

The Vault

Cover Image
M.Gwilliams

Canadian Lancasters
tour the uk

Roman Ruins in Lincoln

*Filming of A girls night out *A tail of three
tiger moths * Cooking with Lady Botvi

The Vault - Issue 6

Autumn 2014

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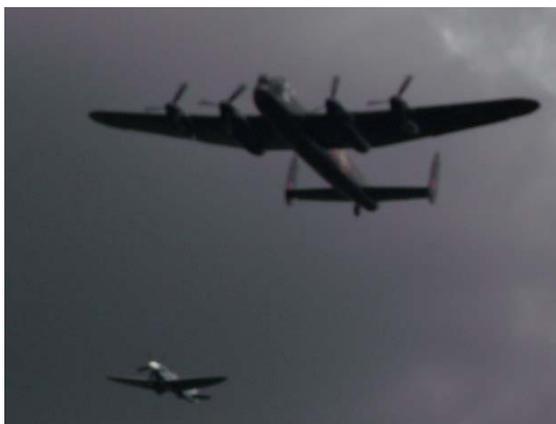


The Vault © 2014 Autumn Edition Editor: Stephen Briggs, Content and Graphics; Zoe Smith, articles by Stephen Briggs, Piers Alexander, Tom York and Rufus Matthews.

CAN YOU HELP? The Vault was established in 2012 to promote a local museum and since then, has grown into a well respected journal. The manager has decided not to host the Vault on the Website any more (Thanks a lot) so we need readers to direct everyone to our website. If you can pop our link onto your webpage or twitter, you will be helping countless musicians, craftsman and organizers to promote their wares.

Stephen (Editor)

Lancaster C-VERA travels nearly 8000 miles to UK and back!



When Lancaster FM213 made her final military flight in the early 1960s, it looked unlikely that she would ever fly again. 51 years later, she flew to the UK and back to Canada. The flight was nearly 8000 miles; the aircraft had been displayed on a pole for 25 years, and then restored, flying again in 1988. Ever since, it has been suggested that she would come to Britain, and team up with our Lancaster PA474, but it always remained a dream.

In 2014, nine months of planning paid off...

Were it not for the generosity of a fellow lucky enough to donate £70,000 Canadian dollars, none of this would have happened. The flight from Canada in July 2014 will go down in history. It isn't the longest flight of a Lancaster ever, but it is still incredible. Stopping at Iceland and Greenland, the aircraft had last visited the UK in 1959, but in those days she was an ordinary maritime patrol plane, not a unique flying memorial to 37,000 Canadian aircrew, that lost their lives, in World War Two. The Royal Air Force had planned a fantastic reception for her, but appalling storms hit England, and The Red Arrows, and fellow Lancaster "PA474" were grounded. Thousands of spectators lined Lincoln to see her fly over the Cathedral. At 13.45 the weather was still good but by 13.59 the clouds look ominous, as Vera was just two miles away. Due to overfly the Cathedral at 14.05, the message came through at 14.02, she had diverted. At 14.09 the message came through she had landed safely at RAF Conningsby, in front of euphoric crowds, many in tears. The veterans were soaked, but would not allow the weather to prevent them witnessing such a historic event – many of them had taken off at night in worse weather.



(Left) Vera arrives at RAF Conningsby, the first time two Lancaster's have been together since the 1960s.

(Picture courtesy of Maria Crisp Beard)

Over the next six weeks, Lincolnshire thundered to the sound of as many as ten engines, as the aircraft undertook countless flypasts, photoshoots and a moving

flight over the memorial to Andrew Mynarski VC* – VERA is painted in the colours of the aircraft in which he lost his life. For us, a trip to RAF Waddington will remain a priceless memory as the two Lancaster's were joined by Avro Vulcan XH558.



The subsequent start up and take off was incredible! The roads were packed, as the three Avro Bombers slid over Lincoln. (below)



Highlights of the tour included the sight of all three of Europe's working Lancaster's together at East Kirkby, and a trip over the Derwent Reservoir in Derbyshire. This was used to practice the legendary Dams raid in 1943.

VERA left the UK with much fanfare and emotion on the 23rd September. Her crew were given \$37,000 – a dollar for each Canadian who sacrificed his life.

Escorted over Lincoln by the Spitfire, Hurricane and of course her sister PA474. Emotions ran high as this would be the last time that a pair of Lancaster's left Conningsby.

* Andrew Mynarski gave his life rescuing his colleague from a blazing Lancaster in June 1944. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.



The Vault editor was granted behind the scenes access to the filming of “Girls Night out” in London. Filmed 69 years to the night of VE Day we were horrified when an extra asked “what was it then?”...



For those uninitiated, when the Second World War ended in May 1945, nearly a million people lined the streets of London. As Big Ben struck midnight, the worst conflict in history was officially at an end. Crowds cried, danced, hugged each other and cheered wildly as his Majesty King George VI, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the future Queen Elizabeth, greeted the crowds on the balcony at Buckingham Palace. The film is loosely based on the diary entries of palace staff. These suggest the future Queen and her sister Princess Margaret sneaked out and joined in the revelry.

Filmed in Hull, London and Belgium, Girls Night out stars Rupert Everett and Jeremy Irons with up and coming young actresses Sarah Gadon and Bel Powley.

Filmed over two bitterly cold nights on May 7th and 8th, the production used 250 extras. Shooting took place overnight in Trafalgar Square, and in Green Park close to Buckingham Palace. The audio was recorded in the park. 20 extras were multi tracked to represent 900,000 singing “pack up your troubles” “Rule Britannia” and of course “God Save The King”.



Two Period buses were used in the production along with a vintage Taxi. Trafalgar Square was cleverly disguised. Modern signs were covered over, just as they would have been in wartime, and the public toilets were sandbagged to turn them into an air raid shelter. A period search light doubled as a prop as well as illuminating Nelsons column...



By the second night an enormous blue screen had been erected behind the gates of Green Park. Keen eyes will notice they are very different to Buckingham Palace which they double for. A CGI palace will be added to the footage. White crosses indicated where the King will come onto the balcony. Replica sentry boxes were rolled in, along with period Guardsmen.

Girls Night Out will be released on 8th May 2015, on the 70th Anniversary of VE Day.

With thanks to Andy Stamp, GM Productions, and all of 1940s World.

Tiger Moth Trio!



As if flying a Tiger Moth wasn't thrilling enough, two more turned up while I was waiting by the dispersal!

Ask anyone what the most iconic aircraft of all time is, and they may well say The Spitfire or Lancaster. But for sheer affection and memories, it has to be the De Havilland 82a Tiger Moth. By 1960, more than 5 million men had learned to fly in this tiny bi plane. Even after withdrawal from service many RAF officers kept examples on station flights, and they were used by flying clubs. Along with the North American Harvard, these are found on airfields all over the world. At one point everyone in the commonwealth who had ever flown a plane, had flown a Tiger Moth.



(left) The aircraft is owned by Blue Eye Aviation. She Operates from Wetherthorpe airfield, in South Yorkshire.

The company specialise in 1940s packages. If you can afford it, you can have a themed 1940s reception, with bubbly, a gramophone, costumed extras and cars, all on a wartime landing strip. Other perks include pictures of yourself at the controls, and DVDs of you in flight.

You are issued with coveralls, flying jacket, helmet and goggles. Be warned – it might be sunny up there but the temperature is below freezing. When I first flew 20 years ago I was told “don't take the goggles off – we know you wont take any notice, so be warned, your eyeballs will pop!”

My guide for the day was a pleasant young fellow. He admitted he has nothing in common with teenagers his age, so 3 years ago he wandered down to his local

flying club and asked if there was any work going. Since then he has stripped engines, learned ground handling, gone up in vintage aircraft and is learning to fly. Good lad!

Having had 2 previous trips rained off, thankfully the weather was glorious. You do not take an 83 year old aircraft up in typical English weather. Clambering in, you notice how tiny the cockpit is – and I am a small chap at 5.8 and 10 stone. Forward visibility even when flying is non existent!



As I sat in the cockpit, the engine refused to start. Hmm. Patience! After 3 swings (the prop has to be manually pulled) the DH Gypsy Queen Engine roars into life – she is noisy despite her petite size. Apart from modern radios, the cockpit is 1940s stock. The adrenaline kicks in as you accelerate, roaring down the runway at 50mph. Ask any pilot about the euphoric rush

as you lift off. But an open cockpit bi-plane has a totally different feeling to the helicopters and light aircraft that I have previously flown. I am sat where men have graduated to flying fighters, bombers, transports and air ambulances. This particular aircraft was one modified for anti shipping work in the event of the invasion of Britain. She sports an unusual marking on her spine – this would react with gas, in the event of a gas attack.



The flight itself was a stunning trip over Sheffield, then down the river and over the Derwent dam in Derbyshire. This had been used to practice the Dambusters raid in 1943. As the pilot explained, “this is a clear day, at 1000 feet. It was rehearsed in pitch black at 60”. As we turned at 90 degrees over the Dam, the atmosphere became very eerie. The Dam has often featured in films, documentaries and commemoration flypasts of the raid in which 617 Squadron breached the crucial German Dams in May 1943.

The view over the peak district was amazing. Tiny doll like figures sat on rocks below. Many years before I had climbed those hills – now I was flying over them!



Back at base, there had been another Tiger moth sat at the dispersal – to my delight a third showed up! R-5136 had turned up for a 50 hour inspection. As if things could not get any better, the crew uncovered the Australian schemed a/c and took her up as well...

The great thing about a flying club is that even in the gents, the conversation is about flying. And when asked “so what are you taking up today?” I could truthfully answer; “a WW2 Tiger Moth!”



Alford Manor House



Believed to be the biggest thatched building in the country, Alford's lovely manor house sits close to the town centre, in one of Lincolnshire's many market towns. Like most tourist attractions, its budget was decimated in 2010, and it is now run by volunteers. The manager proved delightful, giving me tea and cakes before showing me around...

It is difficult to tell how old the house is, as it has Jacobean, Georgian and Victorian features and of course has a thatched roof. It is believed to have been built in 1611. Behind is a huge barn, full of curiosities. These originally lined the walls of the museum, but in order to renovate the building they moved out. The house is now spacious, refurbished and available for hire. It has a wedding licence and bar.



Above) Bedroom laid out in the 17th century style... (Below) Restored wash house...



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BUTTER CHICKEN



Hello! My name is Baz aka Lady Botvi from Wuffa. I understand you would like my Butter Chicken recipe? According to research, the Vikings did NOT use ginger or turmeric so I have taken liberties with the ginger but as turmeric was known to the Romans and they were here before the Vikings, why couldn't they have used it? One only needs to see the influence of invaders to various countries cooking to see that it isn't implausible that such spices were used-perhaps when meat was just starting to turn? Here goes-to serve approximately 8 -with rye bread/barley 1kg skinless chicken breast, cut into 4cm chunks. Oil/butter for frying(I used oil as butter alone will burn) 1 large white onion, sliced 4 cloves garlic, chopped, 1tsp ground ginger 2 tsps ground coriander 2 tsps garam masala 1 tsp turmeric Chilli powder-about half tsp 50 g butter Piece cassia bark Bunch fresh coriander, chopped

MARINADE :2 cloves garlic, chopped 1 tsp ground ginger 1 small green chilli, chopped (grow them in my garden!) 1 tsp cider vinegar, 2 tpsp ground coriander 2 tsps ground cumin 1 tsp turmeric 300g creme tranche Salt and pepper Half tsp garam masala

Mix MARINADE ingredients together and cover chicken, stir and cover with cling film. Refrigerate overnight. Next day: heat oil in wok and fry onion with a pinch salt. After a couple minutes, add garlic and fry until just starting to colour. Add spices and stir fry few minutes. Add butter and allow to melt before adding chicken-removing as much of the marinade as possible. Stir fry for 10 minutes. Reduce the heat to medium, add the remainder of the marinade and cover with a lid. Cook for approximately half and hour until the chicken is cooked. Just before serving, stir in the fresh, chopped coriander. Serve with rye bread/barley. Enjoy!

Article by Baz "Lady Botvi" Pibworth

<http://wuffa.weebly.com>

Roman archaeology in Lincolnshire

Many of us walk past ancient walls every day, unaware of what they are. Most of our towns have Roman remains underneath them, which are unlikely to ever be uncovered. In Lincolnshire we have countless sites, some huge and others very obscure...



Newport arch, Bailgate, Lincoln

You cannot miss Newport Arch. For nearly 2000 years it has stood at the West side of the former Colonia in Lincoln. Incredibly it survived intact until the 1640s. It is the only Roman gateway still used by traffic in the country...

Artist's impression of the gate in Roman times. Under the street of Bailgate there are walls, columns, temples and even rooms. Only a major disaster would reveal them – every building in the street is grade II listed.



You can walk through the passages in Bailgate. The Newport Arch has just been extensively rebuilt. It narrowly avoided destruction in 1963 when a van tried to go under it, and became trapped. 1500 years of exposure has not been kind to the arch but it should be intact for years to come.



The East Gate, on Orchard Street with Roman road in the foreground. Note the Alter towards middle right...

Workmen clearing slums to build the council offices uncovered this incredible section of wall and gate houses in 1973. Most unique is a decorated alter – why would one be built into a gate house?



Close up of the alter. It is not boxed in, and is in very poor condition.



The wall stretches over 50 feet. The council offices are built over the top.



The Wall, looking west towards Orchard Street.



The gate being excavated in 1973. Note the cornice in the bottom middle of the picture.



The gate as it would have looked. It is thought to have been demolished in the Norman Conquest, around 1100

In the next part, Roman Temple, Aqueduct and a defensive ditch, all in Issue 7 of The Vault...

The Powder Horn:
An Author's Explosive Journey into Historical Re-enactment

By Piers Alexander www.piersalexander.com twitter: @thebittertrade

We lined up four abreast, stumbling on the rough field. Cannon yelled, plumed riders wheeled - and a stone's throw away, the enemy musketeers slowly, menacingly prepared their weapons. Powder poured, wadding rammed, a smoking match cautiously clamped between the "dog's teeth", ready to touch its spark to the gunpan.

My own troop was trying not to rush, acutely aware of the enemy racing to load before us. Around us, pikemen yelled, charged, wrestled, cried out in pain. Further down the line, an explosion: our sergeant's powder horn exploded, burning his hand. Three water bearers rushed over, doused him, dragged him from the front line.

We finished loading before the Roundheads. Forming up in tight ranks, my knee in the back in front of me. The order was given, and my ears pulsed with gunfire, shattering the air. Our lungs filled with gunpowder smoke, sweet and bitter both - as it cleared, we saw our enemy taking aim - their fire seemed even louder than ours, but the sound dimmed as I fell, spun by the ball that struck my chest...

Some people do this every weekend, you know.

I was a temporary musketeer with Henry Tillier's regiment of the Sealed Knot for the bank holiday weekend. Since my book, "*The Bitter Trade*", is set in the late 1600s, I thought it would be fun to find some readers who care about, and spend time in, that century, and so we sent some review copies out. Back came an invitation - or challenge: join a "muster" and spend a weekend as a soldier in King Charles' army. Well, I thought: it's research, right?

I'd been curious about reenactors for a long time. I'm not averse to a bit of dressing up myself - I'd been both Marty and George McFly for Secret Cinema's Back To The Future night the week before - but wondered what made people do it for a major hobby. Maybe a bigger motivation was that I'd written several scenes of seventeenth century violence based only on research and imagination, and wanted to feel the fear and fury of the battlefield for myself.

Here's what I learned.

Esprit de corps

The Sealed Knot is really a bunch of big families. Some of them, like my recruiter Beth, are second-generation, literally born from battlefield trysts; and the atmosphere is very friendly and welcoming. Everyone camps together and shares equipment, and the (fairly loose) regimental structure binds them together more.



(left)
Standing around, waiting to die

[Hard core history geekdom](#)

When we sent off the first review copies, I was slightly worried about having my research cracked open by people who lived and breathed the seventeenth century. In the end, I think my SK friends appreciated it, but quite correctly picked up on a couple of details that I'll iron out in the second edition. Steve and Julie Ball of Pickering's kindly organised a book group meeting, where John (below, white baseball cap) and I debated some of the finer points of history. He was right about one of them and wrong about a plot point (because he hadn't finished the book yet). Unfortunately he dropped a major "spoiler" during our discussion!

But I found it all very helpful and I am hoping to recruit him as a beta reader for book II...



"I would like to ask a question about your reference to the battle of Edgehill..."

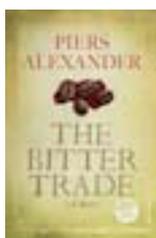
Boredom, marching, terror, relief

There's a lot of sitting around, good-natured grumbling, and pointless marching up and down hills while you wait for the battle to start. Everyone gripes, but I think it's part of it: I imagined myself as a recently recruited tenant farmer about to go to my first battle, feeling the adrenaline building up as my boots got sweatier, the musket heavier and the drumming louder. I also found myself looking at the treeline and wondering if I could make a run for it without being captured or shot...

The scene at the beginning of this piece pretty much sums it up: it really is exhilarating when the shooting starts. And Jake the sergeant really did explode his powder horn and have to go to hospital. And we really did just stand there while people thirty feet away very slowly, very deliberately, got ready to shoot us dead.

As a writer I found all the dressing up and fighting very useful and inspiring; but what I'll remember is a bunch of outdoorsy, eccentric, fun-loving people - believe it or not, they do fancy dress parties after a whole day in costume – generously welcoming me into their "other" lives.

*Piers Alexander is the author of *The Bitter Trade*, a historical novel set during the Glorious Revolution. It has won the Pen Factor and a Global Ebook Award for modern historical fiction, and is a top 5 European historical fiction bestseller on Amazon.com.*



http://www.amazon.co.uk/Bitter-Trade-Piers-Alexander-ebook/dp/B00IGN9GT8/ref=la_B00K1F0FYK_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1408623345&sr=1-1

The Donbass - Part One

The Donbass and Ukraine from industrialisation to Ukrainian Independence

By Rufus Matthews MA

The territory that makes up today's Donbass region became part of the Russian Empire in the 17th century. The far Western point of the region is the capital Donetsk. Further east near the Russian border is the city of Lugansk. In the South the Donbass stretches as far as Mauripol on the Azov Sea.¹

Until the 19th century the area was sparsely populated. However, under the ground were large reserves of coal. The industrialisation of the region resulted in mass migration and rapid population growth. The majority of migrants were low skilled ethnic Russians looking for employment in industry. As a result the region developed a culturally Russian working class identity that remains to this day.²

In West Ukraine in the 19th century the ethnic Ukrainian elites began to develop the Ukrainian national movement. The Ukrainian national movement promoted the development of Ukrainian linguistic culture. The most famous proponent of Ukrainian linguistic culture in the 19th century was the poet Taras Shevchenko. The national movement also developed a definition of Ukrainian territory. This of course included West Ukraine which had for several centuries been part of Poland. In the far West the movement made claim to Galicia which was at the time under Austrian rule following the partition of Poland. To the East the movement claimed the territory taken by the Russian Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries, which included the Donbass and the rest of Eastern Ukraine.

In Tsarist times the Ukrainian national movement was strongly suppressed. The Tsarist government saw Ukraine as a region and the Ukrainian language as simply an Old Russian dialect. The use of Ukrainian was prohibited in 1863.³ Although the national movement was suppressed in the Russian Empire it flourished in the region of Eastern Poland known as Galicia, which was then under the control of the Austrian Empire. There, the Ukrainian national idea was kept alive by the cultural elites of a large Ukrainian community. This was particularly the case in the city of Lviv, which is known in Polish as Lvov. The historian Geoffrey Hosking argues that Galicia acted '*as a kind of Ukrainian Piedmont.*'⁴ To counteract the influence of nationalists in Galicia and elsewhere the Russian government banned the import of Ukrainian language books from abroad in 1873.⁵ The idea of the Russian government was to Russify the Ukrainians and incorporate them into the Russian nation. This of course failed!

The first independent Ukrainian state existed briefly after the Bolshevik government concluded peace with the German Empire on March 3rd 1918. As a condition of the Brest Litovsk treaty negotiated by Trotsky, the Bolsheviks gave up the territory of

¹ Andrew Evans, *Ukraine The Bradt Travel Guide*, (Chalfont ST Peter, 2004) P 282 / 283

² IBID, P 283

³ Geoffrey Hosking, *Russia: People and Empire, 1552 – 1917*, (London, 1997) P 378 / 379

⁴ IBID, P 380

⁵ IBID, P 379

modern Ukraine excluding Galicia which was then Austrian territory before it became part of independent Poland. The short lived Ukrainian People's Republic included both the ethnically Ukrainian West and the culturally Russian East. By 1921 the Ukrainian Republics territory had been conquered by the Bolsheviks.

USSR stands for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. For the first time the national territories of what had been the Russian Empire were properly defined. The Soviet government chose to define Ukraine as the Ukrainian national movement did. The purpose of the government was to satisfy Ukrainian national demands in order to win the loyalty of new Ukrainian communist elites and spread the message of communism in Ukrainian.⁶ This was part of a wider policy of Lenin's to guard against Russian chauvinistic nationalism which he described as '*a greater danger than local nationalism.*' Lenin believed that greater Russian nationalism was the root cause of non – Russian nationalism.⁷ The result was that linguistically Russian majority regions became part of Georgia and also Kazakhstan as well as Ukraine. When the USSR broke up both Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin wanted to make territorial claims for these regions to be part of Russia.⁸

In Soviet times Ukrainian cultural identity developed alongside a communist and Soviet identity. Ukrainian schools and Ukrainian publications were free to flourish and develop as long as they were communist and strongly loyal to the Soviet regime.⁹ In East Ukraine Russian identity wasn't threatened by Ukrainian culture. In every Soviet Republic Russian was an official language alongside the language of the majority. As a result the Donbass was able to maintain its Russian cultural identity within the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

In the USSR industry and production levels were all important and the highly industrialised Donbass became an important region with an important status where the Miners were considered heroes of Soviet Labour.¹⁰ In the early Soviet period the Donbass was content to be a region of the USSR. The communist elites of Ukraine were also content to be in the USSR and in Stalin's time it was a virtual death sentence to openly favour independence and secession. It was therefore not possible to have an effective movement for independence.

However, in Galicia in Poland the national movement was stronger and was developing a new agenda. The national movement there aimed to unite Galicia with the rest of Ukraine and break Ukraine away from the USSR. In 1939 Stalin invaded Eastern Poland and Galicia was incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Two years later in 1941 the USSR was invaded by the Nazis. Groups of Ukrainian nationalists collaborated and fought against the Red Army for Ukrainian independence. They also fought against the Poles and in all they killed up to 500, 000 people. Though they fought the Red Army the majority of their victims were Poles.

⁶ Matt Burkard, *Why the 1920s Still Matter in Ukraine* (Republic of the East, May 23rd 2014) <http://russia-eastern-republic.com/2014/05/23/why-the-1920s-still-matter-in-ukraine/>

⁷ Terry Martin, *Nations and nationalism in the Soviet Union*, (New York, 2001) P 7

⁸ Stephen M. Norris, *Exposing the Last Days of the U.S.S.R* (The Saint Petersburg Times, 22nd May 2014) <http://www.sptimes.ru/story/39898?page=2#top>

⁹ Burkard

¹⁰ Evans, P 283

During their collaboration with the Nazis they killed Jews too.¹¹ To the Russian people of the Donbass and East Ukraine the nationalists and their leaders such as Stepan Bandera were and are seen the fascist enemy. Today however, the nationalists are seen by Western Ukrainians as heroes who fought for Ukrainian independence.

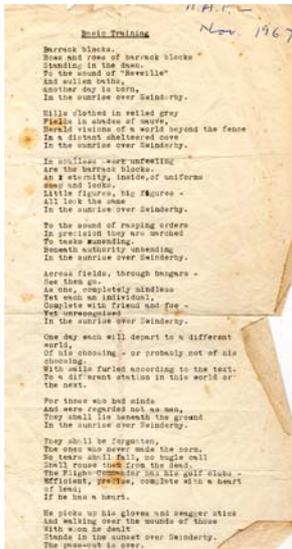
After World War Two the independence and nationalist movements were strongly suppressed until Glasnost in the late 1980s. By the 1980s the old enmities appeared to have gone. In 1991 the West and the East came together and voted for independence from the USSR. The economic hardships of the USSR'S final years, Chernobyl and opposition to Boris Yeltsin's privatisation plans, contributed to the relative unity between the East and West when the vote took place. In the Donetsk and Lugansk regions approximately 83% of voters voted for independence in 1991.¹² Just 23 years later these regions fought to secede from Ukraine.

In part two we will look at how cultural division, nationalism and opposing versions of historical memory have combined to bring about this year's war between the Donbass and the Ukrainian government.

¹¹ George Eliason, Ukraine's Neo-Nazis. Stepan Bandera and the Legacy of World War II, (Global Research, March 17, 2014), <http://www.globalresearch.ca/ukraines-neo-nazis-stepan-bandera-and-the-legacy-of-world-war-ii/5373773by>

¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_independence_referendum,_1991

RAF Swinderby scrap book...



RAF Swinderby opened in 1940, and when it closed in 1993, tens of thousands of recruits had passed out from the school of recruitment training. The airfield, seven miles from Lincoln, faces a very uncertain future. We were lucky to get these pictures shortly after closure...

(left) not all recruits enjoyed basic training as this bitter poem shows....



The wartime control tower and fire tender shed in 1995. Sadly, they were not preserved.

The airfield was almost exactly as it would be in the 1950s when the last bombers left the airfield, to make way for the new school of recruitment training, and later the Elementary Flying Training Squadron. This unit would see

all potential pilots be evaluated on their flying potential.

In the early 1950s A Hawker Hunter demonstrated in front of this tower, in front of senior RAF officers. After a while they wondered where it was. Its engine had flamed out, and the hunter pancaked (wheels up) in a field...

Many aircrews would recognise this runway – it was used for gruelling endurance runs. A rotten landing from a Wellington in the 1950s saw two dirty great grooves wedge into the grass, narrowly avoiding the watch tower – the aircraft was moved before the Station Commander saw it!

He wondered what the grooves were though, next morning...





Above; Looking east over the airfield, a view now impossible. I was unable to get pictures of the cinema or barrack blocks due to officious security guards, who were paid to look after an empty airfield...



(left) Kit inspection. (above) Winter sets over Swinderby. The clank of boots is gone, the airfield now silent.

(Below) H-Block, accommodation for all recruits in the Royal Air Force.



Left; Plaque recently unveiled in 2014.



Quiz time – Kings and Queens

- 01 Who did George V call “Lilibet” in the 1930s?
- 02 The son of George III died in 1837. Who was he?
- 03 Who ruled England in 1651?
- 04 What was Harald Hadradas final battle?
- 05 Which of the following were murdered or died in dubious circumstances? William II. Edward IV. Edward II, Queen Anne, James II, William IV?
- 06 What relation was Elizabeth of York to Arthur Tudor?
- 07 What do Edward V and Edward VIII have in common?
a) both were New Zealanders b) neither were crowned c) both had heirs called George d) both were in the Royal Air Force
- 08 Queen Victoria’s oldest daughter was called...?
- 09 What relation was James the Sixth of Scotland to James the First of England?
- 10 Mary Rose was the flagship of whose fleet?
- 11 Which future Queen was born at Blenheim palace in 1818?
- 12 Who was King of England when the hundred year’s war ended?
- 13 October 1917 changed the course of history. Who was removed?
- 14 When we talk of the “restoration period”, who was restored to his throne?
- 15 Who got his crown back in 1471, and where?

Answers on page33

“A prison of my own weirdness”

The diaries of Lewis Carroll



Over the last 120 years, much has been written about Lewis Carroll. Yet still, so little is known about him! The mystery remains, dogged by myth and rumour. Who was he?

We know that Lewis Carroll was the author of the classic book “Alice in Wonderland”. His other works, over a hundred poems, journals and books, have been overlooked including studies in maths, science and literature. “Through The Looking Glass” became popular after his death – he lived alone in a single room at Oxford, (“at the top of the

stairs behind a thick green door”) and while not poor, he was no millionaire. The last twenty years of his life saw him retired from teaching, meeting Queen Victoria and mixing with the elite, whom he always dreamed of being part of.

Legend has it that Queen Victoria loved Alice in Wonderland so much that she requested more of Lewis Carolls work – only to be presented with incomprehensible maths work. Lewis Carol disputed this, and said it was nonsense.

He was of course Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, and why he changed his name is part of his mystique. Professionals have tried to find hidden meanings in his work – all of them suggesting totally different cryptic messages. Whether they are correct we can only guess. Charles admitted that he longed to be a success, but could not bear the idea of being famous – he wished only for his work to be known.

Of course one of the most popular assumptions of Charles is that he was on drugs. Where as drug use among the intellectuals’ in Victorian times was completely normal (and legal) Charles in his 40s, was identical in his patterns to the eight year old, that talked to snails, and gave names to every living creature. His gross caricatures were without doubt inspired by the harsh environment of Victorian Britain, where power and authority were absolute. He wrote in his diaries of his sadness of a poverty stricken boy being dragged away by two policemen – the boy offered no threat. A sense of social justice was quite common to a wealthy or educated Victorian author. Charles Dickens and Hans Christian Anderson felt the same way.

There is no written evidence that he used drugs. If he did, nobody made note of it. He mixed with many famous people. His relationship, if there was one; with Alfred Lord Tennyson is a mystery.

“A tousle haired slightly queer¹³ figure turned up uninvited” much to the embarrassment of the iconic poet laureate, Alfred Lord Tennyson. He was mowing his lawn and Lewis Carroll had a habit of trekking long journeys to his home to see him, totally unexpected. A copy of “Through The Looking Glass”, modestly signed “from the author” is a prized possession of the Tennyson society.

Was Charles two people in one body? This is not an article to examine mental illness, but we have evidence of a man laughing and joking with the elite of the day, who when alone was sad and isolated. Did he develop his alter ego to overcome his stammer, and shyness? “Charles Dodgson died when I was twenty one”. Charles had a terrible stammer, which despite his astounding intelligence derailed his career as a clergyman. He was ordained, and preached, but never followed his father full time, into the Anglican Church. Charles was crippled with self doubt and religious insecurity. He wrote that he was not good enough to be a priest, diary entries pointing to a “great sin” that plagued him. What this was, still remains a mystery.

His school reports show him to be a genius. His tutors wrote that he was “brilliant” and “one of the best they had ever taught”. He had a natural grip of maths and puzzles.

So what of Alice Liddell? She was the little girl who was taken under wing by this mysterious man. 40 years after his death she spoke only glowing words of him. His relationship with Alice, being the eleven year old daughter of his boss continues to provoke debate. Did he really propose marriage to her? Were the family jealous? All that we know is that he sank into despair when they prohibited her to see him. One popular theory is that Mrs Liddell had conducted an illicit affair with Charles, and it was covered up to protect the family reputation. It was easy to brand him a menace to Alice, thus keeping him away from Mrs Liddell...

His later work is much darker in tone, and more sadistic. His diaries tell of him looking longingly upon his dead father, willing him to sit up and it all to be a horrible joke. He wrote that he could not bear to see anyone grow old, and be any less beautiful. He often lost interest in friends when they reached adulthood, although despite what has been written, several of his friends, all of them women, remained so for the rest of his life.

When Charles died in 1892, his relatives forced open his door and found a chaotic mess of papers strewn around, many of which they destroyed. One of the biggest mysteries is that certain pages were carefully cut from his methodically written diaries. Were these to be destroyed, it is very unlikely that you would compile a list of them. Over the years more lists have emerged in archives – but the pages are possibly still out there, in the care of the Dodgson family. Had Lewis Carroll lived another 10 years, he would have been very wealthy, but his books took on a cult status after his death.

¹³ Victorian term for an unusual person

The Pot Shop



Upon Lincoln's world famous "Steep Hill" in what was once, "not where decent folk went" thrives a community of small craft shops. And this is where we meet Andrew Mac Donald.



Flyer showing Andrews wares and prices

Imagine a cantankerous Wagnerian craftsman, hunched in the dark, cursing while hammering out precious gems. You could not be further away from Andrew. He is a pleasant, charming man, with well priced goods on show, and is only too happy to chat while he works. He loves archaeology and history, little surprise there!



He has been in the industry for over 30 years and his work is found in the shops of several major museums and collections. He has wonderful attention to detail, and will happily craft commissions for you.

(left) Andrew with his handiwork

The Pot Shop;
18 Steep Hill,
Lincoln LN2 1LT
01522 528994

Roman science was not qualitatively different from our own science.

Historians of science have associated a qualitative difference between ancient science and modern science, Reijer Hooykaas is one such proponent of the “enormous gap” between science of Antiquity and Newtonian science.¹⁴ In a theory of truth and coherentist epistemology Lehoux believes, conversely, that we can “give Roman investigations into nature their due as sophisticated and interesting epistemic projects.”¹⁵

The Roman universe is perhaps more coherent and intriguing than the typical version, and yet to say that Roman science is analogous to modern science would be to ignore basic historical principles. The sheer time which passed between the two periods would insinuate a large difference in what constitutes as science, but in surveying early science with a modern eye, certain pieces of it look similar.¹⁶ The answer depends on the methodological principles applied and secondly, on which characteristics are deemed to constitute both modern and ancient science, essentially a basis of definition.¹⁷ More than this is involved however, one question to be asked is of continuity and what difference did the ancient scientific tradition make in the long run?¹⁸

Geoffrey Lloyd views ancient science as aiming “merely to understand nature” and not interesting in trying to “use or control it.”¹⁹ This makes sense, due to Roman science being rather a philosophical profession and therefore having ideals of contemplation, rather than more practical applications. Such views that we find in Francis Bacon, that the goal of knowledge is its practical benefits, are quite foreign to the ancient world. Science as such was not a profession in antiquity, there was no clearly defined group of scientists.²⁰ Instead ‘science’ was a by-product or parallel in the studies of philosophy. Ancient investigations of nature included a good deal that we would tend to dismiss as extraneous to science, an example of this is the study of heavenly bodies. “There was... no universally accepted view of the nature of scientific inquiry among ancient writers,” there were important differences between the attitudes of different individuals towards the inquiry they were engaged on.²¹ This is a key difference in the aims of ‘science’ from the ancient scientists, and if what they were trying to achieve was distinct then the science they achieved and were displaying was qualitatively different. The character of modern science is that it acknowledges no authorities, except nature: “Sit down before fact as a little child... follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses nature leads, or you shall learn nothing.” Rational and critical empiricism triumphs over rationalism.²² Modern science is experimental

¹⁴ R. Hooykaas, “The Rise of Modern Science: When and Why?”, *The British Journal for the History of Science*, volume 20, issue 4, (1987) 453.

¹⁵ Daryn Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2012) 244.

¹⁶ David Lindberg, *The Beginning of Western Science*, (University of Chicago Press, 1992) 43.

¹⁷ Hooykaas, “The Rise of Modern Science”, 454.

¹⁸ This question is posed by David Lindberg, *The Beginnings of Western Science*, 355.

¹⁹ G. E. R. Lloyd, *Early Greek science: Thales to Aristotle*. (New York: Norton, 1971) 136.

²⁰ Lloyd, *Early Greek science*, 125- 126.

²¹ Lloyd, *Early Greek science*, 125.

²² Hooykaas, “The Rise of Modern Science”, 455.

and follows a mechanistic world picture, whereas ancient science is 'organistic'.²³ Science of this nature tried to describe natural things and events as similar to living things. Yet again, due to inherent methodologies and aspirations Roman science declares itself as different from its modern version. "It should be stressed that these characteristics are not wholly absent from ancient science." Lloyd is appealing that ancient science had "experiments, mechanistic interpretations and mathematical descriptions,"²⁴ but they did not play such a dominant role. One example of experimentation in Aristotle is, "We can assert on the basis of experiment, that salt water when evaporated forms fresh and the vapour does not form seawater when it condenses again." Although experimentation was evident, its purpose was very different to the modern examples, instead its principle aim was to confirm already desired results and support the scientists own theory.²⁵

The sentiment which runs through Daryn Lehoux's, *What Did the Romans know?*, is that science is socially constructed. What Lehoux is interested in is showing "how and why the Romans saw things differently than we do, or... how and why they saw different things when they looked at the world."²⁶ The Romans, like every society, thought they had a good idea of how the world is constituted. To a Roman, science concerning sympathy and antipathy made just as much sense as the modern world of DNA and the theory of relativity. Lehoux's critique of Thomas Kuhn's relativist/ constructivist position in chapter 10 shows that if ancient and modern scientists live in different, subjectively constructed worlds, there are no grounds to prefer one science or the other. Each science applies to its own constructed world. This is one major argument in the debate as to whether Roman science is different from our own. The two historical ages of science should be distinguished by their own worlds and perceptions and understandings within it, since science depends on setting, it leads us to wonder whether if all science is relative. Therefore understanding is inextricably tested and linked to experience of both the individual and society.

If the fundamental point of context is true then why did the great minds of ancient science believe in such absurd scientific beliefs. Lehoux takes as his main example the ancient belief that when garlic is rubbed on magnets they cease to attract. He shows that the ancient world didn't need to run experiments to prove this effect, they simply knew that it was true. This chapter explains why we believe the observational claims of others, even without our own direct experience.²⁷ Trust in certain claims is inherent both in Roman and modern science, such trust represents the epistemological 'blind spot' that lead ancients to know that garlic affected magnets. In other words, many of the things we confidently assert as empirically true are determined by theoretical contexts in which we operate. It is for this reason Lehoux concludes, that we should take serious even the most ridiculous of ancient claims, because they rest on the same epistemological foundations of our own science.²⁸ It is a recognised fact that the very act of classification shapes what we think of as our experiences, "The theoretical aspects of...

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Lloyd, *Early Greek science*, 141.

²⁶ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 8.

²⁷ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, Chapter 6.

²⁸ Ibid.

experience are so strong,” Lehoux asserts, “that at their extreme, they have led the actors in this chapter to really believe that they have had experiences that are impossible.”²⁹

Debates about modern science and its links to ancient science, began by examining exactly what the Romans meant when they used phrases like ‘laws of nature’. Lehoux notes that most moderns agree that true laws of nature should be mathematical and specific rather than existential.³⁰ A passage from the *Almagest* suggests that Ptolemy can sometimes meet both criteria and then some.³¹ Thus, Lehoux hazards a description of Ptolemy’s text as sometimes having laws not unlike Newton’s *Principia*.³²

Roman authors, talk quite unambiguously of ‘the laws of nature’, but what did they mean by it? They referred to a natural law and a societal law, which is important to understand as neither can be seen in isolation,³³ linking Roman science more closely to society than its modern version. Lucretius is a prime example, in his explanation of magnetism. “Turning to another subject, I will proceed to explain by what law of nature it comes about that iron can be attracted by that stone which the Greeks call the magnet.”³⁴ Modern debates about the origins of laws of nature have placed such origins fifteen centuries later than what we find in ancient science: “I say that law is either particular or universal... (where) universal (law) is that according to nature.”³⁵

These origin debates lie within definition of what the laws look like, or whether or not there should be laws.³⁶ When pushing the specificity criterion we find that some ancient references to nature do not actually speak of laws at all, and that law- talk is an “anachronistic gloss”³⁷ on what is actually said. Some historians have said that no such idea of natural law could fit within the systems of ancient science, because laws of nature needed a new kind of natural philosophy.³⁸

Milton supported the incompatibility of Aristotelianism and laws of nature: “Aristotelian explanations- or rather, explanatory ideals- were essentialist in that they took as their fundamental premises definitions setting out the essences of things. There was no way in which anything analogous to Newtonian laws of motion could be inserted into such explanations, and neither Aristotle nor any of his successors made any attempt to do so.”³⁹ If the ancients had something which fits the conceptual definitions of what we now call a law of nature, but didn’t call it a law, then the question is one of definitional terms, “not one of a shift in conceptual frames.”⁴⁰ If modern historians of science see the phrasing of laws of nature as the prerequisite

²⁹ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 152.

³⁰ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*

³¹ Ptolemy, *The Almagest*, (Princeton University Press 1998).

³² Isaac Newton, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, 1687. (Project Gutenberg)

³³ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 49.

³⁴ Translated in Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?* 50.

³⁵ Aristotle, *Rhet.* 1373b4-8.

³⁶ David, Armstrong, *Universals and Scientific Realism*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978).

³⁷ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 64.

³⁸ J. R. Milton, “Laws of Nature” in D. Garber and M. Ayers, eds. *The Cambridge History of Seventeenth Century Philosophy* (Cambridge, 1998), 680.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 68.

for real, modern science, it is simply a matter of rhetoric rather than context. So therefore in this sense the real difference between Roman and modern science, with particular reference to natural law, is in application of terminology and classification.

For the Romans, “understandings of the natural world came framed by, and saturated with, theology.”⁴¹ As the Romans saw it, nature clearly showed the guidance of divine providence, which manifested itself in natural law and therefore governed both society and the universe. Aristotle himself talks about keeping his physics in line with his “intuition of divinity.”⁴² All of ancient science depends on a prime mover, who is divine. Pliny begins his natural history with an ode to the deity, and Aratus opens with the line “Let us begin with Zeus...”⁴³ It would be untenable and anachronistic, to remove the almost definitional connection between ancient science and theology. It is due to this that Roman science may be categorized as non- science, at least in part, where there is explicit use of deity’s. Even Descartes's universe can’t function without the unchanging and guaranteed God. Ancient science is always at risk of a teleological reading, by doing so such readings marginalise elements which are incompatible with the linear sequence and brand them as non- science. Astrology, for example, being perfectly congruent with ancient conceptions of divine order and divination, was perfectly plausible by Ptolemy and scientists of the period. Roman science is an instance of an object that has been marginalised because it cannot be reduced to the modern model of scientific rationality, in which theology does not and cannot exist.

David Lindberg asserts that Roman science was the very foundation of modern science, “They created a conception of nature that has served as the foundation of scientific belief and investigation in the intervening centuries- the concept of nature presupposed, more or less, by modern science.”⁴⁴ The fact that ancient science marked the beginning, expressing foundational questions of nature means that modern science and its ancient counterpart cannot be compared as qualitatively the same. For science then and now involves and means different enterprises, links however, out of the same chain. Without one you could not have the other. A sentiment Hutten follows, “Modern science differs very much from the Greek inquiry into nature, both in content and in method,”⁴⁵ but “Certainly, without the Greeks we would have neither philosophy nor science today.”⁴⁶ To answer whether modern and roman science are qualitatively different is to compare two different systems for classifying reality, in completely different worlds. It is down to what the communities regard as science, how they used it and what they were trying to achieve. If we follow Lehoux’s conclusion, that science is relative and society defined, then the two categories of science across history don’t seem that different. If we accept the theoretical entities of our scientific worldview as real and true, we have to regard the theoretical entities of prior worldviews as non- existent, incomparable and to some extent non- scientific. However, this infers that future science will show our own entities to be as non- existent as the Roman’s.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 21.

⁴² Aristotle, *De Cael.* 284b2

⁴³ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*, 73.

⁴⁴ Lindberg, *The Beginning of Western Science*, 44.

⁴⁵ Ernest H. Hutten, *The origins of science* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1962) 11.

⁴⁶ Hutten, *The origins of science*, 15.

⁴⁷ Lehoux, *What did the Romans know?*

Recipes.

The usual trawl through old books has unearthed some interesting recipes and this one from a WW2 canteen is fantastic, especially as we have plenty of apples this autumn. Of course, it can also be used for a number of eras.

Canteen Apple Cake

12oz self raising flour, 4 oz margarine or cooking fat, 4oz sugar, tea spoon of ground cinnamon, 8 oz chopped cooking apples, 3 oz raisins or sultanas, 1 fresh egg or dried egg, ¼ cup of milk, 1 oz brown sugar

Preheat oven to 180c line an 8 inch cake tin. In a mixing bowl sift in flour, cooking fat/margarine, sugar, cinnamon, apples, sultanas, and the egg – mix thoroughly.

Stir in a little milk till you have sticky dough. Pour into the tin and cook for one hour 15 minutes, lowering heat after 50 minutes. The result is very filling.



Ministry of food Sponge, a standard sponge but made with dried egg, and decorated with icing...

- 01 *“Lilibet” was of course the nickname of princess Elizabeth, the current Queen*
- 02 *William IV died in 1837*
- 03 *In 1651 England was a republic under Lord protector Oliver Cromwell.*
- 04 *Harald Hadradas final battle would have been Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire in 1066.*
- 05 *The following were murdered or died in dubious circumstances?*

William II (murdered). Edward IV (suspected poisoning, but likely alcoholism). Edward II (murdered), Queen Anne, James II, William IV

- 06 *Elizabeth of York was Mother of Arthur Tudor and Henry Tudor...*
- 07 *Edward V and Edward VIII - neither were crowned*
- 08 *Queen Victoria’s oldest daughter was called... Vicky.*
- 09 *What relation was James the Sixth of Scotland to James the First of England? Ah those trick questions! He was the same bloke!*
- 10 *Mary Rose was the flagship of Henry VIII*
- 11 *Queen Victoria was born at Blenheim palace in 1818*
- 12 *Henry VI was King of England when the hundred year’s war ended*
- 13 *October 1917 changed the course of history. The Russian Royal family was removed following the October Revolution.*
- 14 *Charles II*
- 15 *Edward IV got his crown back in 1471, following the battle of Tewksbury.*