



## NEWS REVIEW

## Lincoln Record Society



## THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS WOULD LIKE TO

*welcome you to the twenty-fourth edition of the News Review!*

I am delighted to introduce this issue of the News Review. As this issue shows, over the last six months, the Lincoln Record Society has continued to produce and support ground-breaking research on the history of Lincoln's historic diocese.

Recently, from 5 to 7 September 2025, the University of Lincoln welcomed around 60 delegates to the 21<sup>st</sup> Thirteenth-Century Conference. The Thirteenth-Century Conference, formerly known as the Thirteenth-Century England Conference, is a biennial conference that was first established at Newcastle in 1985 to showcase the latest research by new and established scholars on thirteenth-century history. Since then, it has been hosted by universities in Durham, Wales, Cambridge, Paris and Heidelberg. This September it came to Lincoln as its new home, thanks to the support of the Lincoln Record Society's small grants scheme, the Lincoln School of Humanities and Heritage, and the Pipe Roll Society, which sponsored the Mabel Mills Essay Prize for doctoral students at the conference.

Over two and a half days, delegates were treated to twenty-six talks by twenty-seven speakers, all of which were made available live online and in person. Attendees were treated to sessions on monastic records, the financial aspects of royal government under Henry III, queenship and piety in the royal family, minority groups, royal power in England and Denmark, royal administration in the localities, aristocratic women, lordship and service, and disputes and jurisdiction. Delegates also enjoyed a visit to Stonebow, hosted by Mr Richard Storey of Lincoln City Council, to view the city's thirteenth-century royal charters.

The Lincoln Record Society sponsored the conference's keynote lecture, the first Björn Weiler Memorial Lecture, named after a leading professor and former organiser of the conference series, who sadly passed away in November last year. The lecture was delivered by Björn's friend, Professor Daniel Power of Swansea University, who delivered a fascinating paper on Eleanor of Castile, King Edward I's first wife, who died at Harby in 1290 and whose viscera



Louise Wilkinson welcomes conference delegates to Lincoln Guildhall and Stonebow.  
© Hannah Boston.

were buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Professor Power's talk, chaired by Professor David Stocker, explored Eleanor's inheritance claims to two French counties, Ponthieu and Aumale, outlining the smooth nature of Eleanor's transition to ruling Ponthieu after the death of her mother, Jeanne de Dammartin, in 1279, and her ultimate failure to make good her claim to Aumale.

Another highlight of the conference was a special session, also supported by the Society, on 'New Perspectives on Lincoln(shire) Records', chaired by Dr Nicholas Bennett. This session featured a talk by Dr Hannah Boston, drawing on her research into Lincolnshire charters that considered whether local disputes entered these types of record. Next, Dr Paul Dryburgh discussed the involvement of Lincolnshire-based merchants and wool producers in the thirteenth-century wool trade. This was followed by Dr Dean Irwin's new research into the location of the Lincoln *archa*, the official chest where deeds and other records of transactions involving the Jews were stored. Finally, Dr Will Eves and Dr Sarah White introduced their planned editions of the plea rolls of the 1245 Lincolnshire eyre and MS121 (an important collection of canon law texts) in Lincoln Cathedral Archives. The conference organisers are looking forward to publishing the proceedings in the future.

*Louise Wilkinson with Adrian Jobson*



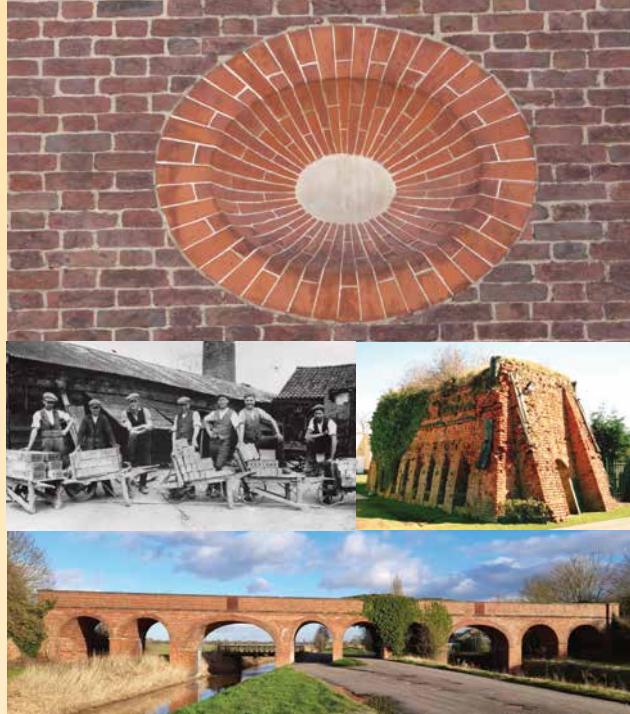


## LINCOLNSHIRE BRICK WEBSITE

The late David Robinson (1927-2017) was an acknowledged authority on Lincolnshire bricks and brickmaking. His collection of bricks from the county's brickyards and from decayed or demolished historic buildings will form an important element of the Rural Museum currently being redeveloped at Alford Manor House. David also accumulated a large collection of written and illustrative material about brickmaking in Lincolnshire, much of it unpublished and not to be found elsewhere. The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology has taken ownership of this archive and, with the support of a generous LRS grant, is preparing a Lincolnshire Brick website as a means of publishing this wide-ranging collection. Text and illustrations from other sources are being added to ensure an acceptably comprehensive coverage of this broad topic.

The website is to have a section on brickmakers and brickyard owners, giving details of where and when they worked. There will also be information about the county's brickyards - of which there are at least 450 - accompanied by maps, photos and extracts from newspaper reports and adverts. This will include details of the yards' plant, machinery and products, which in some instances are unique to Lincolnshire. David Robinson's collection also enables us to add invaluable firsthand accounts of brickmaking in several Lincolnshire brickyards.

The initial focus of the website has been brickmaking in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Material from this period is relatively easy to collect and interpret, but it also reflects the changing nature of the industry. Prior to the nineteenth century, most brickmakers were itinerant and brickyards were usually temporary affairs where bricks were fired in one-off temporary clamps rather than semipermanent kilns. In fact, the only evidence of early brickmaking in many settlements is a water-filled depression in a field and perhaps the name of a piece of woodland or other landscape feature. Nevertheless, there are some important detailed records of brickmaking in earlier times which are accessible, for example in the deposited records of Lincolnshire estates. These are not being overlooked.



Top: Gainsborough, Nat. Prov. Bank 1926; centre, left: South Elkington Brickyard; centre, right: Sutton-on-Sea kiln; bottom: Belton railway viaduct. © Ken Redmore

Most of Lincolnshire's towns and villages are dominated by brick buildings, and throughout the county there are fine examples of domestic, commercial and industrial buildings of the past three or four centuries. As an important part of the website, we have selected about 200 buildings to represent the variety of the county's brick buildings. For each example we are providing photographs and key data about the building and the bricks from which they were built.

We are also including a bibliography of books and articles to cover the wide range of primary and secondary sources about Lincolnshire brick. This underlines the overall purpose of the website. We are not aiming to provide a coherent commentary on all aspects of bricks and brickmaking in Lincolnshire – an impossible task - but rather to pull together a wide range of material about the subject, to set up an effective website structure to facilitate access, and to list other available sources online or in published documents. We intend to launch the website within the next twelve months and will take full advantage of the flexibility which allows its content to be amended and supplemented in the light of new information.

*Ken Redmore*

*Details on the Lincolnshire Brick Website will be included in the News Review after it has been launched.*



## PAST EVENTS

### *Webinar report*

The first of the LRS's webinar series for 2025 took place on Thursday 27 February 2025. Entitled 'New research on Medieval Religious Life and Thought in Lincolnshire', over thirty participants heard two papers, delivered online, by Dr Kathryn Dutton, Visiting Research Fellow, University of Leeds and Lincoln Record Society Nigel Burn Large Research Grant holder, and Dr Owain Gardner, Affiliate Researcher in History, University of Glasgow.

Kathryn's paper, entitled 'Kirkstead Abbey and the Beks of Eresby', assessed the extensive evidence provided by the newly-transcribed charters and cartulary of Kirkstead Abbey, alongside extant conventual seals, episcopal memoranda and late-medieval compilations, for the role played by the family which came to be known as the Beks of Eresby in the history of this major Cistercian foundation.



A wide range of striking visual material was used by Kathryn to illustrate her paper.

Owain's talk introduced the audience to his work in progress on Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln (1235-53), focussing particularly upon Grosseteste's conception of music, its role in the world and also its utility in the cura animarum. Entitled 'New Research on Robert Grosseteste - towards a Metaphysics of Music', Owain's talk explained how music could be used as a lens through which to view Grosseteste in the round.

A second webinar in October, with papers by Jess Holt and Martin Roberts, will have taken place by the time this issue reaches you. Reports on this and the recent Lincoln Book Festival will be shared in the next News Review, with details of a forthcoming conference on the English Civil War. If you're willing to contribute to a forthcoming webinar, or would like to be added to the distribution list, please contact me at the email address below.

Dr Andrew Walker

Outreach co-ordinator [andrewwalker1163@gmail.com](mailto:andrewwalker1163@gmail.com)

### *The Historical Games Jam at Bishop Grosseteste University*

The Lincoln Record Society and Bishop Grosseteste University Historical Games Jam took place over two days (3 December 2024 and 14 February 2025). Students from Branston Community Academy attended both days and provided three teams. In addition, a group of current BGU students formed a team that attended on Day 1. The event formed part of the Lincoln Record Society's outreach activities.

During Day 1, teams were formed and various boardgames were played. Students enjoyed being introduced to different styles of boardgame and learning about different mechanics (card, dice, etc.) They reflected on which style of games and particular mechanics they enjoyed in order to inform their own prototype games.

Students were then introduced to primary sources and records to inform the historical setting for their boardgame. Dr Alan Malpass selected a range of sources from The Lincolnshire Collection held in the BGU Library to inspire students. Sources included maps, historical atlases, and photographs of historic Lincoln/Lincolnshire. Specific collections published by the Lincoln Record Society were also introduced to students. Collections selected for the games jam included those dealing with individuals (letters and papers), court records, and particular buildings/infrastructure. Teams considered what period they would like to focus on as well as individuals and Lincolnshire landmarks they would like to include. The group from BGU decided to focus on agriculture in Lincolnshire during the First World War. They considered this setting/theme important to the history of county and began to develop an economic/resource-based game whereby players must maximise food production in wartime.

Branston Community Academy provided three teams, and each produced a prototype game/general idea. Group 1 began with a Second World War setting and thought

about the theme of civil defence. They eventually switched to a setting focusing on the medieval period and the importance of wool to the prosperity of Lincoln. While they ran out of time before making a full prototype, they came up with some very creative ideas around simulating the production and trade of wool. Their initial idea, a cooperative game based around civil defence preparations during the Second World War is also worthy of further thought. Both ideas will be developed further with Dr Alan Malpass cooperating with the group. The games jam inspired Team 1 to research the history of wool and trade routes between Lincoln and to Europe. They ended the games jam with a more developed understanding of wool trade and its importance in the development of Lincoln.

Team 2 created a working prototype of a board game based around Lincolnshire landmarks – inspired by various publications from the Lincoln Record Society. Players control one or four historic individuals/groups from different times in the past. They receive various bonuses and minuses in the game, depending on what landmark they are placed on to score point. This game was inspired by Carcassonne, but the team developed their own hexagonal map. This team developed a better understanding of some of the lesser-known individuals in Lincolnshire's history and enjoyed designing tiles depicting landmarks across the county.

Team 3 created a working game focusing on the construction of Lincoln Cathedral. This card-based game pits players against each other to build a set of colour cards that form the Cathedral. It includes nuanced game mechanics whereby players can 'buy' cards from opposing players. Certain cards that are drawn have negative/positive effects based around historic events influencing the construction of the Cathedral, including the historic fires. Team 3 enjoyed experiencing different board game styles as well as designing their game and researching the history of the Cathedral.

As well as being a rewarding and entertaining experience for the Teams, running the games jam was instructive for the organisers. We reflected on how to successfully run and games jam and reworked the original timetable based on our experience. On reflection, the organisers learnt of the importance of introducing and playing various boardgames with the attendees. While they had some awareness of classic games such as Monopoly and →



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The Game of Life, their understanding of the variety of boardgames and possibilities that the format offered was limited. Furthermore, structured time with primary source and more detailed introduction to them would have been beneficial. It was important to keep students motivated in between sessions. Special thanks must go to Mr Memet Kiani, Assistant Head of Sixth Form at Branston Community Academy. He took away worksheets, developed by Dr Malpass, that he worked with the students to complete. This allowed the teams to develop their ideas in between the sessions we ran. At the end of Day 2, the students and Mr Kiani expressed a desire to run an additional day (or days) to develop ideas further and work on their prototypes. In sum, the Games Jam was a success. Prototype boardgames were created based on various aspects of Lincolnshire's history (with inspiration from Lincoln Record Society publications). Students learned of



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the power of boardgames to simulate historical situations/themes and expanded their awareness and understanding of lesser-known themes of Lincolnshire's history. Finally, the organisers have gained valuable experience in running this kind of event and will be able to refine their approach for future success.

Derwin Gregory



## BY THE BOOKS: LINCOLN RARE BOOK SCHOOL

On 11 March, we held the inaugural workshop of Lincoln Rare Book School, part of Lincoln Unlocked at Lincoln College, Oxford. This initiative is a teaching and research centre at Lincoln College, Oxford. It was established to support and encourage the study of historic collection. Professor Anna Marie Roos, an Emeritus Professor at the University of Lincoln, and Dr Sarah Cusk, the antiquarian cataloguer of Lincoln College, Oxford organised the workshop, which was kindly sponsored by a small grant from the Lincoln Record Society, by Lincoln College, Oxford, the University of Lincoln, and the Bibliographical Society. Thank you to all those organisations for supporting this event.

Book history is reliant on library history, for the books whose history is studied are primarily those preserved in libraries. This first workshop introduced postgraduate and postdoctoral scholars from Oxford and Lincoln to books *en masse* in notable and understudied libraries in Lincolnshire as well as libraries that have significant shared heritage with Lincolnshire. The workshop also built on Lincoln College Oxford's shared heritage with Lincolnshire, including founders' book donations that made its library preminent, and the Wesley Collection connection to Lincolnshire Methodism. However, the ambition was to move beyond this specific institutional link by fostering broad interdisciplinary collaborations between Lincoln faculty/early career researchers and custodians of Lincolnshire's remarkable special collections. Positioning Lincolnshire as an area ripe for new scholarly inquiries into intellectual history can reshape narratives traditionally centred on metropolitan sites.

Curators from the Lincoln Cathedral Library, the Trigge Library (Grantham), the St. Botolph's Library (Boston) and the Spalding Gentlemen's Society gave papers about their rare books and special collections. Faculty from Cambridge, Leiden, Lincoln, Oxford, and the University of Roehampton also gave presentations, the topics ranging



Both pictures © A.M. Roos

from Mayflower Materials in the Lincoln Cathedral Library, to ephemera in the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. Lincoln College, Oxford treated all the participants to lunch in hall—a traditional Lincolnshire repast of sausages and mash, and the participants were able to enjoy the beautiful gardens of the college as well as the delights of Oxford later in the afternoon. Networks were created, ideas were shared, and we hope to 'book' an annual workshop in future, this time in Lincolnshire. Watch this space.

A.M. Roos







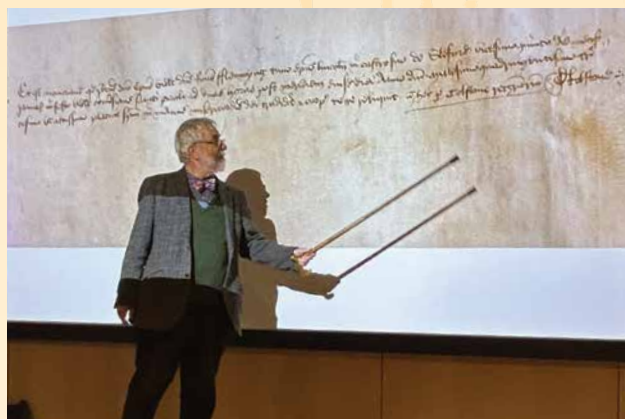
## Annual Medieval Studies Lecture 2025

An audience of about 50 scholars, local historians, and students assembled at the Cargill Lecture Theatre at the University of Lincoln for the annual Lincoln Medieval History Lecture, hosted by the Lincoln Record Society and the University's Medieval and Early Modern Studies Research Group. This year's paper was given by Dr Nicholas Bennett, a mainstay of the Lincoln Record Society and a distinguished medieval historian (see Paul Dryburgh's report on the forthcoming LRS volume in his honour, below). His subject, 'Combatting the 'swinish snouts' of heretics: the life and episcopate of Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln 1420-1431', drew on Nicholas' research into the bishop's registers, published in three volumes by the Canterbury and York Society in 1984, 2009, and most recently in 2024 with support from the LRS.

The paper focused on Bishop Fleming's life and his efforts to combat heresy. Consecrated in Florence on 28 April 1420, Fleming was in post through some of the more difficult years of the spectre of Lollard heresy. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1427, as a training ground for new theologians who could challenge the 'swinish snouts' of Lollard teachers, and promote Christian orthodoxy. The two effigies of Bishop Fleming preserved in the Angel Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, the above depicting the bishop in his finest pontifical vestments, the below showing his decayed corpse, were intended as a stark reminder of the hollowness of worldly achievement— and are images which, Nicholas argued, reflect the achievements and

difficulties of the bishop's own life. Despite his high office and work on an international stage, he failed to secure the archbishopric of York to which Pope Martin V had appointed him in 1424, being blocked by Henry VI's minority government and becoming embroiled in a power struggle between papacy and crown. Although he later renounced these claims and received Lincoln diocese back, financial and administrative difficulties continued until 1426. Plagued with ill health, the bishop died in 1431.

Delivered with characteristic energy and enthusiasm for his subject, and illustrated by many excellent images and photos, the paper was a fascinating glimpse into the findings of over 44 years of research into Bishop Fleming and his work.



Dr Bennett showing an episcopal document. © Hannah Boston



## LRS AT LEEDS INTERNATIONAL MEDIEVAL CONGRESS 2025

Thanks to support from the Lincoln Record Society, Jessica Holt and Dean Irwin organised two sessions on Lincoln Documentary Cultures and Records on 8<sup>th</sup> July at the Leeds International Medieval Congress 2025, 7<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> July. Both sessions comprised of three 20-minute papers exploring different aspects of Lincoln's rich and extensive documentary culture.

The archives of medieval Lincoln are both rich and extensive, reflecting a diverse range of documentary traditions and contexts. Papers surveyed a vast array of topics, considering aspects of source production, use, and preservation of documents in the city, town, and diocese of Lincoln during the High and Later Middle Ages. In focusing on a single, richly documented, centre of production, these panels examined the emergence and evolution of documentary culture over the centuries.

The first panel, entitled Church and Crown, investigated how these institutions interacted with and were affected by local desires and requirements. Emma Nelson (University of Manchester) gave a fascinating paper on book owners

and donors in the twelfth century. She described the rise of donation as the primary method of book accession for Lincoln Cathedral's library, and how it was affected by gift-giving practices, and wider theological developments. Much as Nelson's research considered the importance of local donors, the next paper by Joshua Coulthard (Edge Hill University) on fourteenth-century petitions examined how petitioners could weaponize grievances, considering their wider interplay with both local and national politics. Jessica Holt's (University of Lincoln) paper considered how Bishop Thomas Bek of Lincoln (1342-1347) was able to respond to the pastoral needs of his diocese through his visitation records.

Our second panel, Routine Record Keeping, considered how standardised practices were affected by practical considerations. Dr Dean Irwin (University of Lincoln) gave a paper on the Galle Family Charters that explored the family's gradual acquisition of estates from the late twelfth century to the late thirteenth century, considering how they sought to develop a wider network through advowsons. Natasha Jenman's (University of Oxford) perceptive paper →



on Jewish Records in Lincoln provided further insight into the economic records of the Jews of Medieval Lincoln. Jenman employed a comparative approach and considered how transport networks and wider geographical factors affected developments. Our final speaker, Martin Roberts (University of Lincoln), similarly examined environmental factors in relation to the administration of justice through diocesan courts in the early sixteenth century, focusing on how travel presented challenges.

Whilst these papers only represent a fraction of the wider research on documentary cultures and records in Medieval Lincoln, nevertheless, they demonstrate the value in exploring it further and highlight the wealth of knowledge that has yet to have been discovered.

*Jess Holt and Dean Irwin*



Speakers and organisers at the Lincoln Record Society sponsored panels.  
© Hannah Boston

After the Society very kindly provided a small grant to facilitate my attendance at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Leeds International Medieval Congress 2025 in early July I was pleased to deliver a paper there entitled 'Meeting the Challenges Head On: Confronting Environmental and Other Obstacles to Effective, Authoritative, and Timely Administration of Justice in An Early-Sixteenth-Century Diocese' based on my PhD research and some of the early findings I have made during the first few months of my Nigel Burn Memorial Postdoctoral Fellowship. Fellow speakers in the second of the conference sessions sponsored by the University of Lincoln's Medieval Studies Research Group (recently renamed the Medieval and Early Modern Studies Research Group) and the Society, included Dean Irwin, a University of Lincoln Visiting Fellow, speaking on the Galle Family Charters, and Natasha Jenman, a PhD student at the Oxford Centre

for Hebrew and Jewish Studies (University of Oxford), speaking on the Records of the Jews of Lincoln.

Concentrating upon the bishop of Lincoln's audience court, one of the two senior diocesan courts dispensing ecclesiastical justice around the diocese, my paper was concerned with obstacles to the authority, effectiveness, and long-established record-keeping practices and procedures within its borders. Difficulties were created by its size, its diverse and often difficult landscape environment, the death of Bishop William Atwater and, in 1521, the elevation of his more politically motivated successor John Longland, and by other changes within its community of court personnel. Examining the wills of ecclesiastical lawyers and their contemporaries and other sources to explore the materiality of travel, and providing an analysis of that court's known movements between November 1514 and March 1530, the paper concentrated especially upon the flexibility and adaptability of its procedures and upon one journey undertaken by its Commissary-General, Anthony Draycott, in October 1528, to examine the ability of judges, professional lawyers, and those accompanying them, to successfully face up to and overcome such challenges, all the while creating its essential records and working to preserve and enhance the authority of the Church's justice as they did so.

Around thirty-five conference delegates, including several LRS members, were in attendance and I would like to think the paper was well received. Paul Dryburgh from the Society acted as session moderator. The Q & A session that followed was very helpful too. Members are invited to an online reprise of the paper at an LRS Webinar, via Zoom, on 9 October 2025 when Jessica Holt, the Society's current Nigel Burn Memorial Postgraduate Student will also present a paper entitled *Episcopal Authority: Visitation during the Episcopate of Bishop Thomas Bek (1342-1347)*. A circular email with that invitation should have been received by members by the time the News Review is in press. I hope that, in the relatively near future, a written publication will follow.

*Martin Roberts*

Postdoctoral Research Associate (Nigel Burn Memorial Postdoctoral Grant Scheme)



## PAST AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS

*In the first of a new series celebrating past LRS volumes, Alison McHardy discusses volume 82, which was published in 1993. This and other past LRS volumes are available free to members on LRS Pastview, available at <https://archive.lincoln-record-society.org.uk>.*

Few pastimes are as peaceful as watching others working hard. Among the many pleasures of *The Diaries of Edward Lee Hicks Bishop of Lincoln 1910-1919* is observing the

prodigious workload of this energetic prelate who often preached several times a day, as well as performing liturgical services from communion, confirmations, to blessings, usually before huge congregations. Episcopal hospitality was also generous, enabled by a large domestic staff of over five servants. Additionally, he gave numerous speeches on behalf of his personal concerns, notably teetotalism, which occupied much of his energy, especially before the war. No wonder that he once fell asleep in the



cathedral during the precentor's sermon! That he was able to achieve so much was because he lived in a golden age of local travel, in horse-drawn vehicles (broughams, traps), early motor-cars, and by trains which then served numerous rural Lincolnshire stations. His diaries record his subjective impressions of all he saw and met. Thus, he greatly admired the 'quite wonderful' ice house at Grimsby – now on the English Heritage 'At Risk' register – but his suggestion for moving Walesby church, was fortunately ignored (Pevsner, pp. 780-1), while he made many observations about the need for church repairs. Though cautious in criticising fellow-bishops he confessed to feeling an outsider in convocations, whose meetings were often 'very dull'. Many of his assessments of his diocesan clergy, however, have the brusque terseness of OFSTED reports: dirty finger-nails, he ought to retire, a lunatic, quite lunatic, old humbug, incompetent, drunken and lazy, a shocker, dyed beard, vulgarian and a bounder,

sly and malicious, (worst of all) 'a dreadful rotter'. But he approved of the vicar of Barton on Humber whose son, 'a sweet baby: Chad', later founded The Samaritans, while a visit to Timberland to see bishops' registers being repaired was 'very delightful'. This is not really an edition – see 'some abbreviations' on pp. xiii-xv – and there could be a project to illuminate all the mysteries here. One name I can identify. On visits to Oxford, he mentions 'Driver': this was Samuel Rolles Driver, regius professor of Hebrew, 1883-1914, whose family included his son Godfrey (G.R. Driver), another distinguished Hebraist, who was my father's D.Phil. supervisor. Among the bishop's public services was support for the LRS, chairing (short) meetings in the palace. In 1914 he reported that it was 'doing excellently'. It still is. Hooray!

Alison McHardy

### *Land and God: a Preview*

Our next volume, no. 114 in the Main Series, represents a departure for the Society. Rather than an edition of a primary source, it is a festschrift in honour of Dr Nicholas Bennett, who for over fifty years has been one of the lynchpins of academic research in Lincolnshire as archivist, academic, and general editor of the Lincoln Record Society. Inspired by Marianne Wilson and edited by Paul Dryburgh and Philippa Hoskin, *Land and God: The City County and Diocese of Lincoln over Nine Centuries. Essays in Honour of Nicholas Bennett* draws together research from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries produced by many of Nicholas's colleagues on the Council of the Society. Guided by Nicholas's catholic interests, the volume includes editions of previously unpublished records as well as reanalyses of more familiar

texts, as the contributors examine medieval secular and ecclesiastical records, nineteenth-century accounts and twentieth-century magazines. The articles demonstrate how the concerns and challenges of Church and State remain remarkably similar over 800 years. As well as addressing familiar themes, though, the volume allows the reader to engage with the lives of great men and of those who are otherwise unknown, including bishops and rectors, justices and criminals, and widows and suffragettes. Council agreed to make this a Main Series volume so that all members will receive a copy as part of their subscription.

Paul Dryburgh

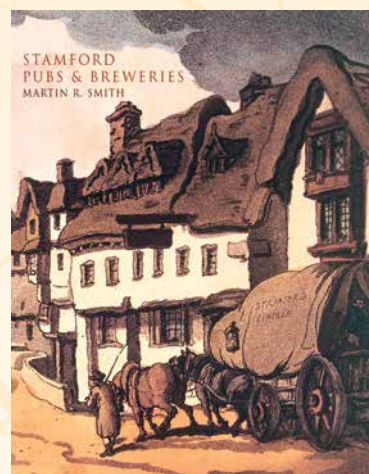
### *Stamford Pubs & Breweries*

*Stamford Pubs & Breweries* by Martin R. Smith was first published in 2006 by the Spiegl Press as a companion volume to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments' *The Town Of Stamford*. After many years of being sought after and unavailable, it has now been republished as a new updated edition with the support of the Lincoln Record Society.

The new edition is an exhaustive survey of Stamford's pubs, inns, taverns, beer houses and breweries, collected over 344 pages with 291 photographs and maps. The main Gazetteer is prefaced with insightful introductory essays on Inns & Alehouses, The Drink Trade, Pub Entertainments and Alehouse Names. There is an Appendix on the Freeman Rolls & Poll Books as well as a comprehensive bibliography, list of illustrations and thematic index.

The new edition features a new Preface covering changes to Stamford's hostelrys since the book's publication, as well as minor additions and alterations to the text, some small design changes, the improvement of image quality and

addition of additional images. It also features a printed list of all subscribers. The book is published by the Greyhound Press, who were responsible for *Folkingham - The Reluctant Town* by Martin R. Smith, published in 2021.



Lincoln Record Society members can get £10 off the retail price of £45 by ordering directly from the author at a discount price of £35. Please email [martin.stamford@gmail.com](mailto:martin.stamford@gmail.com) with your name and address and he will provide information for a bank transfer. Copies will be available from October.

More information on the book can be found at [stamfordpubs.uk](http://stamfordpubs.uk).





## UPCOMING EVENTS

### *Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology and Lincoln Record Society*

**Lincoln College, Monks Rd, Lincoln LN2 5HQ**

**Saturday 25th October 2025 from 10.00am – 4.30pm**

#### **Counting Chimneys: The Hearth Tax in Lincolnshire**

With the upheaval during the Commonwealth and the subsequent restoration of the Monarchy the government coffers were empty. The Hearth Tax, also known as hearth money, chimney tax, or chimney money was imposed by Parliament in 1662, to provide a regular source of income for the newly restored monarch, King Charles II, and the exchequer.

The Hearth Tax returns list each property in a village or town where tax was collected as well as a named person responsible for paying the tax. The surviving lists provide insights into life in later 17th-century England and are a valuable resource for social, family and architectural historians alike. The difficulties associated with collecting this hugely unpopular tax, which had high levels of avoidance and lower than expected levels of revenue, resulted in its abolition in 1689 at the start of William and Mary's reign.

The British Record Society (BRS) began publishing its series on Hearth Tax records in 1995. The Lincolnshire volume in the series is being prepared in conjunction with the Lincoln Record Society and the SLHA Building Recording Group (RUBL). This day conference will provide a background to the importance of the Hearth Tax along with the latest research for the Lincolnshire volume.

- Welcome by Chairman of the SLHA Building Recording Group *David Stocker*
- Introduction: *by Adrian Green, Editor of the BRS Series*
- Talk presented by *Catherine Ferguson, Former Editor of the BRS Hearth Tax Series 2008-2024*
- The Hearth Tax Restoration Norfolk/East Anglia. *Presented by Andrew Wareham, Academy Hearth Tax Project*
- The East Riding of Yorkshire Hearth Tax 1672-3: Houses and Communities. *Presented by David Neave*
- Lincolnshire and the Hearth Tax in the 1660s. *Presented by Nicholas Bennett*
- Hearth Tax Statistics: what they can tell us about economy and Society. *Presented by Rob Wheeler*
- No Smoke without Fire: No Hearths without Buildings. *Presented by Jenne Pape and Naomi Field*

**Admission £32.00 including lunch. £25.00 for SLHA and LRS members – *promocode SLHASAVER25***

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/counting-chimneys-the-hearth-tax-in-lincolnshire-tickets-1389839169369>



## DATES FOR YOUR DIARIES

**LRS AGM Saturday 15th November, 2-4pm (afternoon tea served from 3:30pm).**

Venue: Teaching Room 1, Robert Hardy Building, Lincoln Bishop University (formerly Bishop Grosseteste University). LN1 3AY. Free parking available.

AGM Lecture: Dr Brian Hodgkinson on The Louth Churchwardens' Accounts

**Book launch Friday 28th November, 3-5pm**

*Louth St. James Churchwardens' Accounts: 1527-1570*, ed. Dr Brian Hodgkinson

Venue: Hall 1, Louth Methodist Church, LN11 9NQ

