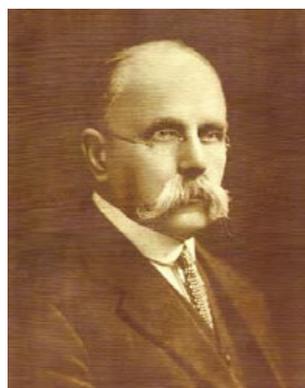




In this Newsletter...

Email contact with Society Members	5
Membership Subscriptions and Renewal	5
Joint Meetings Programme	5
BALH Local History Award	6
Recent Publications	16



**Rutland Built
Environment
Awards – Page 2**



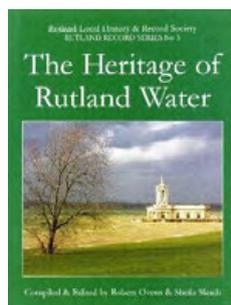
**Uppingham
Captain's
War Medals
– Page 7**



**Joyce Family
of Morcott
Stonemasons
– Page 8**



**Tribute to
Maureen Dodds
– Page 6**



**The last *Heritage of
Rutland Water*
– Page 11**



**Dambusters at Eyebrook
– Page 12**



**Bryan
Matthews
Lecture
– Page 4**

**Graham T
Jackson,
Church
Architect
– Page 12**



**Morcott
Village
Visit
– Page 4**



**Alice That Wasn't to
be... – Page 14**

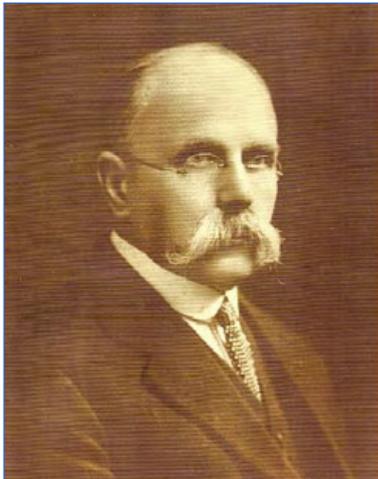


**The Flying Scotsman
– Page 16**

RUTLAND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AWARDS

The Rutland Built Environment Awards are in recognition of a significant contribution towards conserving or enhancing the built environment of Rutland.

The presentation of the annual Awards for new, refurbished and historic buildings in Rutland, presented by the Society in conjunction with Rutland County Council, took place on 12th January 2017 at Oakham Castle. The awards are in memory of two well-known local historians: George Phillips, who was the editor of *Rutland and the Great War* in 1920, and Tony Traylen who was the editor and author of 18 books in the *In-Rutland* series of local history publications.



George Phillips



The **George Phillips Award**, introduced in 1980, is for a recent new or refurbished building or development in Rutland.

The **Tony Traylen Award**, formerly known as the Rutland Historic Building Award, was introduced in 2007 for the renovation or conservation of an historic building in Rutland.



Nine projects were nominated for consideration by the judges for the 2016 Awards:

- 1 - A new 'Passive House' at 8 Main Street, Whitwell.
- 2 - A development of nine properties at The Long Barns Mews, Ketton.
- 3 - Fir Tree House - a new property at Ketton Road, North Luffenham.
- 4 - Chaterside - a new property in Ketton Road, South Luffenham.
- 5 - Rosewood Close, North Luffenham - a development of 25 properties on the site of R & AJ Rose's Woodyard.
- 6 - The Barn, The Street, South Luffenham - the conversion of a Grade II listed barn.
- 7 - The new Science Building at Uppingham School.
- 8 - The Studio Barn, St Marys Road, Manton - the conversion of a barn to create a fitness centre.
- 9 - The new Rutland Water Volunteer Centre at Oakham Road, Hambleton.

The awards ceremony at the Castle was attended by over 90 owners, architects, builders, Society members and guests. The proceedings commenced with an introduction by

Edward Baines, the Society's President, and a review of previous winners over the last 36 years. Tim Clough, former curator of Rutland County Museum and the Society's Honorary Editor, gave details of the nine 2016 nominations visited by the judges and then went on to present the awards.

The George Phillips Built Environment Award was presented to Graham Sloan of Francis Jackson Estates for their Rosewood Close development of 25 individually designed cottage style properties on the former woodyard of R & AJ Rose in South Luffenham.



The award is in recognition of the development's significant contribution towards conserving the built environment of Rutland. The site, which includes six affordable properties for rent or shared ownership, was designed to enhance the approach to the village in a style which replicates a traditional village street.



Rosewood Close, South Luffenham

The new Uppingham School Science Centre, in Stockerston Road, Uppingham, which includes 15 state-of-the-art laboratories and a lecture theatre, was Highly Commended in the George Phillips Awards. The award was presented to David Hearsom who represented the School Trustees.



Tim Clough presents the Highly Commended certificate to David Hearsom of Uppingham School

The opening of the Science Centre marked

the completion of the School's programme of redevelopment in this area, which had started with the new Sports Centre in 2010. Together with its associated landscaping, it has been a significant addition to Uppingham's built environment.



Uppingham School Science Centre

The Barn, The Street, South Luffenham, was the winner of the Tony Traylen Built Environment Award for historic buildings for its impressive conversion from a listed barn to create a four-bedroom private dwelling.



Tim Clough presents the Tony Traylen Built Environment Award plaque and certificate for The Barn, South Luffenham to owner Nick Bellamy together with daughter Tasha, and Ian Cleminson of C & F Building Services

The work was carried out by C & F Building Services for owners Nick and Lisa Bellamy and included a new roof and floors, a rear extension to provide a kitchen and dining room, and internal insulation to the external walls.



The Barn, The Street, South Luffenham

The Studio Barn, St Mary's Road, Manton, was Highly Commended in the Tony Traylen Awards for the conversion and extension of an eighteenth century agricultural barn to create a fitness centre for owner Dr Mary Hardwick.



Tim Clough presents a Tony Traylen Highly Commended certificate to Dr Mary Hardwick

The barrel-roofed extension houses the main studio which is used for specialised fitness and rehabilitation classes, with views through patio windows across the Rutland countryside to Burley House. The sedum covered roof to the extension helps it to sit comfortably within its rural setting.



The Studio Barn, St Mary's Road, Manton

The awards ceremony was organised by the Society, and judging was undertaken jointly by the Society and Rutland County Council. Following the ceremony, Robert Clayton, Head of Culture and Registration at Rutland County Council, presented a talk on *The Oakham Castle Project* in which he described the recent lottery funded project to restore and upgrade the Castle Hall and its grounds.

Making a Nomination

Anyone can make a nomination for the Awards, so please think about any recent and relevant developments that you are aware of in Rutland. It might even be your own home. For a 2017 nomination, all we need is an address and a simple statement as to why you are nominating. Send it by email to secretary@rutlandhistory.org or by post (or by hand) to The Correspondence Secretary, RLHRS, Rutland County Museum, Catmose Street, Oakham, Rutland LE15 6HW. The Awards are now in their 38th year and all the winners since 1980 can be seen on the Society's website at rutlandhistory.org

THE BRYAN MATTHEWS LECTURE

Nearly 100 Society members and guests attended the Bryan Matthews Lecture on Friday 15th April 2016 at the Mark Glatman Lecture Theatre in Uppingham School's new Science Centre. The guest speaker was Twigs Way, a professional garden historian, author, researcher and lecturer. Her subject was "Lancelot 'Capability' Brown: Landscape, Art and Dame Nature".



Lancelot 'Capability' Brown

Lancelot 'Capability' Brown designed more than two hundred landscapes, including Blenheim Palace, Burghley, Chatsworth and Grimsthorpe. Many more saw the 'hand of the improver' transforming not only the sites themselves but also the way in which nature itself was viewed and appreciated.



Twigs Way with Edward Baines

Formal gardens were levelled and lakes raised to create the combination of art and nature that was to become the hallmark of taste and elegance. Twigs Way's presentation explored the life, landscapes and the influence on art of 'Capability' Brown, Dame Nature's second husband.

MORCOTT VILLAGE VISIT

Every year the Society organises a visit to one of Rutland's historic villages for an afternoon of local history and our visit on Saturday 17th September 2016 was to Morcott. The venues were St Mary's Church in High Street and the Village Hall in Station Road.

Eighty-five members and guests attended this event which was introduced by Edward Baines in St Mary's Church. The Jack Hart collection of Rutland postcards and others provided by Tony Martin and Trisha Williams formed the basis of a PowerPoint presentation of 'then and now' photographs of Morcott which was shown in the Church.



High Street Morcott in 1905 (Jack Hart Collection at Rutland County Museum)



High Street Morcott in 2016

Still in St Mary's Church, Tony Martin presented his illustrated talk: *Master Masons - the Joyce Family Legacy to Morcott* in which he traced the origins of the Joyce family and described examples of their work as stonemasons in the village. Turn to page 8 to read highlights of this interesting talk.



Tony Martin presents his talk on the Joyce Family of Morcott in St Mary's Church

The meeting then moved to the Village Hall in Station Road to view an extensive exhibition of Morcott documents, photographs and other ephemera which had been set

up by Trisha Williams. There was also a Society book stall manned by Paul Reeve and refreshments were organised by Debbie Frearson. The final part of the programme was a leaflet guided historical walk around the village, prepared by Tony Martin, Sheila Sleath and Robert Ovens.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS:

EMAIL CONTACT WITH SOCIETY MEMBERS

An ever-increasing number of members are able to communicate by email and we would like to use this method to keep in touch with you. It is quick and easy, and helps the Society to keep costs to a minimum.

Email addresses will only be used by the Society to distribute information on Society matters. They will not be used for any other purpose, or passed on to any other individual or organisation.

If you agree to this, please send an email to allow@rutlandhistory.org giving your name and brief address in the subject line. Also, if you have changed your email address recently, please let us know the new address by the same method.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS AND RENEWAL

Membership Subscriptions are due on 1st May 2017. The current rates are unchanged as follows:

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

If you pay by standing order, please ensure that it is up-to-date and that it reflects the rate relevant to you.

Debit and credit cards can now be used for on-line membership renewal. See 'Membership Application & Renewal' on the Society's website

JOINT MEETINGS PROGRAMME

Rutland Local History & Record Society (RLHRS) and the Friends of Rutland County Museum & Oakham Castle (FRCMOC).

Please note:

- Open meetings are now normally held on the second Thursday of each month at Rutland County Museum, but there are exceptions so it is wise to check the programme for dates and venues.
- Any changes to the advertised programme and additional information on specific events will be given on the Society's website.

THE REMAINDER OF THE 2017 PROGRAMME:

Thursday 13th April at 7.30pm

Venue: Rutland County Museum

The Forbidden Royal Romance and its Local Connections

A film by Barbara Keene

Thursday 11th May at 7.30pm

Venue: Rutland County Museum

RLH&RS AGM followed by

Revealing Grey Friars: The search for Leicester's lost Franciscan Friary

A talk by Mathew Morris

Thursday 8th June at 7.30pm

Venue: Rutland County Museum

Peterborough Cathedral: 900 Years of an Icon

A talk by Stuart Orme, Director of Operations at the Cathedral

A Guided Tour of Peterborough Cathedral is planned for June or July. Details to be advised.

Thursday 13th July at 7.30pm

Venue: Rutland County Museum

Talking Machines. The History of Recorded Sound

A talk by Colin Ray

Saturday 2nd September at 7.30pm

Venue: Oakham Castle

The Hanson Lecture

A presentation by Marc Allum of the BBC's Antiques Roadshow

There will be a charge for this event - please book at Rutland County Museum

Saturday 16th September at 1.00pm

Venue: Cottesmore Community Centre

RLHRS Village Visit to Cottesmore - in conjunction with Cottesmore History and Archaeology Group

There will be a charge for this event. Details will be sent to members in August. Advance bookings only

Thursday 21st September at 7.30pm

Venue: - Rutland County Museum

How Museums Benefit Society

A talk by Dr Ceri Jones, Museum Studies Dept., Leicester University

Thursday 12th October at 7.30pm

Venue: - Rutland County Museum

Your Family Tree - an introduction to genealogy

A talk by Graeme Falcolner

Thursday 9th November at 7.30pm

Venue: - Rutland County Museum

Queen Mary and Fotheringhay

A talk by Canon Michael Wilson

(Please note that the date of this meeting is incorrectly shown on the printed programme card sent to members)

There is no talk scheduled for December 2017.

ANOTHER LOCAL HISTORY AWARD FOR A RUTLAND RECORD AUTHOR

For the fourth time in recent years the author of an article in *Rutland Record* has earned an accolade in the British Association for Local History (BALH) annual awards for local history, announced on 4th June 2016. This time Anthony (Tony) Squires took third place in the 'long article' section of the awards for his article on the 16th and 17th century history of the forest of Leighfield in *Rutland Record* 34.

Tony Squires is well known in Leicestershire and Rutland for his extensive and detailed researches into the history of woodland, forest and parks in the east Midlands, and has achieved the rare accolade of now having won two such awards. His article on the medieval park of Ridlington was the culmination of many years' research into its later history. It was published in *Rutland Record* 23 and selected in the BALH awards for 2006.

Tony's article in *Rutland Record* 34 is full of details about the history of the many different small woods that together represented the former medieval forest of Leighfield, and puts its break-up and decline into historical perspective.

Besides Tony's earlier article, the Society's other winners were Nigel Richardson in 2008 for his account of Uppingham's typhoid outbreak in *Rutland Record* 26 and Ian Ryder in 2013 for his study of education in early Victorian Rutland in *Rutland Record* 31.

We can be very proud that our annual journal attracts contributions of such a high standard, and plays an important part in recording the history of our county.

Tim Clough

OBITUARY:

MAUREEN SHEILA DODDS

28 February 1933 - 15 October 2016

by Elaine Jones

Maureen Dodds was a warm woman who, with the rest of the Rutland Field Research Group welcomed me into their band when I came to live in Rutland in 1980.

Maureen was born in London in Stepney and spent much of her childhood in Essex. She worked in the East End of London in the 'rag trade' on the shop floor and when she contracted TB was hospitalised to the west country. Here she met her Jack also recuperating from TB resulting from working in the steel works at Consett, County Durham.



Maureen and Jack Dodds

They moved to Rutland in 1968 and when the Rutland Field Research Group (RFRG) was formed in 1970 Maureen and Jack were two of the founder members. Maureen gave thirty years to the archaeological heritage of Rutland. By 1973 she was on the executive committee and ten

years later in 1983 became Honorary Secretary - a position she maintained until 1993 when the RFRG joined Rutland Local History and Record Society.



Maureen Dodds (left) with members of RFRG working on the excavation at Nether Hambleton in 1973

With the formation of the Archaeological Sub-committee of the RLHRS to continue our field activities, Maureen took on the mantle of our Social Secretary for the Summer Picnics and Winter Dinners - a task in which she excelled!

Those picnics were memorable - like the one at Fort Henry where there had been a bit of a 'misunderstanding' regarding our presence, which resulted in the circumvallation by Lord Gainsborough's Land Rover army at dusk to see us orff! Or the one when it rained on Burrough on the Hill so we picnicked in the shelter of the public toilets and Clive and 'Happy' Day went dousing for the drains in the dark...

In 1990 the RFRG held a 'pucker' 20th Anniversary Dinner at The Finches Arms in Hambleton when many of the founder members who had excavated at Nether Hambleton before Rutland Water returned - they were happy days.

But in 2002 with a leadership change around, Maureen's energy was focussed on all her other interests - RATS (Rutland Arts Theatre Society), Oakham Town, and her love for gardens and Oakham in Bloom and the Rutland Horticultural Society.

Maureen was the salt of the earth, she had 'attitude' and went for what she believed in full-on. This quote from the order of service to celebrate her life says it all: -

*I'd like to leave an afterglow of smiles when life is done.
I'd like to leave an echo, whispering softly down the ways.
Of happy times and laughing times and bright and sunny days.*

AN UPPINGHAM CAPTAIN'S WAR MEDALS

by Robert Ovens

Included in Dix Noonan Webb's catalogue sale of Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria at their Piccadilly auction house on 18th May 2016 was:

Lot 264. The Great War and Second World War campaign group of seven medals awarded to Captain J. F. Oakley, Merchant Navy, latterly Commodore Captain of the Union Castle Fleet:

1914-18 War: British War Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal.

1939-45 War: 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star [for service in the home waters, Atlantic, North Russia Convoys or the South Atlantic]; Pacific Star [for service in the Pacific Theatre]; Italy Star [for service in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas]; 1939-45 War Medal.

Generally good to very fine condition. Estimated price: £240-280

The hammer price realised was £400.



Captain John Oakley's War Medals (Dix Noonan Webb)

John Frederick Oakley was born in Leamington Terrace, Uppingham in March 1901, the first child of Frederick and Caroline Oakley. The 1901 Census Return records that Frederick was a solicitor and a native of Uppingham. Caroline was from Owston, Leicestershire, and both were 27 years old. By 1911 the family was living in High Street, Uppingham, and the Census Return shows that by then they had two further sons: Oswald Stafford, born in 1904, and Robert Malcolm, born in 1905. Richard Eric, who was born in 1907, died in infancy. Caroline died in 1947 and Frederick died in 1952. They are buried in Uppingham Lower Cemetery where their headstone can be seen.

John Frederick Oakley joined *Alnwick Castle* of the Union Castle Line as a Cadet in February 1917. On 17 March 1917, *Alnwick Castle* left Plymouth for Cape Town with 14 passengers, 100 crew and a cargo of silver. On the 18th, it

picked up 25 survivors from the steamship *Trevoise* which had just been torpedoed by the German submarine *U-81*. In the morning of the 19th, when 310 miles off the Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly, *Alnwick Castle* was itself torpedoed without warning by the same submarine. It sank within half an hour, but six lifeboats got away without mishap. However, when the weather worsened the boats were separated and two of them were never seen again. The Chief Officer's boat, containing 31 survivors, drifted for nine days before being rescued by Spanish fishing boats and taken to Carino, near Cape Ortegal, Spain, but not before ten of them had died. All the survivors were suffering from intense thirst, the water having given out some days before.

The Captain's lifeboat was a little more fortunate. It was five days adrift before being picked up by the French liner *Venezia*, but four had died from exposure. In total, out of the 139 on board the *Alnwick Castle*, 40, including three of the crew of the *Trevoise*, had died. Having recovered from this ordeal, John Oakley spent the remainder of the war engaged on trooping duties, re-joining the Union Castle Line in July 1921 after gaining his Second Mate's Certificate.

German submarine *U-81*, one of 329 serving in the Imperial German Navy, was captained by Raimund Weisbach with three officers and a crew of thirty-one. It had entered service in August 1916 and by the end of April 1917 it had torpedoed and sunk 30 ships and severely damaged two others. However, the World War One career of Captain Weisbach ended on 1st May when he was torpedoed by the British submarine *E 54*. 24 members of the crew died, but Weisbach, his watch officer and five others survived. They spent the rest of the war as prisoners in Britain.



Captain John Oakley (Dix Noonan Webb)

During the Second World War, John Oakley served as First Officer and then Chief Officer of the *Cape Town Castle* on trooping duties, until he obtained his first command, the *Roxbrough Castle*, in May 1942. He subsequently held several further wartime commands, mainly cargo ships engaged in the meat trade that sailed independently of convoys.

He later took command of the passenger liners *Rowallan Castle* in 1943 and 1948, *Good Hope Castle* and *Llanstephan Castle* in 1947, *Carnarvon Castle* in 1950 and 1959, *Stirling Castle* in 1953, and *Cape Town Castle* and *Edinburgh Castle* in 1960. In July 1962, while commanding the *Windsor Castle*, he was appointed Commodore Captain of the Union Castle

Line. Owing to ongoing ill-health, attributed to his experiences in the Great War, he was soon compelled to retire and he died at Ferndown, Dorset, on 11th March 1968.



SS Windsor Castle leaving Cape Town in 1962

References and acknowledgements:

1. This article is partly based on a letter included in the sale from Captain C. E. C. Windram.
2. Hocking, C, *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea During the Age of Steam 1824 - 1962*, The London Stamp Exchange, 1989.
3. I am grateful to Dix Noonan Webb for the photographs of Captain Oakley and his medals, and to Audrey Walker of Belton History Society for bringing the sale of the medals to my attention.

Robert Ovens

MASTER MASONS: THE JOYCE FAMILY AND THEIR LEGACY TO MORCOTT

by Tony Martin

The origins of the Joyce family can be traced back to 1527 but they were not then native to Rutland. At that time a William Joyce was living and working in Collyweston, Northamptonshire, when he is noted as 'Slater', unusual at a time when most occupations were not recorded.

In 1779 a William Joyce of Collyweston married Alice White of North Luffenham and they had two sons; Valentine and John. This suggests that William was working beyond the boundaries of his own village and as a Collyweston slater and mason his skills would have been in demand from wealthy patrons who owned property in this area. By 1787 the family was living in Morcott. Given the rigid conditions imposed by the Settlement Act of the time, William must have been engaged to undertake substantial work in the village. There is strong evidence that this work may have been commissioned by the Cecil family, as outlined later.

William established the Joyce dynasty in Morcott. The family tree is complicated, but by the 1880s there were two sets of 'Joyce Bros' living and working as builders in Morcott, both direct descendants of John, the youngest son of William and Alice.

William's wife, Alice, died in 1778 and in 1787 he married Christiana Charity. She was originally from Haringworth,

Northants, but was living and working in Morcott. Together they produced a further 8 children, 5 of whom were boys.

A surviving bill shows that in 1799 Valentine and John were working with their father in Morcott on roofing repairs to the Gilson's Almshouses. However, Valentine later moved away to live and work in the Stamford area as a slater. He died as a widower without issue in 1864 whilst living in the Truesdales Almshouses, Scotgate, Stamford, which still exist today.

At some point, William Joyce adopted Morcott as his permanent home. There were several factors influencing this decision. First and foremost, any tradesman needs patronage in order to survive. In William's case that meant people of wealth who owned property needing the attentions of a skilled worker such as himself. Morcott had them in quantity. Three wealthy families owned large parts of the village as well as having extended estates in the surrounding area. To the north much of the land was owned by the Heathcotes of Normanton. The centre of the village and land to the northwest was soon to become the property of the Fydell Rowley family, who also owned estates in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. To the south the land was part of the Exeter estate, owned by the Cecil family of Burghley House.

At this time, there were ten farms in Morcott alone, most of them connected to these three landowners. Occupied by tenant farmers, they would need constant maintenance and renovation. In addition, these same landowners owned substantial houses and other property elsewhere, and would need to employ skilled men to maintain them. This was more than enough patronage for William and his sons' survival.

Builders also need a ready and reliable source of materials for use in construction and renovation. Lying between two belts of Oolitic limestone and sitting over a large area of Northampton sand and ironstone, Morcott was ideally placed to offer the essential building materials. Good quality building stone was available in five quarries around the village, sand was easily available in fields to the north, and a number of lime burners plied their trade to the east. Top quality Collyweston slate and Ketton stone were just a cart ride away and a large swathe of Liassic clay nearby would prove invaluable later for the production of bricks and tiles. Consequently, in Morcott, William and his sons had everything to hand needed for their business.

Fast forward three generations and by the 1880s there are two distinct sets of Joyce brothers living and operating as builders in Morcott. In order to illustrate some of their work, as well as showing the degree of co-operation that existed between them, we will examine four distinctive buildings within the village that still exist today.

1. MORCOTT HALL

The main house in its early form is believed to date from the 1720s and it still displays features synonymous with the style prevalent at the time. However, beyond the façade, the range of buildings to the rear are believed to date to the 1600s. The Herrindines were Lords of the Manor of Morcott during the Jacobean period but the next owner is

unclear, although the evidence points strongly to the Cecil family.

Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, daughter of Lord Burghley, the 8th Earl of Exeter, died there in 1813, having spent most of her later life at Morcott. Her husband, John Chaplin MP for Louth and later Stamford, had died in 1764.



Lady Elizabeth Chaplin

Here then, is a possible reason for William Joyce migrating to Morcott in the 1780s. The Joyces in Collyweston had strong links with the Cecil family, being regularly employed as builders and slaters on their extensive estate. Following

the death of Lady Chaplin, the Hall and its estate were offered for sale, and William Joyce was one of the tenants listed as occupying an estate cottage. Further evidence of the family's link with the Cecils is seen in the form of an apprentice piece by William's son John, which still survives. Simplistic in form, it is nevertheless a highly-detailed carving, cut from a solid block of freestone. The stylised Tudor rose adorning the top of the central arch identifies it as a model of Bottle Lodges, the ornate gateway to Burghley House which dates from about 1801. It was a perfect example for John to showcase his skills. That it



represents part of the Burghley Estate is surely more than mere coincidence.

John Joyce's apprentice piece



The Bottle Lodges at Burghley House

There can be little doubt that, at this time, the Cecil family were the main patrons to William and his sons. The likelihood is that William moved to Morcott specifically to work on Cecil property, and was given tenancy of a cottage to avoid the possibility of him becoming a burden to the parish.

It is unclear whether or not Morcott Hall was sold in 1814. It was advertised again for rent in 1817 and by 1820 a member of the Tryon family was residing there, although he

appears to have been a tenant. Given that William continued to live and operate in Morcott following the death of Lady Chaplin, this would tend to suggest that the Cecils retained control of the estate. However, in 1835 it was sold to Samuel Richard Fydell, a wealthy landowner and philanthropist who had been renting Tickencote Hall. He originally hailed from Boston, Lincolnshire where his family had been successful merchants and held positions of power since the late 1600s.

It would appear that on taking control of the estate Samuel Fydell also inherited the Joyces. He set about making a series of additions and alterations to the main house as well as improving a number of other properties on the estate. William Joyce had died in 1829 and John now operated the family business together with his sons William and John. Samuel Fydell contributed much to the village, endowing the village school in 1849 with a grant of £400 to allow girls to receive an education and instructing the Joyces to build an extra room to accommodate them. He also looked after the welfare of his many tenants. When he died in 1868, his coffin was carried from the train to St Botolph's Church at Boston by tenants from his Morcott estate. Amongst them was John's eldest son William, now the head of the business as his father had died in 1864.



Morcott Hall

Samuel Fydell died without issue and the estate now passed to his nephew George Dawson Rowley. He was as equally philanthropic as his uncle and paid for alterations and improvements to St Marys church. He also sought to improve the Hall itself, but he spent much of his time at his other residences in St Neots and Brighton. It was at Brighton that he was taken ill and died in 1878 at the age of 56, in the same week as his father, George William Rowley.

Management of the estate now fell to his widow Caroline who proved herself to be every bit as capable as her predecessors in running affairs. Between 1880 and 1885 she engaged the Joyce family to completely re-model Morcott Hall. Alterations were made inside and out, the most noticeable of which was the addition of two complete new wings to the house. At the same time, considerable improvements were made to the old manor house adjacent to the hall, which served as the principal farmhouse to the estate. At one point the Joyces were employing more than 50 labourers on the project, along with 3 generations of their own family. By now there existed two distinct families

of Joyce builders, all of whom co-operated on this mammoth project.

Morcott Hall became a girls' school for 25 years after World War 2, but, despite its changing fortunes, it looks much the same as it did in 1890, and the Rowley family continue to own it.

2. FYDELL'S ROW

In 1862 Samuel Fydell instructed John Joyce to build a terrace of 4 cottages on the site of a building which was to be demolished. The new thatched stone cottages were spacious inside for the 1860s. Outside, there was a large communal garden and each was provided with a rear yard containing a wash house and a privy.



Fydell's Row

cottage showing the date of the building and his death. It also has the name 'Fydell's Row' which has since been adopted as the name of the road they stand in.

Over the years successive generations of the Joyce family have continued the upkeep for the Rowley estate. At one point, the end cottage became the residence of the village policeman, and remained so until a new purpose-built house was constructed on the A47. In the 1930's the terrace was altered from 4 to 3 houses and re-roofed with blue slate which is how it remains today.

3. JOHN JOYCE'S HOUSE

John Joyce's house



This well-proportioned stone house was built in the 1880s on land purchased by John Joyce from Lord Aveland. John had enjoyed a long and fruitful relationship with the Ancaster estate and much of his work was on their behalf, but like his cousin William he also undertook work for the Rowleys. For example, on the night of the census in 1891 he was absent from his home in Morcott, and instead we find him in Boston, Lincolnshire, together with his younger brother Alfred and another man from the village. They were

employed for 6 months at Fydell House in Boston, the ancestral home of the Fydell Rowleys. The level of ornate decoration on this impressive building would have required the attention of skilled masons.

Much of John's work was concerned with the maintenance of the numerous farms and other buildings, as well as new buildings, on the Ancaster estate in Morcott and the surrounding villages.

In 1851 the estate had been granted a licence to make bricks and tiles and a brickworks was established at nearby Pilton. From here the distinctive red Ancaster brick and 'Rosemary' peg tiles were transported across the County and beyond for use on Ancaster property. 'The Elms' is an impressive house with a purpose-built farmyard to the rear, all constructed in distinctive red brick and proudly displaying the Aveland crest on the gable. 'The Elms' was built by the Joyces in the 1870s along with another farm on Pilton Road which has since been demolished.



The Aveland crest at The Elms

From the early 1880s, The Ancaster estate began to sell off small parcels of land in Morcott and John Joyce was in the perfect position to capitalise on this. He bought three plots of land and buildings along Willoughby Road. Two of these he retained for grazing and a much-needed workshop, whilst he earmarked the third for his own house. It was a generous plot, with a large mature orchard and garden and John began work in 1885. He demolished the existing cottages and built a fine detached house in stone. To the rear, he built a stable and small workshop in Ancaster brick, probably 'left over from a job!' The house, which was finished in 1886, displays an ornate date stone as well as John's unmistakable building style. Another feature is the chimney stack which gives a passing nod to the design used on Ancaster properties.

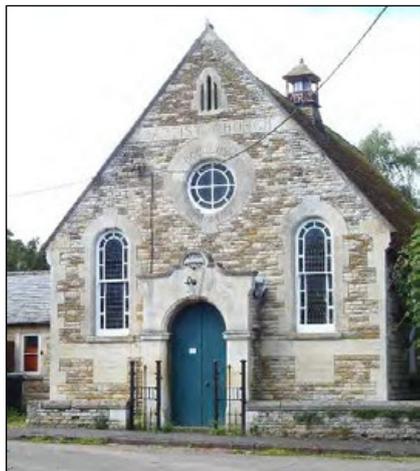
John lived here until his death in 1939, and it eventually passed to his daughter Ada who continued to occupy it into the late 1960s. An extension has since been added to one side but the original proportions of the house are still visible.

4. THE BAPTIST CHAPEL

Baptists are believed to have used this site for worship since the reign of Charles II. A chapel was opened here in 1732, but by the late 1890s it was in a state of disrepair and the decision was made to replace it with something more fit for purpose. Architect J B Corby of Stamford was engaged to design a new chapel, and his plans reflect the Arts and Crafts style so popular at the turn of the 20th century.

The new building was 45' long, 20' wide internally and was to be constructed of local stone with Ketton freestone details and porch. Collyweston slate was specified for the roof, supported by pitch pine beams mounted on stone corbels. Additionally, a ventilation system designed by Boyles of Sheffield and Truswells hot air heating system

were fitted. A sliding wooden partition would separate a schoolroom from the main chapel and light would be provided by 8 arched windows of leaded glass.



Morcott Baptist Chapel

The cost was about £500, half of which was donated by W F Goodliffe, a prominent Baptist businessman with strong links to the village. The work was undertaken by

John Joyce & Brothers, with assistance of the Veazey Bros (carpenters) and Mr T Taylor (blacksmith). It is no coincidence that all three of these tradesmen were staunch Baptists. The foundation stone was laid on 31st July 1902 and the chapel was officially opened on March 8th 1903.

In 1909, Mr Goodliffe agreed to meet the entire cost of the build, and the chapel was named 'Goodliffe Memorial Chapel' in recognition of this. Virtually all of the features mentioned above still remain today. Although the chapel has a modern extension housing a kitchen and toilets, the footprint of the original building is otherwise unchanged. The heating and ventilation systems have been replaced with modern equivalents, but the roof 'lantern' which originally served as the chimney for the ventilation unit still remains. John Joyce's building style is evident in the construction. Comparison between the chapel and his house in Willoughby Road show striking similarities, in particular the structure of the stone courses and the use of Ketton freestone.

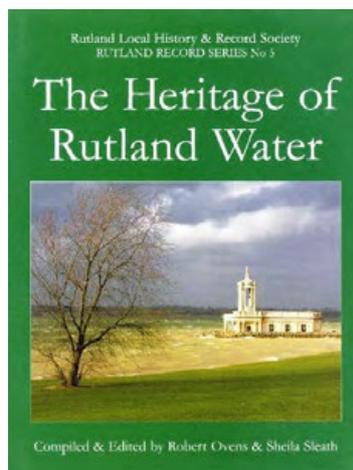
So, moving into the early 1900s, we see two sets of Joyce brothers, co-existing in the same village and both running successful businesses. But everything was set to change with the onset of World War I. Edward Joyce had three sons, all of whom worked for him. Despite their relative ages (Albert, the eldest was 43 when war was declared) all were eventually called up, leaving their elderly father to struggle on alone. Thankfully, all three returned safely, but the damage was done. 5 years of war had taken its toll on the economy and work had all but dried up. Widowed in 1921, Edward no longer had the will to carry on and Bill and Edward, the two youngest brothers, were forced to look further afield for employment, whilst Albert secured a job working for Hallidays of Stamford.

John fared little better. One brother, Alfred, died suddenly in 1911, leaving John and his other brother, Henry, to carry on. Henry was called up along with John's only son Edmund. Tragically Edmund died whilst in training, and Henry was badly wounded which left him permanently crippled. Like his cousin Edward, John found himself carrying on single handed. The war stripped the village of every able-bodied man, so there was no one he could hire to

assist him. By the time hostilities ceased John's business had virtually ground to a halt. He struggled on, still enjoying the patronage of the Ancaster estate, but money was scarce and many of the Ancaster holdings were sold off. The knock-on effect of this was that work became far more competitive as builders vied with one another to secure contracts. John died on the eve of World War 2 in September 1939, having watched his successful business wither away.

However, the Joyce legacy lives on, seen in many of the buildings that continue to exist, both in Morcott and the surrounding towns and villages. Master masons indeed.

THE LAST 'HERITAGE OF RUTLAND WATER'



Following the launch of *The Heritage of Rutland Water* at Rutland Sailing Club on 25th November 2007, sales exceeded all expectations, to the extent that, by the beginning of March 2008, less than 50 copies of the first impression of 1200 were left. It was soon decided to order a further 1200 copies and within a short time another three tons of

books had arrived at Rutland County Museum on the back of a lorry from the Guttenberg Press in Malta.

It has taken a little longer to sell this second impression, but now all the Society's stock has gone, although local booksellers may have a few copies left.

One of the last to be sold was purchased by Janet Harrington who ordered her copy via GENfair (GENfair.co.uk), the Society's online shopping mall. On receipt of her copy, Janet sent the following by email to Tim Clough, the Society's honorary editor:

Tim,

Thank you for your correspondence. I was unaware of this book until very recently. It is a present for a daughter who now lives near Inverness. My Children grew up at the time of the construction of Rutland Water (great fun for children, diggers etc.) We lived at Egelton in what is now called Lyndon House. We called it Pridmores Cottage. It was converted by my husband in the 1960/70s from two cottages (it's in the book). I think this was the last cottage to be advertised for sale by a notice on the Church door, to be sold by the Merchant Ventures on behalf of the Wills Trust. At the time, the water supply was private and we paid for it to the Wills Trust. My Mother also lived in the village at St Monica's and she paid her water bill to St Monica's Trust.

How times have changed - we paid £1,500 for our house.

Regards,

Janet Harrington.

THE DAMBUSTERS AT EYEBROOK

Many people are aware that Lancaster bombers of 617 Squadron, Bomber Command, Royal Air Force, under the command of Wing Commander Guy Gibson, used the then new Eyebrook Reservoir near Caldecott, for low level practice prior to the raids on the German dams in May 1943. What is less well known is that there is a small display in the fishing lodge at the reservoir commemorating these events.

The fishing lodge is at the southern end of the dam wall and is approached via a single-track road, the entrance to which is sign-posted on the north side of the road between Caldecott and Great Easton. Whilst there, visitors can make themselves a cup of tea or coffee (but don't forget to leave a donation). Also, whilst there, go and see the commemoration plaque near the end of the dam wall.



The Dambusters display in the Eyebrook fishing lodge

An undated (but probably 1946) newspaper cutting on the display provides an interesting account of the practice flights by Guy Gibson's Lancaster bombers:

DAM RAID REHEARSED IN NORTHANTS Eye Brook Became the River Mohne

Now that the war in the west is over the story can be told of how "Dam Buster" Guy Gibson, V.C., practised on the dam of the Eye Brook reservoir at Caldecott before making his daring raid on the Mohne Dam, which will go down in history as one of the most heroic exploits of the war.

Cpl. Dennis Wright. R E M E., of Caldecott, who is stationed there has a special interest in the dam. "I've been too busy to see it yet," he said, "but I hope to soon. I've wanted to ever since I heard on the wireless that Guy Gibson practised on the Eye Brook reservoir in the valley between Uppingham and Great Easton near my home. I was working in the office of the Corby (Northants) and District Water Co., when they built that reservoir, so I can say that I helped to build the model that was used as a training ground."

OVER CALDECOTT

Several months before the raid in May, 1943. R.A.F. personnel visited the reservoir and arrangements were made for poles - about as high as telegraph posts - to be erected in barrels of sand. These were camouflaged in order to present a view from the air which would resemble the great German dams.

When completed, the tiny village of Caldecott was "brought to life" by Lancasters numbering anything up to a dozen flying low at dusk each night for the "attack."

The planes, headed by one flown by Guy Gibson, circled around, coming lower and lower, until they almost touched the tops of the cottages. Residents already in bed leaped to their windows on the first night and began to wonder whether their homes were going to be bombed.

Their anxiety was short-lived, however, for soon afterwards the planes were seen roaring low over the Eye Brook reservoir and heading off after repeating the action several times.

The planes, we were told, could be seen roaring up the lake just above the surface of the water, "diving" upwards after dropping purple coloured flares as they skimmed the top of the dam.

RATHER FRIGHTENING

For weeks, the planes repeated the "mission" night after night. Knowing that the low-flying aircraft would prevent them from getting to sleep, villagers decided to see the mysterious practice through, and many could be seen, often after 11 p.m., watching from the road the rehearsal for the raid shortly to thrill the world.

YOUTHFUL PERFORMANCES

by Paul Reeve

When the Reverend Edward Brown of Lyndon Hall in Rutland died in 1862, he was succeeded by his nephew Edward Nathaniel Conant (1820-1901). During the course of the 1860s, the nephew had the affluence and assurance to enlarge Lyndon Hall and to restore the church of St Martin at Lyndon. The architect chosen for the church restoration was Thomas Graham Jackson (1835-1924). Jackson would be created a Baronet in 1913 and receive in later life many other honours but Lyndon belongs to his early career as an architect.

The Victoria County History of Rutland states in its second volume that there was extensive church restoration in 1866. But the *Gazetteer of activity in Jackson's Recollections: The Life and Travels of a Victorian Architect*, attributes his involvement with Lyndon to the years 1863-66. There were five different contracts for Lyndon church between April and October 1865. So, it may be that the work was carried out in 1866 but that Jackson's preparations go back as far as 1863. At all events Jackson was a young man in the 1860s, so what might have led Edward Nathaniel Conant to give Jackson the commission?



Thomas
Graham
Jackson

His degree
studies at Wadham
College, Oxford,

had combined elements of classics and science but had not included architecture. It was after university that Jackson had served a three-year pupillage from 1858 to 1861 with George Gilbert Scott, exponent of Gothic Revival architecture, who would later be knighted. Jackson received his first commission while still a pupil and was involved in restoration of the chancel and tower of Ketton church, Rutland, from 1863 to 1866. He had, therefore, some experience and some local pedigree.

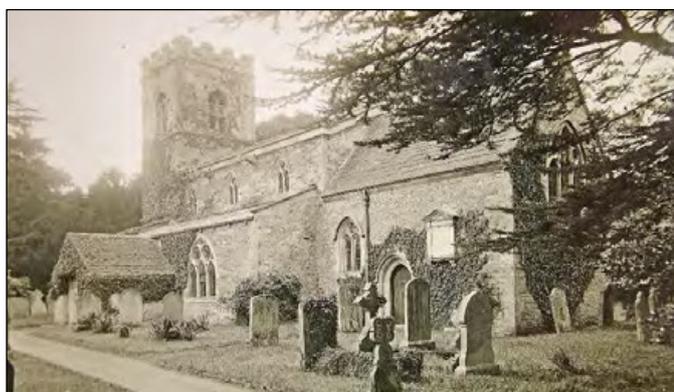
He also had strong local connections. His grandfather on

his mother's side, Thomas Graham Arnold, had been a prominent doctor in Stamford, Lincolnshire. One of his mother's brothers, Charles Arnold, was Rector of Tinwell and another brother, Thomas Kerchever Arnold, had been Rector of Lyndon until his death in 1853. Jackson's father had spent his boyhood at Hambleton Manor and the young Jackson had accompanied his father back to the village. We cannot weigh the importance Mr Conant attached to these different elements, but combined with Jackson's confidence and affability, they were enough to secure Jackson the order.

We have insight into Jackson's activity at Lyndon from a letter he wrote on 1st September 1893 to Thomas Kaye Bonney Nevinson, the Rector of Lyndon. Rector Nevinson must have asked Jackson for details of the work done. Jackson's letter, together with a schedule of orders, was pasted into a notebook kept by the Reverend T K B Nevinson, now held by the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Jackson began his letter, "I am interested to find your father's son Rector of Lyndon". T K B Nevinson's father was Charles Nevinson, the Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, who died in 1880. Jackson may have known Charles Nevinson from his youthful visits to his relatives in Stamford or during the period 1870-73 when the architect did restoration work on the churches of All Saints and of St Mary at Stamford. They had both been undergraduates at Wadham College, and later Fellows, albeit at different times.

Jackson gave fulsome details of five orders, starting with the first contract dated 19th April 1865 between Mr Conant and Messrs. Halliday and Cave of Greetham. He made several observations about items he was not so happy about in later life. "Walls replastered (a thing which I should not do nowadays)". "New glazing, for which if I remember, I used glass of the last century of which the builders had a great deal unfortunately removed from other churches.". "I find an order to enlarge then aisle by rebuilding the wall parallel to the nave farther out. (N.B. This I should not do at the present day)"



Lyndon Church in 1910 (Jack Hart Collection at Rutland County Museum)

A further issue arose later of which Mr Jackson may not have been aware. Rector Nevinson's notebook recorded in 1897, "The floor of the Nave and Aisles having become

unsafe, it was decided by the Rector & Churchwardens that they should be refloored." "It was found that the oak timbers, which had been taken down from the roof at the Restoration in 1866, and which were then used as supports of the floor, were completely rotten". The new floor was completed in October 1897, largely funded by Mr Conant who provided the timber and bricks and contributed to the costs of the carpenter and the mason.

On re-reading Jackson's letter, the abiding impression is not one of shortcomings but of his geniality, thoroughness and honesty in replying to the rector's request. The letter's final paragraph reads, as well as legibility allows, "If ever I am in the neighbourhood again, I think I must come over & see my youthful performances. They are not always satisfactory to the artist in after years".

After Ketton and Lyndon churches in the 1860s, Jackson restored the churches of All Saints and St Mary at Stamford in the early 1870s. He worked on major buildings at Uppingham School in 1889 and 1894-97. St Mary at Stamford commanded his attention again when he "acted as consultant for repairs to tower and spire by H.F. Traylen, 1911-13". His local work ended with Browne's Hospital, Stamford. "Monument in chapel to W.J. Williams, 1920/Drawing at RA" (Royal Academy of Arts). All these items are detailed in the *Gazetteer* mentioned above.

Whenever Jackson visited Stamford or Rutland in adult life, he must have recalled youthful visits with his father, related in his *Recollections*. He had found the house in the parish of St Martin, Stamford Baron, where his grandfather Dr Arnold lived, a rather forbidding place. More relaxed was his Uncle Tom Arnold's house in St Mary's Street, Stamford, where five girl cousins held sway.

His widowed grandmother on his mother's side died in 1823 so he did not know her personally. She was Elizabeth Gardner by her second marriage, previously Elizabeth Jackson, nee Hippisley. Her first husband, Thomas Jackson, had died in 1800, falling from a horse. She then married a naval officer and went to live in Hambleton Manor, Hambleton, a property that had belonged to her father. The young T G Jackson was taken to Hambleton Manor by his father. He drew part of it with "a gabled oriel window of a kind peculiar to that part of the world and called by the country people a 'Pike'." At that time the roads leading to Hambleton were all gated. His father remembered travelling from Hambleton to grammar school at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, where his uncle Jeremiah Jackson was headmaster, by road and then along the fen waterways.

T G Jackson's youngest journeys from the London area to Stamford/Rutland were entirely by coach, as his mother's diary recorded. In 1841, the family took the train to Blisworth, near Northampton, and travelled by road from there. By the end of 1846 trains were able to reach Stamford from Peterborough and not long afterwards the continuation from Stamford to Oakham and Syston was completed. By the 1860s when Jackson, a fledgling architect, completed his "youthful performances" in Lyndon, travel from London to Rutland by train had become short and straightforward.

ALICE THAT WASN'T TO BE...

by **Graham Carlisle**

Lewis Carroll was the pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-1895), an Oxford mathematician and creator of the much loved 'Alice' books which were part of most people's childhood. From its first publication in 1865, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland has gripped the imagination of successive generations. From that first life-changing tumble down the rabbit hole, the cast of unlikely characters enthral and excite as the narrative twists and turns, superbly illustrated, in the case of the earliest editions, by John Tenniel's 42 inspired wood engravings. This massively successful book has never been out of print and has spawned a whole industry of puzzles, games, china, posters and more.

Dodgson spent almost his entire academic life at Christ Church Oxford where he met Alice Liddell the daughter of the Dean, the inspiration, some think, for Alice. Later, due homage was paid with a commission awarded to Patrick Reyntiens, the renowned stained glass artist, who in 1985 produced a window for Christ Church dining hall featuring Alice real and Alice imagined, together with some anthropomorphic friends from 'Wonderland'.

Another example, far away from the rarefied world of academia, in the Daniel Chapel of All Saints Church, Daresbury, Cheshire, is the Lewis Carroll Memorial Window marking the centenary of his birth at the local parsonage. Made by the stained-glass artist Geoffrey Webb, and dedicated in 1935, the window is a magnet for 'Alice' enthusiasts the world over. Almost the entire cast of characters is there: White Rabbit, Lizard, Dodo, Caterpillar, Fish-Footman, Mad Hatter, Dormouse, March Hare, Duchess, Gryphon, Mock Turtle, Knave, Queen of Hearts and, last but not least, Cheshire Cat.

In late 2016, an auction sale took place dispersing the contents of the stained glass studio of Thomas William Camm who was based at Smethwick, although the studio had long since closed down. They had been rescued from a damp and decaying farm building in Lincolnshire where they had been stored in tins. Nonetheless, many hundreds of designs, cartoons (full size drawings for impressing on the glass) and many fine watercolours had survived and they had remained largely untouched.

Thomas William Camm (1839-1912) was an English stained glass designer and manufacturer. Born in Spon Lane, West Bromwich, he worked for the ornamental department of Chance Brothers in Smethwick until it closed down in 1865. He set up his own company of Camm Brothers. This was bought by the Birmingham firm of R W Winfield in 1882, but by 1888 Thomas Camm was again working independently as T W Camm. His work was widely acclaimed and his studio won medals in Paris in 1878, in Sydney in 1879 and in Turin in 1911. His daughter, Florence Camm (1874-1960), one of nine children, trained as a stained-glass designer, painter and decorative metalworker. She studied intermittently at the Birmingham School of Art between 1892 and 1912, and she exhibited 43 times at the Royal Academy. Along with two of her brothers, she continued to run the successful stained

glass company and produced most of the artwork after her father's death in 1912.

In the auction, the catalogue entry for lot 194 stated: *4 watercolour sketches - 'Alice in Wonderland' - Florence Camm (attrib) - Children's Sanatorium, Oakham and Rutland County Sanatorium, Oakham. Dated 1934*



Felicity Camm's amazing watercolour designs are in the original folder which has the Camm Studio's logo printed on the front

The first sheet shows designs 13917 and 13920.

At the top of the sheet is:
Suggestions for Lewis Carroll Subjects:: Alice in Wonderland:: Corridor Windows:: Rutland County Sanatorium, Oakham:: Messrs Webb & Gray, Architects



At the side of design 13917 is:
 ::Alice & the Caterpillar::
 ::on mushroom smoking his::
 ::hookah::

Beneath is:
 Des 13917



At the side of design 13920 is:
 ::Alice::
 ::The Gryphon &::
 ::the Mock Turtle::

Beneath is:
 Des 13920



An enlargement of the Alice pane of design 13920

At the bottom of first the sheet is:

- ::Thomas William Camm::
- ::The Studio::
- ::Smethwick::
- ::Scale 1" = 1'::
- ::March, mcmxxxiv:: [1934]

The second sheet shows designs 13922 and 13921.

At the top of the sheet is:
"Alice in Wonderland" subject - Window for Corridor
Window:: Children's Sanatorium, Oakham::



Beneath the first window design on the second sheet is:
Des 13922 The Trial of the Knave of Hearts:: Alice Gives Evidence::



An enlargement of the first pane of design 13922

Beneath the second window design on the second sheet is:
Des 13921. Alice in Mr Rabbit's house:: The Mouse's Story by the Pool:: Mr Rabbit & his staff:: Alice & her sister::

Although transcribed from Florence Camm's beautiful script (written on the paper used for the watercolours), the auctioneer's description and actual location as 'Children's Sanatorium, Oakham and Rutland County Sanatorium' proved to be misleading. After my false start in Vermont, USA, where there is a Rutland County Sanatorium, and well beyond expectations, Jayne Williams of Rutland County Museum and Emma Warren, Rutland County Council Heritage and Learning Officer, came up trumps.

The notes on the watercolours also suggest that they were part of a competitive tender for 'Alice' stained glass windows by the Camm Studio for architects Webb & Gray of Dudley. The window designs were actually for a new children's ward at Rutland Memorial Hospital in Oakham which they had been commissioned to design. They were also the architects for the original hospital.

An extract from the Grantham Journal of 29th September 1934, only two years after the centenary of Lewis Carroll's birth, provides more detail. It was discovered by Jayne Williams and further expanded by Robert Ovens:

RUTLAND SCHOOLCHILDREN

HAPPY GATHERING AT THE
HOSPITAL

STAINED GLASS WINDOW
DEDICATED

A pleasing ceremony took place at the Rutland Memorial Hospital Oakham, on Saturday afternoon, when a charming stained glass window in the new wing of the Children's Ward, together with a frame containing a handsomely-inscribed booklet with the names of the School-children of Rutland who have contributed towards the new Children's Ward, were dedicated and unveiled in the presence of upwards of 160 children and their teachers and members and officials connected with the Hospital. The window was started by an anonymous donation of £20, followed by a similar amount by another anonymous donor, and tradespeople of Oakham have contributed £38

7s 4d., thus completing the cost of the window. It depicts in colour a scene from "The Mad Hatter's Tea Party," constituting part of the popular nursery story, "Alice in Wonderland." The window is prominently situated in the connecting corridor to the Children's Ward, and will serve as a continual reminder of the splendid support given to the Hospital, particularly in relation to the Children's Ward by the children and younger members of the community in the county. **The Dedication** was performed by the Vicar of Oakham, the Rev. A. E. Fraser, M.A. and the unveiling was undertaken by little Miss Patsy Clapperton (daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. Clapperton, of Oakham), in the absence, through indisposition, of Miss Lavinia Baird, who is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Baird, the revered pioneer of the Hospital movement in Oakham. The book is of parchment, and is to be placed in a specially constructed frame beneath the window. The names are in illuminated script, the work of Miss Webb, the daughter of the architect.

Sadly, and as the title of this article suggests, the Camm tender for the 'Alice' windows was not accepted. Instead, a single stained glass window, probably by another studio, depicting a scene from The Mad Hatter's Tea Party was installed and, unlike the children's ward, it survives today in what is now the day room of the Rutland Ward. The handsomely-inscribed parchment booklet also survives and is displayed in a glass case in the ward. Whether it was a question of available space or, more likely, a lack of money, that the Camm designs were not adopted, may never be known. What remains though, is Oakham's homage to Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and above all, a dedication to the children of the County of Rutland.



The single stained glass window depicting a scene from The Mad Hatter's Tea Party survives today as the upper light of a sash window in the day room of the Rutland Ward at Rutland Memorial Hospital (Emma Warren)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Two recent publications for those who are interested in the history of railways in and around Rutland:

Lines Around Stamford: Including Peterborough, Sleaford, Spalding & Market Harborough (Country Railway Routes)

By Vic Mitchell & Keith Smith

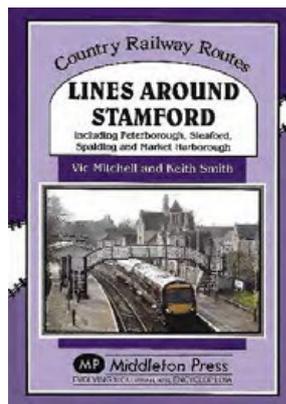
Published by Middleton Press in 2016

ISBN: 978 1 908174 98 7

Hardcover - 96 pages - 240 x 174mm

120 Photographs. Large Scale Maps

Price £18.95 from Middleton Press or Amazon



'Variety is the spice of railway study and, herein, we find great changes in land form and consequent outgoing traffic. Even the railway companies vary. Thus we have variety in locomotives and rolling stock, together with a large range of architecture and signalling'.

Kettering to Nottingham: Via Corby and Melton Mowbray (Midland Main Lines)

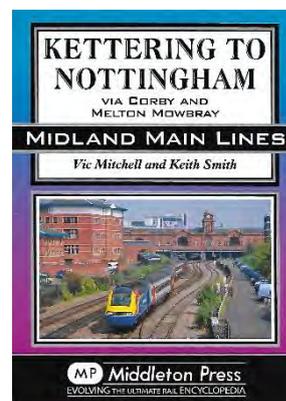
By Vic Mitchell & Keith Smith

Published by Middleton Press in 2015

ISBN: 978 1 908174 82 6

Hardcover - 96 pages - 240 x 174 mm

Price £18.95 from Middleton Press or Amazon



'Once part of the Midland Railway main line, this scenic route traversed varied geology and thus the freight traffic was mixed. Passengers could enjoy the hilly terrain and fertile landscapes. Only the middle section remains in regular use, but one part has undergone unusual changes for train testing'.

THE FLYING SCOTSMAN IN RUTLAND



The Flying Scotsman at Oakham in June 2016

For those wishing to see this iconic locomotive, it is scheduled to pass through Rutland again this year on Saturday 1st July. On its way from King's Cross to York, it will head down the East Coast Main Line to Peterborough before moving on to the line through Rutland. It is expected to stop at Stamford at 9.00 am and

Melton Mowbray at 10.40 am. More details are available on the flyingscotsman.org.uk website.

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 rfovens@yahoo.co.uk.

Robert Ovens