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Returning to the Rutland Roman Villa Site



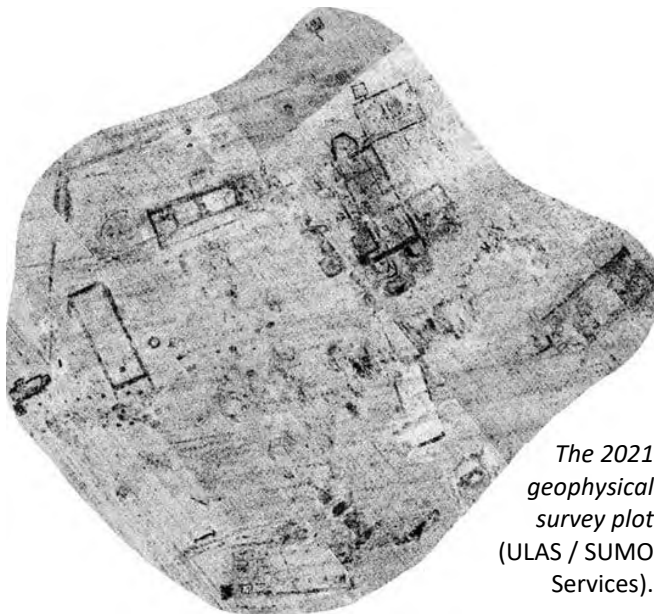
More buildings were excavated when archaeologists returned to the Rutland Roman Villa site in the summer of 2022 (Historic England).

The Rutland Roman Villa Site in 2022

The Trojan war mosaic discovered at the Rutland Roman Villa site in 2020 and excavated in 2021 was an exceptional archaeological discovery, but it only tells us about one small aspect of what is a major villa complex. To understand more it was necessary to look further afield.

In the summer of 2022, archaeologists from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) and Historic England worked in partnership to gain a better understanding of the villa site, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

A detailed geophysical survey plot by SUMO Services in 2021 gave a good indication of the variety and location of buildings across the site, making planning the excavations much easier. Even individual rooms could be identified.



The 2021 geophysical survey plot (ULAS / SUMO Services).

Work began with a Fieldschool training excavation for University of Leicester archaeology students and volunteers from local archaeology groups, including members of the Society's own archaeology team.

The setting for this was a large aisled building at the southern end of the site about 50 metres from the main villa. Post holes indicated that it had begun life as a timber barn, but it had been rebuilt in stone by the 3rd or 4th century. At the eastern end, evidence for agricultural and craft activities was revealed. The central section was not excavated, but the western section was defined by substantial stone walls around a large living space confirming that this end of the building had been converted for residential use. There were parts of partition walls and layers of floors that had been repeatedly renewed, as well as pottery fragments hinting at the inhabitants' lifestyle.

The most striking feature of the building was a Roman style bath suite on the southern side of the building. It included a hot room, or steam room, known as a caldarium, a warm room known as a tepidarium and cold room with a plunge pool known as a frigidarium. There were also two hypocaust underfloor heating systems as well as box-flue tiles at the base of the walls for heat distribution. The possible base of a water tank on the outside of the building suggests that rainwater was being collected from the roof.



The Roman bathroom suite in the aisled building (ULAS / Historic England).

At the main villa building, further excavation has established that some of the observed sinking of the Trojan war mosaic in the triclinium (formal dining room) was caused by a second-century boundary ditch running beneath it, confirming the early origins of this complex.

Excavation in the corridor on the western side of the now covered triclinium found that a mosaic had collapsed into a hypocaust system below. In the eastern corridor another mosaic with a kaleidoscope design had survived. Evidence gathered indicated that the triclinium and its mosaic were added during a major refurbishment in the 3rd or 4th century.



Jennifer Browning, ULAS Project Officer, with the kaleidoscope mosaic (ULAS).



The partially excavated corridors either side of the covered Trojan war mosaic (Historic England).

Another area of the main villa building investigated was at the southern end of the triclinium. It was found to be an associated living complex with its own bath suite and a large stone-lined pit. There was also evidence of a hypocaust underfloor heating system.



The living complex adjacent to the triclinium (Historic England).



Volunteers excavate the underfloor heating system in the living complex at the southern end of the main villa building (Historic England).

Two collapsed underground buildings were also discovered on the site during the 2022 investigation. One was a vaguely cruciform structure and one of the smallest buildings identified by the geophysical survey.

The second was a much larger and deeper building dug into the bedrock below the natural slope of the

hillside. Excavation was limited due to the depth and complexity of the archaeology, but some of its architecture, including large columns and buttresses, was probably left where it fell before it was covered. The exact purposes of these structures have not been established, but one or both may have been a cellar.



Excavating the walls of the larger underground structure (Historic England).

The new discoveries indicate that the Rutland villa site is earlier than originally thought, possibly meaning that it was first occupied in the 2nd century.

Now the fieldwork has finished, all the trenches have been backfilled and no further excavations will take place for the foreseeable future. The field will revert to productive farmland, but without ploughing, ensuring the villa's survival for future generations. The investigation has now moved from the field to the laboratory and all the finds and environmental information will be analysed by the various specialists.



Particularly interesting finds included this bone hairpin and



this pair of decorated dividers (BBC Digging for Britain).

Sources

<https://ulasnews.com/2022/11/28/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/current/>

BBC *Digging for Britain* Series 10:5

Volunteering on the Rutland Villa Site

Jane Greenhalgh

Society Archaeology Group Convener

For a group used to tramping through Rutland's sodden or frozen clay fields, spending the summer months on a baked field during the hottest days of the year was something of a shock.

The discovery of the Roman mosaic depicting scenes from the Trojan wars during lockdown in 2020 became a local and national news event the following year when professional excavation was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

In 2022, both ULAS and Historic England had more excavation projects on the site and both pledged to give a community and training focus to their plans.

Six of the Society's Archaeology Group were successful in getting places on the ULAS Volunteer Fieldschool in June 2022, each working for a week. They were Liz Sanders, Jill Martin, David Brown, Denise Cunningham, Dylan Bickerstaff and me, as well as Debbie Frearson in her professional and volunteer capacity.

The new excavation was on an aisled building lying to the south of the Roman villa where the Trojan wars mosaic had been discovered. Unfortunately the mosaic had been covered up, so we did not get to see it.

The aisled building has become known in the media as *'perhaps the first barn conversion'* with one part used for agricultural or industrial activity and the other developed over time into comfortable living quarters.

University students had worked on the excavation in the two weeks prior to our Fieldschool but there was a great deal of debris and rubble to clear before the features of bathhouse, hypocausts and tessellated floors emerged. Knees and wrists suffered at times!

We were given opportunities and training in various archaeological techniques such as section drawing, photography and recording.

Towards the end of the Fieldschool our group was approached by ULAS, probably encouraged by Debbie Frearson, to undertake on-site finds processing work during July, working two days a week. When Historic England started their excavation programme in August on other parts of the site, we were asked to continue the finds work for them, again for two or three days a week. We were there until the third week in September, being joined by other Society volunteers including Trevor and Heather Colbourne, Linda Dalby, Marian and Iain Drake, Jo Holroyd, Pene Rowe, Fatima Sharman and Carole Bancroft-Turner.

What did we do? Well, the metal and glass artefacts and human bones were dealt with by the professional

finds staff, but we were responsible, under guidance from specialists, for washing all the non-metallic material coming from the trenches, using the archetypal washing-up bowl and toothbrush or nailbrush. The volume of material from some parts of the site was significant, and at times it arrived by the wheelbarrow full. It consisted of pottery, tile, bone from a wide range of animals and birds, shell, wall plaster, flue tiles from the heating systems and generally tons, perhaps literally, of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). After the material had dried, we sorted, counted, weighed, bagged or boxed and labelled it before it was sent to the archaeological laboratories for specialist work and analysis over the coming months, or maybe years.

Particular things stand out for individuals and for me it was the tiles with animal footprints, and for another member it was different: *'Spent most of my time today cleaning the skull of a Roman cow'*.



Marion Drake, Jo Holroyd (holding a cow's skull) and Iain Drake at the cleaning table (Author).

It was fascinating to have an overview of the whole site and to see, and handle, all the artefacts and remains from it. The professional archaeologists ensured that we were kept informed of developments with regular briefings and tours of the site and they were very willing to answer questions and give advice about what we were dealing with.

There were differences between ULAS and Historic England approaches, Historic England having more formal requirements in terms of paperwork, but both teams were concerned to provide training and learning opportunities for the volunteers and students on site. These comments from group members indicate how much they valued that aspect: *'The archaeologists are keeping us well informed and we have a guided tour each time which is brilliant. The site changes massively each week.'* - *'I must say we all feel privileged to be involved and included in discussions and they really appreciate our help.'* - *'Professional paperwork, rules explained, tours of the site, offers to instruct and teach any other skill, pleasant and friendly staff, approachability.'*

This was a fantastic opportunity for our group. The finds processing work meant that we were able to participate in the project in a meaningful way including those who physically were not able to undertake excavation work. And we made a significant contribution: 12 volunteers provided over 900 hours of their time over the duration of the dig which equates to about £9000 in a match funding contribution.

It also had an important impact on our group in terms of teamwork development. We got to know each other in different circumstances, it was a good way of integrating new members and we had fun!

This comment from someone who was involved through the summer sums up our collective experience: *'I found the opportunity to be involved in the Roman villa dig very exciting and learnt a lot about the end to end process of archaeological excavation from digging, GPS mapping, recording and finds processing. Everyone from ULAS and Historic England was very friendly, helpful, knowledgeable and patient and this made it a pleasure to work alongside them and a memorable summer.'*

We were present when the *Digging for Britain* crew were filming on site. Although we weren't directly involved, one of our group had a lift across the railway track in Professor Alice Roberts' campervan!

Finally, these comments from Rachel, Historic England's Finds Specialist, reflect the mutual respect and commitment underpinning the relationship between us as volunteers and the professional teams: *'Smiling faces and a mountain of CBM, I think that does sum up the site! I know we said thank you on that last day but I want to reiterate how very grateful we are for the volunteer involvement in this project.... We've been very impressed with the skills and dedication of the volunteer team, they made a huge contribution to our work. You're also all lovely people and it was a delight to have you working with us on site.'*

We would like to formally thank everyone involved from ULAS and Historic England for giving us this opportunity. We hope to do further work on the Roman villa finds for ULAS in the coming months.



The last day. Archaeology Group members with some of the packed up CBM (Author).

Training Volunteers on the Villa Site

Debbie Frearson



All set to go on a hot day at the Rutland Villa site, with sun hat, kneeler, gloves and trowel (Author).

I was not able to commit to being employed on the Roman villa site for an extensive amount of time because of my role in organising the Festival of Archaeology nationally. However, I had a fear of missing out, so I offered to train the community volunteers on a Friday in an unpaid role.

Each week when I arrived there was usually a new group of people, some were seasoned in excavations, others had no experience at all. The ULAS team used my skills to give one to one lessons to the inexperienced volunteers.

There is such great satisfaction in that moment when someone is struggling to understand, such as how to scale down an archaeological feature for a technical drawing, and then the method clicks, a slow smile emerges and the confidence increases.

I think sometimes we forget that we were all once that inexperienced person. The fact that ULAS were able to allocate a skills coach like me made a massive difference to the confidence and wellbeing of those whose skills levels increased.



Working on the aisled building area of the 2022 excavation (ULAS).

Barrowden Village Visit

Saturday 10th September 2022



Tony Martin, Master of Ceremonies, delivers the introduction to Barrowden Village Visit in Barrowden Village Hall.

The Society's first post-pandemic Village Visit was to Barrowden on 10th September 2022. An audience of 80 members and village residents filled the village hall to capacity for a PowerPoint presentation prepared by Robert Ovens and delivered by Dr Ian Ryder entitled *Aspects of Barrowden*. Tony Martin was the Master of Ceremonies, Paul Reeve organised a local history bookstall, and refreshments were provided by Carole Bancroft-Turner, Sheila Sleath, Deborah Martin and Lin Ryder. The afternoon concluded with a leaflet guided historical walk around the village. Both the presentation and the walk are now available on the Society's website (www.rutlandhistory.org).

South Luffenham Village Visit

The next Village Visit is to South Luffenham on Saturday 16th September 2023. Details will be sent to members in late July / early August by email if we have a current email address, otherwise they will be sent by post. The details will also be included in the Society Programme section of our website. Admission will be by advance booking only.

Rutland Local History Walks

The annual visit to one of Rutland's villages is an important event in the Society's calendar and it is always an occasion of discovery for those taking part. Since 1997, an important component of these visits has been the leaflet-guided historical walk round the village. Most of these walks have now been included in the Rutland Local History Walks section of our website. All have been updated and risk-assessed for everyone to enjoy.

There are now 22 walks on the website including the recent addition of Barrowden, Belton in Rutland, Hambleton, Lyddington and Wing.

Go to the interactive map and click on the village of choice at:

<http://www.rutlandhistory.org/villagewalks.htm>

Society Honorary Memberships

The following Honorary Memberships were awarded by the Society in 2022/23:

Dr Ian Ryder was awarded Honorary Membership on his retirement as the Society's Honorary Treasurer for 20 years and for his contribution towards researching the local history of Rutland.

Robert Ovens and **Sheila Sleath** were awarded Honorary Memberships for their exceptional support of the Society over many years and for their outstanding local history research and publications.

Mike Frisby was awarded Honorary Membership for his long term support as the Society's webmaster and for his work with Rutland County Museum and other local heritage organisations.

Debbie Frearson, Chair

Heritage Open Evening

Debbie Frearson

On 14th July 2022, as part of the Council for British Archaeology's Festival of Archaeology, the Society hosted a 'Heritage Open Evening' at Rutland County Museum. The original idea was to invite heritage organisations who operate in or around Rutland to network with each other, provide a cross fertilisation of ideas, share best practice and, with any luck, by inviting the general public to this free event, to recruit volunteers and members.



On the evening, the excellent facilities at the museum meant we were able to use the full size cinema screen to show a digital display of each organisation's information, membership options and volunteer requirements. Using a mobile telephone, a QR code on each organisation's page linked directly to their website.



The Society Archaeology Group table with members Linda Dalby, Jo Holroyd, Fatimah Sharman and convenor Jane Greenhalgh (Author).

The museum team gave tours of the study room, something that even members of the Society commented they knew nothing about. Each organisation had a stand to display information. Many brought artefacts, books, reference material and informative displays about their organisation. Although some only consist of a few volunteers, the breadth and depth of their knowledge is remarkable.

The groups and organisations that attended were: Hallaton Fieldwork Group, Rutland Aviation Society, The Portable Antiquities Scheme, Heritage Watch in Rutland and Leicestershire, Cottesmore History and Archaeology Group, Leicestershire and Rutland Family History Society, Rutland Local History and Record Society Archaeology Group, RAF North Luffenham Heritage Group, The Friends of Rutland County Museum and Oakham Castle, Rutland County Museum and Libraries, and our Society.



A view of the proceedings from the museum balcony (Author).

Lucy Bloxham, a local junior intern reporter from Rutland and Stamford Sound, had previously recorded an interview with me and this was used throughout the day in news bulletins to promote the event.

It attracted over 100 people and the feedback from the heritage organisers was that it was a really worthwhile event. It will be repeated on 13th July as part of the 2023 Festival of Archaeology.



The event was well attended (Author).

Rutland Multum Awards

Hosted by Councillor Lucy Stephenson, leader of Rutland County Council, the first Rutland Multum Awards were held on Saturday 3rd December 2022 at Rutland County Museum.

Debbie Frearson, Chair of our Society, was the inaugural winner of The Creative category which was for creativity in leadership and enabling community engagement in heritage in the county and volunteering at the Roman Villa site.

The award, a freshly farrired horseshoe, and certificate were presented by Dr Sarah Furness, the Lord-Lieutenant of Rutland, and Councillor Lucy Stephenson. Debbie said she was honoured and humbled to receive the award and thanked those who nominated her.



Dr Sarah Furness and Councillor Lucy Stephenson.



Debbie Frearson, Dr Sarah Furness and Councillor Lucy Stephenson.

The Multum Award categories were:

- Public Servant
- Unsung Sporting Hero
- The Creative
- Wildlife Warrior
- Climate Change Hero
- Good Samaritan
- Event Organiser
- Inclusivity Champion

Councillor Lucy Stephenson said: 'After receiving over 50 nominations, it was a pleasure to be able to have winners and runners up along with their family and friends all in one room to present them with an award and certificate for all of their efforts. The Multum Awards have highlighted just how many special people we have living here in Rutland and whilst we were unable to select everyone as the winner, each and every nominee is a winner in their own right. The panel were blown away by the efforts that some of our residents go to for little or no recognition.

'I already look forward to next year and hope that we can make the Multum Awards an annual event for Rutland.'



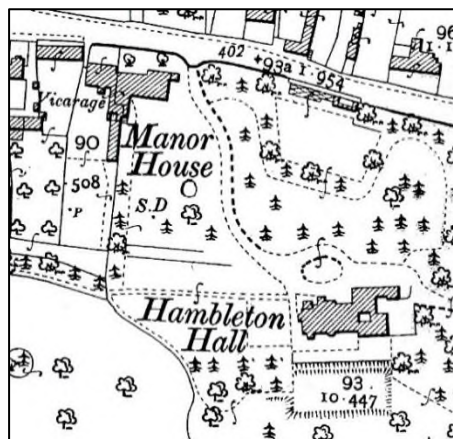
The winners and runners up with their awards and certificates at the first Rutland Multum Awards ceremony.

The Hippiseys and Jacksons of Hambleton Manor House

Robert Ovens

An update to 'Walter Gore Marshall of Hambleton and John Thomas Lee his architect' in *Rutland Record* 42.

When Hambleton Manor House and its parkland was offered for sale in 1878 following the death of its owner, John Jackson, at the age of 80 it was purchased by Walter Gore Marshall On this parkland Marshall built Hambleton House, the grand and impressive arts and crafts Old English style house we know today as Hambleton Hall.



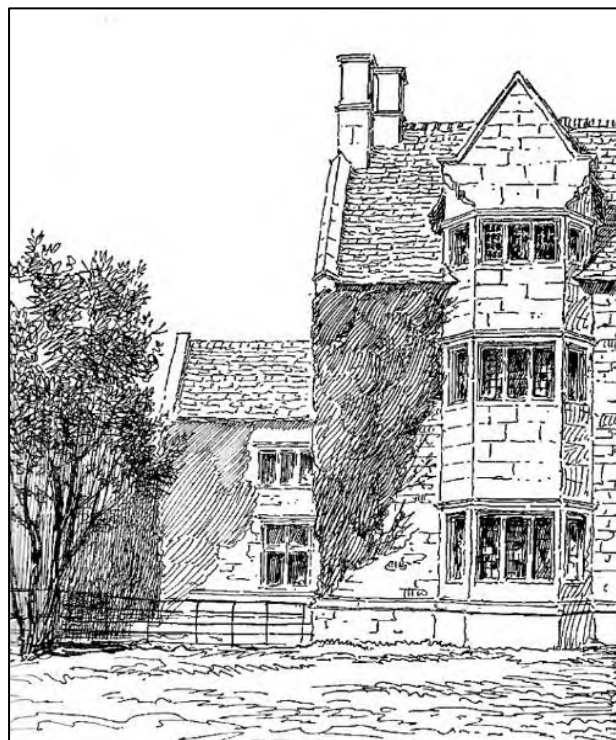
Hambleton Manor House and Hambleton Hall
(Ordnance Survey Series II 25" map of 1904).

Thanks to a referral by member Paul Reeve, more information about the Jacksons of Hambleton Manor House is given in *The Recollections of Thomas Graham Jackson* (Jackson 1950, 2-9). This has enabled the creation of a Hippiasley-Jackson family tree using Census returns, parish registers and other documents available via the Ancestry UK website.

Of the old Manor House, Thomas Graham Jackson states: *The house which was only of modest dimensions consisted of some good rooms of modern date in the middle, between two older wings dating from Jacobean times.* It had been occupied by members of the Hippiasley family from early in the seventeenth century, but following the death of Tobias Hippiasley in 1796, it passed into the hands of the Jackson family when it was inherited by his daughter Elizabeth Hippiasley who had married Thomas Jackson at Duddington in 1790.

Thomas and Elizabeth had four children in the ten years following their marriage: Thomas Hippiasley in 1791, Elizabeth Sarah in 1792, John in 1797 and Hugh in 1799. They were all born at Stamford in a house in St Mary's Street belonging to their Jackson grandfather.

Tragically, in June 1800 their father, Thomas, was killed by a fall from his horse as he was riding home from Peterborough. Their mother then married Captain John Gardner, a retired naval officer, on 10th August 1802 and went to live with her new husband



A drawing of the Manor House by
Thomas Graham Jackson (Jackson 1950, 3).

and her four young children at the house in Hambleton which she had inherited.

From Hambleton, John and his brothers attended the Grammar School at Wisbech of which the headmaster at that time was their uncle the Rev Jeremiah Jackson, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. The journey from Hambleton was made partly by road and partly by boat along the great Fen dykes. Meantime, two half-brothers were born to Elizabeth and John Gardner at Hambleton, John Arthur in 1803 and Charles Evans in 1805.

By the time he was eighteen, John had left school for London, where he was articled to solicitors Fladgate & Young, at 12 Essex Street, Strand. His younger brother Hugh joined him about a year later and they both went on to become qualified solicitors.

Captain John Gardner died in 1811, and when their mother, Elizabeth died in 1823, her second son John Jackson inherited the old Manor House in Hambleton.

John married Annie Dodsworth Beechey on 16th July 1825 at All Souls, Marylebone, and they lived initially in Westminster where Hugh Frederick (1826) and William Hippiasley (1830) were born, and latterly at Upper Terrace, Hampstead, where Herbert Innes (1832) and Annie Earle (1837) were born.

As a landowner in Hambleton, John Jackson is listed in the 1841 Poll Book and Electoral Register for Hambleton, and he also appears in the Return of Owners of Land 1873 as owning 178a 1r 26p in Rutland, although the location of the land is not shown (Clough 2010, 43).

John died on 31st March 1878 in Hampstead at the age of 80. At the 1871 Census, the old Manor House at Hambleton was occupied by his half-brother Charles Evans Gardner and his son the Rev William Hippiisley Jackson.



The memorial in Hambleton Church to John and Elizabeth Gardner, and to Elizabeth Sarah Jackson, Elizabeth's daughter from her first marriage (Author).

The Rev William H Jackson was educated at Eton before he was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, in May 1850. He gained his BA in 1854 and was ordained at Peterborough in 1856. He was Curate at Hambleton from 1856 until 1876, living at Hambleton Manor House for the whole of this time.

When John Jackson died in 1878, Hambleton Manor House and its parkland was offered for sale and subsequently purchased by Walter Gore Marshall. Charles Evans Gardner died at Hambleton on 22nd February 1879 and in the same year the Rev William H Jackson became vicar of Stagsden, Bedfordshire, where he remained until his death on 9th October 1916.

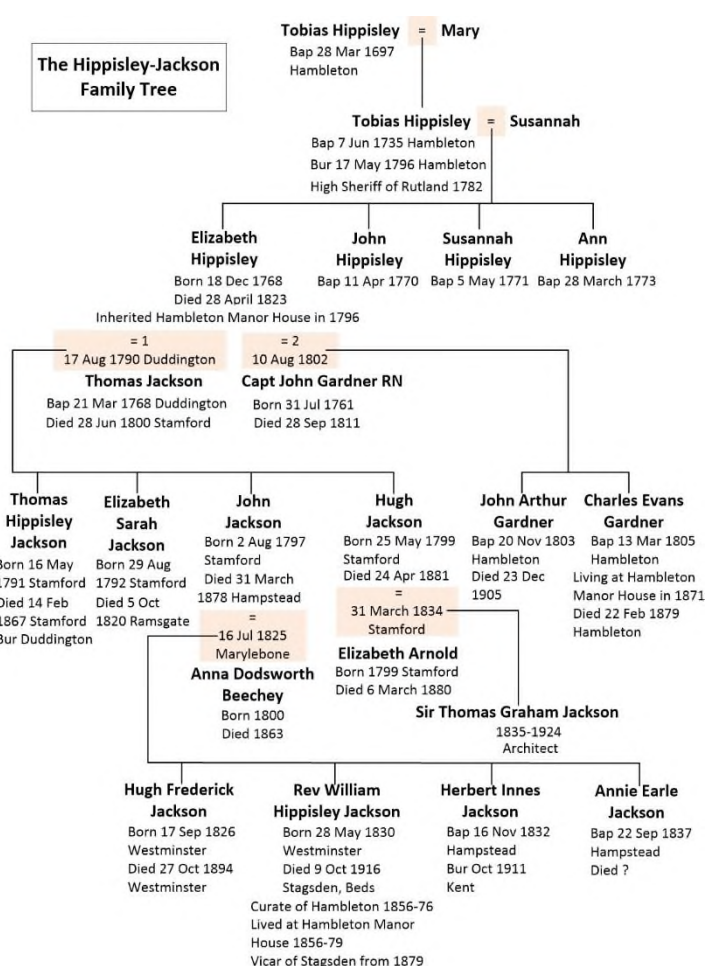
Before he left Hambleton, some of William's furniture and other effects were sold at auction:

HAMBLETON, Rutland.
MESSRS. ROYCE are favoured with instructions from the Rev. W. H. JACKSON to SELL by AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d day of September, 1879, upon the premises, Hambleton Manor House (in consequence of his leaving), a portion of the superior Household FURNITURE, narrow-wheel cart, garden tools, capital greenhouse, stack of hay, and other effects, further particulars of which will be duly announced.
Oakham; and Stamford on Mondays and Fridays.

(*Stamford Mercury* 12th September 1879, p5).

Footnote

Sir Thomas Graham Jackson (1835-1924), the son of Hugh Jackson, John's brother, was a celebrated British architect. He was educated at Brighton College and then Wadham College, Oxford, before being articled as a pupil to Sir George Gilbert Scott. Much of his career was devoted to the architecture of education, and he worked extensively for various university colleges and schools, including Uppingham School: *In August* [1888] *I went to stay with Sir Henry Fludyer at Ayston in*



Rutland to meet the Governors of Uppingham School about some new buildings, which resulted in a new house for the headmaster, with class-rooms adjoining, and afterwards the conversion of the old house, which had been formed in the original hospital, into a school library with other class-rooms and common rooms for the masters. Early in 1895 I was commissioned to design some more buildings for Uppingham School. Hitherto the school had been hidden from the High Street by houses which it was now proposed to pull down so as to give the school at last a frontage to the street with a gateway tower. In the autumn [of 1897] the Duchess of Albany inaugurated the new Museum and Science Schools I had built for Uppingham School (Jackson 1950, 215, 245, 252).

The buildings mentioned here will be familiar to the pupils of today even if some of the uses have changed.

Thomas Graham Jackson was created a baronet on 10th February 1913.

Sources

- www.ancestry.co.uk
- Clough, T H Mck, *Who Owned Rutland in 1873?*
- Rutland entries in Return of Owners of Land 1873*, Rutland Local History & Record Society, 2010.
- Jackson, Basil H, *The Recollections of Thomas Graham Jackson 1835-1924*, Oxford University Press, 1950.

Obituary: Elaine and Dr Clive Jones



Elaine Jones, an Honorary Member of the Society, and her geologist husband Clive died together in a tragic road accident in Rutland on 9th May 2022.

Elaine contributed to the study of Rutland's archaeology over a period of 36 years, and this was often supported by Clive with his detailed knowledge of the geology of Rutland. As a result, there are many references to her fieldwork in *Rutland Record*. Her substantial archive of fieldwork reports has now been donated to the Society for safeguarding and the related finds are in Rutland County Museum.

Elaine studied archaeology at the University of Leicester as a mature student and after graduating she was a field archaeologist with University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). She was convener of the Society's Archaeology Group for 34 years until she stood down in 2019 and handed over to Jane Greenhalgh, but she continued fieldwalking with the group. This devotion was rewarded in 2020 when she was awarded Honorary Membership of the Society at the AGM of that year.



Clive was a geologist of international repute. He was an Assistant Director of the Malaysian Geological Survey, a Director of the Botswana Geological Survey

and retired as Acting Head of the Overseas Directorate of the British Geological Survey in 1990. He was appointed OBE in 1979 and made a Member of the Malaysian Order of Pangkuan Negara in 1960 for services to geology. He had a life-long interest in the natural world and was Chairman of the Rutland Natural History Society from 1995 to 2002.

As well as her many reports and articles in *Rutland Record*, Elaine published *The Oakham Parish Field Walking Survey – archaeology on the ploughland of Rutland* in 2007, and for the Society with Robert Ovens, *John Barber's Oakham Castle and its archaeology* was published in 2014.

In her *The RLHRS Archaeological Team – My Valediction* in the Society Newsletter for 2019 (rutlandhistory.org/newsletters/201904.pdf), Elaine recounted the highlights of her time as Archaeological Convener and concluded with: *'It has been a long plod, but so rewarding. It could not have been done without the Society's, no, without My Team – the best team ever. I have been so lucky. But soon I will be 80 and before I 'fizzle-out' I want to pass on the baton.'*

On Saturday 11th June 2022, the family invited Elaine and Clive's friends to join them to raise a glass and celebrate their parents' lives (no mourning, bright colours only!) in the garden of Gower Lodge, their Voysey style Arts and Crafts house in Uppingham, and their home for 40 years. Many friends from across the years attended and Martin Litherland, who worked with Clive on the Botswana Geological Survey, read his 'little verse' in tribute:

The Uppingham Garden

Through the forests of Malaya;
Past the snow-clad peaks of Persia;
Cross the sands of Kalahari;
They came home to make a garden.

Time to think of these two people:
One so crazy, gay and loving;
One more firm and so discerning;
Yet they blend into each other.

Talking fossils; talking Iron Age;
Talking post holes; talking ironstones;
Talking flowers; talking poppies;
Talking gardens; talking beauty.

Look there springs a little streamlet:
Bouncing joy and peals of laughter;
In the stillness of the evening
Hear them murmur in the gloaming.

They are with us in their garden;
They are calling to each other;
And wherever there is beauty,
They will be here close beside us.

A final article, published posthumously as a tribute to the memory of Elaine and Clive, was 'Castle Hill, Uppingham – a prehistory of Rutland' in *Rutland Record* 42. It was written by Elaine at the request of the late Michael Hinman as a contribution to his projected history of Rutland, something which did not reach fruition.

Debbie Frearson

Elaine Jones was my mentor and friend. Along with the late Kate Don she was determined for me to be involved and 'get on with it'. I joined the fieldwalking group as I was taking my Archaeology degree and then Masters as a mature student and wanted some hands on experience. As I had young children, I could not go to the usual Egyptian sites like my fellow students so I started volunteering at Rutland County Museum. They both conspired to get me to join the Council for British Archaeology East Midlands committee and then the Society committee. They said it was my turn to represent the county and they were passing on the baton, but they never encouraged me to do anything I would regret.

Elaine's knowledge of artefacts, especially Palaeolithics, surpassed that of some of the academics I knew, but she needed them to verify her finds. We all found it frustrating that many could not find the time to do so.

Latterly Clive used his geological knowledge to help Carole Bancroft-Turner and me to research and write the *Rutland Strategic Stone Study*, part of a national project sponsored by Historic England.

They both knew how to communicate with people, no matter how old. They sought IT advice from the very young as if they were the font of all knowledge. The stories about their life around the globe were really entertaining and when Elaine telephoned me after a gap in communication, we always met for coffee with Clive at the Falcon Inn in Uppingham, and a list was produced of all the things she needed to talk to me about, whether it be neolithic flints or how getting equipment for the field group was progressing. There will be lots of accolades about their contribution to the various organisations and their amazing garden, but I think it is important to also credit them with the time they took to cultivate their friendships, which to me is the thing I am going to miss the most.

Robert Ovens

Sheila Sleath and I first met Elaine early in the 1990s when we were researching the deserted medieval village of Martinsthorpe. She contacted us to suggest that the arable area to the south of the Scheduled Monument should be fieldwalked by the Society's

Archaeology Group. We joined the group and that was the start of many happy winter Mondays, head down and boots heavy with mud, searching the surface of the plough soil for ancient artefacts. She taught us how to grid out the field, recognise pottery sherds, furnace slag and metal objects, and how to record everything in a systematic manner.

On one very exciting Saturday, she invited a local detector group to search for metal artefacts below the surface of the ploughed field at Martinsthorpe. They found coins, buckles, crotal bells, thimbles and even a pilgrim's small lead ampulla.

We went on to fieldwalk other areas with Elaine's group including Uppingham, Beaumont Chase, Ridlington, Brooke and Gunthorpe. After spending many hours cleaning the finds, the group would meet up for identification sessions, usually at the museum, where we would learn to identify the different types of pottery – Roman, Saxon, Stamford and Lyveden/Stanion wares etc. And in the summer, there was always the Archaeology Picnic to look forward to.

When, in 1997, we decided to research a possible late sixteenth century watermill site at Belton-in-Rutland, Elaine provided the necessary tuition in site recording (see 'Earthworks at Belton-in-Rutland' in *Rutland Record* 18). With her encouragement the project was entered for and won the Miss Linford Award for the best amateur archaeological project in Leicestershire and Rutland.

In 1998, Elaine nominated me to become a member of the Society's Executive Committee.

Elaine was always very keen to help with an archaeology display at Village Visit meetings. Hambleton is particularly memorable because of all the archaeology found during the construction of Rutland Water, as was Glaston following the discovery of an early Upper Palaeolithic site containing spotted hyena, wild horse and woolly rhinoceros bones.

I also helped Elaine to compile and edit *John Barber's Oakham Castle and its archaeology* which was published by the Society in 2014. This was based on John Barber's memoir which included unpublished notes on his excavations at the Castle in the 1950s.

Clive was the 'go to' geologist if anyone needed to find out about any aspect of the geology of Rutland. When Sheila and I were compiling *The Heritage of Rutland Water*, Clive agreed to write about the geology under Rutland Water and his chapter 'The Geology of the Middle Gwash Valley' was the brilliant result. He also helped me when I needed to draw a geological map and section of the Lyddington area for *Buildings and People of a Rutland Manor* published by Lyddington Manor History Society in 2015.

Happy days!

Obituary: Professor Alan Rogers



Born in 1933, Professor Alan Rogers, FRHistS, FSA, FRSA, a local historian and adult educator, began his time as an undergraduate at the University of Nottingham in 1951. He joined the University's Department of Adult Education in the late 1950s where he stayed for 20 years. He then moved to Ireland to become director of the Institute of Continuing Education at Magee University College, Derry, and was later dean at the University of Ulster. He then worked at the University of Reading where he specialised on adult education and international development. He also maintained his close association with the University of Nottingham, being an honorary professor from 1998 until his death.

Alan became the founding secretary general of the Commonwealth Association for the Education and Training of Adults and also founded the Uppingham Seminar series of residential international adult education and development courses. These were held from 1990 in a variety of locations on an annual or biennial basis, sometimes at the Falcon Hotel in his then home-town of Uppingham.

He also published books on adult education, including *Teaching Adults* (1986), *Adults Learning for Development* (1992) and *Non-formal Education* (2007).

Alan first joined Rutland History Society's Executive Committee in 1997 and became Acting Chairman following the death in office of John Field in July 2000. He continued as Vice Chairman from 2001 to 2003 and was Academic Advisor for the rest of his life.

Alan was appointed Visiting Professor in the School of Education and Lifelong Learning at the University of East Anglia in 2005 and continued to be an active scholar and practitioner for the rest of his life, including work for the Afghani police force and the Tanzanian Folk Development Colleges.

He was a resident of Uppingham for several years and studied the documentary, topographical and

architectural history of the town along with members of the Uppingham Local History Study Group. With his training and leadership, the Group published several titles, including:

Uppingham in 1851 (2001).

Uppingham in 1802 (2002).

Uppingham in Living Memory:

Part 1 *Uppingham at War* (2005).

Part 2 *Uppingham in Peacetime* (2007).

In 2003 he published *The Making of Uppingham* which is based on the text of the Annual Bryan Matthews Lecture he delivered at Uppingham School in March 2003.

Alan also contributed articles to *Rutland Record*:

Some Kinship Wills of the late Fifteenth Century from Stamford, Rutland and the surrounding area (*Rutland Record* 28).

The Manor of Preston cum Uppingham in 1595 (*Rutland Record* 40).

Whilst in Uppingham, he established the Rutland Village Studies Group which for some time held its meetings at his home in Adderley Street. The significant achievement of this group was to transcribe the notes of Archdeacon Edward Irons held in the Special Collections of the University of Leicester Library. This transcription is now available in the Digital Publications section of the Society's website.

Alan was also deeply interested in and made significant contributions to recording the history of Stamford over a period of some fifty years. His publications include:

Religious Foundations of Medieval Stamford (with John S Hartley) (1974).

People and Property In Medieval Stamford (2012).

William Browne's Town: The Stamford Borough Hall Book, 1465 to 1492 (2009).

Noble Merchant William Browne (c1410-1489) and Stamford in the Fifteenth Century (2012).

The Wardens: Managing a Late Medieval Hospital (with Stamford and District Local History Society members) (2013).

William Cecil's Survey of Stamford 1595: a town in turmoil (with others) (2020).

Alan died on Tuesday, 5th April 2022 after a short spell in hospital. The Society was informed of his death by his son, the Rev Canon Malcolm Rogers, Chaplain of St Andrews, Moscow, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Representative to the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia.

His funeral was on 22nd April at Southwell Minster, and there was a memorial lecture at the University of East Anglia on 2nd December 2022.

Obituary: Peter Frank Tomalin



A metallurgist in the engineering industry until his retirement, Society member Peter Frank Tomalin of Lyddington died on 8th January 2023 in his 97th year.

Peter was born in London in 1926 but was evacuated to Wales during WWII. He studied metallurgy at Cardiff

University and his work took him to New Zealand and to many sites in the UK, ending at Leicester as chief metallurgist for GEC.

Peter had a particular interest in church history and he served for six years as a Trustee of the Rutland Historic Churches Preservation Trust. His articles on the 1851 Religious Census were published in *Rutland Record* 22 and 24. This Census provided the government with information on accommodation available to worshippers and levels of attendance, a valuable resource for local historians.

Another valuable resource is his *Population of Rutland Parishes 1795-2001* in the Digital Publications section of our website. Also in this section is *Archdeacon Edward Irons notes* which Rutland Village Studies Group members transcribed from originals in the University of Leicester library. These notes cover ecclesiastical court cases stretching back to the sixteenth century. Peter was involved with checking and preparing the transcripts prior to publication.

When the Society had a Library Group, Peter was instrumental in sorting the collection of books and papers, particularly following Prince Yuri Galitzine's donation of local history publications.

In Lyddington, he was Clerk to Lyddington Parish Council and was also a member of Lyddington Manor History Society. When it was researching for its lottery funded publication *Buildings and People of a Rutland Manor* (2015), Peter provided documentary evidence from his own research on the history of the manor churches, the Prebend Estates and Enclosure.

Another of Peter's interests was natural history and he served on the committee of Rutland Natural History Society. He also enjoyed exploring the area in and around the former medieval Great Park at Lyddington. Whilst walking along a footpath near here he found what Elaine Jones identified as a late Neolithic flint knapping site. Fifty-two worked flints were recovered, including scrapers and retouched pieces. These are now in Rutland County Museum (Ref A21. 1997).

Peter's enthusiastic and diligent research has been a major contribution towards recording the history of Rutland and his passing is a sad loss for local historians.

The Society's condolences have been expressed to his family.

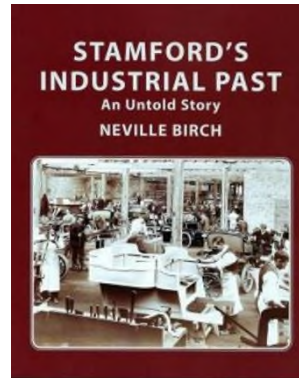
Book Review

Stamford's Industrial Past

An untold story. By Neville Birch

172pages. Paperback. ISBN 9780903582629. £14.95

Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 2021



In 1972, Neville Birch produced '*Stamford - an Industrial History*' for the then Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology group. It was a reproduced typescript with a few illustrations but a worthwhile publication of great interest to anyone concerned with the town or its environs. Chris Lester

has rewritten and vastly expanded it with copious black and white and colour illustrations into a remarkable publication of great quality. Unfortunately, he didn't live to see its publication.

Starting with building and construction, the book moves through milling, brewing and malting into textiles and plastics as well as a considerable section on the engineering and manufacturing which Stamford is famous for. Space is found for a description of public services, railways and transport as well as printing and publishing before concluding remarks on the effects of war on the Stamford area. The book is indexed with a bibliography although much of the content is down to original research by Neville Birch and Chris Lester.

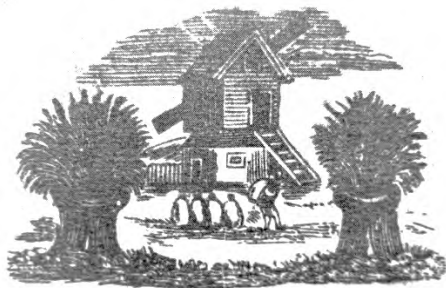
There are many businesses trades and industries mentioned in the book and it is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in local history as Stamford and its industry had such an impact on the local area.

Chris Lester says in his conclusion: '*Behind the popular image of an attractive town whose architecture has become a magnet for tourists lies an illustrious history in engineering, manufacturing, extractive industries and transportation facilities. Several firms achieved international fame and many more were nationally known for the quality and innovative nature of their products. One of the notable aspects of the book is that it brings to light a succession of remarkable local men and their enterprises. They created employment and wealth which helped to make Stamford what we see today and today's employment and the towns future are built upon it.*'

Hilary Crowden

Who was George Mossendew?

Sheila Sleath



'BROOKE' OLD WIND MILL RUTLAND

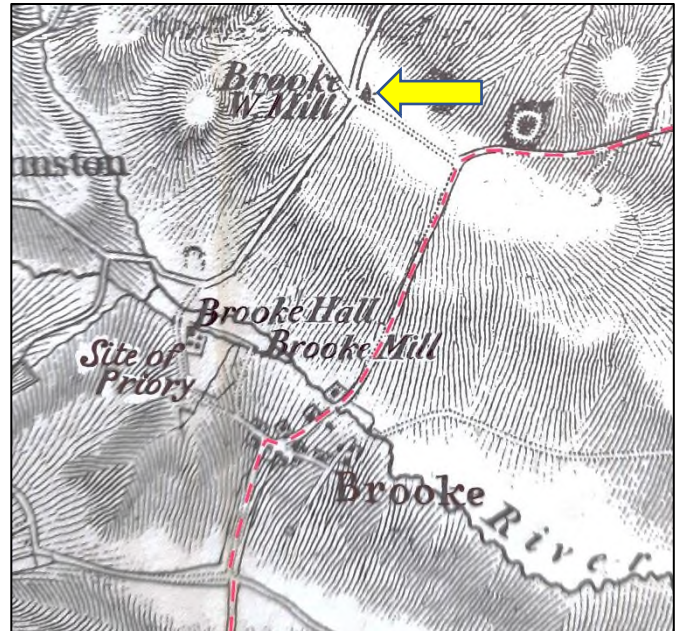
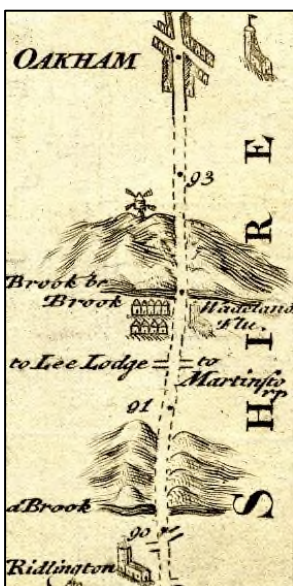
Yes, long as I live I shall ever remember,
The Fire which occurred on the fifth of November;
For then was destroyed "Old Brooke" Wind Mill,
Which for years had stood the pride of the Hill:
And surely I heard with both grief and dismay,
That, that ancient relic had passed away,
And the more I regret as I hear the remark
"The Old Mill has been burnt by way of a lark."
The flames which consumed it were sure then ignited,
By those who in mischief, and not fun delighted.
The Mill of past ages having now passed away,
Consumed by the flames of Gunpowder Plot Day;
The Hill that it stood on now looks quite forlorn
Bereft of that old familiar form.
It long had stood idle, having long ceased to grind
Still a sight of its sails could not fail to remind
Of the time when in full sail and with speed it went round
Of those days when I followed the Fox and the Hounds;
But such days, like the Mill have now passed away,
And I am fast falling a prey to decay;
If you look for me shortly I shall nowhere be found,
Save I am sleeping 'neath some grassy mound.

This poem has been taken from an original print dated 7th November 1874, a copy of which is included in *Wind and Watermills of Rutland* by David Henry (Henry 1988, 25). It is also featured in *Matkin's Oakham Almanack* (1935, 139) where it is transcribed from a

copy of the old print lent by a Miss Berridge. The poet was George Mossendew.

The mill in its prominent position on Brooke Hill had evidently made an enduring impression upon this man; it is apparent that he deeply regretted its destruction by fire but was even more upset when he learned that it had been 'burnt by way of a lark'.

Brooke windmill on Owen & Bowen's 1720 strip map of the old Wellingborough to Oakham road.

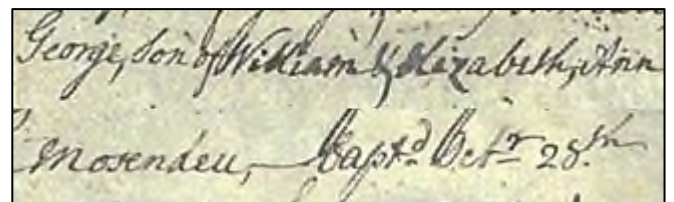


Brooke windmill on the Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1824. It stood on a hill about a mile to the north of Brooke on the east side of the present Oakham to Brooke road. The old coaching road shown on the Owen & Bowen map is marked with a dashed red line.

OAKHAM.—Allett's windmill, the property of the Earl of Gainsborough, situate at the top of Brook-hill, about a mile from Oakham, was set on fire on the 5th inst., and after burning several hours was totally destroyed. The flames were first seen from Oakham about eight o'clock, and were visible for many miles round. There is no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary, as the mill has not been used for many years and is some distance from any dwelling, but no clue as to the perpetrators has yet been obtained.

The account of the demise of Brooke windmill in the Stamford Mercury (13th November 1874, 4).

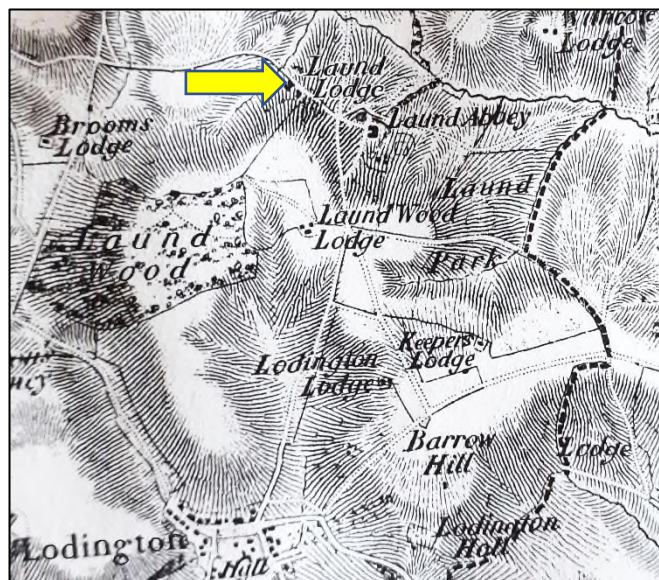
George, the son of Elizabeth Ann and William Mosendew (Mossendew) was born 28th October 1799. His mother Elizabeth Ann (*née* Castledine) was born and baptised at Belton 28th November 1776 and she married William Mossendew at Loddington, Leicestershire, in March 1797. All of their children were baptised at Loddington except for their son William, who was baptised at Belton in 1806.



The baptism of George Mossendew at Loddington on 28th October 1799 (Loddington Parish Register).

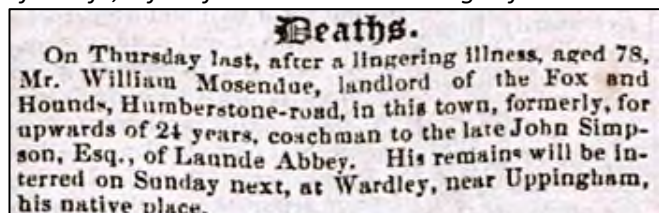
The slate headstone to George's grandmother Elizabeth Castledine, who died aged 33 in 1778, can be seen in Belton churchyard.

Where the Mossendew family lived in Loddington is unknown but as William was coachman to John Simpson of Launde Abbey for around 24 years (*Leicestershire Mercury* 10th April 1847, 3) one would expect the family, at some time, to have occupied nearby Launde Lodge. A newspaper report gives a Mrs Mossendew living there in 1829 (*Stamford Mercury* 24th July 1829, 3). This substantial stone lodge survives today but is known as Launde House.



The location of Launde Lodge on the Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1824.

William and Elizabeth had left Loddington by 1838, for in that year William had been granted a new licence to trade from the Fox and Hounds, in Humberstone Road, Leicester (*Leicestershire Mercury* 8th September 1838, 3). As a 70-year-old publican he is recorded as living there in 1841 with his wife Elizabeth Ann, son John and daughter Winifred. William died in 1847 and the 1851 Census records Elizabeth as 'victualler'. She died in 1854 and like her husband was buried at Wardley; the burial register for William notes that he was 'late of Wardley'. A slate headstone marks the resting place of William and Elizabeth in Wardley churchyard and the inscription informs that they died at Leicester. The epitaph reads, 'Moral in all the actions of his life, a faithful husband to a loving wife'.



The announcement of the death of George's father (*Leicestershire Mercury* 10th April 1847, 3).

Interestingly an announcement on the death of their daughter Winifred at Leicester records that her remains were to be 'interred at Wardley' (*Stamford Mercury* 5th April 1850, 3) and the obituary of their son

John, who also lived in Leicester, reports that he was 'a native of Wardley near Uppingham' (*Leicester Chronicle* 30th March 1895, 5). This suggests that William and Elizabeth had strong connections with Wardley. Winifred's headstone can be found next to that of her parents.

The Fox and Hounds was put up for auction in 1853 and indications suggest that George Mossendew may have bought the inn (*Electoral Registers for the Parish of St Margaret, Leicester, 1867 & 1870*), for it is then known to be managed successively right through to 1881 by George's brothers-in-law Henry Beckett and John Orton, nephew Samuel Orton and his widow Christiana; Christiana died in 1888. The auction details in 1853 described the inn as having a 'capital front parlour, tap room, bar, kitchen, six bedrooms, brewhouse, stabling for 12 horses, loose box, with lofts over, saddle and coach houses, piggeries, garden, skittle ground, and other convenient outbuildings ... now in the occupation of Mrs. Mossendue, together with all those Two TENEMENTS or DWELLING HOUSES in the same yard ...' (*Leicester Journal* 27th May 1853, 2). Quite a substantial property!

William and Elizabeth's sons, George and William, lived in Rutland for much of their adult lives, and it seems highly likely that it was through their father's employer, John Simpson, that they both gained employment with influential men in the county.

When William married Mary Freeman at Ayston in 1830 he was footman to 'Geo Fludyer Esq' of Ayston Hall and by 1841 he was publican at the Fludyer Arms, Uppingham; he died in 1842. His widow Mary married John Tansley in 1845 and he became the next innkeeper of the Fludyer Arms.

The *Lament* (below) dated April 14th 1878, composed by George Mossendew (Traylen, 23), implies that George had been in service at Barleythorpe Hall as early as 1831, becoming butler about 1833. No trace of him has been found in the 1841 Census but in 1851 he is recorded, aged 50, as butler at Barleythorpe Hall to Colonel Henry Cecil Lowther, 'MP and Justice of the Peace'. Henry Cecil Lowther had acquired the Hall in 1825. George was recorded as unmarried and remained so until his death.

The 1861 Census for Barleythorpe Hall lists eleven servants, George, as butler, being named first; now aged 61 he is assisted by an under butler. His employer Henry Cecil Lowther was not in residence. By 1871 as a 'Retired House Steward' George was boarding with Barleythorpe farmer, George Snodin. His *Lament* indicates that he enjoyed his time in service at the Hall but was saddened by events that led to the house being let to a tenant about 1877. He also feared for the future of the Lowther family's prominence in society,

the succession having been left 'with three youths under age, careless, unwise'.

**Lament, ON THE CLEARING OUT OF THE CELLAR AT
BARLEYTHORPE**

So now all is over, no more to revive,
Is the glory of Barleythorpe as in days passed by.
My cellar's dismantled, the wine bins set free,
No more will that glory return unto me:
To stack them in tiers with such high-flavoured wines,
Over thirty-eight years since these bottles were placed.
My fine pipes of ale are empty and dry,
And by rail sent away to the hills of the North.
The pleasure I took in an airy March day,
When brewing and tunnig this foaming new ale,
But those happy moments have now passed away;
The cause of all this — two deaths in succession,
With three youths under age, careless, unwise,
Little thought for the future or those they employed.
The aged and young must now take their flight.
To seek some fresh homes in a distant land.
My forty years' service have now passed by,
Still reflections and thoughts now dwell in my mind.

Bright ran thy line, O LOWTHER,
Through many a far-famed sire;
But now thy fame appears to close
In misty clouds of air.

George's poem 'Brooke' *Old Wind Mill Rutland*, revealed that he enjoyed following the fox and hounds, an interest he would have acquired whilst working for the Lowthers, his employers being somewhat obsessed with foxhunting. His interest would undoubtedly have brought Brooke mill within his sights on many occasions. The date of the poem confirms that the mill had stopped working long before 1874 and that it was destroyed by fire on the fifth of November, as reported in the *Stamford Mercury* (see above). George was deeply saddened by the destruction of this 'ancient relic' and expressed an affinity to it when reflecting upon his own age and impending demise.

In 1881, aged 81 and an annuitant, George was living in Mill St, Oakham, as a lodger in the home of widow Mrs Ruth Sharpe where he occupied a 'Bedroom and Sitting room furnished, on ground and first floors' (*England & Wales Electoral Registers 1832-1932*). He died there aged 87 on 17th January 1887, being buried five days later.

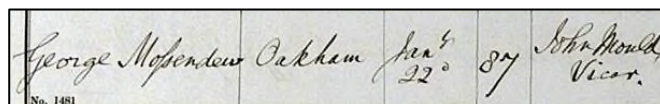
His death was announced in many local newspapers including the *Cumberland & Westmorland Herald* (29th January 1887, 5) which probably indicates that George was a well-known and respected servant within the wider Lowther households. Lowther Castle, near to Penrith, was the family seat of the Lowthers.

George was described as a 'Gentleman' when a request for 'ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand' on his estate was published in the *Grantham Journal* (5th February 1887, 5). Probate gives his personal estate as worth £631 17s 3d; the executors of his will

were related to him through the children of his brother William and sister Elizabeth (*England & Wales, National Probate Calendar 1858-1995*).

MOSSSENDW.—On the 17th inst., in Mill-street, Oakham, Mr. George Mossendew, eldest son of the late Mr. Mossendew, of the Fox and Hounds, Humberstone-road, Leicester, aged 87.

George Mossendew's death announcement in the *Leicester Chronicle* (22nd January 1887, 4).



George Mossendew's burial in Oakham Parish Register.

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www.familysearch.org, www.findmypast.co.uk

An Unusual Envelope found on eBay



The postmark shows that it was posted at 'Moreton in Marsh' on 24th February 1922. The signpost indicates that it was posted

to Mrs Gough at Belton, near Uppingham, Rutland. She was the wife of Col Fleming Gough of Belton House. In 1911 they donated a bell to Belton church and when Col Gough died in 1933, a stained-glass window was installed to his memory. Mrs Gough died in 1936 and bequeathed the Village Hall for the use and enjoyment of the village.



Col Gough (left) and Cecil Gough (second from right) in 1929 (Gwrych Castle Collection).

Tracing the Rutland Roots of Sir Henry Royce

Robert Ovens

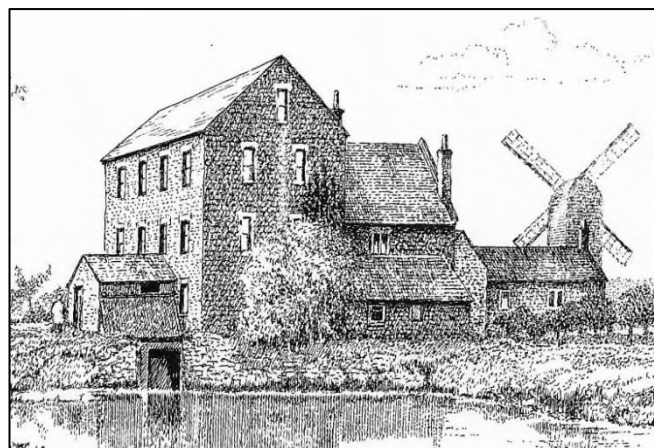
The ancestors of Sir Henry Royce, the founder together with Charles Stewart Rolls of the Rolls-Royce car company, were millers in the village of Seaton for 80 years. Sir Henry was awarded the OBE in 1918 and, always conscious of his humble roots, he took Seaton as his territorial designation when he was created *Baronet of Seaton in the County of Rutland* in 1930 for his services to British aviation.

An article, entitled *'Henry Royce, the car king, knew Rutland'* in the *Stamford Mercury* (16th January 1970, 4), included the full transcript of a letter dated 10th November 1929 from Frederick Henry Royce, better known as Sir Henry Royce.

It was in reply to a request from David Needham Royce, of the Oakham firm of auctioneers and estate agents, who was enquiring about Henry Royce's connection with Rutland in the hope of establishing a family link.

Sir Henry's reply included: *'My own family starts by Henry Royce born at Wing, (five miles from Oakham) and settled at Seaton as miller, farmer and tanner. Several sons were famous flour millers. My grandfather, Henry William, at Luffenham, his brother Josiah at Seaton, another brother George, at Duddington (Gold medalist in 1852 exhibition [actually the Great Exhibition of 1851] for his machine for taking out smuts from wheat), and another brother Charles, a tutor said to have been in the Cecil family. Also, the Royces are said to have some connection with the Cook family of travel agency fame.'*

A detailed family tree (below) has now been created using information in Sir Henry's letter in conjunction with census returns, parish registers, probate records and newspaper archives accessed via the Ancestry and Find My Past websites.



Seaton watermill and windmill about 1900
by Canon John RH Prophet (Henry 1988, 43).



Seaton windmill and watermill on the River Welland
(Ordnance Survey Series II 25" map of 1904).

The first Royce miller who lived and worked at Seaton watermill from about 1802 was Henry Royce who was born in 1778 at Wing, the son of Allin Royce, a yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife.

Henry married Sarah Bullock on 9th June 1800 at Uppingham and they had 8 children over the next 15 years. Henry was only 24 when he leased both the watermill and the windmill at Seaton, then owned by the Moncktons of Fineshade. The windmill was a post mill originally located at the side of the Seaton to Glaston road, but it was moved to the watermill site, as shown above, sometime during the late 1800s. It has since been demolished.

Henry must have served an apprenticeship as a miller, but no details have been found. In 1803, he was advertising for his own apprentice to work at both Seaton mills:

WANTED immediately, an APPRENTICE
to a MILLER, for a Wind and Water Mill.
**For further particulars apply to HENRY ROYCE,
Seaton Mills, Rutland.

(*Stamford Mercury* 14 October 1803, 3).

The *Register of Duties Paid for Apprentices' Indentures* (*The National Archives* IR 1/71) records that Matthew Shannan was Henry Royce's first apprentice.

Henry spent the rest of his life as miller at Seaton watermill and trained three of his sons as millers. Others who worked for the Royce family at the mill included William Wyman, William Sharpe, John Whitchurch, Alfred Hill, James Price, Thomas Hardwick, and Francis Stocker (Henry 1988, 44).

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman Miller:
a good workman will find constant employment,
if he can be well recommended; none other need apply.
—Apply to Mr. HENRY ROYCE, Seaton Mills, near Uppingham.
28th Nov. 1837.

Henry's advertisement for a journeyman miller in 1837
(*Stamford Mercury* 1st December 1837, 3).

Sarah died in 1845 and Henry on 1st October 1852. Henry and Sarah's headstone can be seen in Seaton churchyard.

When Henry's will was proved at the Principal Registry his personal estate was valued at £927 and his sole executor was his son Josiah (*National Probate Calendar*, 1858-1995).

Their first-born was George in 1801. He was baptised at Ayston, presumably the location of their first home before they moved to Seaton watermill. It was this George who trained under his father at Seaton and demonstrated his patent smut-machine and general corn-cleaner at the Great Exhibition of 1851. (*Great Exhibition Official Catalogue*, Class IX). He was then miller at Fletland Mill on the River Glen at Baston near Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, not at Duddington Mill as stated by Sir Henry. George died at Market Deeping in 1855, but he is buried at Seaton.

Of Henry and Sarah's seven other children, little is known of Charles, Allin, Hepizibah or Elizabeth other than their lifespans, although Sir Henry states that Charles is said to have been a tutor in the Cecil family, presumably at Burghley House, Stamford.

Naomi, their first daughter married Henry Mason at Seaton in 1833. Henry was a farmer and maltster of West Farm, Barrowden. His sister was Marianne Mason who married Thomas Cook, the future travel pioneer, at St Peter's Church, Barrowden, on 2nd March 1833.

Josiah Royce, Henry and Sarah's sixth son, was born at Seaton watermill and baptised at Seaton in 1815. He trained and worked with his father as a miller and eventually succeeded him at Seaton in 1852. In 1859, he married Jane Manton who had been his father's housekeeper and they had three children. However, he was declared bankrupt in 1883 and moved to Corby where he became a flour and corn dealer. Both he and his wife died there in 1897. Josiah was the last Royce miller at Seaton.

Henry William Royce was Henry's second son and Sir Henry Royce's grandfather. He was born at Seaton watermill and baptised at Seaton in 1803. After an apprenticeship with his father at Seaton, he was miller at Shillington Mill, Bedfordshire. He married Elizabeth (Betsy) Stapleton at Uppingham on 22nd August 1828 and their sons Henry William and James, Sir Henry Royce's father, were born at Shillington in 1828 and 1830.

By 1835 Henry William and Elizabeth had moved to Fletland Mill at Baston, where two more sons, Allin and George were born. Elizabeth died in 1839 and Henry William moved to South Luffenham mill before 1841.

On 24th February 1843, the *Stamford Mercury* (page 3) reported: *'On Friday evening last a highway robbery was committed between Tinwell and Ketton, upon Mr. Henry Royce, miller, of South Luffenham, as he was returning from Stamford market. On his arriving at a bend in the road overhung with high trees, he met three men coming towards Stamford, one of whom sprang out and caught hold of Mr Royce's horse's head with both hands: a violent blow was then given him on his own head, and after a desperate struggle he was*

unhorsed. One of them still continued beating him, and two of them then held his arms, whilst the other robbed him of a brown canvas purse (containing £4. 8s. 6d., an American coin, and a small key), and a silver watch with three gold seals, chain, and key.'

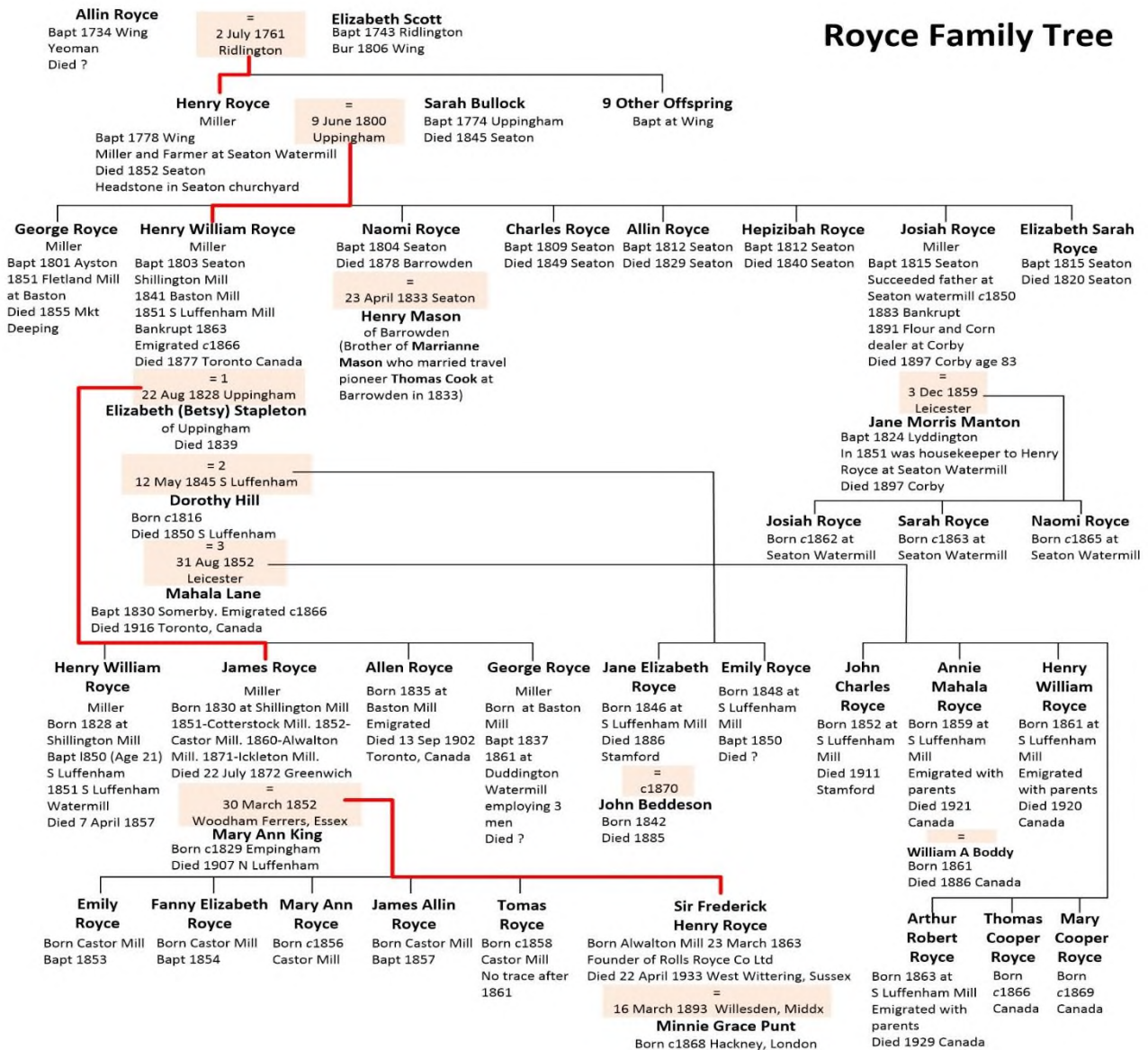
Fortunately, Mr Ingram, a corn merchant of Uppingham, had seen the assailants before he found Henry William, and reported the matter to Stamford police who quickly apprehended them. Following the subsequent trial at Oakham Castle, two of the assailants were found guilty and transported for life.

At South Luffenham, Henry William met and married his second wife, Dorothy Hill, on 2nd May 1845. Their two children, Jane Elizabeth and Emily, were born here, but Dorothy died in 1850. Henry William's third wife was Mahala Lane of Somerby, Leicestershire. They were married in Leicester on 31st August 1852 and four of their six children were born at South Luffenham watermill. Unfortunately, Henry William was declared bankrupt in 1863 and by 1866 the family had emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where their last two children were born. Henry William died in 1877, and Mahala died in 1916, both in Toronto where they are buried in Prospect Cemetery.

James, Henry William and Elizabeth's second son and Sir Henry Royce's father, was born at Shillington watermill in 1830. By 1851, after serving an apprenticeship with his father at Shillington, Baston and South Luffenham mills, James had moved to Cotterstock watermill on the River Nene in Northamptonshire as a journeyman miller. He married Mary Ann King of Empingham at Woodham Ferrers, Essex, in 1852. From then until about 1860, he was miller at Castor, Northamptonshire, where their first five children were born. By 1861, he had moved to Alwalton watermill in Huntingdonshire, and this is where Frederick Henry Royce (Sir Henry) was born on 23rd March 1863. James is recorded as miller and baker at Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, in the 1871 census. He died on 22nd July 1872 at Greenwich and Mary died in 1907 at North Luffenham.

In his letter, Sir Henry says of his parents: *'My father was James, born at Luffenham [actually Castor], one of four by the first wife, only one did well.... (There are several brothers quite well off at Toronto). My mother was Mary King, born at Empingham, cousin of Everard and William King of Luffenham. It is to be regretted that all these good, industrious people have passed and many replaced by less desirable types. At least, that was my impression when I visited Empingham and Duddington and many places round you. My poor father was extremely clever, but not a success. He saw the end coming of the small country flour mill and*

Royce Family Tree



joined a very big London company. This company failed, said to be due to dishonesty of one of its chief directors. My father left before the smash (he was the wheat buyer) but he never did much good and died when I was nine years.'

Sir Henry's letter continues with details of his own life: 'After a short time at a school in East End of London, I was a Smith and Sons newspaper boy. I had a paper stall on a Railway Station (London suburban) at 10 years of age and then again with less than 2½ years of schooling, I was a telegraph boy in Mayfair London.

'By a little good fortune from my mother's Industry I was apprenticed at Peterborough to loco work, GNR [Great Northern Railway], at 14½ years. Did three years and went north to try to earn my entire living. Fortune, chance, etc brought me into the early days of electric lighting in Liverpool and a year or two after I was chief electrician lighting streets, etc in Liverpool. This was pioneer work, and I was just about 20 years old.

'At 31 years, with £20, I started a small business in Manchester 1884, still going, (electric cranes, electro

motors, steel work). This was the parent company of Rolls Royce. I made the early cars at Manchester and the Hon C. S. Rolls sold them in London. The two interests were made into one company which has flourished for over 20 years, and now finds one, after been invalided for many years (1911) still struggling with designs of aero engines and cars which, to get the best results, is the most exacting engineering work.

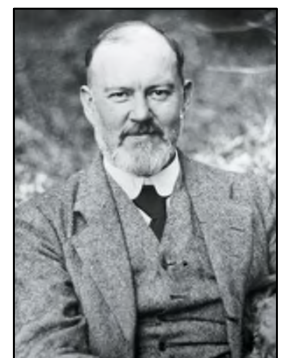
Yours very sincerely

Frederick Henry Royce'

Sir Henry Royce died at the age of 70 on 22nd April 1933 at West Wittering, Sussex. His ashes are interred in Alwalton church where there is a plaque to his memory.

Reference

Henry, D, *Wind and Watermills of Rutland*, Spiegel Press, 1988.



Sir Henry Royce
(Wikipedia).

Settings Farm Hydraulic Ram Pump

Robert Owens

Whilst looking through a partially uncatalogued box of Ancaster Estate documents at Lincolnshire Archives, plans were found for a new farmhouse and farm premises for 'J T Robinson, Tenant'. They were for Settings Farm in Pilton Road, North Luffenham, which was built in the 1890s by craftsmen from Normanton Works, the estate workshops in Normanton Park.

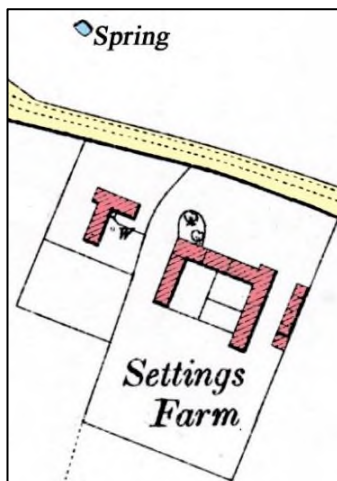


Settings Farm farmhouse in 2023 (Author).

Also in the box was a memorandum dated 6th March 1891 from John Blake of Accrington, addressed to Joseph Norman at Normanton Park, agent of The Right Hon Lord Willoughby de Eresby.



The heading of John Blake's Memorandum (Lincolnshire Archives).



John Blake was tendering for the installation of one of his patent 'A type' hydraulic ram pumps to provide a water supply to Settings Farm from a nearby free-flowing spring. It was following a site visit by his man, E Sutcliffe, on 4th March.

Settings Farm (OS 25" map of 1904).

By using the power of the water flowing into it, a ram pump can raise a portion of that water to a point of use well above the source. No external power is required. It is considered by some to be the nearest thing to a perpetual motion machine yet invented.

The principle on which they work was discovered in 1772 by John Whitehurst (1713-1788), Fellow of the Royal Society, scientist, and clockmaker of Derby (he supplied the new clock for Uppingham Church in 1776 at a cost of £65. It was replaced in 1898).

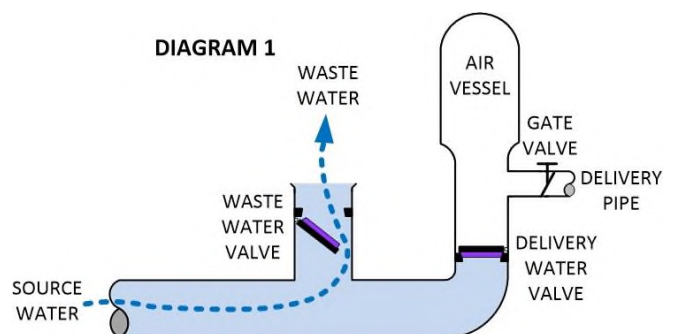
Whitehurst called his water-raising device a '*pulse engine*', and it took the form of a valve which had to be opened and closed manually. He did not patent it and it was Joseph Michel Montgolfier (1740-1810), better known as a co-inventor of the first practical hot air balloon, who in 1796 developed the discovery and invented the '*automatic pulse valve*' which he patented for commercial production as the hydraulic ram pump.

Josiah Easton's hydrological and engineering company of Sunninghill, Berkshire, acquired the manufacturing rights for the British Empire in 1814, but numerous other small foundries and agricultural machinery companies soon produced variants, including John Blake of Accrington. Over the next 150 years, thousands of ram pumps were installed, particularly on farms and estates where there was a need to economically pump large quantities water from a water source to a higher level point of use.

Their use declined with the arrival of mains water supplies, the convenience of electricity-powered pumps and the decline in water quality due to agricultural intensification. Most ram pumps manufactured today are for third world countries.

Ram pumps only have two moving parts, a waste water valve and a delivery water valve. Their performance depends entirely on the head and flow of the source water. The head is the vertical distance between the level of the source water and the level of the ram pump waste water valve.

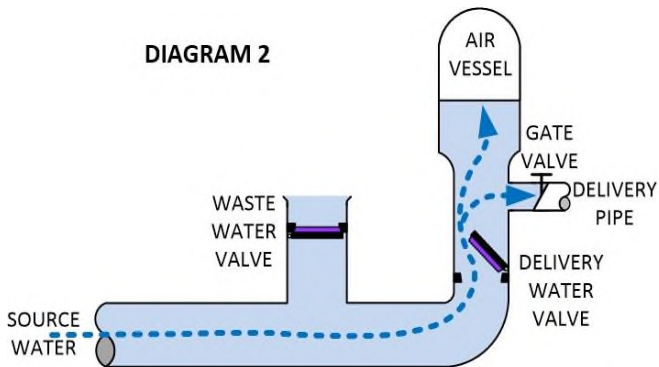
How the Ram Pump Works



Initially, with the gate valve in the delivery pipe closed, all the source water flows to waste via the

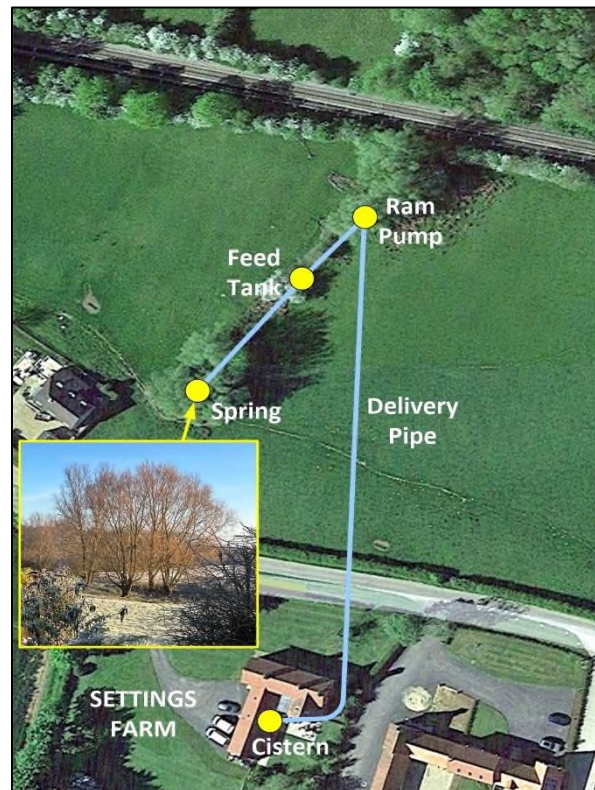
waste water valve as shown in diagram 1 above. As the flow increases it causes this valve to slam shut.

The resulting pulse created in the water forces the delivery valve to open, but only for the duration of the pulse, then it closes again after allowing some water to flow into the air vessel as shown in diagram 2. This increases the pressure in the air vessel. The waste valve remains closed due to the head of water.



When the waste valve is pushed open briefly by hand, the cycle is repeated and the pressure in the air vessel increases significantly. When the gate valve is opened after several such cycles, this pressure will have increased sufficiently to push water along the delivery pipe. The cycle then continues automatically because the waste water valve opens briefly after each pulse before slamming shut again due to the flow of water. The delivery water will now flow to the point of use. It will only stop if the flow of source water ceases.

Generally, about 15% of the source water will be raised as delivery water up to a height of about five

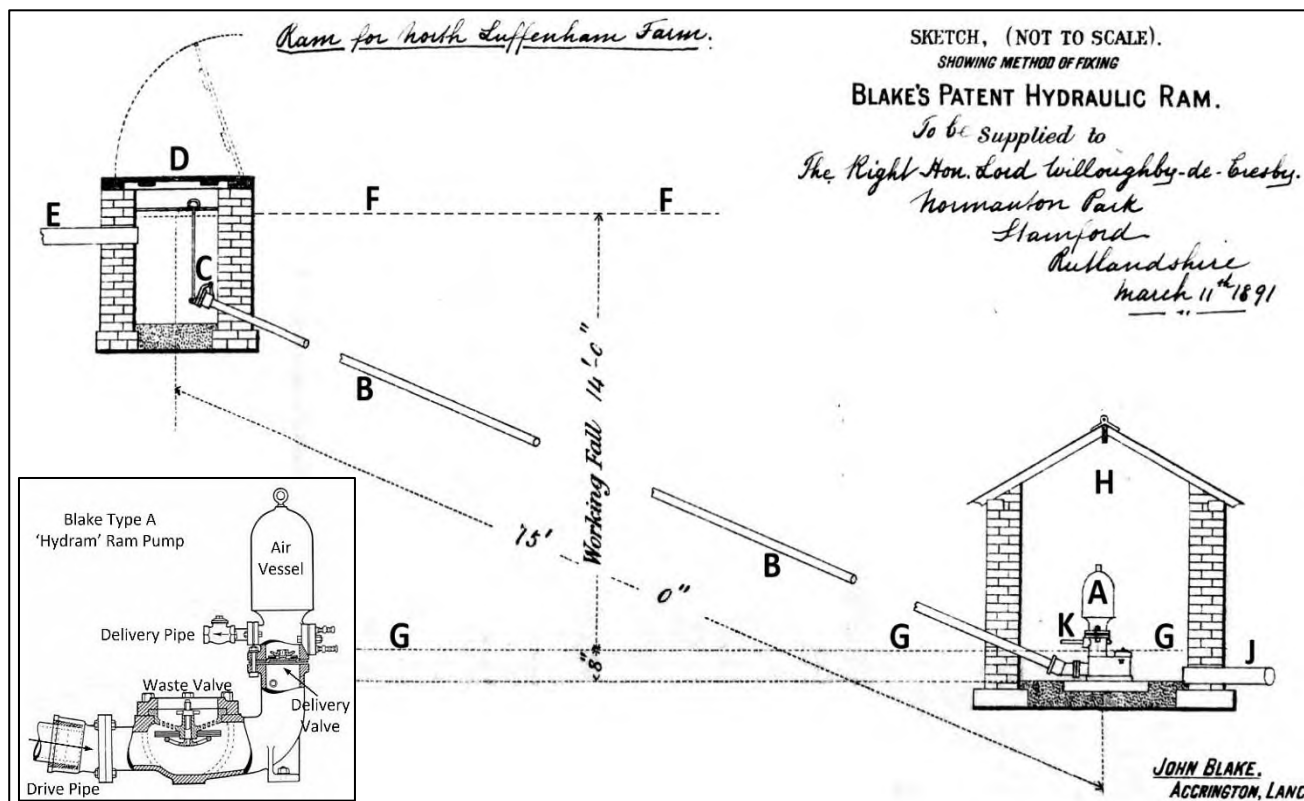


Schematic layout of the ram pump system
(Annotated Google Earth image).

times the head of water at the ram pump. The rest of the water will go to waste.

John Blake's Proposal

In his proposal, John Blake bases his design on information provided by Joseph Norman and E Sutcliffe's site visit. The spring located in a field below the farm was to provide the source water.



The spring's measured flow rate was 9½ gallons per minute. *'On the evidence of your men who profess to know the spring, you estimate that two thirds of that quantity can be relied upon in dry weather.'*

A water delivery of 1000 gallons 'per day of 24 hours' was to be pumped up to a 500 gallon open top 'strong galvanised wrought iron cistern ... to be fixed in the proposed new farmhouse.'

A two inch bore cast iron feed water pipe (**E** on John Blake's drawing above) was to be installed between the spring and a feed water tank. *'The feed pipe to have at its mouth a large surface small mesh copper strainer.'*

The two feet six inches square feed water tank (**D**) was to be built 35 yards down the slope from the spring. Its top was to be two feet six inches below the level of the spring and it was to have a hinged cover.

F is the level of the water in the feed tank and **G** is the level of the ram pump waste valve. The 14 feet vertical distance between **F** and **G** is the working fall. A ram house (**H**) was to be built such that the distance between the centre of the feed water tank and the centre of the ram house was 75 feet.

A flagstone was to be provided to mount the ram pump (**A**) and a four inch earthenware waste water pipe (**J**) was to be installed at the level of the flagstone. This would return the waste water to the natural stream flowing down the hill from the spring.

A one and a half inch bore galvanised wrought iron injection water pipe (**B**) was to be laid between the centre of the feed tank and the inlet pipe of the ram pump, with a stop valve (**C**) at its mouth.

Finally, a galvanised wrought iron delivery pipe was to be installed between the ram pump delivery branch (**K**) and the cistern in the farmhouse, a distance of 152 yards and an elevation of 58 feet.

The building work and pipelaying was to be carried out by Normanton Works. The ram pump, pipes and cistern were to be supplied by John Blake and his men were to install and commission the system. The tender price was £64.0.0 net *'...this price to include duplicates of such parts of the ram as are most likely to wear out.'* *'... if the ram, pipes, cistern or any other part work do fail to give you the utmost satisfaction, whether in regard to the working, or the structure or intrinsic merits of the materials supplied, you will be at liberty to return the whole of the apparatus by Rail addressed to me (I paying carriage) at any time within one month from the date the Ram is tried or started...'*

John Blake's tender was quickly accepted and work started on the installation in April 1891. The system survives in working order but it is not now used.

Thanks to Debbie Frearson for suggesting this article and to Tim Lamb, owner of the ram pump field, for information provided.

Belton-born centenarian who liked his 'point o' yaale'

Sheila Sleath

In 1875, several newspapers, including the *Bristol Mercury*, the *Grantham Journal*, the *Ipswich Journal* and *The Scotsman*, reported the hundredth birthday of Allin Barsby who lived at Eastgate, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire. Although Allin's parents had recorded in the family bible that their son was born on 29th June 1775 at Belton, Rutland, Allin's children wanted to confirm this.

Proof was obtained through the help of the late rector of Market Deeping, the Rev William Hildyard and the vicar of Belton, the Rev C H Newmarch. Allin's baptismal entry at Belton was located, copied and given to the family. It read, *'Allin the son of John and Elizth Barsby Baptized July 30 [17]75'* (ROLLR DE1785/4) *'so it will be observed he was baptized as was the custom, when he was a month old'* (*Lincolnshire Chronicle* 16th July 1875, 8). In the same newspaper article Allin is reported as quaintly saying that he had *'come to five score on St Peter's day'*, rather appropriate as his baptism took place in Belton church which is dedicated to St Peter.

Allin the son of John and Elizth Barsby Baptized July 30 1775

The baptismal entry in Belton in Rutland Parish Register for Allin Barsby (ROLLR DE1785/4).



The font in St Peter's Church, Belton in Rutland. The children of John and Elizabeth Barsby were baptised here (Author).

Allin, was one of at least seven children baptised at Belton between the years 1772-1779 to John and Elizabeth Barsby who were buried at Belton in 1809 and 1804 respectively.

Allin began his working life as a farm servant. By October 1798 he was living in Castle Bytham,

Lincolnshire, and the following month, at the age of 23 years he married Tabitha Cliff[e] at Lyndon; the marriage register records that Allin could sign his name but Tabitha could not. Tabitha, baptised at Barrowden 24th April 1774, was the daughter of Edward and Mercy Cliffe. As Allin's wife, she was described in the above newspaper article '*as a respectable and industrious woman ... with whom he lived in harmony over sixty years.*'

Allin and Tabitha spent the majority of their married life within the area of Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire. They may have initially lived at Crowland as their son John was baptised there in 1799. Sons Allen and Samuel and four of five known daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, Frances, Ann and Charlotte were baptised at Deeping St James between the years 1804-1817. In 1832, the couple are known to be living in Eastgate, Deeping St James, Allin having the right to vote as copyholder of a house and land (UK, Poll Books and Electoral Registers, 1538-1893, 51).

Census returns from 1841 to 1871 show that they continued to live in Eastgate until their deaths.

Allin's occupation given in the following Deeping St James Census returns are: 1841 'cottager', 1851 'annuitant', 1861 'osier cutter & cottager' [at the age of 86 years!] and 1871 'retired shepherd'. It is known that for many years he worked as a ground keeper, baliff and shepherd on Stowgate Farm situated approximately 2 miles (3 km) north-east from Deeping St James. He was also employed, for fourteen years, as a shepherd for Edmund Pawlett, a farmer and grazier who lived at Priory House, Deeping St James. An injury to his leg led to his retirement and out of his savings he purchased some land and houses, an indication that he was a hard-working and astute man.

Allin Barsby	Head	1841	Retired Shepherd	Rutland - Belton
John Lorton	son	1841	Farmer of 11 Acre	Belton - Rutland
Frances	Daughter	1841	Farmer's wife	Belton - Rutland

From the 1871 Census return for Deeping St James. As in earlier returns, his place of birth is given as Belton, Rutland. Frances, Allin's daughter, lived and cared for her father up to his death in 1876.

On reaching his hundredth birthday in 1875 Allin became quite a celebrity. Newspapers, including the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, reported that, for his age he was in exceptional health both mentally and physically. He was a devout Christian and his rule of living was moderation in all things. Although he was no drinker of spirits, he never denied himself his '*point o'yaale*'. '*The daughters, and many of his lineal descendants, with affectionate consideration, visited him on the 29th ult., [of June] and four generations sat down to tea with the partriach on that important anniversary.*' (*Lincolnshire Chronicle* 16th July 1875, 8).

Barsby is hearty and well, can walk about his garden, &c., is erect in his gait, and can assist himself in every way. His hearing is good, and he can also yet see to read. His memory on recent events is at times deficient, but his tales of "days of old," and of his own early history are full of vigour and vivid recollection.

A glimpse of Allin's physical and mental ability at the age of one hundred (*Lincolnshire Chronicle* 16th July 1875, 8).

After reaching the remarkable age of a hundred years, Allin continued in good health for over a year. He died at Deeping St James on 25th October 1876 and was buried two days later. His obituary included: '*He was always an early riser, and went early to bed, and up to a few years of his death was rarely found in bed after three in the morning. He was a smoker of tobacco, and always enjoyed his beer and pipe to his end He was a great reader and read the Bible through and through, and could repeat many of its choicest passages, which were evidently a great comfort to him in his last moments, as he often repeated them in a loud voice. He only kept his bed for a fortnight and had but little pain. He knew his daughter, friends and acquaintances and was thoroughly sensible and retained his faculties to within a few hours of his death*' (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* 4th November 1876, 3).

At Deeping St. James, on the 25th ult., Mr. Allin Barsby, in his 102d year.

The announcement of Allin Barsby's death (*Stamford Mercury* 3rd November 1876, 4).

Allin Barsby	The Parish	Oct: 27	101	J George Keble
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The burial entry in Deeping St James Parish Register for Allin Barsby, who died in 1876 aged 101 years and 17 weeks.

Abbreviation:

ROLLR - Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland

References:

Websites accessed (October 2022):

www.ancestry.co.uk
www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk
www.familysearch.org
www.findmypast.co.uk

Many thanks to those who contributed to this issue of the Newsletter and to Tim Clough for editorial assistance. Please contact me if you have additional information on any of the topics or would like to contribute an article or suggest an idea for the next issue.

Robert Ovens
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