the Society an important catalyst for new research and ensuring a vibrant future for the study and the love of history in

Lincolnshire. This expansion was made possible initially, of course, by the generous bequest of one of its most extraordinary scholars, champions and editors, Kathleen Major, who was the guiding force of the Society for over half a century. Now, as I write, the Society has the opportunity to expand and diversify its activities yet

further with the bequest of Nigel Burn. It has been both exciting and a great pleasure to play a small part in the transformation of the Society which these legacies have made possible.

I am a medieval historian, although most of my research has been on medieval France; my interest in Lincolnshire is more personal than professional. My family moved to the fens from Derbyshire when I was six years old, first to Stickford, where my father was Headmaster of the village school, and where we spent two idyllic years in the old School House, a charming and idiosyncratic building which even had its own orchard. It was at this time that the unique and immense beauty of the fens was first to impress itself on me. We later moved to Boston, where I attended the Grammar School, and in 1985 I went to St Peter's College, Oxford, where I first encountered medieval history through the inspirational tuition of Henry Mayr-Harting. I went on to study for a PhD in Cambridge, under the supervision of Christopher Brooke. My subject was the letter collection of Peter of Celle, the twelfth-century abbot of Saint-Rémi, author, and political heavyweight, a text which I went on to edit for Oxford University Press. My research subsequently focussed on medieval epistolography, and on letters of friendship as keys to political networks. The 1990s and 2000s were a particularly exciting time as the study of friendship networks and social networks first emerged and then grew to become a major area of international scholarly interest. This was for me, also, a time of many productive and enjoyable collaborations across Europe and the United States. Throughout these years I returned frequently to Boston, where my parents lived for over 40 years, and so my own family came also to know the town and the fenland.

My connection with Lincoln Record Society began in 1998, when, after posts in Oxford, Southampton and Sheffield, I was appointed lecturer at the University of Hull, where I am still an Emeritus Fellow. Knowing of my Lincolnshire background, Rod Ambler, then in the office next door to mine, lost no time in signing me up to the



Society. The Department of History at Hull had always had close connections with Lincolnshire, through staff and students, and Rod, who himself commuted daily over the Bridge from Grimsby, was keen to continue these. For many years at Hull I was also director of postgraduate studies for the History Department, where we had many research students working on Lincolnshire topics. I was elected to the Council of LRS in 2003. The Major bequest was still then being finalised, and one of the items on the agenda of my first Council meeting was the possibility of setting up a website. My own first role as a Council member was on a Membership Working Party, which first met in the Cathedral in October 2004 and where we planned to use part of the Major bequest to launch conferences, especially to help research students, to forge links with the University of Lincoln, and to expand the Society's role as a supporter of new research. Our first conference, a one-day showcase for new research into Lincolnshire, took place in the University in May 2008 and was so successful that we ran a second the next year. This led on, after a break to accommodate our centennial celebrations in 2010, to the since-familiar pattern of one-day 'new research' colloquia alternating with major conferences. From around that time also, the Society has run stalls at conferences, hosted book launches, made research grants, grown an internet presence, launched the Kathleen Major series and begun digital publishing. The Nigel Burn bequest is now offering us the opportunity to expand again, and this year I have been chairing a group exploring the possibility of launching a programme of large research grants. Indeed, it has been one of the busiest years yet for the Society; my fellow Council members have been planning new ventures in outreach and communications and in digitisation of records, as well as exploring new collaborations with other organisations. Over the last 15 years or so, all of this has meant, incrementally but not accidentally, re-thinking the identity of the Society and its contribution to historical research and to the community of the city and county. It also means that Lincoln Record Society, now securely launched into its second century, remains an exciting and intellectually satisfying organisation with which to be involved.

This edition of the News Review includes a fascinating article about a medieval Arabic account and map of Lincolnshire by Caitlin Green and a real treat for naturalists from Anna Marie Roos, who gives us a taster of her forthcoming edition of the letters of Martin Lister. Alexandra Marchbank shares her exciting new research on prayer beads in women's wills from sixteenth-century Lincolnshire. And there are also details of Lincoln Record Society sponsored events, including an online conference celebrating the life and work of Dr Dennis Mills, our Society AGM and a book launch for Jean Shaftoe's new volume on Henry Winn which was supported by a grant from the LRS. We hope that you enjoy it!

Julian Haseldine



AL-IDRISĪ'S TWELFTH-CENTURY DESCRIPTION AND MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE

The aim of the following note is to direct attention to an often-overlooked Arabic account and map of Lincolnshire found in the *Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī khtirāq al-āfāq*, 'The book of pleasant journeys into faraway lands', of the Muslim scholar al-Idrisī, composed c. 1154 for Roger II of Sicily.

Al-Idrisī was a descendant of the eleventh-century Hammūdid dynasty of Málaga in al-Andalus (Spain), a distant branch of the Idrisid family that ruled Morocco from the late eighth to late tenth centuries, and his *Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī khtirāq al-āfāq* is one of the great geographical works of the medieval period. Preserved in ten manuscripts dating from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, this work was written in Sicily for Roger II (1112–54) and gathered together a vast array of information on the various regions of the world known to its author and was illustrated by a series of 70 maps. As part of this, al-Idrisī included a brief description of eastern England that runs as follows:

Herein is the second section of the seventh climate, containing a portion of the Ocean wherein lies the



A 1929 copy by Konrad Miller of al-Idrisi's 1154

Tabula Rogeriana with Arabic names transliterated into Latin script:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TabulaRogeriana_upside-down.jpg

island of *lnqlṛh* [England, *l'Angleterre*]... From the town of *ḡrnmūdh* [Yarmouth, *Gernemutha*/*Gernemuda*] to the town of *nrḡiq* [Norwich, *Norwic*] is ninety miles. The town of Norwich is distant ten miles from the sea, and from there to *aḡryms* [Grimsby] is a hundred and fifty miles by sea. From the said town of Yarmouth the sea [-coast] curves round in a circle, but still tending northwards. From the said town of Grimsby to the town of *afrwīk* [York, *Evrwic*] is eighty miles. The latter lies at a distance from the Ocean, and on the border of the peninsula of *sqwsyh* [Scotia], which is contiguous with the island of England... From the town of York to the estuary of the river of *bskh* [Boston] is a hundred and forty miles, and Boston is a fortress (*hiṣn*) situated on this river twelve miles upstream from the sea. From the aforementioned of Grimsby to the town of *nqwl*s [Lincoln, *Nicolas*] inland is a hundred miles; the river flows through the midst of it and flows out of it towards the town of Grimsby, but flows into the

sea on the south of the latter, as we have mentioned before. From the inland Lincoln to the town of York is moreover ninety miles, and from thence to the town of *dūnālma* [Durham, *Dunelme*] eighty miles northwards.

[A. F. L. Beeston, "Idrisi's Account of the British Isles," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 13.2 (1950), 265–80 at pp. 278, 279–80, with minor modifications; note, I have included the transliterated Arabic names as read, discussed and identified by Beeston, pp. 273, 275–7]

Al-Idrisī was by no means the first author of an Arabic text to discuss and describe this island, as I have discussed elsewhere, but he was the first to name it *Inqalṭāra*, England (*Angleterre*), rather than Britain and the first to leave us a description of places in Lincolnshire. In terms of his knowledge of this area, which has been considered to derive either from one or more informants or even from a visit to England by al-Idrisī himself, we can highlight several points of interest.



First, Lincoln appears as *Nqwl*, reflecting the French name for the city, *Nicole*, that is recorded from early twelfth century through to the late fourteenth and which shows the Anglo-Norman interchange of *n/l* arising from dissimilation. Lincoln is described in the text as being located on both sides of the River Witham, something that accurately reflects the twelfth-century situation with the old walled city to the north and the medieval suburb of Wigford to the south, and this is replicated on al-Idrisi's accompanying map of England, where Lincoln is the only city depicted straddling a river. Al-Idrisi's claim that this river both flows into the sea to the south of Grimsby and 'flows through the midst of it [Lincoln] and flows out of it towards the town of Grimsby' is similarly of interest. This has been described as 'a major error' and a result of confusion, but this need not be the case. Rather, it could again reflect a degree of genuine knowledge of the Lincoln region in the first half of the twelfth century, as Lincoln and Grimsby were indeed connected by inland waterways in the twelfth century, with one being able to travel by boat from the Witham at Lincoln north-westwards along the Foss Dyke and then down the Trent and the Humber through to Grimsby after 1121, when the Foss Dyke was renovated and made navigable again by Henry I. That al-Idrisi (or his informant) was indeed aware of this route is confirmed by his statement that 'from the inland Lincoln to the town of York is moreover ninety miles', something that is certainly not true via road or sea, but is almost exactly true if one travelled to York by boat via the Foss Dyke, the Trent and then the Ouse.

Second, Boston appears as *Bskh/Bska* and is shown situated just inland of the sea and located on the same river as Lincoln on al-Idrisi's map of the east coast. Interestingly, Boston is described as a *ḥiṣn*, a 'fortress, stronghold, entrenchment', in contrast to Lincoln and Grimsby, which are each described as a *madīna*, a 'town, city'. The reason for this description is open to question, but it is worth noting that the Barditch around the town is thought to date from

the eleventh–twelfth centuries and has been interpreted in the past as a 'defensive ditch'; needless to say, al-Idrisi's comment may well add further weight to this interpretation.

Third and finally, it seems clear from both al-Idrisi's text and his map that the area from Yarmouth to York, including Lincolnshire, was the part of the east coast of England in which he was most interested. There is, for example, nothing depicted or mentioned to the south of Yarmouth until one reaches the mouth of the Thames and, moreover, little evidence for any knowledge of any sites north of the Humber aside from Durham (which is wrongly mapped on the western side of England, not the east), with the northern bank of the Humber being omitted entirely so that York is consequently placed on the coast and close to the border with Scotland. Similarly, it is noteworthy that the only river depicted between the Thames and Scotland is the Witham. Quite why the *Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī khtirāq al-āfāq* was particularly interested in this area of England is unclear, but we might tentatively wonder whether Lincolnshire's well-known role in the medieval wool trade from the pre-Conquest period onwards might not have somehow motivated this interest. Certainly, the early fourteenth-century *Taqwīm al-buldān*, 'Survey of the countries' (1321), of Abū l-Fidā', which makes explicit use of a thirteenth-century Arabic description of England by Ibn Sa'īd al-Maghribī (1213–86), praises the quality of English wool, noting that in England 'is made the fine scarlet cloth from the wool of their sheep, which is fine like silk'. The fame of English wool and the regard in which it was held in medieval Europe is well-known, but this reference and two further ones in the early fourteenth century from Rashīd al-Dīn and Banākātī to 'exceedingly fine scarlet cloth' from England imply that the renown of English wool products reached well beyond Europe and the Mediterranean in the medieval period.

Caitlin Green



MARTIN LISTER (1639-1712):

Superhero naturalist and Lincolnshire spiderman

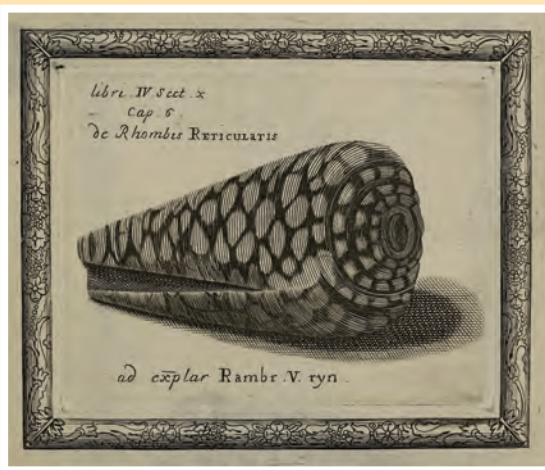
How many are fans of spiders or slugs? Not a lot. Gardeners hate slugs for shredding their petunias and munching their way through the lettuce. Many are skittish about arachnids' spindly legs and darting motion, or express revulsion at their untidy webs draping the corners, dotted with the dry remains of their dinner. But there are exceptions to the rule. Victor Hugo wrote in his *Contemplations*, that he liked the spider and loved the nettle, simply because 'they were hated'. And, if you think about it, spiders can be seen as admirable—after all, they can pull themselves up by their own bootstraps.

Martin Lister was also an arachnophile and a devotee of the slug—which he termed the 'naked snail'—and

the founder of the scientific fields of arachnology and malacology (study of molluscs). Like many eminent scientists such as Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Joseph Banks, or George Boole, he was also affiliated with Lincolnshire. Lister's spent his adolescence in Burwell, his family the Lords of the Manor who intermarried with the Dymocks and were known to the Massingberds. His mother Susanna Temple was a lady-in-waiting and a court beauty in the court of Charles II. Lister's niece was Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, with whom he corresponded.

Lister also spent much of his life writing and publishing some of the first scientific catalogues of shells, spiders, and fossils, a goodly portion of them from Lincolnshire.





Left: Martin Lister's Table of English Spiders in his *Historiae animalium Angliae, tres tractatus* (1678). He believed there were only 38 species, but it was the first time any naturalist had tried to compose a systematic catalogue of English arachnids: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/132530#page/35/mode/1up>

Right: The *Conus Marmoreus* or Marbled Cone, illustrated by Martin Lister's daughter Anna for the *Historiae Conchyliorum*. She took an etching by Rembrandt as her inspiration, giving credit to 'Rambr. V. ryn' (Rembrandt van Rijn). Rembrandt had the incorrect chirality or handedness of the shell. Lister wrote the first scientific paper on using chirality to classify molluscs: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Conus_marmoreus_from_Historiae_Conchyliorum_by_Martin_Lister_engraved_by_Anne_Lister.jpg

Rather remarkably, he enlisted his teenaged daughters as illustrators and taught them to use an early microscope to observe and draw molluscan anatomy. (Details are in my book, appropriately titled *Martin Lister and His Remarkable Daughters* (Bodleian Library Publishing, 2018). Lister swapped plant samples and locality records where plants were growing in the county with other naturalists, such as his friend, the famous botanist John Ray who made the first distinctions between monocots and dicots. On 24 November 1927, Lister was even the subject of the Presidential Address of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union by H. Wallis Kew. But he is less known today, the one portrait of him in private hands in an unknown location. Must be the spiders and slugs.

To refresh our historical memories, we can find out much of the information about Lister's work and Lincolnshire flora and fauna in his correspondence, as over 1200 of his letters survive. The Lincoln Record Society thus kindly awarded me a small grant to finish a critical edition of his correspondence, the first volume already published by Brill Academic Publishing in Leiden. His letters not only contain details about the past biodiversity of the county, but of early science and medicine, the latter often botanically based, with medicaments made of a variety of herbs. That is because Lister was also a doctor, made an honorary MD by the University of Oxford in 1684, and he served as a physician to Queen Anne. A major benefactor of the early Ashmolean Museum, he corresponded regularly on natural history and medicine with its first and second keepers, Robert Plot and Edward Lhwyd, the author of the first field guide to English fossils. Lister's unpublished papers were among the largest of his donations to Oxford's fledgling museum of science, and attest his remarkably wide expertise, from archaeology to Yorkshire antiquities, from studies of smallpox to the origins of kidney stones.

In the course of the mid-nineteenth century, these collections passed – with antiquary John Aubrey's manuscripts – from the Ashmolean Museum to the Bodleian Library. They contain the bulk of Lister's correspondence, though sizeable quantities of his outgoing letters are held elsewhere, chiefly in the archives of the Royal Society, the Natural History Museum, and the British Library's collections. Those in the Bodleian

Library illuminate, and are illuminated by, his many other scientific and medical manuscripts, which include a mass of unpublished works, drafts, notes, collections from other people's papers, medical casebooks, and valuable diaries from his visit to Montpellier to study medicine in the mid-1660s. Here, he teamed up with John Ray and other English naturalists, and met prominent continental figures such as the Danish geologist, Nicolaus Steno.

Furthermore, Lister was one of the most prominent corresponding fellows of the Royal Society, and became its Vice-President in the 1680s when the diarist Samuel Pepys was President. Many of his steady streams of letters were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, one of the world's first scientific journals. His correspondence demonstrates he was an innovator in archaeology, medicine, and chemistry, Robert Boyle considering him an investigator of 'piercing sagacity'. Though Lister is known to have discovered ballooning spiders and his work on molluscs was standard for 200 years, he also invented the histogram, provided Sir Isaac Newton with chemical procedures and alloys for his telescopic mirrors, did archaeological studies demonstrating York's walls were Roman, received the first reports of Chinese smallpox vaccination, and donated the first significant natural history collections to the Ashmolean Museum.

Like Darwin two hundred years later, to complete his scientific works Lister corresponded extensively with physicians, explorers and scientists who provided him with specimens in the post, observations, and locality records from Jamaica, America, Barbados, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and his native England, making his research truly cross-cultural and ripe for decolonisation.

I am most grateful to the Lincoln Record Society for supporting the completion of the edition of Lister's correspondence, the enriched metadata which will also be incorporated into the Early Modern Letters Online project with the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford. In this way, I can help historians, naturalists, devotees of Lincolnshire, as well as those brave souls who love, (or even like), the slug and the spider.

Anna Marie Roos



PRAYER BEADS IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LINCOLNSHIRE WOMEN'S WILLS

Strings of beads have been used across the world for hundreds – if not thousands – of years as devotional aids. In medieval England, women and men alike used prayer beads to help them say their prayers. Scholars have noted that prayer beads have often been associated with women or a gendered form of piety, but little work has been done on exploring how and why and this connection was perpetuated. Using a sample of wills from Lincolnshire in the period 1505–1534 (Lincoln Record Society volumes 5, 10, 24 and 89), it has been possible to investigate this association.

Wills and testaments are widely used by historians of the late medieval period as they provide valuable insight into the parish, material culture, relationships, devotional activities, and other key topics. Individual wills and testaments can tell us a lot about how individuals understood the items that they owned. Although these were legal documents, they were also texts which offered testators the opportunities to create narratives of attachment to objects. For instance, Isabel Aleyn left her daughter 'my best beades' (*LRS* 89, p. 132) – her use of the words 'my' and 'best' tell us a lot about Isabel's ownership and experience of the object. 'My' indicates that she understood these to be her own possessions – she didn't define them in terms of a previous owner, for example. And the use of the term 'best' suggests that she perhaps owned more than one pair of beads and that she distinguished these ones as special compared with the rest. Looking at a whole corpus of wills and testaments from Lincolnshire in the early sixteenth century allows us to identify patterns within the source base: female testators often identified beads with the possessive pronoun 'my', or reflected on their subjective value through the use of 'best' as a descriptor. Such descriptions are much less frequent in the wills and testaments made by men, reflecting the special significance that these objects had for women.

There are a number of reasons why more female testators identified themselves as the owners of beads than their male counterparts. They may well have felt a stronger sense of ownership over these items, which likely belonged to the hard-to-define category of 'paraphernalia' – goods which remained to a wife on the death of her husband. There is some evidence to suggest that items in this category were considered by wives to be more closely their own than other objects within the household. Furthermore, prayer beads, like other items of jewellery or ornamentation, may well have provided some measure of stability for women as assets which could be liquidized during life. The fact that most bequests of beads were made to female recipients perhaps indicates that testators recognised the fiscal potential of these items, and wished to pass on this kind of asset.

Female testators may have wanted to – or felt a need to assert their ownership over prayer beads. Whilst male

testators' property rights rarely changed with marriage or the death of a spouse, women's property ownership was vastly more complex. This may explain why male testators relatively infrequently assert their ownership of these items through the language of their will. Some male testators' wills show that they were passing on objects which had previously belonged to a deceased spouse. One particularly interesting example comes from the testament, William Preste of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, dated 1534, in which he made a number of bequests to his daughter Margaret. Among the items that he left her was a set of prayer beads, which William described as 'a pare of beades that was my wyffe moders' (*LRS* 89, p. 309). These descriptions provide a fascinating insight into the historic ownership of beads and their subsequent passing on to future generations of women. Yet genealogies such as these also excluded these male testators as owners of these objects, serving to reinforce the gendered aspects of prayer-bead ownership.

The evidence of the Lincolnshire wills demonstrates that not only were prayer beads closely associated with women, but also that there were many ways in which wills facilitated a textual construction of these objects as gendered. Female testators more often wanted or needed to assert themselves as the owners and distributors of these objects, which is evident in the language of the wills and testaments themselves. Beads were an important aspect of women's property: a bequest made by William Pakker to his wife of beads 'to her owne use to do withall what she please' (*LRS* 10, pp. 57–8) speaks to the agency of women as owners of these objects and their freedom to do with them as they wished.

Alexandra Marchbank



Detail of a woman holding prayer beads and a book taken from Bibliothèques-Médiathèques de Metz, *Les Très riches Heures de Metz* MS 1588, f. 188r: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BM-Metz_MS1588_0378_d%C3%A9tail.jpg

DR DENNIS MILLS (1931-2020): A TRIBUTE.

An online day conference to celebrate Dennis's life and work

Saturday 4 December 2021, 10.00am – 5.00pm

*Organised by the British Association for Local History,
Lincoln Record Society, the Society for Lincolnshire History
& Archaeology, and The Survey of Lincoln*

Dr Dennis Mills' research interests covered a wide variety of themes relating to the historical geography and local history of Lincolnshire and well beyond the county's borders. In this one-day conference, a range of speakers, whose work has been influenced in various ways by that of Dennis, will present papers on subjects directly connected to his research interests and enthusiasms. The aim of the day is to honour the tremendous contribution made by Dennis in a remarkably long academic life comprising eight decades of publications.

To register for the event, which will be held via Zoom, please visit the following address: www.balh.org.uk/balh-events from 29 September onwards. The cost of attendance will be £5 for members of any of the four organisations associated with the event, and £7 for non-members. When booking, LRS members should use the discount code DM23X-LRS to access the discount rate.

More information, if required, can be obtained from Andrew Walker – andrewwalker1163@gmail.com.



(Photo: Courtesy of Mrs Joan Mills)

The conference programme*

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Dr Kate Tiller | Dr Dennis Mills: an overview of his life and work (<i>Keynote address</i>) |
| Dr Rob Wheeler | J.S. Padley's Great Map of Lincoln: its conception, updating and afterlife |
| Dr Sarah Holland | Communities in Contrast: Revisiting the 'open-close' parish debate - Doncaster's rural hinterland, 1830-1880 |
| Dr Martin Watkinson | Power and authority in English parishes, 1750-1850: reconceptualising the 'closed' parish model |
| Dr Shirley Brook | 'High farming is economy of labour and manure, and plenty of both': the centrality of manure in the provision of buildings for improved farming in the nineteenth-century |
| Dr Andrew Jackson | On the quest for Eldorado: Bernard Samuel Gilbert and the early twentieth-century agricultural scene in Lincolnshire |
| Dr Andrew Walker | Interrogating the growth of a city: exploring Lincoln's building applications database, 1866-1914 |
| Dr Claire Hubbard-Hall | In translation: Dennis Mills and the Joint Service School for Linguists |

*The programme of speakers was correct at the time of going to press.

- Dr Kate Tiller, the keynote speaker, is Reader Emerita in Local History and a Founding Fellow of Kellogg College at the University of Oxford. Dr Tiller's academic fields are British social and local history, with particular research interests in English rural change post-1750, and in religion and community in Britain since 1730. She was appointed OBE for services to local history in 2019.
- Dr Rob Wheeler was co-editor, with Dennis Mills, of *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln, 1610-1920* (Lincoln Record Society, 2004). He has also edited *Maps of the Witham Fens from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries* (Lincoln Record Society, 2008).
- Dr Sarah Holland is Assistant Professor at the University of Nottingham and is author of *Communities in Contrast: Doncaster and Its Rural Hinterland, c.1830-1870* (2019), which engaged extensively with Dennis's work on open-close villages.
- Dr Martin Watkinson is a former Honorary Visiting Fellow at the University of Leicester, where he undertook a doctorate in the Centre for English Local History. Martin worked in a variety of management roles at the Open University between 1976 and 2011.

- Dr Shirley Brook's University of Hull PhD thesis is entitled 'The buildings of high farming: Lincolnshire's farm building, 1840-1910'. Amongst many other roles, Shirley is co-co-ordinator of the Lincolnshire Archives Research Seminar series, which was initiated by Dennis.
- Dr Andrew Jackson is an Historian and Geographer and is the Head of Research and Knowledge Exchange at Bishop Grosseteste University. Andrew's current research interests include twentieth-century urban and rural change, and local and regional history.
- Dr Andrew Walker was Vice Principal of Rose Bruford College between 2010 and 2020. He is series editor of *The Survey of Lincoln's neighbourhood* and thematic volumes, exploring the history of the city.
- Dr Claire Hubbard-Hall is Programme Leader in Military History and Postgraduate Study at Bishop Grosseteste University. She specialises in Second World Intelligence History with a particular focus on the intersecting histories of secret warfare and wartime society.

Lincoln Connections: Aspects of City and County Since 1700. A tribute to Dennis Mills (2011), edited by Shirley Brook, Andrew Walker and Rob Wheeler, is available from the SLHA bookshop, priced £8.50 (£11.50 by post).



DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Lincoln Record Society AGM

The Lincoln Record Society will be holding our AGM virtually again this year and we hope that all of our members will join us! It will take place on Saturday 13th November at 2pm and will be followed by a lecture presented by Drs Diana and Michael Honeybone. The Zoom link is below:



<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83258570857?pwd=YldNbTMwR2l3S09vMCs5TU5pWm0wdz09>

Meeting ID:
832 5857 0857

Passcode:
359652

Henry Winn: The Man and His Words

The Lincoln Record Society is pleased to support the publication by Jean Shaftoe of *Henry Winn: The Man and His Words*. This volume, focusing on the “Grand Old Man of Lincolnshire”, the poet and historian Henry Winn of Fulletby (1816-1914), features poems and essays concerning every aspect of life in the county. It will be of considerable value to anyone interested in rural life in Victorian Lincolnshire. During his 98 years Henry recorded changing social attitudes and improvements to both environmental conditions and facilities within communities.

The code for purchasing the book at the reduced price of £12 (RRP £15) is Winn2021 and the offer will run from 11 October to 15 November. Please allow up to 10 days for delivery. Further details can be found at: bookstalksandtours.co.uk

Lincoln Record Society members are invited to the book launch at St. Andrew's church in Fulletby commencing at 7 pm on the 13th November 2021. This will include an exhibition of Henry Winn memorabilia and, after the formalities, light refreshments and wine.