The presentation of the 40th annual Built Environment Awards for new, refurbished and historic buildings in Rutland took place on Thursday 9th January 2020 at Oakham Castle. The awards, which are in memory of George Phillips and Tony Traylen, two well-known local historians, are for significant contributions towards maintaining or enhancing the built environment of Rutland. Following a PowerPoint presentation by Tim Clough giving details of the twelve nominations, the award plaques and certificates were handed out to winners and runners-up by Margaret Miles, High Sheriff of Rutland.
The 2019 George Phillips Built Environment Award plaque and certificate went to owners Dave and Sally Picken for the restoration and extension of Fives Cottage in Orange Street, Uppingham. Fives Cottage was originally built as a three-stall stable in a Victorian Gothic Style as part of Uppingham School's original Constables boarding house. It was converted to a cottage in the 1920s and is named after the adjacent fives court which was also built in a Victorian Gothic Style.

The 2019 Tony Traylen Historic Building Award and certificate were presented to owners Robert and Frances Towell for the total restoration of Garden Cottage in Top Street, Wing, following a devastating fire which destroyed much of the cottage in 2016. Garden Cottage is a Grade II listed property dating to 1668, one of the oldest buildings in the village.

Four Commendation certificates were also presented. They were for the rebuilding of the mill office at Whissendine Windmill, the sympathetic extension of the Grade II listed Vine Cottage in Edith Weston, the conversion to 3 dwellings of the Victorian model farm barns at Shacklewell Lodge in Empingham and the conversion to a single dwelling of a barn dated 1869 at Teigh Lodge.

The awards ceremony was organised by the Society, and judging was undertaken jointly by the Society and Rutland County Council.

The evening concluded with a presentation on ‘The History of Dovecotes’ by Colin Ray.
Lynne Priestly and Andrew George of Melbourne Holdings receive a George Phillips Commended certificate for the development of Shacklewell Lodge Barns.

Above - Teigh View Barn at Teigh Lodge Farm.

Left - Ross Thain of Ross Thain Architects receives a George Phillips Highly Commended certificate for the Teigh Lodge barn conversion.

Owner Toni Wilkin and architect Ross Thain receive a Tony Traylen Historic Building Highly Commended certificate for the extension of Vine Cottage.

Shacklewell Lodge Barns, Empingham.

Vine Cottage, Weston Road, Edith Weston.

The rebuilt mill office at Whissendine Windmill.

Carole Bancroft-Turner, representing owner Nigel Moon, receives a Tony Traylen Commended certificate for the mill office at Whissendine Windmill.

Lynne Priestly and Andrew George of Melbourne Holdings receive a George Phillips Commended certificate for the development of Shacklewell Lodge Barns.
Honorary Membership for Elaine Jones

At the Society's Annual General Meeting in May 2019, Edward Baines presented Elaine Jones with Honorary Membership of the Society in recognition of her long service as Archaeological Convener.

The unanimous decision by the Executive Committee was reached based on her exceptional work for the Society over the years as the organiser of the Archaeology Group, not to mention the outstanding associated benefit to the Historic Environment Record. Many people have benefitted from her guidance and training, and the reputation of the Society has been enhanced by her professionalism.

Jane Greenhalgh is now Archaeological Convener for the Society, but Elaine continues fieldwalking with the Group.

Membership Subscriptions and Renewals

Membership Subscriptions are due on 1st May 2020. The current rates are unchanged as follows:

- Individual Membership: £14
- Family / Joint Membership: £16
- Institutional Membership: £16
- Overseas supplement (all grades of membership): £5

A Membership Renewal form can be downloaded for printing from our website using the link:

If you pay by standing order, please ensure that it reflects the current rate relevant to you.

Particularly for overseas members, annual subscriptions can also be paid on-line using a credit or debit card via: https://genfair.co.uk/supplier/rutland-local-history-record-society-203/

The Society's General Data Protection Regulation policy can be seen at:

Our database of members is maintained for Society administration only.

 Corrections to Rutland Record 39

Due to a misunderstanding, for which the Honorary Editor apologises, the authorship of the archaeological fieldwork reports for 'Ridlington, Park Farm' and 'Ridlington, Holygate Road' on page 420 and for 'Cottesmore History and Archaeological Club' on page 424 in Rutland Record 39 was misattributed. In each case the author should have been shown as Jane Greenhalgh.
Village Visit to Edith Weston
Saturday 14th September 2019

Edith Weston, part of Queen Edith’s marriage settlement when she became the wife of Edward the Confessor in 1045, has been a community for at least a thousand years. It is in many ways a typical Rutland village, but its location next to Rutland Water and the former RAF North Luffenham airfield, now St George’s Barracks, has had a significant effect.

The venue for our Village Visit to Edith Weston was the Village Hall in Rectory Lane. This was originally a timber building erected by local carpenters and joiners as a memorial to the ten men from the village who lost their lives in the First World War. The opening ceremony was on 15th December 1921 and it was clad in stone in the 1970s.

For the Visit, eighty members and guests enjoyed an afternoon of Edith Weston's local history which included a leaflet-guided historical walk around the village.

After a welcome and Introduction by Tim Clough, Debbie Frearson delivered Aspects of Edith Weston – a PowerPoint presentation devised by Sheila Sleath and Robert Ovens, with considerable help from Liz Tyler who lives in the village. Liz's book, A Village Called Edith Weston has much information about the recent history of the village and is available from the village shop.

Peter Liddle then presented Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries Around Rutland Water, followed by a digital exhibition of photographs.

The afternoon ended with light refreshments and the opportunity to browse Paul Reeve's local history bookstall and then to follow the leaflet-guided historical walk, now on our website.

Committee members Paul Reeve and Hilary Crowden with one of the Society's new banners at the Village Visit.

Peter Liddle MBE and Debbie Frearson were the speakers at the Edith Weston Village Visit.
Anniversaries and Celebrations

2019 was a year of anniversaries and celebrations for Rutland County Museum, the Friends of the museum and our own Society. It was the sixtieth birthday of the Friends of Rutland County Museum and Oakham Castle (FRCMOC), the fiftieth of the museum itself and the fortieth of Rutland Record Society (as our society was known as at its formation in 1979).

Ten years of lobbying by the Friends to establish a county museum started in 1959 and resulted in the conversion of the Riding School of the Rutland Fencible Cavalry which was built by Gerard Noel Edwards in 1794-95. Rutland County Museum was officially opened on 12 May 1969 by HRH the Duchess of Gloucester.

Since then, the Friends have raised over £250,000, much of which has been used to purchase artefacts for Rutland County Museum. The most recent donation was a contribution towards the cost of a rare Anglo-Saxon gold buckle found at Burley on the Hill.

The Friends’ birthday celebration was held on 7th September at the Museum following the annual Hansons lecture presented by Edward Rycroft of Hansons Auctioneers. Drinks and snacks were provided by the Friends and the ceremonial cutting of the 60th birthday cake was performed by Sir Laurence Howard, President of the Friends.

Rutland County Museum marked 50 years since its official opening with a series of events throughout the year. These included a special event attended by more than 130 guests on 11th October to celebrate the Museum’s birthday and to commemorate forty years since our own society’s founding.

Rutland Record Society was established at a public meeting held at the Museum in May 1979 when its constitution was approved, and its officers elected. In 1991, it merged with Rutland Local History Society, which had been formed in the 1930s, to become Rutland Local History and Record Society. Then in 1993, it amalgamated with Rutland Field Research Group for Archaeology and Local History, thus providing Society members with a greater opportunity to take part in archaeological fieldwork.

During the evening guests were able to ponder a quiz which contained interesting facts about Rutland villages, and there were quite a few ‘I didn’t know that’ comments! These facts and associated anagrams revealed the names of fifteen villages and a vale, with one highlighted letter from each anagram combining to give a special message. The quiz is included at the end of this article.

Work being carried out in 1968 on the conversion of Gerard Noel Edwards’ Riding School.

Entertainment at the special birthday celebration included a quiz and music until 11pm, together with a birthday cake, and bar service offering refreshments throughout the evening.

Celebrating the Museum’s and Society’s birthdays.

Sir Laurence Howard cutting the Friend’s birthday cake.
Also during the evening, Councillor Lucy Stephenson, Rutland County Council Portfolio Holder for Culture and Leisure, spoke about the excellent work of the Friends, the Museum and our Society. She was accompanied by her father (Edward Baines, our president) and her two children, referencing the past, present and future of the organisations. This was followed by the cutting of the celebration cake and photographs with members of the committees of the Friends and the Society, and Museum staff.

Other events held to celebrate the Museum’s 50th Anniversary included 'Back to School', a special series of exhibitions exploring education in Rutland through the ages, as well as a family day in May and an Anglo-Saxon-themed family day in October.

The final event was a visit by HRH the Duke of Gloucester who was the guest of honour at a special ceremony at the Museum on 20th November. He is a grandson of George V, a first cousin of the Queen and younger son of the Duchess of Gloucester who officially opened the Museum in 1969.

The Duke also unveiled the rare Anglo-Saxon gold buckle from Burley on the Hill, only the fourth gold buckle of this type to have been found in England, which is now the centrepiece of a special display alongside a gold pendant and fragments of a copper alloy Coptic bowl. All three items were unearthed during a metal detecting rally in 2016 and date back to the late 6th to early 7th century. They almost certainly come from a very high-status burial and were declared Treasure through the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The pendant was purchased by the Friends for the museum and the gold buckle was acquired with generous grant-aid from several sources including the Friends.

Jill Kimber presents a copy of Improving Agriculture in Nineteenth Century Rutland to the Duke of Gloucester, with Jane Greenhalgh looking on.

Here is the Birthday Quiz for readers to attempt. The answers are on page 20:

Rutland Local History & Record Society
Name That Village!

Can you solve our cryptic clues and anagrams to reveal a special message?

1. Two halls and a bakery here, and where Noel Coward once wrote. (9 letters: able month)
2. Home to part of the 82nd Airborne division. No longer in captivity but 'delegates' learn here. (7 letters: walls)
3. In 1274, Peter de Montfort had gallows here. Not the Lancashire one. (7 letters: torn e)
4. Now lower by 10m as the iron quarry reduced it in the 19th/20th century. The brickworks were recently utilised as a nudist colony. (6 letters: in plot)
5. In 1547 Sir Edmund Brudenell was holding the Hermitage which escaped dissolution. Villagers still use water from wells as there is no mains water, and the A47 just misses it. (7 letters: draw el)
6. In 1795 a charity called ‘poors stock’ paid for the churchwarden, and in the churchyard, there is a monumental slab with a knight and lady. The hall here was supplied by Wardley village farming community. (6 letters: nosy ta)
7. Half of this area is now submerged. The icehouse and stables survive as a relic from the old hall which was demolished. (9 letters: mort hannon)
8. RAF, Army now gone to the dogs, Anglo Saxon burials with rich artefacts were discovered here. (5, 9 letters: harmful hen font)
9. Famous trees and building stone are here. (8 letters: scalp him)
10. Not a village but an area of low-lying land part flooded, but a college is named after it. (4, 2, 7 letters: fame loves taco)
11. Lord Ancaster re-built much of this village. Another Anglo-Saxon burial site within a Roman building. Plus, a big piece of engineering akin to Whaley Bridge is adjacent. (9 letters: ma hemp gin)
12. Right on the border, near an ancient Oak, and standing on both banks of the Gwash. In AD 690, St. Tibba, patron saint of falconers, spent much of her life here. (6 letters: la rhy l)
13. One of the people involved in the gunpowder plot was from here - they were hanged for high treason in 1606. The church has wall paintings. (5,3 letters: red sky to)
14. William Beafoy, in December 1459, was further commissioned to resist the rebellion of Richard, Duke of York, from here. There is also a large viaduct! (6 letters: ae on st)
15. One of Rutland’s earliest ancient monuments, a bronze age hill fort, is here. In 1086, the majority of Leighton Forest encompassed it. Before that, the West Saxon Queens owned it. (10 letters: ironing ltd)
16. The house was a Polly Peck asset. A newly found buckle tells of an earlier age they were hanged for high treason in 1606. The church has wall paintings. (5,3 letters: red sky to)

Richard Westbrook Baker's Barley Experiment

A sidelight on Richard Baker’s interests.


Graeme Baker is an Australian descendant of Joseph Baker, brother of Richard Westbrook Baker, and he provided some useful information for the book from his own family history research. After publication, he also sent the following which is from the RASE [Royal Agricultural Society of England] Journal, volume 9, 1849:


March, 1846.—Received 1 bushel of Australian barley from the Royal Agricultural Society.
April, 1846.—Dribbled it over 1 acre of land (after turning), red hollum upon limestone. The crop was injured by hares and rabbits, and a very heavy hail-storm when about ripe. Produce 6 quarters 3 bushels. The remainder of the field, 16 acres of Berkshire barley, produced over 6 quarters per acre. The quantity of seed sown on that part of the field was a little under 3 bushels per acre.
April, 1847.—Sowed the whole 6 quarters 3 bushels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From 4 acres produced</th>
<th>From 13 acres produced</th>
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<td>50 3</td>
<td>65 0</td>
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From 1 bushel, sown in 1846, and the produce again sown in 1847, produced 763 bushels. Weight, per sack of 4 bushels, 15 stone 10 lbs. to 15 stone 12 lbs. is good quality.

The Royal Agricultural Society was formed in 1838 as a ‘society for the improvement of agriculture in England and Wales’. Richard Baker was an enthusiastic member from its inception and the schedules of its annual shows, from the first in 1839 through to the 1850s, are among his papers.

In February 1845, ever mindful of testing new ideas, he presented a new type of fork to the Royal Agricultural Society, saying that ‘In many districts, the agricultural labourer has difficulty in finding employment … and I am of opinion, that in some cases digging, with a proper tool, can be brought into use so as to afford profitable employment’.

From his observations and experiments with ploughs and ploughing, he invented the Rutland plough which had a mechanism allowing it to be adapted for use in light soils and heavy clay. It was demonstrated at the Royal Agricultural Society shows at Liverpool in 1841, where it won an inscribed silver tray, at Southampton in 1844 and at Lincoln ten years later.

In his Australian barley experiment, the one bushel provided by the Royal Agricultural Society was sown and harvested in 1846, and then the harvested grain was sown and harvested again in 1847. This produced 763 bushels or about 8,560 lb (3.82 tons) of ‘good quality’ grain. Richard Westbrook Baker was probably quite pleased with this result, but the yield is considerably less than what the modern farmer expects.

Barley is grown for animal feed and is a key ingredient in beer and whisky production. Australia is now a dominant player in world barley markets, China being its main customer, taking 40% of the world’s malting barley trade and 20% of the feed barley trade.
The Riddle of the Rullors Stone

Thanks mainly to our website, we have a steady flow of email enquiries concerning aspects of Rutland history. Jill Kimber, our Correspondence Secretary, acknowledges the emails and carries out her own research. She also forwards enquiries to the Society's committee members to see if they have any contribution to make to the response. One such enquiry came from Nick Black:

I'm trying to find out the origin of Rullors Stone on the Newstead Road near Belmesthorpe. It's a Boundary stone on the borders of Rutland and Lincolnshire. The name Rullor maybe of Scandinavian origin which may coincide with the division of the Kingdom of Lindsey and the Borough of Danelaw in the Anglo-Saxon period. The odd thing is that it is the only boundary stone identified by name on Speed's map of c1610. In the 1800s it was known as Stump Stone and someone told me that on some old maps it was referred to as Robin Hood's Stone. So, we have a bit of a riddle!

Please let me know of any information you might have on the subject.

An 'Enquirer' was asking the same question more than 110 years ago:

**Query.—Rullor's Stone.**—In Speed's Map of Rutland, a little to the south-east of the village of Belmisthorpe, "Rullor's Stone" is mentioned. Can any reader say to what this alludes? **Enquirer.**

(Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record, Vol 2 page 52, 1906).

Nick later offered a little more information: I have found out that the actual word rullor means 'scrolls' (plural) in Swedish. Also, it is a surname, although not popular here in Britain. I found just one reference on the Electoral Roll. There was an Annie Rullor who lived in London in 1873 but many others are frequently mentioned in the United States nowadays and back in the 1800s.

Barrie Cox, in The Place Names of Rutland (English Place-Name Society, Vol LXIX, 1994, pages 163-4) informs us that Rullors Stone is shown as Rollers Stone on a map of 1620 (perhaps from roller - 'a cylinder of stone'), as Stump Stone on maps of c1800, 1806 and the 1824 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (probably meaning 'a truncated, broken off stone' (a cross shaft?)) and as Robin Hoods Stone on maps of 1780 and 1801.

To date, no further information has been found, but we did at least take a trip to find and photograph it. It is on the west side of the Newstead Road, near the MacMillan Way crossing, but it is well hidden under the hedge and difficult to see especially if the verges are in full growth.

Robert Ovens and Sheila Sleath
Hannah Burgess of Ridlington Park

Another email enquiry came from Matthew Rayner who wrote:

*I have recently been given a small book entitled ‘Familiar Dialogues’ – a French learner for the Georgian lady, printed in Bristol in 1801. It has, on the inside cover: ‘Hannah Burgess, Ridlington Park, 1802’. I was wondering if you or anyone knows anything about the Burgesses. It is always exciting to find things like these as they give the tiniest glimpse of someone who lived 200 years ago.

Matthew also sent the following images from the book:

The title page of Familiar Dialogues.

The inscription at the front of Familiar Dialogues.

The foreword of Familiar Dialogues.

The typical content of Familiar Dialogues.

Having researched Ridlington Park for the Ridlington Village visit in 2008, it was decided to investigate the life of Hannah Burgess, mainly by accessing Ancestry UK, the family history website.

Ridlington Park was an important Royal Park and part of the Royal Forest of Rutland, known in its later years as Leighfield Forest. The park was founded shortly after the establishment of the Forest in the early twelfth century. It remained a prominent feature of the landscape until disparkment shortly after 1620 (see Squires, A, 'The Medieval Park of Ridlington' in Rutland Record 23).

From John Speed’s map of Rutland, c1610. Ridlington Park, to the south-west of Ridlington, was originally part of Leighfield Forest.
Following disparkment, the area came into the ownership of Edward Lord Harington and eventually the Gainsborough estate. The pattern of fields laid down at this time was probably broadly that shown on the first edition of the OS map of 1885, but modern farming methods, resulting in the removal of hedges and enlargement of fields, has considerably modified this. A survey for the new owner in 1624 indicated that the area of the park was 597 acres and that its perimeter was just over four miles.

Although much rebuilt around the early 19th century, Park Farm still contains the core of the earlier building.

The prominent position of the present Park Farm farmhouse at the centre of the former park suggests that this was the site of the house of the park keeper in medieval times, being rebuilt on a grander scale, perhaps for use as a lodge for hunting or entertainment, in the late 16th century. It seems that following disparkment and sale in 1622, the house was abandoned. In the Hearth Tax return for Ridlington of 1665, ‘The Parke Lodge’ is described as ‘empty and ruinous, Lord Campden Owner’, its four fireplaces suggesting a substantial dwelling.

The Friends Meeting House, at the junction of South Street and Gaol Street, Oakham, was built in 1719 and regular meetings are still held there. The first child of John and Hannah Burgess was Hannah, whose *Familiar Dialogues* has recently come to light. She was born at Ridlington Park in 1789 and was baptised at the Friends Meeting House, Oakham: *On the Fourth Day of the Fourth Month, called April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine was born at Ridlington Park in the County of Rutland unto John Burgess, Farmer, and Hannah [née Hubbard] his Wife, a Daughter who was named Hannah.*

We, who were present at the Birth, have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereof:

William Berry, Surgeon
Ann Hubbard

Lord Gainsborough’s Rent Roll of 1691 shows that Andrew Swann was paying rent there, and he with his wife Margaret were the first of the Swann family of Quakers, also known as the Society of Friends, to occupy the house and work the land. Prior to this they had been respected yeoman farmers living in nearby Belton and were recent converts to the Quaker faith. Their children had both been baptised in Belton Church, Elizabeth in 1669 and John in 1672. For the duration of their occupancy, and probably longer, the house became known, and shown on contemporary maps, as ‘Swann’s Lodge’. Quaker Meetings were regularly held at Ridlington Park for the next 180 or so years. (For a detailed account of the Swann family at Ridlington Park, see ‘The Mystery of the Quaker Grave’ in *Belton History Society Journal*, Volume 3, Summer 2006).

Margaret Swann died in 1711 and Andrew, her husband, died in 1721. By 1729, Swann’s Lodge was occupied by John Hubbard, another Quaker, and it continued to be the home of the Hubbard family until 1788 when Hannah Hubbard, the grand-daughter of John Hubbard and the daughter of James and Ann Hubbard, married John Burgess of Wigston at the Friends Meeting House in Oakham.

"From the Ordnance Survey Series 1 map of 1885. Park Farm and Quaker’s Spinney was at the centre of Ridlington Park."
Hannah was followed by two brothers: John who was born in 1791, (he died 5 days later), and James who was born in 1794. James eventually took over his father’s farm at Ridlington Park. Hannah Burgess, their mother, died on 7th May 1797 at the age of 34 and was buried at the Friends Burial Ground in Oakham.

John Burgess married again in 1801. His new wife was Elizabeth Smith of Great Bardfield, Essex. They had two children, both born at Ridlington Park: Joshua who was born in 1802 and Susannah who was born in 1803, half-brother and half-sister to Hannah. In 1808, John and Elizabeth Burgess built a Friends Meeting House at Ridlington Park, about 200 yards to the west of their house. Meetings were discontinued there about 1870 and nothing remains of this building, but Quaker Spinney to the south of the house is a legacy of these early Quaker families.

In 1812, Hannah Burgess married John Ransom of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, at the Friends Meeting House, Oakham:

On the Twenty Second Day of the Fourth Month, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, John Ransom of Hitchin in the County of Hartford, Mealman [one who deals in grain], Son of John Ransom of the same place, Mealman, and Ann his Wife, and Hannah Burgess, Daughter of John Burgess of Ridlington Park in the County of Rutland, Farmer and Hannah [née Hubbard], his Wife, she being Deceased, took each other in Marriage in a Public Assembly of the people called Quakers, at Oakham in the County of Rutland in the presence of us:

Robt. Hawley, Farmer, Oakham
William Exton, Merchant, Leighton, Beds
William Clark, Tanner, Oakham

The Marriage was solemnised between us:

John Ransom
Hannah Burgess

Hannah and John Ransom lived in Hitchin where they had seven children. Hannah died there in 1842 at the age of 53.

Hannah’s father, John Burgess, died in 1814 leaving James, his eldest son who was now 20, to run the farm.

In the 1841 Census, Ridlington Park farmhouse was occupied by James, Elizabeth (his stepmother) of independent means, Susannah (his half-sister) also of independent means, 2 visitors and four servants. Elizabeth died c1845. In 1851, James was employing ten men and his household consisted of Susannah, his half-sister, a companion, four servants and a shepherd.

Also, in 1851, James completed the Religious Census return in respect for the Friends Meeting House at Ridlington Park. He recorded that five persons attended the service on the morning of Sunday 30th March 1851.

The 1861 Census was the last to include James Burgess. By this time, he was 66 years old, and now employing 11 men and four boys. His household still included his half-sister, as well as a companion, four servants and a ploughman. James Burgess and his half-sister were the last Quakers to live at Ridlington Park. In 1871 the house and farm were in the occupation of Richard Seaton, a farmer of 54½ acres employing nine men and seven boys.

After 300 years as part of the Gainsborough Estate, Ridlington Park Farm was sold at auction by Royce of Oakham in two parts: the southern part on 1st October 1925, and the northern part, which included the farmhouse, on 8th April 1926.
Thomas Cook in Rutland

The Thomas Cook Group, the Anglo-German travel company, ceased trading at 2am on Monday, 23 September 2019, with debts of £1.7bn and all flights and bookings cancelled.

This headline news concerning the world’s oldest tour operator came as a shock to many, not least to those who were employed by the company and those who were already on a holiday organised by it.

Thomas Cook Travel had an illustrious history, much of it being recorded in the company archives in Peterborough, and historians immediately began questioning what would happen to it. The Business Archives Council and the Association for Business Historians worked with the Official Receiver to save the archive, and in November, a panel of representatives invited repositories with an interest in providing a permanent home for the archive to bid, explaining why they were the best place for it to reside.

The good news is that the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (ROLLR) was delighted to announce on 13th January that it is now the new home for the Thomas Cook Archive after a ‘whirlpool of competitive bidding’ and being unanimously chosen by the panel.

ROLLR staff transferred the huge archive from Peterborough to Wigston in the fortnight before Christmas. However, access is unlikely to be available until it has been properly sorted and catalogued.

Considering the origins of the company, ROLLR seems to be the right place for the archive, and there is an interesting link to Rutland here.

The company can trace its origins back to 1841, when the very first tour was organised by Thomas Cook. He could not have envisaged that his simple scheme would become such a colossal company.

Thomas Cook was born on 22nd November 1808, the son of John and Elizabeth Cook, who lived in Melbourne, Derbyshire. He started working for a local market gardener at the age of 10 for a wage of one penny a day. When he was 14, he became an apprentice cabinet maker with John Pegg, his uncle, where he spent the next five years.

Thomas was brought up as a strict Baptist and when he was about 20, he was appointed as a village evangelist by the Village Missionary Society of the Baptist church. He toured a large area of the East Midlands, mainly on foot, distributing pamphlets and establishing Sunday schools, only occasionally working as a cabinet maker to earn a basic living.

In 1829, when he was based in Barrowden, he met Marianne Mason, the 21-year-old daughter of the late William Mason, a Barrowden farmer. Marianne had lost both her parents; her mother, Ann, in 1810 when she was only three years old, and her father, William, in 1815. She lived with her brother, Henry, a farmer and maltster, together with four other brothers and a sister at West Farm in what is now Main Street in Barrowden.

By 1831, the Baptist Missionary Society could no longer afford the work of the village missionaries, so Thomas returned to wood turning. There was insufficient demand to support this as a full-time occupation in and around the small village of Barrowden, so he moved to Quaker's Yard, off Adam and Eve Street, Market Harborough. He then set up as a 'wood and brass turner, toyman and Windsor chair maker' (Pigot's Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland, 1835) in Buzzard Place.

Thomas and Marianne were married at St Peter's Church, Barrowden, on 2nd March 1833 by the Reverend Richard Carey. She was a teacher at the Baptist Sunday School and shared the same strength of conviction in her nonconformist faith as did Thomas. They were married in the church as this was not possible in nonconformist chapels until the passing of the Marriage Act of 1837.
Thomas and Marianne set up home in Quaker's Yard, Market Harborough and after being influenced by Francis Beardsall, the local Baptist minister, they took the temperance pledge and went on to organise meetings and anti-alcohol processions for the temperance movement.

Their son, John Mason Cook, who eventually took over his father's travel business, was born on 13th January 1834. A second son, Henry was born in 1835, but only lived for four weeks, and a daughter, Annie Elizabeth, was born on 21st June 1845.

Thomas Cook's idea to offer excursions came to him whilst walking from Market Harborough to Leicester to attend a meeting of the Temperance Society. Following the opening of the extended Midland Counties Railway in 1839, he arranged to take a group of temperance campaigners from Campbell Street station in Leicester to a teetotal rally in Loughborough. On 5th July 1841, he took 485 passengers, who paid one shilling each for the return train journey, on his first excursion. The party travelled in open carriages and were accompanied by a band. Amongst them was Thomas’s seven-year-old son John Mason Cook.

After a full day of marches, speeches, games and tea in the park, the party arrived back at Leicester station at 10:30pm. History had been made. Today, a statue of Thomas Cook stands outside London Road Railway Station in celebration of this landmark event.

There are two plaques in Barrowden celebrating 150 years of Thomas Cook Travel. One is on a wall near the former Baptist Chapel and the other is on West Farm farmhouse, the birthplace of Marianne Cook (née Mason).

Thomas Cook died at Knighton, Leicester, on 18th July 1892. He is buried with his wife Marianne and daughter Annie Elizabeth in Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester, where their memorial can be seen. There is also a memorial to John Mason Cook, Thomas and Marianne's son, who died in 1899.
Obituary: Michael Hinman

Michael Hinman died on August 21st 2019 after a short illness. Following his retirement and return to live in Oakham in 2014 Michael joined the Society’s executive committee in 2015 and readily took on the role of Minute Secretary. In 1979, he had been a foundation member of the Rutland Record Society which amalgamated with Rutland Local History Society in 1991 and remained a member for the rest of his life. Of late, he had been responsible for collecting the reports for the Rutland History and Archaeology section of Rutland Record, and had embarked on a new history of Rutland as a collaborative enterprise.

Michael John Hinman was born 21st September 1949, the son of Nora and John Hinman of Oakham, and lived his early life at 81, Station Road.

Michael was educated at Oakham School followed by Oxford University where he went to Exeter College to study Modern History. He then trained as a teacher at the City of Leeds and Carnegie College and taught at Bembridge School on the Isle of Wight for two years. After deciding that teaching wasn’t to be his lifelong vocation, Michael then trained to be an Archivist at the University of Liverpool.

In 1976, he joined Coventry City Record Office leading to a long and dedicated career where he methodically indexed and curated the city’s extensive range of pre 1760 documents. Whilst at Coventry he participated in many aspects of the life of Holy Trinity Church and studied to become a Lay Reader.

On his retirement in 2014 he returned to live in Oakham and continued with his photographic project, re-photographing the scenes taken 40 years previously. The result was many thousands of images, all meticulously indexed. In his will, he left all these photographs and his postcard collection to Rutland County Museum.

Michael also became an established member of the community in Oakham and was able to continue his role as a Lay Reader at All Saints Oakham and other churches in the Benefice. As well as being Minuting Secretary of the Society, he was President of Probus, and the secretary of Oakham Neighbourhood Plan.

He lived frugally, didn't drive or have a television, but was a charitable man. He was an avid reader, a prolific letter writer, had a great knowledge of classical music, and was a dedicated long-distance walker, often seen travelling Rutland’s roads at a consistently fast pace.

Michael's last, but sadly unfinished project, was a modern, one-volume history of Rutland for the general reader, arranged by themes rather than by the individual settlements. It would be a collaborative enterprise, with different people contributing different areas of research. The project was well underway, but it now needs someone else to take up the challenge.

The Rev John Fulton, a longstanding friend of Michael from his University days, contributed the following closing words to his obituary:

"It seems so sad for Michael to be taken before his 70th birthday while enjoying such an active and fulfilling life.

But we can take comfort from his solid and consistent Christian faith, his disciplined prayer life, and the practical readiness with which he had sorted his affairs and even planned his own funeral.

If the green hills and valleys of Rutland on a sunny day may be regarded as a foretaste of heaven, then surely Michael was ready and prepared for the great adventure of departing to that new world, and indeed, may even have been quietly looking forward to it."
Obituary: Bryan Waites

Bryan Waites died on 11th January 2020. He was an Honorary Member of the Society and its first honorary editor.

An important theme running through Bryan Waites’s work was his pioneering innovations in bringing together history, geography, environmental studies, education, conservation, and planning. In 1950 he went from Bridlington in his native county of Yorkshire to the University College of North Staffordshire, soon to become the University of Keele, the only higher education establishment in the UK to be named after a village. Here, his foundation year introduced him to the idea of integrated studies.

He graduated with first-class honours in history and geography, and a Diploma in Education. He was also awarded the first research studentship of the university which he took up at the Institute of Historical Research in London. Here he began his study of the impact of monasteries on the landscape, finally publishing Monasteries and Landscape in North East England in 1997. Bryan had never forgotten his Yorkshire roots and continued to write about the area.

Bryan’s varied teaching career began, after a short period back in his old school, as an Instructor Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. This was followed by the City of Leicester Teachers’ Training College which later became Leicester Polytechnic.

Elizabeth Bryan, one of our committee members, recalls: Bryan was a colleague of mine from the late sixties to early eighties. He was a lecturer in the geography department at Leicester Teachers’ Training College and left when it became the Leicester Polytechnic. His study was about three doors away from mine. One of his areas of knowledge was on the historic maps of the coastlines of Europe, known as ‘rutters’ (Dutch presumably), and further afield. The earliest known printed example then was 1510. I used to get Bryan to give a paper to my students, his specialist knowledge being, apparently, of much more interest and value to historians than to geographers. A nice guy and a good colleague.

Visiting commitments in Kenya, Uganda and Australia expanded his global horizons as a geographer and as a teacher. Subsequent teaching appointments were at the University of Technology in Loughborough and Oakham School.

Bryan’s many publications demonstrated his commitment to developing children’s awareness and understanding of their environment. The first town trail, for Leicester, resulted from this enthusiasm. Described as the urban equivalent of a nature trail, this was hailed as a pioneering development. Although originally aimed at schoolchildren, the idea attracted locals and visitors alike, and led to the town trail movement which has since spread across the country.

Increasing emphasis on local history in Bryan’s work culminated in 1979 when he became one of the founder members of our society, becoming its first honorary editor. He edited twelve annual issues of Rutland Record and during this time the society also published Tudor Rutland (1980), Domestacy Book in Rutland (1986), The Oakham Survey (1988), The Weather Journals of a Rutland Squire (1988) and The Rutland Hearth Tax 1665 (1991), all under Brian’s watchful eye. As a result, he was elected an honorary member in recognition of his services to the history of Rutland.

Another area of innovative work, where he brought the rich historical and modern environment of his adopted county to public attention, was his A Celebration of Rutland. It was published in 1994 with contributions from over 80 people, a clear confirmation of his ability to inspire others.
His other local books include:
Children's Leicestershire
Discovering Rutland Epitaphs
Exploring Rutland
Leicestershire and Rutland Rambles
Leicestershire and Rutland: A Portrait in Colour
Leicestershire Battles
Normanton Tower Rutland Water
Oakham: Photographic Memories
Pub Strolls in Leicestershire & Rutland
Pub Strolls in Leicestershire and Rutland
Remember Rutland
Rutland Alphabet
Rutland Water - a Visitors' Practical Guide
Uppingham: Photographic Memories
Waterside Walks in Leicestershire and Rutland

Bryan Waite's long involvement with his surroundings, his innovative approaches to exploring the environment, and his ability to communicate his enthusiasm to young and old in both popular and more formal styles, resulted in his 2006 British Association for Local History award for personal achievement in local history.

In 2018, Bryan donated his publications to Rutland County Museum. Known as The Bryan Waite's Collection, it is available for reference in the Local Studies Room. The collection also includes textbooks for primary and secondary schools, undergraduate texts, teacher handbooks fieldwork guides and many of his articles and miscellaneous items. Bryan was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and its annual transactions covering the last 40 years have also been donated by him.

Joyce Lucas paid tribute to Brian in her My kind of Town, my kind of County (Rutland Times, 22nd January 2020, page 15): It is with great sadness that I report the passing of Bryan Waites. He played a very important part of recording our local history. He was a kind unassuming gentleman and was interviewed when Songs of Praise came to Oakham to celebrate Unitary Status being granted to Rutland in 1997. Our condolences go to his wife, family and friends.

Bryan's funeral was on Friday 7th February at All Saints Church, Oakham.

Bryan in his walking gear. (Leicester Mercury 21st Jan 1995)

Book Reviews

Great Northern Railway Branches from Stamford

This well illustrated hardback book of 176 indexed pages with black and white images and diagrams, is to be commended for its production values and erudition. It provides a comprehensive history of the railway branches from ‘Stamford East’ station linking the town, via Ryhall and Belmesthorpe, to the Great Northern Railway at Essendine. It also covers the Stamford to Wansford section in Northamptonshire. The book contains much of interest to the local reader, outlining the origins and history of the routes, as well as technical details concerning timetables, locomotives, rolling stock, track, bridges, level-crossings and signalling. There is also a section on the people who operated the railway.

This book will appeal to those living in the eastern part of the county, those interested in its transport connections and, of course, rail enthusiasts.

RBP

A History of Wing Village and its Setting 1066-2018
By David Seviour. Published by the author. 2019. Price £15. Available from Walker's Bookshop, Oakham, or from the author at davidseviour33@gmail.com

This publication is the end-product of the work which went into the production of Wing's Neighbourhood Plan. The associated recording of the built environment of Wing on the Wing village website, including both listed and unlisted buildings, is to be commended as an example for every Rutland village.

The published book is part of a wider process in which the author and the Neighbourhood Plan Group sought to engage with the heritage of the village in order to protect the past and enhance the future of where they live.

The first part of the book relates the early history of the village derived from published sources as well as other material open to public scrutiny, and the author makes some interesting observations on the nature of the maze, long distance routes and the windmill. Although much of the commentary is general in nature, he does intercede with connections to Wing people and buildings. It would have been better to have more self-contained
elements concerning Wing property-owning families in discreet sections, rather than scattered through the text which unfortunately lacks an index. The section on the seventeenth century includes occasional mentions of ‘newcomers’ and notable families across the centuries.

The latter part of the book continues its chronological progression through the ages. But again, the information is muddled. For example, the section on World War Two appears before that of the twentieth century. The book concludes with interesting analysis on housing, planning and Wing’s ‘special environment’.

Some of the illustrations are a little too small, some are mis-captioned and some, which appear to be straight off the camera, would have benefited from enhancement in Photoshop.

In conclusion, there is much useful and interesting information here, but it should have been organised into more coherent sections and indexed.

**Ashwell Remembers**

By Sally Harnett. Published by the author. Price £10. Available from the author at ashwellpc@gmail.com

and local press reports gleaned from The British Newspaper Archive, supplemented by information from the writings of Tony Traylen, Caroline Aston, and local reminiscences. In addition, the compiler has added some war poetry and material relating to animals in war.

The exploits of Rev. Adams, Ashwell's 1879 Afghan War Victoria Cross holder, are recorded. Additional material has been found to supplement Phillips’ entries to record individuals and details he omitted. Michael Doyle was able to help provide a record of Lyoenl Jacobsen, not previously recorded in Ashwell’s entries, and the author goes someway to help disentangle the complicated family tree of the Whalley family of Ashwell Lodge, to whom Jacobsen was related.

Complementing the section on the First World War is a section recording the Ashwell fallen in the Second World War. There is no equivalent of Phillips to record Rutland’s contribution in this war, so this new material is most welcome. It includes pieces on Cecil Brewster killed by the Germans in the Wormhoudt Massacare before Dunkirk in 1940, and on Aircrafman Cyril Bailey drowned in the sinking of the Troopship ‘Anselm’ in 1941.

This small publication highlights the need, using modern research methods, to bring Phillips up to date for the First World War, complementing it with material relating to the Second World War, a task this publication does for one Rutland Village.

**J W Stocks - Photographer**

William Joseph White Stocks (1865-1949) was a photographer with a shop and studio in High Street, Uppingham, and Maiden Lane, Stamford. He took thousands of high-quality photographs of Rutland people, events, buildings and landscapes. Although all his negatives were lost or destroyed, many of his images can still be seen in publications, private photograph albums and picture postcard collections. His picture postcards, often depicting buildings that are now lost, are an amazing resource for local historians.

He was born in 1865 in Openshaw, Manchester, the son of William Stocks, a grocer, and his wife Ann (née White). William Joseph's father died c1870 and by 1871 he and his widowed mother were living in School Lane, Uppingham, with her parents, Joseph White, a retired blacksmith, and his wife Sarah (née Partridge).

In 1881, William, aged 15, was living with his mother, Ann Stocks, now head of the household, and widowed grandmother, Sarah White, an annuitant aged 81, in Leamington Terrace, Uppingham. William's occupation is given as 'Pupil Teacher'. Also in the household as a lodger was John G Thring, aged 26, the eldest son of the Rev Edward Thring, headmaster of Uppingham School. He was an assistant schoolmaster, presumably at the School.

William started his photography and framing business in Leamington Terrace, Uppingham in 1884.

One of William Stocks' earliest known photographs is dated on the rear 'March 1886'. This was when he was working from Leamington Terrace. It is from the photograph album of Annie Perkins, the daughter of Thomas Perkins, grocer, and his wife Martha of Uppingham. The album is dated 1878 when she would have been 18 years old. Most of the 40 surviving photographs in the album are portraits by William Stocks. Unfortunately, the subjects are not identified. (Bruce McCellan)

On 3rd August 1896, he married Ada Mary Pick at the Parish Church in Lancaster. Ada was the daughter of Lawrence Pick, a commercial traveller, and his wife Mary, of Lancaster. By 1897, William and Ada were living at what is now 17 High Street East where William had set up a new photographic studio. At that time, the property was a private dwelling.

In 1899, he was advertising for an apprentice to join the business.
William Stocks also opened a studio at 10a Maiden Lane, Stamford. (Hilary Crowden)

By now, William's mother, Anne Stocks, was living as a 'companion' with her brother-in-law, Joseph Stocks, in Eccles, Lancashire.

William and Ada's only child, Gerald William, was born in 1904. He was eventually to take over his father's business as a photographer and picture framer in about 1940.

William Stocks' portrait studio in 1906. It was originally in the room to the right of the entrance to his shop. (Hilary Crowden)

The first 20 years of the twentieth century were the golden age of the picture postcard when their value as a means of communication was like that provided by the internet, telephone and television today. The efficiency of the Post Office meant that cards were often delivered on the day of posting and in 1907 over two million postcards were sent every day in Great Britain. William Stocks was a leading light in this revolution, but he did have competitors, including Drake & Son, John Hawthorn and Dolby Brothers in Uppingham, and at least 16 others in Rutland and Stamford.

He produced many hundreds of picture postcards and there is a good selection of them in the Jack Hart Collection in Rutland County Museum.

William Stocks' c1910 postcard of Constables Quad in Orange Lane (now Orange Street), Uppingham. The building on the right, known as Furnace House, was demolished in 1936 following compulsory purchase for road widening. He later published a coloured version of this postcard. (Rutland County Museum 2002.6.1646)

In June 1907, William Stocks was on hand to photograph Suffragettes Emeline Pankhurst and her daughters when they attended a bye-election meeting in Market Place, Uppingham. They were supporting John Gretton, the Conservative and Unionist candidate. (Rutland County Museum 2002.6.1642)
William Stocks was a close associate of George Phillips and many of the photographs in The Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record (published in five volumes between 1903 and 1912) and Rutland and the Great War (published in 1920) are credited to William. He is also noted as one of those attending George Phillips funeral in 1924.

William was very active in the local community for most of his life. The following extracts from local newspapers provide an overview of this and other events in his life.

(GJ - Grantham Journal, SM - Stamford Mercury)
1883 - GJ 13th December, page 2
He was the winner in his class at a Chess and Draughts Tournament conducted by the Mutual Improvement Society.

1884 - GJ 26th January, page 2
Won a medal in the Drawing Class in the Exhibition of Work conducted by the Mutual Improvement Society.

1885 - SM 14th December 1885, page 4
Illustrated a magic lantern talk by the Rev W Compton with dissolving slides - 'A Tour Through the Cities of Italy'.

1887 - GJ 8th January, page 2
Won a medal for photography in an Exhibition and Social Gathering by the Mutual Improvement Society.

1887 - GJ 39th October, page 7
Applied to Uppingham District Council for permission to insert a bay window in his High Street premises.

1903 - SM 6th November 1903, page 2
Ernest Cole, an errand boy in William's employ, was found guilty of stealing 2s. from a box at William's Maiden Lane, Stamford, premises, and was ordered to receive six strokes of the birch-rod.

1904 - GJ 19th March, page 3
Was a member of the jury at the inquest at the Falcon Hotel into the sudden death of John Henry Leaton.

1907 - SM, 1st February, page 5
Won a medal in the Landscape, Seascape and River Scenery Photography section of the Grantham Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition.

1908 - GJ 9th March, page 2
Provided a 'Peter Pan' gramophone concert and lantern slide entertainment for children in the Oddfellows Hall.

1908 - GJ 13th January, page 2
Provided a lantern slide entertainment for pupils at the Elementary School.

1908 - SM 24th January, page 4
Provided the coloured lights at a performance of 'Cinderella' for children at the National School.

1910 - GJ 16th July, page 2
Displayed the County Wreath to the memory of Edward VII in his High Street shop window.

1910 - SM 7th October, page 4
One of his outbuildings containing picture frame mouldings was seriously damaged in a fire, causing £60 worth of damage. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade using a hose connected to the street hydrant.

1913 - GJ 13th December, page 3
Chaired a meeting of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society in Oddfellows Hall which included a talk on 'Some Enemies of the Garden'.

1915 - GJ 30th January, page 2
Gave a cinematographic entertainment in Oddfellows Hall in support of the Belgians in Rutland.

1916 - GJ 18th November, page 2
Produced a cinematographic show in Oddfellows Hall for the wounded soldiers of Uppingham Military Hospital.

1917 - GJ 31st March, page 2
Gave a recitation on 'Bill Adams' in the YMCA hut at Uppingham Military Hospital.

1922 - GJ 11th February, page 8
Was timekeeper at a Whist Drive in the Parish Room. Several later Whist Drives are also reported.

1924 - GJ 20th December, page 10
Demonstrated his wireless receiving set at the Rutland Triennial Exhibition in the Victoria Hall, Oakham.

1924 - 26th April, page 10
Helped with the 'wireless arrangements' so that the broadcast of the opening ceremony of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley could be heard in Uppingham Market Place.

1930 - GJ 18th January, page 10
Was on the organising committee for a dance in Uppingham School Gymnasium in aid of the new Church Room.

1931 - GJ 14th February, page 10
Presented a lecture in Ridlington School on 'The Ancient History of Ridlington Church and Parish'.

William Joseph White Stocks retired about 1940. He handed over his business, which by now had diversified to include the sale of fancy goods, fishing tackle and toys, to his son Gerald who continued until his own retirement in 1969.

William died in 1949 leaving a wonderful legacy. His photographs will continue to give joy and inspiration for generations to come, particularly those interested in life as it was around the beginning of the twentieth century.

Answers to the Birthday Quiz on page 7

1. Hambleton
2. Ashwell
3. Preston
4. Pilton
5. Wardle
6. Aysdon
7. Normanton
8. North Luffenham
9. Clipsham
10. Vale of Catmose
11. Empingham
12. Ryhall
13. Stote Dry
14. Saxon
15. Ridlington
16. Burley

Many thanks to all the contributors to this issue. If you would like to make a contribution or suggest an idea for the next issue, please contact me by email at rfowens@yahoo.co.uk.

Robert Ovens