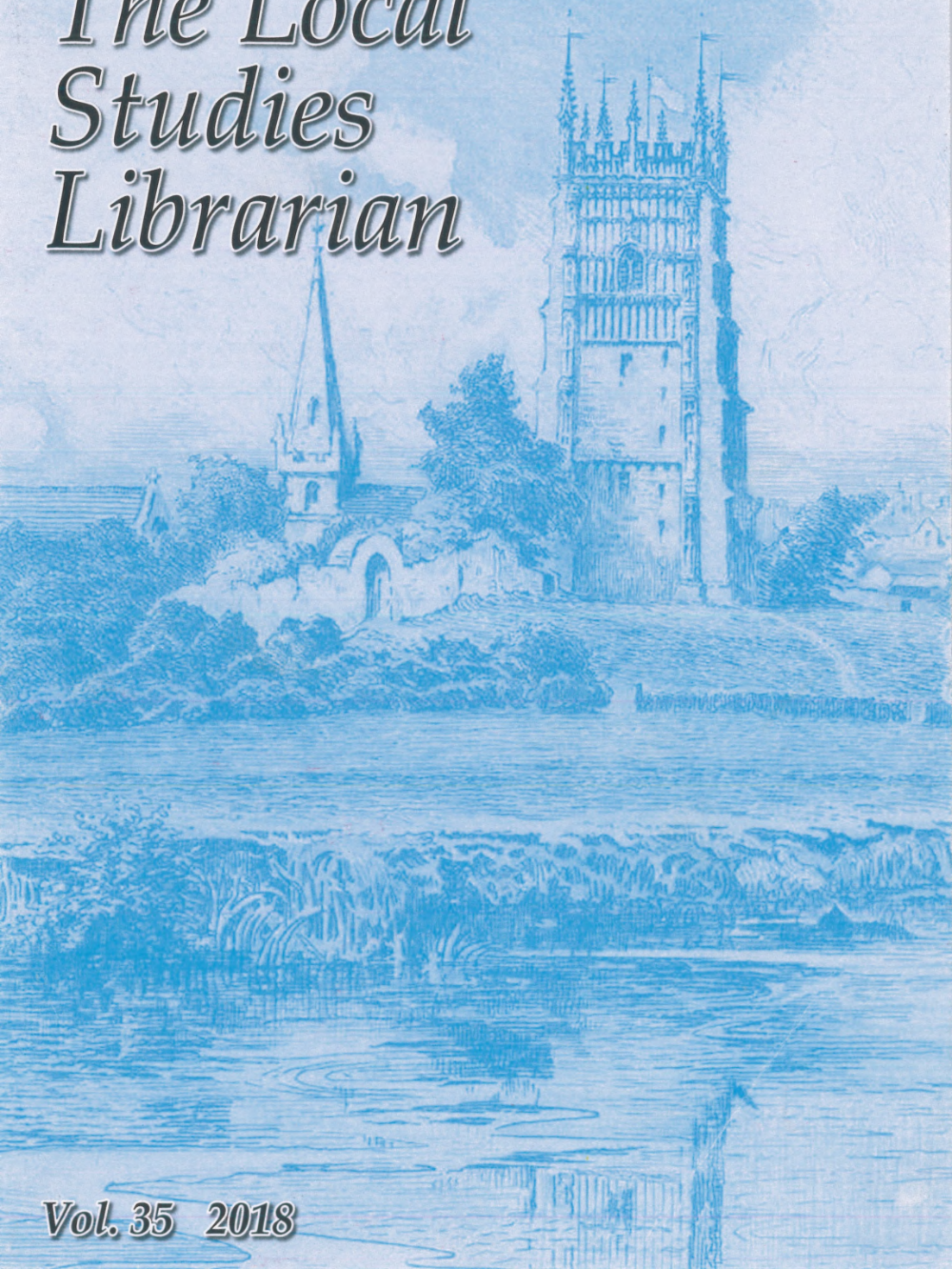


The Local Studies Librarian



Vol. 35 2018

THE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIAN

Vol. 35 2018 ISSN 0263-0273

The Local Studies Librarian, the official journal of the Local Studies Group of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP), appears annually in the summer. It is issued free to members of the Local Studies Group.

Editorial matters and distribution

Dr Diana Dixon

Honorary Book Reviews Editor

Information Professional

Ridgmount St

London WC1E 7AE

Subscriptions

Elizabeth Melrose

Hon. Treasurer LSG

E-mail elizabethannemelrose@gmail.com

CONTENTS

Editorial	1
The Local Studies Group	2
Annual report 2016 and 2017	2
Cobham Hall and the Darnley Family Archive 1537 – 2003 Norma Crowe	3
Botany, Boats and Bathing Machines: Anna Maria Hussey's diary of her 1836 Holiday in Dover Elizabeth Finn	7
Pickle Pots, Polemics & Polecats – the past in pamphlet volumes Bob Duckett	15
LSG Regional Matters	18
McCulla Award	22
Alan Ball Award	22
Citing Archives and Special Collections in Academic Libraries	23
LSG Conference on Oral History	24
BALH	25

Cover illustration: Evesham

Courtesy: Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service

EDITORIAL

It has not been an easy year for local studies librarians and their collections. Draconian budget cuts have forced many local authorities to close libraries and to make dedicated staff redundant. Where the libraries have survived, opening hours have often been severely restricted and access to collections limited. In Suffolk it is proposed that when the new waterfront archive and local studies building opens in Ipswich in 2019, the Lowestoft Record Office and local studies library will be closed, forcing users to make long journeys.

It would be easy to be despondent about the situation but against these odds, local studies librarians and archivists have initiated exciting new projects. The entries to the Alan Ball Awards and also to the K&IM Reference Awards demonstrate just how many innovative digital projects are being undertaken. The National Library of Scotland's digital map project, Map images, which won the ISG electronic award in 2017 is an excellent example of how resources in a collection can be made widely and freely available. Cooperation between local authorities has resulted in some innovative projects. A good example is Know Your Place which is a digital mapping project involving nine local authorities in the West of England and allows users to supplement information on maps with historical and linked information from a wide variety of resources.

It is encouraging to see how much inaccessible print and archival material is now being made available thanks to inspired work from local studies librarians and archivists. It is always humbling to judge the entries for the McCulla as without exception all those nominated display outstanding qualities of commitment and innovative skills. Assisted by external funding, teams of dedicated volunteers are being organised into producing high quality work and extending knowledge on interesting projects.

Three articles in this issue show how letters, diaries and journals have a story to tell and the winner of this year's Alan Ball award for printed material was won by Wigan Archives for their reprint of Miss Weeton's diary.

Of course, the future looks bleak as without highly trained professional input it will be hard to sustain work of the quality that exists at present and posterity will suffer.

THE LOCAL STUDIES GROUP

In common with many other CILIP groups it is becoming increasingly difficult to find officers and committee members. We note that the North West group is finding it difficult to recruit new members to the committee and it is looking to a closer association with the North West Members Network. However, we are delighted that new initiatives have led to the establishment of a group for Yorkshire and Humberside and future events and initiatives are being planned. New members to the committee are always welcome and if you are interested do not hesitate to contact us.

Once again we have been able to offer a bursary to one of our members to attend the CILIP conference in Brighton this year and we continue to be represented on BALH. The Group is been actively involved in promoting and organising the McCulla and Alan Ball awards.

2018 Conference. This year the topic is oral history and sound heritage and it will take place at Leicester University on July 9th. The AGM will take place at this meeting.

We were delighted to hear that last year's Alan Ball winner and a previous McCulla winner, Martin Hayes, received a CILIP Honorary Fellowship in 2017. We send Martin our warmest congratulations for this well- deserved accolade.

Local Studies Group Annual Report 2016 and 2017

Thanks to Diana Dixon we have published two issues of *Local Studies Librarian* which included the usual range of useful articles.

We are very grateful to Anne Sharp and Elizabeth Melrose. Anne continued to help out as treasurer despite needing to give up the role, but Elizabeth has kindly stepped into the breach and is taking over.

We are also grateful to Tony Pilmer for taking over as Digital Champion. He has created a lively and informative blog and will now take over twitter. Penny Allen has seen the web pages through the complicated changes at CILIP.

Tony has also developed a system for revising our guidelines for local studies which are now very out of date, but volunteers are needed to contribute to the project.

The McCulla Award winner in 2016 was Sarah Harding and in 2017 Jennie Cartwright. The Alan Ball winners in 2016 were *Ightham at the Crossroads* for the printed award and *Peterborough and the Great War* for the electronic submission. Winners in 2017 were Wigan for Alan Roby's new edition of Miss Weeton's diary and Spratton Local History Society for their community archive website. Judges continue to be impressed with the quality of submissions for all our awards.

We have been very concerned at the reduction of specialist local studies services with their own staffs. South sub group were able to attend the History Day at the University of London and promote our collections to students, but more opportunities for advocacy are needed.

South sub group have held a successful day school on opening up local studies collections.

North West held a joint event on sources for dementia sufferers with ARA, a visit to three Salford libraries, workshops and talks on digital promotion at Wigan

We were delighted that a new sub group is to be set up in Yorkshire and Humberside.

COBHAM HALL And The DARNLEY FAMILY ARCHIVE, 1537 – 2003

Cobham Hall, the erstwhile seat of the Earls of Darnley, is situated in the countryside of northwest Kent close to Gravesend and Rochester. The records of the estate and the Darnley family are held at Medway Archives Centre in Strood. They cover more than four centuries of history and offer unique insights into the workings of a medium sized estate, its owners and employees. Until the late 19th century the Earls owned land and estates in Kent, London and Ireland. A gradual decline in the family's income and fortunes from the mid-19th century led to retrenchment; the selling off of land and property and resulted in the family leaving Cobham Hall and selling the house and inner grounds to an educational trust in 1955. Since then it has been a girls' boarding school.



The Darnley's personal connection with northwest Kent diminished during the 20th century as family members died and moved away, but the importance of their historic records did not. The estate records, which include title deeds, estate plans, employee files, accounts and correspondence, were deposited with Kent Archives by 10th Earl Darnley in 1958. This collection was subsequently transferred to the new Rochester upon Medway Studies Centre (RUMSC) which opened in 1993. RUMSC, the forerunner to Medway Archives Centre, was a partnership between Kent County Council and Rochester upon Medway City Council with the aim of providing a centre of excellence for local studies and archives relating to the Medway area of Kent and environs within the Medway Towns. Local Government reorganisation in 1998 led to the formation of many unitary authorities within England, and it was at this time that Medway Council came into being. Responsibility for archives and public library provision was transferred to the new council.

In 2004, more than 45 years after the initial deposit of records and at the behest of the 11th Earl, another large collection of archive material relating to Cobham Hall and its owners was transferred to Medway Archives. The new deposit contained a large amount of family correspondence, together with notebooks, diaries and sundry

written items and was catalogued with the assistance of a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Upon completion of the cataloguing project, the Studies Centre staff sought imaginative ways to highlight the wealth of material about Cobham Hall and its occupants which was contained in the Darnley archive. Our first objective was to mount an exhibition about Cobham Hall, the operation of the estate and the Darnley family. To do this we utilised the Darnley archives; local government and church records, local maps, photographs, ephemera and newspapers as well as written histories. This is nothing new; compiling conventional exhibitions is something we have always done because they are a useful way to share information and to shed light on our hidden historical collections. But we wanted to do something extra; something different.

'These letters are amazing; they'd make a great play!' This chance remark by a member of staff when repackaging some of the bundles of Darnley family correspondence set us thinking: Writer Julie Garton was commissioned to fashion two short dramas using a selection of the family letters as source material. The resulting dramatized readings were designed to be performed by just three 'actors' who were to take on a variety of roles and to alternate as narrator. The first performance was in December 2005 at the Studies Centre. It was well received and has been repeated on several occasions, the most dramatic and evocative venue being at Cobham Hall itself in the stunning Gilt Hall.

The two plays tell very different tales: the first play *Little Lord Clifton* uses a few of the letters sent between 3rd Earl and Lady Darnley and their son John in the years from 1775 – 1781. The little boy was sent up to Eton in October 1775 at the tender age of 8. The letters cover the period up to the 3rd Earl's early death in 1781 and show how care and concern for learning and general wellbeing were uppermost in the minds of Lord Clifton's anxious parents. The last letter used in the play is written to his mother, shortly after his father's death and burial, and Little Lord Clifton's astonishing maturity at just 14 years old shines through. The extract shown below is taken from a different letter. Here Clifton exhorts his mother to retain his letters, particularly those written by his recently departed father:

I assure you I keep your Letters very close, under a double
Lock and Key, that of my Desk, which is in my Closet, ^{which is} always kept
locked: you would not chuse I should burn them I believe. This puts
me in mind that you have a good many of my Letters, & Dalton has
some. I would be very much obliged to you if you would put those
written by my Dear Father by themselves, and keep them for me.
pray

In the excerpt below Clifton speaks of his mother coming to town. The family leased no.46 Berkeley Square as their London residence until the late 19th century. This elegant property is now the location of Annabel's nightclub.

I expect to hear of your coming to Town every Day,
I saw Mr Halifax on Friday Night. I do not know what brought
him this way, but he called to enquire how we did. He told me you
intended coming to Town at the end of this Month.
Edmond sends his Duty to you, to which I sincerely
add mine, with Love and every thing else I owe to all Friends.
Pray excuse my carelessness I am, Dear Dear Mama
in not beginning right - most truly & sincerely
Your Dutiful and affectionate Son
Clifton
Eton, October 21. 1781 -

Excerpts from a letter written by John, Clifton, Earl of Darnley to his mother, 21
October, 1781

Norma Crowe, Local Studies Librarian, Medway Council

BOTANY, BOATS AND BATHING MACHINES: ANNA MARIA HUSSEY'S DIARY OF HER 1836 HOLIDAY IN DOVER

This article describes the process by which I turned the transcription of Anna Maria Hussey's diary into an e-book and summarises my research into her life and work. I've been working on Hussey and her diary¹ since the summer of 2006 and they are very much a work in progress.

Anna Maria Hussey's journal

Hussey's journal is held at the Kent History and Library Centre, Maidstone². She wrote it for her sister Henrietta, describing the holiday she spent at Dover between 13 July and 12 August 1836 with her children, three-year-old John and baby Anna Maria, her younger sister Kate and the children's two nurses, Lightburn and Mary.

The diary begins with a vivid description of the journey from London to Dover on the paddle steamer *Dover Castle*. Hussey describes Dover, including its shops and library, and gives detailed accounts of her explorations of the geology, botany and marine life of the sea shore and surrounding countryside. She frequently discusses her reading, comments on a wide variety of subjects, from changes in women's fashions to the language of Shakespeare, and includes many observations, sometimes witty or sarcastic, about the people she meets. The diary is illustrated with engravings of Dover scenes and her own pencil drawings of the cliffs inserted at various points throughout the text.

When I first read the diary, in July 2006, it immediately captured my attention and I felt that it deserved a wider audience. During August I began to transcribe selected

¹ I've used the words diary and journal interchangeably. Hussey invariably refers to her book as a journal.

² Document reference: U3754/F1

highlights, hoping to convince my manager, Stuart Bligh, that we should publish it. I also contacted other libraries and archives which held relevant material and approached the *Dictionary of National Biography* about including an article on Hussey.

In November Stuart obtained a new post within the Kent Archives Service and my new manager, Julie Gregson, had different priorities. This didn't stop me working on Hussey, but it did mean that the publication proposals were put on the back burner.

In March 2008 I brought together the work I'd done so far for a talk on Hussey for International Women's Day. Julie and I continued to discuss publishing the diary and I drafted a publication proposal. The *Dictionary of National Biography* article went online in May 2008.

In autumn 2010 Stuart suggested that the diary should be made available as an e-book. It became a collaborative project with my colleagues Deborah Saunders, Anne Entwistle, Alison Cresswell and Hilary Streeter supplying illustrations, helping with the compilation of the index and proof-reading and making suggestions to improve the final publication. The work was finished by November and the e-book became available in March 2011. So far there have been 70 issues.

Turning the journal into an e-book

In my original publication proposal, I suggested that the publication should include:

- An introduction, incorporating biographical information, an account of Dover in the 1830s, one of her botanical illustrations if possible and a description of the diary
- The text, which was to be edited for ease and comfort of reading. Alterations and interlineations would be silently incorporated into the text, an unscholarly approach, but one that I felt would make the text more accessible.
- All illustrations present in the text, whether by Hussey or engravings, with a selection of illustrations from relevant sources.
- A map of Dover in the late 1830s either a contemporary one, or modern one showing main features referred to in the journal
- A short bibliography of books about Dover
- A topographical index

In hindsight, this was too ambitious and the final publication doesn't contain everything listed here.

Stuart made a number of suggestions when it was decided to turn the transcription into an e-book, all of which would still have been relevant if it had been a conventional book. It would be necessary to:

- divide the text into chapters, with chapter headings
- write a short promotional piece to publicise the e-book
- explain some of the terms Hussey used to enable modern readers to understand her text and appreciate it fully
- to try to find and contact Hussey's descendants or living relatives

Copyright was a problem. I don't think Hussey had any direct descendants, although one of her brothers, George Varenne Reed, did. Eventually I decided to insert a disclaimer at the end of the introduction.

The introduction to the e-book covered:

- Biographical information
- A summary of the diary
- Dover in the 1830s
- Hussey's life after the diary
- How the diary was been edited
- Notes to the text
- Acknowledgement
- Copyright disclaimer

The biographical introduction was intended to set the diary into the context of the rest of Hussey's life. Unfortunately I didn't have time to write a full account of Dover in 1836, and instead gave an extract from Pigot's Directory for 1832-1834 to set the scene.

I edited the text on the following principles:

- it should reflect what appeared to be the author's final intentions
- it should be edited so that it could be read straightforwardly for pleasure
- the author's original spelling and punctuation should be retained
- the manuscript's pagination should be included, to make it easier for readers to refer back to the original

It was divided into 'chapters' for each day's entry, often with an editorial summary of the main contents.

The notes were designed to provide the reader with enough background information to understand and enjoy the text and to explain words, phrases and literary allusions which might be unfamiliar to twenty-first century readers. I realised how necessary it was to provide a gloss on phrases which a modern reader might misinterpret when a colleague misunderstood the phrase 'having love made to her'! ³

The illustrations were chosen from the Kent History and Library Centre image collection to complement the text. For example, the account of Kate's failed attempt to go swimming on 15 July was illustrated by an engraving of Dover beach bathing machines, albeit at a slightly later date, probably the 1860s. Unfortunately, it wasn't possible to include the illustrations Hussey had inserted into the journal. There was a combined index of persons, places and subjects.

An overview of the life and work of Anna Maria Hussey

Anna Maria Reed was born at Leckhampstead in Buckinghamshire on 5 June 1805 and was the eldest child of Revd John Theodore Archibald Reed (c.1758-1830) and his second wife, Anna Maria, nee Dayrell (1777-1848). Through her mother she was related to the Kentish Darrells of Calehill, near Ashford, and Scotney Castle.

Hussey had four sisters and two brothers and maintained a close relationship with three of her sisters, Henrietta (1807-1860), Frances, known as Fanny (1810-1872), and Kate (1817-1852); Kate seems to have been her favourite, in spite, or perhaps partly because, of the difference in their ages.

³ U3754/F1, p. 32.

I have been unable to find any information about Hussey's formal education, but her writings show that, in addition to her passion for natural history, she had a love of English literature, a considerable skill in painting and drawing and some knowledge of French, Latin and possibly Classical Greek. She knew no German, which she found a grave disadvantage as many mycological texts were in that language, and claimed to hate the study of languages! She also clearly took pleasure in writing. Her father championed vaccination, and probably encouraged her interest in natural history. Henrietta was interested in botany and Fanny contributed several plates to *Illustrations of British Mycology*.

On 18 August 1831 she married Thomas John Hussey (born 1797), rector of Hayes in North Kent, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington. He was the son of Revd John Hussey (d. 1799), formerly curate of Lamberhurst, and his wife Catherine, nee Jennings (d. 1837?)⁴, and was closely related to the Hussey family of Scotney Castle. Thomas Hussey had many scientific interests, specialising in astronomy.

The Husseys had six children, only three of whom, John (1833-1886), Anna Maria (1836-1916) and Dorothea Dayrell (born 1841), survived infancy. Dorothea seems to have died young. John was the governor of Parramatta Gaol in New South Wales from 1866 until his death and Anna Maria became the Lady Superintendent of Nurses at Fisherton House Asylum near Salisbury, one of the largest private asylums in England.

Hussey's 1836 journal shows that her first love was geology but during her holiday at Dover she developed an interest in botany in an attempt to answer Kate's questions about the plants they found. By September 1840 at the latest⁵, she and her sister Fanny were working on mycological illustrations.

Most of the information about Hussey's life and career from this time onwards comes from the letters she wrote to the pioneer British mycologist Revd Miles Joseph

⁴ PCC Wills PROB11/1883, fol. 19r

⁵ *Illustrations of British Mycology* series 1, plate 19, *Agaricus Aimatochelis* was seen at Holwood, Kent in September 1840.

Berkeley⁶ (1803-1889), held in the Natural History Museum's Botanical Library. She sent him mycological specimens and drawings to comment on and often asked for his help and advice. The letters also contain much biographical and some personal information, and she seems to have treated Berkeley as her confidante. It's clear from these letters that she was enthusiastic about her mycological research, but had mixed feelings about her role as a clergy wife!

Illustrations of British Mycology, containing figures and descriptions of the funguses of interest and novelty indigenous to Britain was published in two series, containing 90 and 50 coloured lithographic plates respectively, in 1847 and 1855. Hussey wrote the text and she and Fanny provided the illustrations. The commentaries accompanying each plate combined scientific descriptions and information from history, literature and folklore with advice on cooking fungi and personal observations and anecdotes. Hussey writes vividly, entertainingly and with obvious passion for her subject.

The illustrations themselves are works of art. They include all the relevant scientific details, with cross sections where necessary, and the specimens are placed in backgrounds indicating their habitats. In spite of the beauty of the colours and the quality of the engravings Hussey was often dissatisfied with the work of the engravers and printers⁷.

Illustrations of British Mycology is in two quarto volumes, which was hardly practical for taking on a fungus foray, but, although contemporary reviewers commented that the books were suitable for the drawing-room table, they also commended the high quality of the illustrations⁸.

In 1849 Hussey published the story 'Matrimony' anonymously in *Fraser's Magazine*. In a letter to Berkeley she stated that:

⁶ Berkeley lived in Northamptonshire. In 1836 he contributed the volume on fungi in J.E. Smith's *English Flora*; he was later called 'the Father of British mycology' [DNB].

⁷ Correspondence with her publishers, Lovell Reed, at the Royal Botanical Archives, Kew.

⁸ For example, see review of M.C. Cooke's *Illustrations of British Fungi* by William Phillips in *Journal of Botany* vol 24 (1886), p. 252

...two years ago – smarting under personal feeling of the most painful kind – I found I could not forget my own troubles so thoroughly as in identifying myself with imaginary ones – and wrote a tale... This pays well much better than Mycology!...

It's a strange tale of an imprudent youthful marriage believed to be invalid but much later shown to have been valid after all. As a result the main character becomes unknowingly embroiled in illegitimacy, bigamy and adultery, which would be enough to explain why Hussey chose to remain anonymous! If, as her letter to Berkeley suggests, it was prompted by something in her own life, it suggests a source of deep pain and unhappiness. The story may also have proved too strong for, or at least unpopular with, the readers of *Fraser's*, because it only ran for three instalments and reads as if it is not finished.

In late 1851 or early 1852 Hussey told Berkeley that her sisters were leaving England for Valparaiso in Chile. Kate's husband, the Revd Benjamin Hill, had taken the post of chaplain there in the hope that the climate would restore his wife's health and Henrietta and Fanny were to accompany them. Hussey wrote:

... it is indeed a bitter trial to lose all at once – I shall have no relative in England but one brother ... once settled there I cannot expect to meet all if I do any again...

Sadly Kate died in January 1852, leaving four young children. Her widower and sisters sailed for Valparaiso in February, although all eventually returned to England.

The second series of *Illustrations of British Mycology* was published in parts in late 1851 or early 1852. It should have contained 60 plates, but Hussey died before it was finished. There are only 50 plates in the volume published posthumously in 1855 and the commentaries for the last two are uncharacteristically sparse; Berkeley drew the final plate.

The biographical note at the beginning of her holiday diary stated that Hussey died in Paris on 26 August 1853 'where she was left alone by her husband, the Revd Dr Hussey, who was last heard of in Algiers.'⁹ I originally accepted this at face value, but later discovered that in 1902 her daughter Anna Maria had obtained probate of her parents' estates and given her mother's place of death as Charenton. Using the digitised archives available from the Val-de-Marne Archives, I eventually established that she died at Charenton Saint-Maurice, now Saint-Maurice, in the asylum where the Marquis de Sade had been an inmate.

The Asylum's admissions register showed that Hussey was admitted on 14 August, only 12 days before her death, at the instance of her son John. The biographical information is garbled, suggesting that she was unable to answer the questions put to her. She was said to be in a manic state and her illness was attributed to long-standing alcoholism. She died of a stroke. The register of medical observations gave no details of her illness, although most records of other patients admitted around the same time provide full details of temperament, attitude to religion, medical history, family background and so on. It's hard to understand why she was taken to Paris if she was so ill, and she may have been agitated partly because she struggled to communicate with the Asylum staff in French. I have found no other evidence that she travelled widely, and when she went to Dover in 1836 she had not seen the sea for 10 years. I hope that the archives of the Asylum may contain other records that will shed more light on her illness and the circumstances leading to her admission.

Anna Maria Hussey never claimed to make a serious scientific contribution to the study of fungi, but I feel strongly that her work deserves to be much better known, both for the beauty of the illustrations and for her lively and entertaining text.

Elizabeth Finn

Community History Officer Kent History and Library Centre, Maidstone

⁹ U3754/F1, p. 2

PICKLE POTS, POLEMICS AND POLECATS – THE PAST IN PAMPHLET VOLUMES

Like most libraries, Bradford Libraries has suffered cuts and lost many of its knowledgeable staff. Knowing that the library still had some large collections of nineteenth century publications (and some earlier) in their basements, and knowing that if these books remained gathering dust they would doubtless be discarded – *‘We need the space for xyz, and anyway everything is on the Net’* (managerial mantra) - I wanted to do something to promote these collections and get them used. They are a rich source of information, education and inspiration. So, being retired, I volunteered to work on them.

Standard library practice in the past was to bind flimsy publications like leaflets, pamphlets and booklets – items that couldn’t stand upright on the shelves - into volumes, the better to house and preserve them. Generally this was successful. A downside, though, was that these volumes were generally relegated to book stores where they were hidden from view, and hence forgotten. So what was to be done?

In contrast to books, the subject matter of this ‘ephemera’ can be quite different. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century the publishing of pamphlets (or ‘tracts’ as they are often called) was the Facebook and Twitter of the age. Clergymen, agitators and scientists alike, wanting to promote their views and discoveries, found in the printing of pamphlets a good way of disseminating their ideas, particularly after the abolition of the duty on imported paper in 1861. Thus a look at surviving tracts is a window into their world.

Part of the work I have been doing is to list the contents of these volumes to catalogue standard and to add useful annotations. This is done as Word documents in anticipation of future website developments. To date, 38 volumes have been examined comprising 890 discrete items. Some of the more interesting items I have enhanced with background text and suitable illustrations (assisted by library staff). These are then added to the Library’s Blog as a ‘Treasure of the Week’ (www.bradfordlocalstudies-wordpress.com/treasures). These have proved popular and we are thinking of enhancing the project to interest a publisher.

Some of these 'Treasures' are noted here by way of illustration and with some comments. The headings are mine; publishing details can be found on the Blog, in Bradford's Local Studies Library, or from me.

A RAMBLE ON RUMBOLD'S MOOR. *Two booklets of 20 and 26 pages (1868+9) noting relics of 'Ancient Britons and Druids' on Ilkley and Baildon Moors.* Hunting for stone circles and burial chambers was a popular activity in Victorian times; the findings remain of value, if not the interpretations! (Treasure No. 2)

FUDGE; OR, THE BRADFORD ORACLE. (1880, 20pp) *A delightfully articulate spoof dialogue between an arrogant School Board officer and a sceptical visitor.* There were many fierce debates regarding state and religious schools before and after the 1870 Education Act. (Treasure No. 3)

EXAMS ARE TOO HARD (1880, 11pp) *A complaint by teachers.* Contains sample questions which were hard! Kids today would certainly struggle. (Treasure No. 6)

T'YORKSHER HOGS' GRAND DOOMENT (1879, 4pp) *A glossy menu in dialect for a posh dinner.* Wikipedia and Joseph Wright's six-volume *English Dialect Dictionary* (1898-1905) were needed to unravel this feast of words. Celebratory dinners were popular. (Treasure No. 8)

BRADFORD COFFEE TAVERN NO. 18. (1885, 4pp) *The Bradford Coffee Company opens its 18th 'tavern', serving both ale and coffee.* Coffee shops are nothing new. (Treasure No. 9)

UNCLE OLIVER IN A FIX WITH AN ABSURD MAN OF STRAW (1878) *A lively exchange in three tracts of views on the subject of parsons' pay.* The cut-and-thrust displayed here is typical of the genre, and fun to read. (Treasure No. 10)

DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE KIRCH (1881, 8pp) *A history of Bradford's German Church, built to serve the growing community of German merchants.* (Treasure No.11)

'TAKE THE SAFEST PATH, FOR I AM FOLLOWING YOU' (1881, 4pp) *A Temperance Society tract.* Temperance was another 'hot' topic of the times. A striking cover engraving is typical of the hidden value of these tracts. I've discovered many hitherto unknown views and portraits. (Treasure No. 12)

ARCTIC EXPLORER DEFENDS THE CHURCH (1843, 28pp) *The Vicar of Bradford, William Scoresby, FRS and former explorer, gathers together his clergy, one of whom was the Rev. Patrick Brontë.* The Church of England felt itself threatened by

the rising tide of nonconformity, state intervention and Catholic emancipation, so the beleaguered vicar forms The Church Institute to better combat the threats. The invitation to 'Females as well as others' was an interesting choice of words!
(Treasure No. 13)

POLICE DUTIES IN 1848. (75pp) The duties of Bradford's fledgling police force included removing articles from the Pinfold, opening sewers, and 'sweeping' the streets. (Treasure No. 14)

TINNERS AND BONNET-MAKERS: THE WORKING CLASSES OF 1851. (62pp) *A revealing and useful account of the 'Labour Trades'.* (Treasure No. 15)

GALAS & FENTS IN PEEL PARK (1888, 16pp) *A programme of events for this two-day gala.* Attractions included 'Henri Benham – Equilibrist and Mountain of Chairs', 'Mademoiselle Senide in her Den with Lion, Bear and Panther', and the 'Electrical War Balloon' – weather permitting! How the populace enjoyed themselves. (Treasure No.18)

OMNIBUSES, HORSES IN STOCK, AND A TRIPERY. (1889, 96pp) *What Bradford Council departments did in 1889.* Contrary to expectations, local authority reports are full of fascinating detail – 'horses' and a 'tripery'! (Treasure No. 19)

THE LOW MOOR IRON WORKS – WHAT POETRY! (1829, 12pp) *Extracts from John Nicholson's celebratory poem.* A paean of praise for Bradford's heavy industry! (Treasure No.21)

BILLYGOATS, FROGS & PICKLE-POTS (1801-1829) *16 separately-paged tracts, totalling 421 pages, all from the combative pen of 'The Old Inquirer', parish church lecturer, the Rev. William Atkinson.* Argumentative yet articulate, erudite, wide-ranging and often humorous views on topics of the day. Titles include: *Letters on the Wool Question; A Peep at Deans, Chapters and Very Wise Archdeacons; The Retort Courteous, or, The Descent of Mr. Baines from the Pinnacle to the Pickle Pot; The Leeds Mercury turned into a Frog, the Billygoats in Leading Strings; and The March of Reason.* Baines was Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. (Treasure No.23)

'IRON LUNGS' FERRAND & DISRAELI'S LAST (WICKET) STAND (1860, 16pp) *Some speeches of William Busfeild (Sic) Ferrand of St. Ives (Bingley), variously MP for Knaresborough, Bradford and Plymouth.* This tract led me to the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, John Ward's *W.B.Ferrand: the working man's friend* and Robert Blake's biography, *Disraeli*. And to discover future PM Disraeli in a winning last-wicket stand with the local shoemaker in a cricket match relating to

Ferrand's Allotments Bill! Browsing these pamphlets can stimulate further study. This is what I hope it can do for all. (Treasure No.25)

HEDGEHOGS, POLECATS & CHURCHWARDENS. *This five-page reprint from the 'Naturalist' magazine of 1895 includes a listing of wild life captured between 1668 to 1748 in Shipley.* The Government paid a bounty for wild animals killed. (Treasure No.26)

QUIT RENTS, HAPPY MONEY & QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DOLE. (1894) *A Government Inspector examines 48 Bradford charities.* This report now provides valuable historical information. 'Happy money' refers to a Mr Happy, rent collector – though what the rent payers called him is not recorded! (Treasure No.30)
Afterword. Being a relative newcomer to local history, I am enormously excited by what I find 'hidden' in these pamphlet volumes. They lead me to all manner of new knowledge. It is my hope that by publicizing them, others will, likewise, be excited.

Bob Duckett is a retired reference librarian with service in Croydon, Birmingham and Bradford city libraries and as a cataloguer at Bangor University. Bob can be contacted at: duckettbob@yahoo.co.uk

CILIP LOCAL STUDIES GROUP REGIONAL MATTERS

North West

Jean Bradburn has arranged a visit to Catalyst, the museum of the chemical industry in Widnes, for the autumn when we intend to hold our AGM.

We have had no committee meetings since April 2017 until January this year because of personal commitments and other issues. For some time we have had concerns about the future of the group and feel that we need to get others involved in the committee, particularly people who are currently working in the profession. We are looking at a few ways of doing this and Andrew has made contact with the North West Members Network. We're hoping to work with them and we hope that contact with the Network might encourage more committee members. We are also planning

to publicise the need for more committee members through our newsletter and e mail shots etc. LocScot - Local Studies in Scotland.

Locscot – the Local Studies Group in Scotland

I am pleased to report that LocScot is continuing to flourish – the same cannot be said for other groups and branches of CILIP in some parts of Scotland with many struggling for members and unable to form and retain a viable committee.

Not that there are not significant challenges, with more to come, I have no doubt. With present fiscal challenges, which seem likely to get worse before they show any signs of easing, the Library sector will continue to struggle for the foreseeable future and that means that Local History/Studies collections and the staff who work with them can expect to have to deal with reductions in resources and staffing while expected to maintain and develop collections. We will continue to monitor the situation and take appropriate action.

LocScot has a major role in supporting Local Studies staff where possible, particularly in the area of Continuous Professional Development. Our aim is to try to organise one training event each year, with a secondary event where appropriate where the training element is less important – for example we recently organised a visit to the Falkirk Wheel. Yes, with reduced staffing levels, it is not always possible to organise time away from work. Yes, employers are less willing to pay for employees to attend CPD events such as LocScot provides. The first issue is one we cannot do anything about, but we try to encourage attendance by keeping the cost to a bare minimum. Indeed in the last few years our main training events have been free for participants. In this we have been greatly assisted by the National Library of Scotland who have provided an excellent venue and a number of first class speakers.

Our most recent training event took place in Edinburgh in March. As well as the support of the National Library of Scotland, the Scottish Local History Forum also had a significant input to the primary theme of the morning. The purpose of this part of the day was to introduce attendees to the online resources directory which is currently in preparation. The new directory is intended as a replacement for “Exploring Scottish history : with a directory of resource centres for Scottish local and national history in Scotland” edited by Michael Cox, published jointly by the Scottish

Library Association (as it was then, now CILIP in Scotland) and the Scottish Local History Forum, 2nd ed 1999. With an online resource which will be more flexible, accessible and easy to update. Partners (Scottish Local History Forum and the National Library of Scotland) and students, who are working on the project, were able to give an update and encourage delegates to ensure that details of their own organisations and their collections are included. The system is now live and waiting input from organisations.

The next element of the morning was a brief presentation about the range of online resources now available through Historic Environment Scotland - resources such as Scran, with almost half a million images, moving images and sounds covering virtually every aspect of Scotland's history and culture, which can be extremely useful in supporting researchers, education professionals in a school context (its initial primary function) and to satisfy a more casual, light-hearted curiosity and interest. HES can also offer access to the Canmore database, which is an online catalogue of archaeology, buildings and other heritage sites, through which it is possible to access images and information on around 300,000 places in Scotland. Add the National Collection of Aerial Photography, one of the world's largest and most significant collections of historic aerial photography, Britain From Above, historic aerial images of Britain taken from 1919 to 1953 (mostly drawn from the Aerofilms collection), ScotlandsPlaces, which contains millions of records useful to anyone interested in where they live, where they came from and where they might visit in Scotland amongst others and you will see that the presentation was full of invaluable information. Indeed we could have spent the whole day exploring the resources of Historic Environment Scotland.

The morning session was brought to an end with another short presentation, this time from the National Library of Scotland. Following through on the theme of online digital collections, we were updated on the resources available through the National Library of Scotland many of which are freely available, some to everybody, Librarians, researchers, students, across the world, some only to registered users with a Scottish address (registration is free, access to the resources is free). The range of resources is ever-expanding and it is very useful to have CPD events which bring delegates up to speed with a rapidly changing picture.

Most delegates then enjoyed a super lunch at a nearby restaurant (often the most important part of the day and first to be reported on to colleagues). Good though the lunch was, it was definitely not the highlight of the day on this occasion!

In the afternoon, we were given an introduction to the Research Library at the National Museum of Scotland, in nearby Chambers Street. That is a huge advantage in holding these events in Edinburgh, there are so many facilities within a comparatively small geographical area.

The museum itself is a spectacularly impressive building, enjoyed by millions of visitors each year. There are ten new galleries (and new ones still in preparation) over three floors, displaying thousands of artefacts and featuring interactive displays, touchscreens and films, and lots of opportunities to try simulations, all the things you would expect to see in a modern Museum, expertly presented. A return visit (at least one) would be required to do justice to it, particularly as the exhibitions are changing constantly (there are millions of different items in storage) and different areas are highlighted.

Our primary interest was the Research Library to which we were given a full introduction by the staff. The Library has around 30,000 books and periodicals on a vast range of subjects on open shelves which visitors can browse. This is only a very small percentage of their total resource (remainder is available on request). My personal highlight is the material relating to the Scottish Life Archive, which was established in 1959 to collect, record and preserve documentary and illustrative evidence of Scotland's culture and social history.

As usual with LocScot training events, this was an outstanding day, good food, good company and lots of useful information besides! Thoroughly recommended.

David Catto, Aberdeen University Library

South East

A meeting planned for December 2017 was postponed and finally took place in March 2018. The result was a most enjoyable and informative day which attracted delegates from a wide variety of organisations. They were treated to an excellent programme. Two of the presentations appear on pages 3-14

MCCULLA AWARD

The McCulla Award was won by Jennie Cartwright, Development Officer, Grimsby Library. Jennie has been active in the Annual Local History and Community Month talks and events and has enthusiastically promoted the local history collection and encouraged access and awareness to it. This included the Big History Project which gained £49,000 from Heritage Lottery in 2011 to make local history more accessible to the visually impaired. As a result a visually impaired group still meets once a month. Another project was funded by HLF in 2012 to look at the impact sport has on people with learning needs.

Other projects include Library Treasures events - showcasing the rarer and more valuable items from local collections to the general public and range of photographic exhibitions linking local events and people to national events and initiatives (London 2012). Pirate Project - funded by local businesses, working with an ex-trawlerman known as the 'Last Pirate' Village Voices - contributed to the success of this lottery funded project looking at the history and rural traditions of Northern Lincolnshire Standing in your shoes - arts council funded project working with young children combining literacy and heritage. Using the local history collection depicting children at play Threads of the Past - National Lottery (sharing heritage fund) project has mixed heritage with creative skills (Jennie worked with nominee Nicky Dillerstone, mixed media artist) in 3 care settings to create memory boxes individual and personal to each person. Poignant, funny, enriching and educational - highlighting the therapeutic benefits of a cross artforms/collaborative project

Volunteers - nearly all the projects above could not have been so well fulfilled without the input of volunteers. Jennie co-ordinates their work and supports those who help with the sorting and listing of the local history photograph collection.

Jennie delivers talk to a range of organisations, most popular is 'memory lane' using images to promote discussion

ALAN BALL AWARD

The winner of the printed category was Wigan Archives for *Miss Weeton: governess and traveller*. Edited by Alan Roby. Wigan Archives 2016. This is based on journal entries and other writings by Nelly 'Ellen' Weeton, a governess who was also an energetic traveller. She grew up in the Wigan area and overcame many challenges,

including domestic abuse. Terry Bracher, convener of the Alan Ball Award judging panel, which encourages local history publishing by public libraries and local authorities, said: "There were several high quality entries this year but we felt that 'Miss Weeton, Governess and Traveller' is an outstanding publication in every sense, with engaging content that is accessible to a wide range of audiences. The book is also physically impressive and the reproduced images are brilliant in quality. Wigan Archives and Local Studies have been very active in local history publishing, so we are especially pleased that this book has been recognised."

Spratton Local History Society's website, www.sprattonhistory.org was the electronic winner. Based on existing genealogical research, an HLF grant enabled the society to include over 2000 images and photographs on the website and to make it publicly available. It aimed to include all those who had served in World War 1 not just those who had died. The result is an impressive insight into the history and the inhabitants of this Northamptonshire village.

CITING ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Research Libraries UK. The National Archives and JISC have commissioned TheResearchBase to undertake a study into the citation of archives and special collection holding repositories within academic publications. The objectives of the research are to find out:

What information repositories currently gather regarding their users

What guidance is given to users regarding how they should cite a repository within a publication

Whether repositories actively survey citations and the use to which this information is put

The appetite and advantages of establishing a more uniform system of citation to archival and special collections repositories

For further information see <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/citation-capture-research-project-announced/>

LSG Conference 2018: Oral History and Sound Heritage

Date: 9/7/2018 Time: 10:00 – 16:30

Venue: University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH

This year's CILIP Local Studies Group conference is all about oral history. Hosted by the University of Leicester Library, our conference is for **anyone** involved in collecting oral history and managing collections, or who would like to work in this area in the future. The program is designed to help you keep up to date with best practice, find out about new initiatives, and meet other people in this field.

Programme:

Introducing Unlocking Our Sound Heritage – Sue Davies, British Library

Running an oral history project – Colin Hyde, East Midlands Oral History Archive

Tour of the Library's Special Collections & Sound Heritage project facilities

Oral history and communities – Stephanie Nield, Leonard Cheshire Archive & Ahmed Iqbal Ullah Race Relations Resource Centre, University of Manchester.

Cataloguing oral history and sound collections.

As part of the event, we will be inviting interest in a local studies network for librarians, archivists and heritage professionals in the Midlands.

To book tickets, please go to: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/lsg-conference-2018-oral-history-and-sound-heritage-tickets-44260327832>

For further information, please email William Farrell: wjbf1@le.ac.uk

BALH

Some new publications from the British Association for Local History

Exploring Local History by Geoff Timmins. A flyer (with order form) will be available as an insert in the next mailing of *The Local Historian* and *Local History News*.

Internet Sites Directory Published last June, the fourth edition of this guide to websites of interest to local historians has been this year's best seller. Compiled by Jacquie Fillmore and edited by Alan Crosby, it includes 797 entries, plus guidelines on how to evaluate websites and databases for authenticity. BALH members' price is £8, plus £2 postage and packing from www.balh.org.uk/publications. Additions or amendments to the guide are welcome: please email: jfillmore.balh@gmail.com.

Pauper Prisons... Pauper Palaces

This collection of nine essays by local historians, edited by Dr Paul Carter and Kate Thompson, explores the impact of the Victorian poor law on different communities in the East and West Midlands. With extensive footnotes, tables and an index to subjects and places, these case studies are informative models for similar research in other parts of the country. Price £6.99 (paperback) or £9.99 (hardback), plus £2 postage and packing from www.balh.org.uk/publications.

Special Offer

Prices have been reduced on *Remembrance and Community* (now £2.50) and *Living the Poor Life* (now £2). *Remembrance and Community* by Kate Tiller is a study of the history of war memorials and how they can be used for local and genealogical research. *Living the Poor Life* is a guide to how to access and use Poor Law Board correspondence in The National Archives. Both can be ordered from www.balh.org.uk/publications.

NOTES

ISSN 0263-0273



Reg. Charity 313014

Typeset and Produced by
IMPRINT SERVICES

Telephone (01609) 779142 • E-mail: imprintservices@btconnect.com