

16th 27th 18th
Ann
1921.

THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH
AND EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Rutland Archæological and
Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1902).

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS,

held on 27 May, 1919; 27 May, 1920;

24 May, 1921.

ORDERED

PRINTED BY THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

*Officers elected at the Annual General Meeting,
on 24th May, 1921.*

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¹ retired in 1919.

² retired in 1920.

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1 retired in 1919.

2 retired in 1920.

3 elected in 1921.

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1 retired in 1919.

2 retired in 1920.

3 elected in 1921.

THE Sixteenth Annual Report of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of Members in 1918 was 87: 7 Members retired and 6 new Members joined.

The Statement of Account for 1918 shows a deficit of £21 13 9 wholly due to increased charges for printing: this Statement has been audited by Mr. T. SANDALL, Chamberlain of Stamford, for which service the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Oakham, when the Castle Hall was inspected, four excursions were arranged during the summer, visits being paid to four churches. The thanks of the Society are due to those who acted as guides on these visits.

The Annual Meeting was held on 24th May, 1918, in the Castle Hall, Oakham, at which all the office-bearers serving for the previous year were re-elected.

Copies of last year's Report and Transactions were sent to the British Museum; the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the University Library, Cambridge; and the Society of Antiquaries, London; the receipt of these in each case has been duly acknowledged.

It is with much regret that the Society has to record the death of its Joint-Secretary, Mr. J. P. W. LIGHTFOOT, who passed away at Ketton, on 26th April, 1919: for seven years past Mr. LIGHTFOOT has done much useful work in many ways towards furthering the interests of our Society in spite of his weak health. The members tender their most respectful sympathy to Mrs. LIGHTFOOT in her recent bereavement.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

I have nothing whatever to report. No member has sent anything of interest.

HENRY F. TRAYLEN.

II. NATURAL HISTORY.

No details have been sent in to me, and I have nothing to report from last year. Now that the war is over I trust that more will be done, both by others and myself.

W. ST. B. GRIFFITH.

III. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Since the last Annual Meeting I have added 40 photographs to the Album, which now includes one or more pictures of nearly all the Rutland Churches.

W. J. W. STOCKS.

EXCURSIONS.

1918.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
24 May	—Oakham Castle ...	... A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.
29 June	—Wakerley Church Barrowden Church ...	... A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.
27 July	—Barnack Church ...	... The Rev. E. A. Irons,
31 Aug	—Rempingham Church ...	... H. F. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
28 Sept	—Langham Church ...	... The Rev. E. A. Irons.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READER.
16 Feb.	—The Prison-house and some of its secrets	The Rev. J. Pitkin.
27 April	—Notes of some Family Relics of the Jacobite Rebellion, 1745	V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq., F.S.A.
24 May	—The earlier history of Oakham Castle The architectural features of the existing remains of Oakham Castle ...	The Rev. E. A. Irons. A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.
26 Oct.	—A Casket of Biblical Jewels ...	The Rev. E. L. C. Clapton.
19 Dec.	—Some interesting points of insect structure ...	The Rev. J. Wallace Watts.

*Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, 1st Jan. 1918	3	0	7	Subscription in advance...	10	0	0
Interest on War Loan	2	10	0	Hire of rooms	8	6	0
Admission to lecture	...	6	0	Lantern hire	1	4	4
Excursion receipts	...	8	9	Journeys	1	7	10
Bank interest	...	2	0	Printing	44	3	6
Subscriptions	23	3	0	Postage	4	18	1
Sale of Reports	3	5	0	Stationery	11	6	0
Subscription in advance	...	5	0	Gratuities	4	4	0
Deficit, 31st Dec. 1918	21	13	9	Excursion expenses	1	0	0
	£54	8	7		£54	8	7

THE Seventeenth Annual Report of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of members in 1919 was 94; 6 Members retired and 13 Members joined during the year.

The Statement of Account for 1919 shows a deficit of £2 16 1 which will be easily adjusted during the present year. This statement has been audited by Mr. T. SANDALL, Chamberlain of Stamford, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Uppingham, four excursions were arranged during the summer; six

churches and two large houses, as well as the site of a castle were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held on 27th May, 1919, at Uppingham Rectory, at which all the office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected with the exception that the Rev. E. L. C. CLAPTON was elected on the Committee, and the Rev. E. E. FOYSTER was chosen Joint Secretary, in each case to fill offices previously held by Mr. J. P. W. LIGHTFOOT.

Copies of last year's Report, having been typed by the kind offices of Mr. GEO. PHILLIPS, were sent to each Member of the Society: it was with very great regret that owing to the prohibitive rate of printing charges it was found impossible to print and circulate the Report and Transactions as in previous years.

It is much to be wished that some member will come forward to take the place of Mr. W. St. B. GRIFFITH, who has hitherto superintended the Natural History Section of this Society's work, but has now left the neighbourhood.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Some ancient oak wainscoting has been discovered at the Rectory Farm, Ryhall, which together with some equally ancient stone fireplaces, is about to be removed from its surroundings, and is to be sold to the highest bidder; photographs of these findings have been placed before members at their General Meeting.

HENRY F. TRAYLEN.

EXCURSIONS.

1919	PLACES VISITED	GUIDES.
14 June	Rockingham Castle and Church ...	A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.
10 July	Withcote Hall and Church ...	
	(Walsen Church ...)	A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.
23 Aug	Ryhall and Escudine Church and site of Castle ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.B.A.
27 Sept.	Morcot Church ...	The Rev. E. A. Irons.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READER.
22 Feb	The Danish Settlement in Lincolnshire.	The Rev. G. S. Streatfeild.
26 April	The Church of the Eternal Wisdom, Constant nage.	The Rev. E. A. Irons.
23 Oct	Home Life in the Seventeenth Century.	J. A. Gatch, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
13 Dec	The Gildes of the Blessed Katherine of the Town of Stamford.	The Rev. E. A. Irons.

* Illustrated by Lantern Slides

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1919.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Interest on War Loan ...	2	10	0	Deficit, 1st Jan. 1919 ...	21	13	9
Lecture admission fees ...	1	6		Hire of rooms ...		2	6
Excursion receipts ...	3	1	6	Lantern hire ...		5	0
Bank interest ...		1	6	Excursion expenses ...	4	0	6
Subscriptions ...	26	7	0	Immoys ...		1	3
Sale of Reports ...		7	8	Printing ...		2	18
				Postage ...		3	17
				Stationery ...		13	7
				Gratuities ...			5
Deficit, 31st Dec., 1919 ...	2	16	1				
	£35	5	3		£35	5	3

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the ROTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of Members during 1920 was 81: 16 Members having retired, and 3 Members rejoined during the year.

The Statement of Account for 1920 shews a credit balance of £5 7 4: this Statement has been audited by Mr T. SANDALL, of Stamford, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Tickencote, four Excursions were arranged during the Summer: seven local churches, one large house, and many of the churches and ancient buildings at Leicester were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held on 27 May, at Tickencote Rectory, at which all the office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected.

Copies of the Report for the year 1919, having been typed by the kind offices of Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS were sent to each Member of the Society, the prohibitive charges for printing having rendered it impossible to circulate the Report in any other form.

I. ARCHAEOLOGY.

The only object of interest that has come under my notice is the discovery of the base of the ancient village cross at Belton. The stone, upside down, has been known in the village as the King's stone, tradition says that King Charles rested upon it during his flight from the Parliamentary army. Its position is on the green, but upon turning it over, we found a large square hole in the centre with chamfered edges and stopped angles, so we discarded the new base and incorporated the ancient one with the Cross. Curiously the size of the two varied in size about 2" only all ways. Its date appears to be about 14th century.

HENRY F. TRAYLEN.

II. PHOTOGRAPHY.

I am sorry I have not anything to report in the Photography Section this year.

W. J. W. STOCKS.

EXCURSIONS.

1920	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
27 May	Tickencote Hall and Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
26 June	The churches of Ashwell and Whissendine	The Rev. E. A. Irons.
24 July	The churches of Braunston and Brooke	The Rev. S. E. Foyester.
26 Aug.	The churches of Easton-on-the-Hill and Wittering	H. F. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
9 Sept.	The antiquities of Leicester	The Rev. J. Wallace Watts.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPER.	READER.
28 Feb.	The life of a Young Student in the Middle Ages	The Rev. J. F. Richards.
23 Apr.	† Beasts and Birds in Ecclesiastical Sculpture	G. C. Druce, Esq., F.S.A.
27 May	The Family of Wingfield	T. Sandall Esq.
30 Oct.	Historical Notes on the Great North Road between Grantham and Stamford	The Rev. O. S. Davies.
17 Dec.	The mediaeval Gilds of Leicester	The Rev. J. Wallace Watts.

† Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1920.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on War Loan	... 2 10 0	Deficit, 1 Jan., 1920	... 2 16 1
Subscriptions	... 20 17 0	Hire of rooms	... 15 6
Excursion receipts	... 3 17 0	Lantern hire	... 15 0
Sale of Reports	... 10 0	Travelling expenses	... 8 3 1
		Printing	... 3 11 0
		Postage	... 3 18 7
		Stationery	... 8 5
		Gratuities	... 6 6
		Refreshments	... 1 12 6
		In hand 31 Dec., 1920	... 5 7 4

£27 14 0

£27 14 0

1924.

THE NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH
AND TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORTS

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The Rutland Archæological and
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22 May, 1924.

LESTER

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

*Officers elected at the Annual General Meeting
on 22 May, 1924.*

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The Rev. C. H. ATKINS, M.A. A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq.

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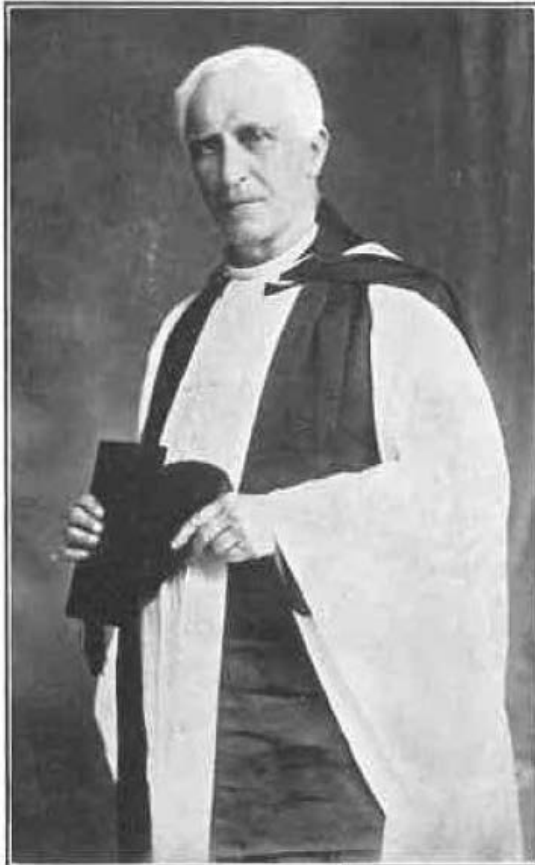
The Rev. B. E. FOYSTER, Harringworth Vicarage, Kettering.
H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., 16, Broad Street, Stamford.

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Archæology— } H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.
Architecture— }
Natural History—The Rev. R. H. FULLER, M.A., North Luffenham Rectory,
Stamford.
Photography—Mr. W. J. W. STOKES, High Street, Uppingham

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(1) Resigned.		(2) Elected in 1924.



THE REVEREND EDWARD ARTHUR IRONS, M.A.

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Mrs. HUTTON, M.B., Ch.B.	... " "
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Miss M. F. IRONS	... 66, Tinwell Road, Stamford

(1) Resigned.

(2) Elected in 1924.

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A. ROBERTSON, Esq.	... " "
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Miss M. T. SCOTT (1)	... The Girls' High School, Stamford St.
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Miss J. TROLLOPE	... " " " "

(1) Resigned.

(2) Elected in 1924.

LIST OF MEMBERS—continued.

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Miss E. WHITE (1) Glaston Rectory, Uppingham [Martin's]
The Ven. W. G. WHITTINGHAM, D.D. (1)	... Glaston Rectory, Uppingham [Martin's]
Mrs. WHITTINGHAM (1) "Normanton" Park, Stamford
The LADY ALICE WILLOUGHBY (1)	... The Girls' High School, Stamford St. Martin's
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J. S. WING, Esq. The School House, Oakham
Miss WOLFF Ufford House, Stamford
M. WOLRYCHE-WHITMORE, Esq. (1)	... The Bungalow, Ketton, Stamford
Mrs. YOLING

(1) Resigned

(2) Elected in 1921.

THE Nineteenth Annual Report of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of Members during 1921 was 74; 13 Members having retired, 1 Member rejoined, and 5 Members were elected during the year.

The Statement of Account for 1921 shews a credit balance of 3s. 5d. This statement has been audited by Mr. T. SANDALL, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, four excursions were arranged during the Summer: six local churches, Peterborough Cathedral, and the Lilford Aviaries were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held on 24 May, at Empingham, at which all the office-bearers were re-elected for the coming year, with the addition that the Rev. D. S. DAVIES and the Rev. A. K. PAVEY were chosen to fill vacancies on the Committee.

Copies of the Reports for the Years 1918, 1919 and 1920 were sent to the British Museum, and to the London Society of Antiquaries, to the Cambridge University Library, and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the receipt of these was in each case duly acknowledged.

EXCURSIONS.

1921.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
24 May	—Empingham Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
21 June	—Crowland Abbey and Peterborough Cathedral	H. F. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
28 July	—Stockerston and Stoke Dry Churches ...	The Rev. A. K. Pavey.
25 Aug.	—Timover & Duddington Churches ...	The Rev. B. E. Foyster.
22 Sept.	—Achurch Church and the Lilford Aviaries ...	The Rev. H. C. Holmes.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READERS.
26 Feb.	—"Dresses as worn at different periods" ...	Miss A. E. Erskine.
30 April	—"Notes on the History of Uppingham Church"	Mr. W. J. Stocks.
19 Oct.	—"Some old accounts and bills paid by the Church-wardens and Overseers of St. Mary's Parish, Stamford, from 1701 to 1837" ...	T. Sandall, Esq.
10 Dec.	—"Memorials of Bygone Oakham" ...	The Rev. E. A. Irons.

* Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1921.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand ...	5 7 4	Hire of room ...	17 6
Interest on War Loan ...	2 10 0	Lantern hire ...	13 6
Subscriptions ...	21 6 0	Travelling expenses ...	12 7 2
Excursion receipts ...	6 9 0	Printing ...	12 6 6
Report sold ...	2 6	Postage ...	4 17 3
		Stationery ...	14 0
		Gratuities ...	16 6
Refreshment receipts ...	1 2 0	Refreshments ...	4 2 0
		Balance in hand 31 Dec., 1921 ...	36 13 5
			3 5
		£36 16 10	£36 16 10

THE Twentieth Annual Report of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of Members during 1922 was 95; 4 Members having retired, and 25 Members were elected during the year.

The Society has to record with great sorrow the death of Mr. T. SANDALL on 21 September, 1922. He had been for many years a most keen supporter of the Society, and on many occasions he had read papers at the Meetings of the Society.

The Statement of Account for 1922 shews a credit balance of £2 19s. 7d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. A. C. POPE, of Oakham, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Oakham, four excursions were arranged during the Summer: two local churches, one castle, one large house, and the University and College buildings at Cambridge were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held on 27 May, at the Old School, Oakham, at which all the office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected. The Report for the year 1921 was adopted, but it was decided to defer having copies thereof printed for the present.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUB-SECTION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922

During the past year the ancient 14th century Village Cross at Harringworth has been repaired, and the shaft made secure. At the instigation of the Rev. B. E. FOYSTER subscriptions were raised in the village. The work consisted of raking out weeds, and pointing up afterwards. Small portions of decayed and missing stone were replaced by old pieces with weathered faces. The action of the Vicar and villagers is much to be commended, and agrees with the true spirit and purpose of Archæological Societies.

At the Hall, Ryhall, an underground chamber was discovered accidentally by the gardener about 25 feet deep cut in the solid rock. The opening consists of a circular wrought stone ring supported on two wrought stone semi-circular arches 11 feet in diameter, with two small pointed arches between. The use of the chamber was not apparent, but it is now used to take the rain water from the house.

EXCURSIONS.

1922	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
22 May	The Old School, Oakham	W. L. Sargent, Esq.
26 June	Grimsthorpe Castle	...
15 July	Cambridge	Rev. E. A. Irons
26 Aug.	Glaston Church and Preston Church...	A. B. Whittingham, Esq.
23 Sept.	Apethorpe Hall	Rev. E. A. Irons. H. L. C. Brassey, Esq., M.P.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READERS.
25 Feb.	"Cook's and Cooking in old times"	Rev. J. F. Richards
29 Apr.	"Delhi"	C. H. Atkins, Esq.
27 May	"The Old School, Oakham"	W. L. Sargent, Esq.
26 Oct.	"The Cathedral of England"	Rev. C. J. B. Scriven
16 Dec.	"Rauen"	Rev. R. A. Irons.

• Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1922.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand...	...	3	5	Hire of room ...	...	9	0
Interest on War Loan ...	2	10	0	Lantern expenses ...	3	16	7
Excursion receipts ...	10	10	0	Hire of motor ...	12	9	6
Tea receipts ...	...	19	9	Journeys ...	...	2	5
Subscriptions ...	...	18	10	Teas ...	...	5	9
				Printing ...	...	2	4
				Postage ...	...	3	0
				Cheque book ...	...	2	0
				Stationery ...	...	9	3
				Gratuities ...	...	7	6
						29	13
				Balance 31 Dec., 1922 ...	2	19	7
						£32	13
						2	
						£32	13
						2	

THE Twenty-first Annual Report of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The total number of Members during 1923 was 102; 15 Members were elected during the year.

The Society has to record with great sorrow the deaths of the Rev. E. A. IRONS on 28 January, 1923, and of the Rev. A. K. PAVEY on 18 October, 1923. Mr. IRONS had been a Member of the Committee since 1902, when the Society was formed, and Joint Hon. Secretary since 1912. He had read most interesting papers on many occasions at the meetings of the Society. Mr. PAVEY had been a member of the Committee since 1921, and described features of interest in churches visited by the Society.

The Statement of Account for 1923 shews a credit balance of £13 12s. 3d. This statement has been audited by Mr. A. C. POPE, of Oakham, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Stamford, four excursions were arranged during the Summer: Ely Cathedral, five local churches, the site of a castle, Kirby Hall, and two large houses were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at Barton's Restaurant, Stamford, on 16 May, 1923, when Mr B. A. ADAM, Rev. J. H. CHARLES, and Mr. W. L. SARGANT were elected Vice-Presidents, Mr H. F. TRAYLEN was elected Joint Hon. Secretary in place of the late Rev. E. A. IRONS. and the Rev. C. H. ATKINS, Dr. E. S. EDWARDS, Dr. M. HUTTON, Mrs. BAILEY, Mrs. BOBART and Miss SANDALL were elected to fill vacancies on the Committee. The other office-holders were re-elected.

The Report for the year 1922 was adopted, but it was decided that it should not be printed until 1924.

EXCURSIONS.

1923.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
16 May	Stamford Castle and Town } Walls }	Rev. B. E. Foyster.
9 June	Ely Cathedral }	The Very Rev. The Dean of Ely.
10 July	Castle Bytham, Church and } Castle Mound, Little Bytham } and Careby Churches ... }	Rev. D. S. Davies.
3 Aug.	Kirby Hall, Deene Hall ... }	J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A.
	Deene Church }	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
11 Sept.	Burley-on-the-Hill, Church } and House }	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READERS.
17 Feb.	"Peterborough Cathedral } and its Restoration " ... }	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
26 Nov.	"Lincoln Cathedral " ... }	Wilfrid Bond, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

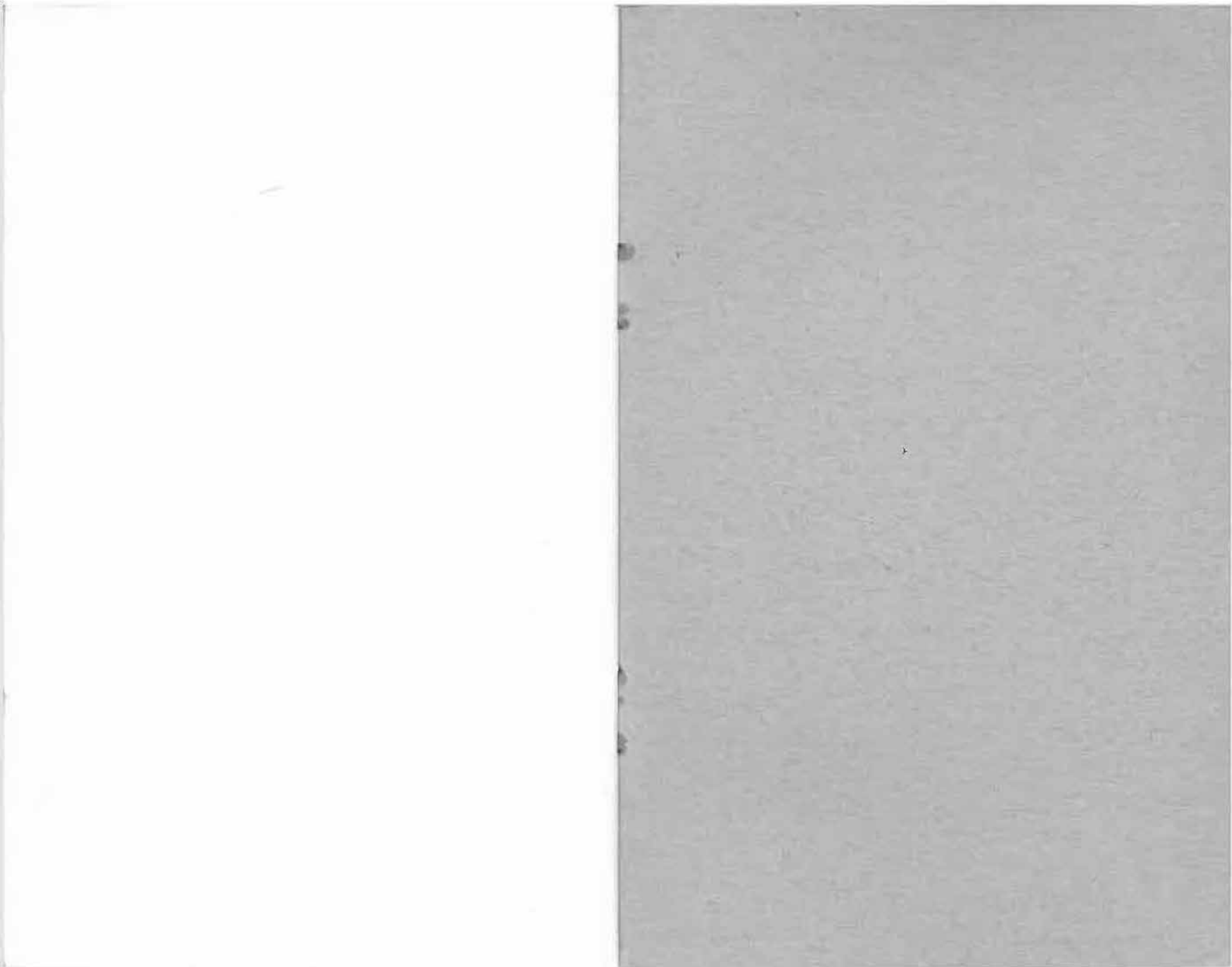
Both of these papers were illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1923.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand.	2 19 7	Hire of rooms	17 0
Interest on War Loan ...	2 10 0	Lantern expenses	4 3 0
Members' subscriptions 23 17 0	23 17 0	Hire of cars	3 2 0
Excursion receipts,	2 14 0	Journeys	7 9 1
Tea receipts	4 2 0	Tcas	6 18 0
		Printing	3 0 0
		Postage	2 10 6 1/2
		Advertisement	6 6
		Gratuities	16 6
			22 10 4
		Balance in hand 31 Dec ,	
		1923	13 12 3
			636 2 7



THOMAS SANDALL, ESQ.



1927.

THE TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD
AND TWENTY-FOURTH

Annual Reports

OF

The Rutland Archaeological

and

Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1902).

AS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

STAMFORD:

W. B. CHILDS, PRINTER, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27.

THE
Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society.

*Officers elected at the Annual General Meeting
on 19th May, 1927.*

President.

F. T. WALKER, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. Colonel J. GUSTON, M.P. The Rev. Canon J. H. CHAMBERS, M.A.
B. A. ADAM, Esq. W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A., J.P.

Committee.

E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.O., Chairman.
The Rev. C. J. P. SCHIVEN, M.A. M. HUTTON, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.
H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.M.S.N.A. Mrs. BAILEY.
The Rev. B. M. FOYSTER, M.A. Mrs. BUBART.
The Rev. J. P. RICHARDS, M.A. Miss M. SANDALL.
The Rev. D. S. DAVIES, M.A. The Rev. B. H. FULLER, M.A.
A. R. BRACMONT, Esq., M.D.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Ed.

Joint Honorary General Secretaries.

The Rev. B. M. FOYSTER, Hamlingworth Vicarage, Kettering.
H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., 16 Broad Street, Stamford.

Honorary Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archæology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.
Natural History—The Rev. R. H. FULLER.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1924-25-26.

B. A. ADAM, Esq.	...	The Cottage, Oakham.
Mrs. E. ADAM	...	The Close, Oakham.
*The Rev. U. H. ALLEN (1)	...	Hambleton Vicarage, Oakham.
The Rev. E. D. ANNAN	...	Empingham Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. ANNAN	...	
The Rev. C. H. ATKINS (1)	...	Great Casterton Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. ATKINS (1)	...	
Mrs. AYTON	...	Euston-on-the-Hill, Stamford.
Mrs. BAILEY	...	1, All Saints' Place, Stamford.
Miss BARKART	...	Menton, Oakham.

(*) Deceased.

(1) Resigned.

(2) Elected in 1927.

LIST OF MEMBERS—continued.

The Countess of RANDON	... Laxton Park House, Stamford.
Miss BARNETT	... Eggleston, Oakham.
A. R. BAUMONT, Esq.	... Tudor House, Uppingham.
Mrs. BAUMONT	... School House, Stamford.
The Rev. P. J. BAUMONT	... School House, Stamford.
Mrs. BAUMONT	... School House, Stamford.
Lieut. Col. H. C. L. BELL (1)	... Edinweston Grange, Stamford.
Mrs. BELL (1)	... Edinweston Grange, Stamford.
M. BELLWORTH, Esq.	... Great Casterton, Stamford.
Mrs. BELLWORTH	... Great Casterton, Stamford.
*Mrs. E. E. BLACKSTONE	... Clare Lodge, Stamford.
Mrs. BLISS	... The Rectory, Uppingham.
W. H. BLISS, Esq.	... Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.
W. T. BOBART, Esq.	... Thunchoft, Oakham.
Mrs. BOBART	... Thunchoft, Oakham.
Mrs. BOYCE (2)	... 23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.
J. BOWMAN, Esq.	... Toletorpe Hall, Stamford.
Mrs. BURNABY, JUNES	... Toletorpe Hall, Stamford.
The Rev. A. N. CAMP	... Rixton Vicarage, Oakham.
Mrs. CAMP	... Rixton Vicarage, Oakham.
The Rev. Canon CHARLES	... The Vicarage, Oakham.
*The Rev. G. CHRISTIAN (1)	... Tickenote Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. CHRISTIAN	... Tickenote Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. CLAMPINGTON (2)	... Oakham.
The Rev. W. L. CLARKE	... Hatherwyke Rectory, Peterborough.
Mrs. CLARKE	... Hatherwyke Rectory, Peterborough.
Miss H. CLARKE	... The High School, Stamford.
W. CLAY, Esq.	... The Poplars, Wakerley, Stamford.
The Rev. W. St. G. COLDWELL	... St. Stephen's, St. Paul's Street, Stamford.
Mrs. COLDWELL	... St. Stephen's, St. Paul's Street, Stamford.
The Rev. E. W. COLEMAN (1)	... Blatherwyke Rectory, Peterborough.
B. J. E. COLEMAN, Esq.	... Lyndon Hall, Oakham.
The Rev. J. H. COOLY	... The Vicarage, Witham-on-the-Hill, Bourne.
The Rev. L. E. COX	... Lyndon Rectory, Oakham.
Miss B. COX	... Lyndon Rectory, Oakham.
Miss A. COX	... Lyndon Rectory, Oakham.
Miss DANIEL	... Wistaria House, Oakham.
The Rev. D. S. DAVIES	... North Witham Rectory, Grantham.
Mrs. DAVIES	... North Witham Rectory, Grantham.
The Rev. G. N. DAVIS	... Thunchoft Vicarage, Bourne.
Mrs. DAVIS	... Thunchoft Vicarage, Bourne.
The Rev. J. D. DAY	... School House, Stamford.
Mrs. DAY	... School House, Stamford.
The Rev. GRHAM DIBBY	... 6 Linwell Road, Stamford.
A. R. DIXON, Esq.	... Saxby Rectory, Mutton Mowbray.
*Mr. F. DRAKE (1)	... St. Martin's, Stamford.
Captain DREW (1)	... High Street, Uppingham.
Mrs. DREW (1)	... Wing, Oakham.
The Rev. S. N. DUBLEY (1)	... West Deeping Rectory, Market Deeping.
Mrs. DUBLEY	... The Vale House, Stamford.
Miss N. DUNN	... Woodfield House, Uppingham.
Mrs. ENGLISH (1)	... Heath House, Ketton, Stamford.
Miss ENGLISH (1)	... Heath House, Ketton, Stamford.
Miss E. ENGLISH (1)	... Morcott Grange, Uppingham.
Miss J. ESKIN	... St. Giles' Cottage, Wothorpe, Stamford.

(*) Deceased.

(1) Resigned.

(2) Elected in 1937.

LIST OF MEMBERS—continued.

Miss FEA (1)	... The High School, Stamford.
E. G. FENWICK, Esq.	... North Luffenham Hall, Stamford.
The Rev. B. E. FOXSTON	... Marlingworth Vicarage, Ketling.
Mrs. FOXSTON	... Marlingworth Vicarage, Ketling.
Captain FOWLER	... Winton House, Oakham.
The Rev. R. H. FULLER	... North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. FULLER	... North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
*The Right Hon. The Earl of	... North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
GAINSBOROUGH (1)	... North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
The Countess of GAINSBOROUGH (1)	... North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
Miss M. GARNER	... Laxton Park House, Stamford.
J. P. GARRAN, Esq.	... Many Bushes, Uppingham.
The Right Hon. Col. J. GARRAN, M.P.	... Stapleford Park, Mutton Mowbray.
J. GILL, Esq.	... 24, Nottingham Road, Mutton Mowbray.
Miss GOSWICK (1)	... The Infirmary, Stamford.
The Rev. E. M. GULFORD	... Cottessmore Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. GULFORD	... Cottessmore Rectory, Oakham.
Dr. HAWES (1)	... St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Mrs. HAWES (1)	... St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
A. HAWLEY, Esq. (2)	... St. James' Street, London, S.W.1.
The Rev. W. F. C. HANGREAVES (2)	... Lougham Vicarage, Oakham.
Major HEATHCOTE (2)	... Wakerley House, Stamford.
Mrs. HEATHCOTE (2)	... Wakerley House, Stamford.
The Rev. A. E. HUTCHINGS (1)	... Barrowden Rectory, Stamford.
Miss J. HUTCHINGS (1)	... Barrowden Rectory, Stamford.
Dr. M. HUTTON	... Barrowden Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. HUTTON	... Barrowden Rectory, Stamford.
Miss M. F. IRON	... 66, Thwell Road, Stamford.
The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON	... Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. JOHNSON	... Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford.
Miss JOHNSON	... Lloyd's Bank, Stamford.
The Rev. M. S. KEMMIS-STREMAN	... Morcott Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. KEMMIS-STREMAN	... Morcott Rectory, Uppingham.
Dr. KEOGH (2)	... The Mount, Corby, Grantham.
Mrs. KEOGH	... The Mount, Corby, Grantham.
The Rev. W. A. MANTALL (1)	... Lougham Vicarage, Oakham.
The Rev. J. B. MAYALL (1)	... Market Overton Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. MAYALL (1)	... Market Overton Rectory, Oakham.
Miss McDermott (1)	... High School, Stamford.
The Rev. A. S. MENZIES (1)	... Burley Vicarage, Oakham.
Mr. MITCHELL (2)	... Colstoworth, Grantham.
Mrs. MITCHELL (2)	... Colstoworth, Grantham.
The Rev. S. D. MIDDLETON (1)	... 34, Burton Hill, Mutton Mowbray.
Miss MONTAGUE	... Upton House, Thwell Road, Stamford.
Miss MORTIMER	... 19, St. George's Square, Stamford.
Colonel E. A. R. NEWMAN	... North Luffenham, Stamford.
Mrs. NEWMAN	... North Luffenham, Stamford.
Miss B. NOYES	... Thwell Road, Stamford.
Miss OLIVER	... Mutton, Oakham.
Mrs. PACKEN (1)	... Rock House, Ketton, Stamford.
Miss PAINTER (1)	... 30, High Street, Oakham.
The Rev. C. A. PEACOCK (1)	... Stoke Dry Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. PEACOCK (1)	... Stoke Dry Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. PINDER	... Nawatead House, Stamford.

(*) Deceased.

(1) Resigned.

(2) Elected in 1937.

LIST OF MEMBERS—continued.

Miss N. POLWASE (1)	... High School, Stamford.
Mrs. READ (1)	... National Provincial Bank, Stamford.
The Rev. J. F. RICHARDS	... South Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
Miss E. K. G. RICHARDS	... " " " "
The Rev. Canon G. L. RICHARDSON	... The Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. RICHARDSON	... " " " "
A. ROBERTSON, Esq. (1)	... Wakerley House, Stamford.
Mrs. ROBERTSON (1)	... " " " "
The Rev. I. ROGER	... St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. ROGER	... " " " "
D. N. ROICE, Esq.	... Jermyn Terrace, Oakham.
Miss S. SANDALL	... 20, St. Peter's Street, Stamford.
*Rev. J. SINGER (1)	... Exton Vicarage, Oakham.
Mrs. SINGER (1)	... " " " "
W. L. NABHAM, Esq.	... The School House, Oakham.
The Rev. C. J. R. SCRIVEN	... 4, Barleythorpe Road, Oakham.
The Rev. C. H. SEWLEY	... St. George's Rectory, Stamford.
The Rev. Col. A. D. STON	... Barley Vicarage, Oakham.
The Rev. Canon A. H. SNOWDEN	... Ketton Vicarage, Stamford.
The Rev. Canon STANDEN	... Browne's Hospital, Stamford.
Mrs. STANDEN	... " " " "
O. H. SMITH, Esq.	... Langham House, Oakham.
The Rev. W. F. SMITH (2)	... Weston-by-Welland Vicarage, Market Harborough.
Mrs. SMITH (2)	... " " " "
Dr. STAVELY-PARKER	... Oakham.
Mrs. STAVELY-PARKER	... " " " "
Mr. W. J. W. STOKES (1)	... High Street, Uppingham.
The Rev. E. D. STONE	... Tickencote Rectory, Stamford.
Miss STONE	... " " " "
Miss E. STORY	... The Red House, Oakham.
Mrs. STURGES	... Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
Mrs. STURGEON	... The Junior School House, Oakham.
Mrs. THICKNESS (1)	... South Luffenham Hall, Stamford.
Miss E. THORPE (2)	... Ketton, Stamford.
The Rev. G. A. TOLBURST (1)	... 19, South Street, Oakham.
H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.	... 24, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Mrs. TRAYLEN	... " " " "
Miss B. TROLLOPE	... 17, Barn Hill, Stamford.
Miss J. TROLLOPE	... " " " "
Miss TUCKER	... The Wilderness, Eppingham, Oakham.
The Lady KATHARINE VANE	... Lady Anne's House, Stamford.
Mrs. VINCENT	... St. Martin's, Stamford.
F. T. WALKER, Esq.	... The Woodlands, Norton Lees, Sheffield.
The WASHINGTON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (1)	... 14, Grape Street, London, W.C.2
Mrs. WATKINS	... The Manor House, Barleythorpe, Oakham.
Mrs. WATSON	... King's Road, Stamford.
Mrs. WELLINGTON	... 20, High Street, Oakham.
Mrs. WESLEY (1)	... Cross Street, Oakham.
Miss D. WILSON (1)	... High School, Stamford.
J. S. WING, Esq.	... 21, Chayne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3
Miss WING	... Tinwell, Stamford.
Miss WOLFE	... The School House, Oakham.
Mrs. YOUNG	... The Bmgaiow, Ketton, Stamford.

(*) Deceased.

(1) Resigned

(2) Elected in 1927.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The total number of Members during the year 1924 was 114; 22 Members were elected during the year, and 10 Members had resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1924 shews a credit balance of £25 1s. 4d. This statement has been audited by Mr. A. C. Pope, of Oakham, for whose kindness the Society desires to tender its thanks.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Exton, five excursions were arranged during the Summer; thirteen local Churches, two castles, and two ruined halls were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Fox and Hounds Inn at Exton, on 22nd May, 1924, when all the office holders were re-elected, except the Earl of Gainsborough, who resigned the office of President, much to the regret of the Members. He had been the Society's President since its commencement in 1902. Dr. A. R. Beaumont was elected to fill a vacancy on the Committee. The Rev. R. H. Fuller was elected to be Sub-Sectional Secretary for the Natural History Branch of the Society.

The Report for the year was adopted, and it was decided that the Reports for 1921, 1922, and 1923 be printed. Copies of these Reports were sent to the British Museum, to the London Society of Antiquaries, to the Cambridge University Library, and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the receipt of these was in each case duly acknowledged.

EXCURSIONS.

1924.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
22 May	Exton Old Hall and Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.N.S.
28 June	Belvoir Castle, Grantham Church	Wilfred Bond, Esq., F.R.I.N.S.
24 July	Stanton Church	Rev. B. E. Foyster.
	Brigstock Church	Rev. A. O. Cooper.
	Lyvedon, New Build.	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.N.S.
	Gundle Church	
28 Aug.	Northborough Church & Castle	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.N.S.
	Deeping St. James Church	
	Market Deeping Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.N.S.
25 Sept.	St. Leonards Church	
	Market Overton Church	

23 Oct. — St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron ...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.
St. Mary's Church, Stamford	
All Saints' Church, Stamford	

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF PAPERS	READERS
7 Jan. — "Natural History in Broadland" (Illustrated by lantern slides)	} Rev. C. C. Mountfort.
27 Mar. — "Some Relics of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745."	
"Touching for the King's Evil" (with exhibits)	
10 Dec. — "Heraldry" ...	A. E. Dixon, Esq.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1924.

RECEIPTS. £ s. d.	EXPENSES. £ s. d.
Balance 1st Jan., 1924 12 12 3	Printing Reports and Notices ... 12 6 11
Members' subscriptions 30 4 3	Postage and Expenses 1 10 2
Payments for Teas ... 2 5 0	Hire of Rooms ... 12 6
Payments for Excursions 5 8 6	Teas ... 2 15 0
Sale of Magazines ... 2 10 0	Hire of Cars ... 6 7 0
Interest on War Loan ... 2 10 0	Magazines Bought 2 10 0
PETTY CASH.	Cheque Book ... 2 0
Hire of Rooms 3 0	Transfer of War Stock 5 0
Postage and Travelling 1 12 7½	Petty Cash ... 5 0 0
Gratuities 4 6	
Advertisements 10 0	
Car Hire 1 7 5	
Stationery and Clerical As- sistance 1 0 0	
	Balance, 31st Dec., 1924 25 1 4
4 18 3½	
Balance in hand 1 8½	
5 0 0	
£58 10 0	£58 10 0

*The Twenty-Third Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

The total number of Members during the year 1925 was 119; 25 Members were elected during the year, and 20 Members had resigned.

The Statement of Account for the year 1925 shows a credit balance of £21 7s. 7d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford, Accountant.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Great Casterton, six excursions were arranged during the Summer; thirteen Churches, one Castle, one large house, and Roman remains in two places were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at Great Casterton Rectory on 13th May, 1925, when all the office holders were re-elected, and Mr. F. T. Walker was elected President of the Society in place of the Earl of Gainsborough, who had resigned the previous year.

The Report for the year 1924 and the Statement of Account were adopted, but it was decided that the Report should not be printed at present.

EXCURSIONS.

1925.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
13 May	Casterton Parva Church...	Rev. F. T. Johnson.
	Casterton Magna Church	} H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.
	Roman Remains at Casterton	
18 June	Great Gidding Church	} Rev. J. W. P. Jones.
	Little Gidding Church	
7 July	Carby Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.
	Witham-on-the-Hill Church	Rev. L. H. Cooley.
	Tburby Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.
22 July	Tattershall Church	} Rev. D. E. Fryster.
	Tattershall Castle	
18 Aug.	Waternewton Church	Rev. Canon H. G. Woodhouse
	Castor Church	Rev. Canon W. R. Morac.
	Roman Remains at Castor	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.
23 Sept.	Saxby Church ...	} Rev. Graham Dilley.
	Stapleford Church	
	Stapleford Park ...	Col. J. Grettow, M.P.
22 Oct.	King's Cliffe Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.S.A.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF PAPERS.	READERS.
26 Jan. — "A Talk on Herbs" ...	Miss Alice H. Hartlott.
26 Mar. — "The Roman Wall in North Lincolnshire"	} Rev. J. F. Richards.
22 Oct. — "William Law" ...	
16 Nov. — "Heraldry" ...	Rev. Canon W. Smalley Law, [D.D.] A. E. Dixon, Esq.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1925.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.
Balance 1st Jan., 1925	35	1	4	Printing Reports and Notices	4	13	11
" Petty Cash	1	8	3	Postage (Rev. B.B.F.)	3	1	10
Members' Subscriptions	24	13	0	Hire of Cars	2	10	5
Payments for Excursions	3	8	0	Magazines Bought	3	0	0
Sale of Magazines	5	2	3	Petty Cash	3	11	8½
Interest on War Loan	2	10	0	Purchases for Library	9	7	9
PERY CASH.				Donation to Great Casterton Church Fund	10	10	0
Postage	1	2	11	Auditor's Fee	10	6	
Travelling	13	6		Cheque Book	4	0	
Gratuities	2	6		Balance in hand	21	7	7
Clerical Assistance	1	0	0				
Stationery	7	0					
	3	4	11				
Balance	6	9½					
			3 11 8½				260 16 8½
			260 16 9½				

*The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

The total number of Members during the year 1926 was 118; 16 Members were elected, and 17 had resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1926 shows a credit balance of £24 2s 2d. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker of Stamford, Accountant.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Lyndon, seven excursions were arranged during the Summer; fifteen churches, one large house, and the Stone Pits at Ketton were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at Lyndon Village Hall on 12th May, 1926, when all the Office-holders were re-elected, and Dr. M. S. Edwards was elected Chairman for the year.

The Report for the year 1925 and the Statement of Account were adopted, but it was decided not to publish the Report before the year 1927.

EXCURSIONS.

1926.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
12 May	Manton Church ... Lyndon Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
12 June	Brixworth Church ...	
21 June	Barnack Church ...	Rev. J. A. Palmer.
20 July	Wakerley Church ...	Rev. Is. Grange Loney.
	Narborough Church ...	Rev. H. E. Foyster.
12 Aug.	Irtham Church ...	
	Irtham Hall ...	Rev. A. Abbott.
	Corby Church ...	
28 Aug.	Gretton Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
	Strecton Church ...	
	Gipsham Church ...	Rev. D. M. Barnes.
8 Sept.	Ketton Church ...	Rev. A. H. Snowden.
	and Stone Pits ...	F. T. Walker, Esq.
22 Sept.	Northampton, ...	Major C. A. Markham.
	St. Peter's Church ...	
	St. Giles' Church ...	
	St. Sepulchre's Church ...	

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	TITLE OF PAPERS.	READERS.
26 Feb.	"17th and 18th Century Architecture in Stamford"	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
3 Mar.	"The Village History of Teigh"	
12 Nov.	"Stained Glass & its Making"	Miss Eiskiac.
10 Dec.	"Mary Queen of Scots & Her Accusers"	Rev. Col. A. D. Seton, of Mounie.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 1926.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank & Cash in Treasurer's hands	21	14	4½	Printing Notices, etc.	5	8	1
Members' Subscriptions	21	12	0	Postages and Expenses—			
Payment for Excursions	8	14	3	B. E. Foyster	3	3	0
Sale of Magazines	1	1	0	H. F. Traylen	3	7	8½
Interest on War Loan	2	10	0	Hire of Rooms	1	15	0
Bank Interest	5	0		Hire of Cars	13	12	0
				Purchase of Books, etc.	2	12	1
				Clerical Assistance	1	1	0
				Cheque Book	5	0	
				Auditor's Fee	10	0	
							31 14 11½
				Balance at Bank	24	2	2
			£55 17 1½				£55 17 1½

List of Books, Pamphlets, etc., belonging to the Society.

- ANNUAL REPORTS of the Society, 1902-3, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 16th, 17th and 18th (1921) in one part.
- APETTORPE, Printer's Block of Apethorpe Hall interior Court.
- ARTS, T. The Durobrival of Antoninus. Some recent excavations of Roman Castr.
- BARTON, Rev. M. Rutland Institutions.
- BLORE, Thomas. The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland.
- BUTCHER, Richard. The Survey and Antiquities of the town of Stamford.
- CAMDEN. Britannia.
- CAMDEN, William. The Visitation of the County of Rutland in the year 1618-19.
- CONSTANTINOPLE, Eleven Lantern Slides of St. Sophia.
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Paper read by Mr. Thomas Sandall, at a Rutland Archaeological Society's Meeting in the year 1919.

The Ancient Saxon Family of Wingfield.

An old Suffolk rhyme runs thus—

"Wynkefeld the Saxon held honour and fee
Ere William the Norman came over the Sea."

Concise demonstration of the Wingfields being a very old family seems to be the present existence of the substantial Ruins of Wingfield Castle, in the County of Suffolk, six miles from Ely, and some two miles from the River Waveney, which Castle, as appears by an ancient pedigree, was the seat of this family before the Norman Conquest. In an old record of that time, viz. 1078, it was then in possession of the Wingfields, whilst in 1087 Robert de Wingfield was Lord of the Manor.

The parish of Wingfield was reckoned about 2000 acres. The family of Wingfield, from the time of the Conquest, appear to have subsequently remained there, as their chief stronghold, for 300 years.

One of the early family, one Sir John Wingfield, was a soldier of high renown in the martial reign of Edward III., and was High Steward and Chief Councillor to the Black Prince, and left his mark on Wingfold Church, where he was buried.

He was rebuilding and endowing the Parish Church when he died of the Plague, but his widow and brother (his executors) built it bigger, with Steeple and all proper Offices, and also founded a College, and added to the Church a very large and beautiful Chantry, with provision for three secular priests, three choristers, &c., and, with the consent of the Bishop and Chapter, statutes for the government of the College were made, dated June, 1382.

It is worth while as showing the uncertainty of life in these times amongst those we are inclined to look upon as the well-to-do, to shortly take note how Sir John's son-in-law was created an Earl, and how the title became extinct in less than a century.

Sir John's only daughter and heiress married Michael de la Pole, who in Richard II. reign was created Earl of Suffolk and became Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal. He advised his Sovereign in some arbitrary measures, and for this eventually had to quit the Kingdom, when his estates were confiscated and he himself died in Paris of grief. Then his son Michael, who married a daughter of the Earl of Stafford, was slain at the Battle of Agincourt, whilst a William de la Pole, the son of this second Michael, who was created Marguis and afterwards Duke of Suffolk, was beheaded in a ship that was conveying him to France.

His son John, however, succeeding to the honours and estates, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, a sister of Edward IV., but his son Edward, being too closely related to the Crown to please Henry VII., was by his order beheaded in the Tower, and the title again became extinct.

Whilst another son, John, was killed at the Battle of Stoke-upon-Trent in 1487.

I think we may congratulate ourselves we live in somewhat better times.

The existing families descend in an unbroken line from the same House, of which families there are three; namely, that of Powerscourt, Co. of Wicklow, in Ireland, represented by Mervyn Lisle and Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, and Baron Wingfield in the Peerage of Ireland; that of Tickenocote, County of Rutland, by Colonel John Maurice Wingfield; and that of Omblow, in the County of Shropshire, by Major Charles Ralph Mordaunt Wingfield, of Onslow Park, Bictm, which is about 4 miles from Shrewsbury.

I take it that we, as members of the Rutland Archaeological Society, are more interested in the history of the Tickenocote branch than in the Irish or Shropshire ones, and I propose, therefore, to confine myself (in what I have to say) to the former.

This branch appears to be directly descended from Robert, the 8th son of Sir Henry Wingfield, of Lathringham, who was present in 1620 with King Henry VIII. in France, in an interview with Francis I. the King there, and later, in 1543, had a grant of the manors of Upton and Ailesworth, between Stamford and Peterborough, with other lands therabouts, having, as Camden relates, "A fine house with lovely walks at Upton."

It was his son, Sir Robert Wingfield, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Cecil, of Burghley, and sister of William Cecil, the first Lord Burghley and the Lord High Treasurer in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Some who are present to-day may have seen at the Pageant which was held at the Infirmary 8 years ago representing what took place on that site in 1585. As writer of the episode, I may say I took great care that the various characters and persons there represented were to the main historically true, and it will be remembered that amongst the first to be presented to the Queen was that same Robert Wingfield the younger, the Member for Peterborough, and Mistress Elizabeth, his wife, the sister of the Lord Treasurer, whose characters were taken by Mr. C. Davey (one of Mr. Scott Ramsey's pupils) and Miss Kent, of Stamford, who was married a few weeks ago to one of the present Mayor's clerical staff.

At the same time were presented to the Queen, the father, Robert Wingfield, Esquire, and Mistress Margery Wingfield, of Upton, whose characters were taken by Mr. Harold Blackstone and Mrs. Atkinson, of Greatford.

This Robert Wingfield who married the Lord Treasurer's sister had three sons, but the eldest left no issue, and it was John, the second son, who married, in 1593, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Paul Gresham, of Tickenocote, Esquire, with whom we are most concerned, as the property remains in the hands of their direct lineal descendants. He was a barrister, an Officer of the Exchequer and at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign "Escheator" of Northamptonshire, and was for a long period M. P. for Greattham.

We may hear this in mind, that it was this Sir John Wingfield, of Upton, who married Elizabeth, the only child of Paul Gresham, of Tickenocote, that we may consider to be the Founder of the Wingfields at Tickenocote. He married, a second time, Margaret, daughter of Robert Thorold, of Heigh, of whom, however, no descendants are known.

The eldest son, Sir John, married Frances, daughter of the third

Baron Oronwell, of Oakham, whose sister Anne married Sir Edward Wingfield, a cousin of the first Lord Powercourt, of the Irish branch of the family.

The following anecdote might be given here, referring, as it does, to Anne Wingfield's mother-in-law, Lady Cromwell, said to have been found in "Memoirs of the House of Cromwell," by Mark Noble.

It says "When Oliver Cromwell, in 1644, was marching northwards, the town of Stamford shut its gates against him, at which he was so much enraged that he determined to level the town.

"Her Ladyship, at that time, lived in the Parish of St. Martin's, in a house in Noble's time occupied by the Miss Motherams, and the inhabitants requested her to mediate between them and the General. Lady Cromwell accordingly wrote to Oliver claiming relationship, and telling him much of her son's property consisted of houses in that town, and hoping for her sake he would draw off his artillery. He granted her petition and the gates were opened to him."

This Sir John, dying in 1631, left a son, Sir Richard, who married first Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir William Thorold, of Marston, whose only son died young, and then, secondly, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Woodford, County of Essex.

The next heir, John, who was the eldest son of Sir Richard, did not go far from home in seeking a wife, as he married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Nurmantou, Rutland. Her mother was the sister of Sir Ralph Dolton, who was created Baron Hopton by Charles I in 1644.

This John Wingfield had a son John and two daughters. One married the Rev. Thomas Cox and the other the Rev. John Foden, both of whom were successively Rectors of Market Overton, a benefice in the gift of the Wingfield family.

This son John, born in 1679, it was who re-built Tickencote Hall in or about the year 1701, and married Elizabeth, the co-heir of Sir John Oldfield, Bart., of Spalding.

I ought to mention what is an interesting fact in the history of the family, that it was Sir Robert, the nephew of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who was present at the execution of Queen Mary of Scots at Fotheringhay in 1587, and wrote a very full account of it to his uncle, which is still extant, and that he and his brother John were two of the eight gentlemen who afterwards took part in the funeral at Peterborough Cathedral and carried banners (four on each side of the body). Sir Robert carried the banner of the Guelphs, and his brother John (not then married to the Tickencote heiress) that of King James V. of Scotland, her father, trampling Gypsies.

I might mention, too, that the oldest crest and that now borne by the several branches of the family is a high esp or bonnet between two wings displayed; whilst the oldest form of a motto is that found on the tomb of Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham, who died in 1605, "Posse Nolle Nobis" ('Tis noble to be unwilling to use one's power.' He is buried in the Church there.

Before bringing my notes to a close I might perhaps mention that it was Miss Elizabeth Wingfield (the eldest daughter of the John Wingfield who rebuilt the Hall, who in the 84th year of her age rebuilt in great part the Church in 1792, and that it was John Henry Wingfield, born in 1821, and who married the daughter and co-heir of Maurice

Johnson, of Ayscoughsee Hall, Spalding, who enlarged the Hall and also rebuilt the interior of the Church—some 50 or 60 years ago.

A consideration of the history of this ancient family will show that few can boast of greater antiquity or such a direct and unquestioned line of descent from their ancestors from the days of Edward I., or, indeed, we may say, of William the Conqueror.

Though the original family in Suffolk ended in the year 1362, when Wingfield itself and its estates passed to the De la Polles, Earls of Suffolk, yet the marriage of the only daughter, which caused the transfer, enabled an uncle to marry the heiress of an ancient family (that of Bovile), and so for nearly 400 years the Wingfields continued in the old Bovile Hall at Letheringham. This branch, however, came to an end at the beginning of the 18th century. Then it was by going back to the branch of the family represented by Robert Wingfield, who married the Lord Treasurer Burghley's sister, we come to his younger son, who married the heiress of the Tickencote and Market Overton Estates.

Although we cannot say that the last 10 or more lineal descendants have in any particular manner distinguished themselves, yet it should be mentioned that three of them worthily filled the office of Sheriff, and that others have honourably served their country in the British Army; one, at any rate, passed through one great peril to their estate, if not to their persons, for Sir Richard Wingfield, then of Tickencote, paid to the Commonwealth one of the largest fines among those imposed on such landowners as were deemed, by their loyalty, enemies of the Parliament.

May I now be allowed to quote the words of one who has made a study of the history of this family, with whose opinion I cordially agree and say:

"Throughout the long and unbroken line which connects Sir Robert de Wingfield of the Conqueror's era with the present family, every record bears testimony to the nobility, chivalry, courage and truth, which in all ages and in every place have been the distinguishing characteristics. Even during the periods of all but universal corruption, no taint of treason, no trace of duplicity, attaches to a race singularly remarkable for stainless honour and straightforwardness, and the White Wings, which form its cognizance, truly represent the unsullied integrity of the time-honoured house of Wingfield."

Paper read by Mr. Thomas Sandall at a Rutland
Archæological Society's Meeting at Stamford,
on 19th October, 1921.

Some old Accounts of the Churchwardens and Overseers of
St. Mary's Parish, Stamford, from the Year 1701 to 1837.

When the Hecton of St. Mary's last asked me if I would care to look through an old box of papers removed to make place for the new organ, I gladly undertook the unpleasant duty (in some ways) of unwrapping a silly custom of folding up each receipt by itself, in a very small compass and docketing.

Having flattened out the bills, which were both dirty and dusty, I have since sorted them out, keeping everything of interest, showing either prices or names of Tradesmen in bygone days, and destroying only quite useless bills which were practically duplicates of those preserved, such, which have been destroyed, being only lumber and not worth keeping.

What are left are now in order as to date, and can be referred to and read without difficulty, having been flattened out.

I propose either copying out in full some documents and in other cases making extracts or notes containing facts worth recording. In the first place, I should like to copy in full the account of Mr. Thomas Baxter, the Churchwarden for 1700, as follows:—

A bill of the disbursements for the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Stamford, and Salaries for the year ending Easter, 1701.

	£	s.	d.
Spent at the Parish Meeting	2	5	
Paid John Smith for washing the surplice and scouring the plate and other things, for the year	10	0	
Paid for the books of articles	3	6	
Paid for the summons to the Visitation	2	0	
Spent at the Visitation	1	8	0
(The amount paid in fees, etc., always seem large).			
Paid for one bell rope and Church gate mending			9
(These items seem very small in comparison)			
Paid for oyle for the Clock			5
Paid for a citation (to the Visitation)			13
Spent at the Visitation			9
Spent upon the "lift" of November			9
Paid John Smith for mending the clock at two times			1
Paid Thomas Parison for the book of prayers			7
Paid Thomas Parison for two brooms to sweep the Church			

Paid John Smith for salarys	1	0	0
Paid Edward Boethe for salarye	8	0	
Paid James Ross as appears by bill, plumber and glazier, for lead	5	17	5½
Paid William Higgins as by bill, reasen labourer, at 1½ per day	5	7	
Paid Robert Pilkington as appears by his bill	7	3	3
Paid for Thos. Mason and carpenters for helping up with the lead	8	2	
Paid for bread for the Sacrament	10		
Paid Mr. Mills as appears by his bill	8	3	
Paid Mr. Pinke as appears by bill, 1701, April 27th, 5 pints of Tante 7/6; August 28th, 5 pints of Tante 7/8	15	0	
Paid Mr. Martin for a copy of the Register (Mr. Martin was the Curatel)	1	6	
Paid Mr. Dancombe, a copy of Register sent to Lincoln	5	1½	
	£14	5	6

Note.—Mr. Mills' account from the same premises as Bell and Co. at present, is almost a unique one, viz., 220 years ago.

I might say here the value of money may be multiplied by about 5; carpenter's labourer then 1½ a day, now say 6/- or more.

I am not intending giving other bills in full, but the following one of Robert Pilkington (mentioned in the above Churchwarden's account, £1 3s. 8d.) will be found interesting with regard to the amount of the charges made some 200 years ago.

Thomas Baxter his bill for work dun by Robert Pilkington at St. Mary's Church for year 1701.

For 2 dayes of Robt. Pillkn. mending ye flower under the leades, raising a heamo and mending sum seates in the church (at 1½ a day)	00	02	04
For 2 dayes of William Dalby	00	02	00
For 4 slitt deales	00	06	00
For 2 pieces of wood to nder set ye heames...	00	01	06
Paid for nailes yoused at ye work	00	01	06
Paid for nailes that Mr. Rosse yoused	00	00	03
For a pare of doores next ye bull inn	00	06	06
For a post for those doores	00	00	08
For colouring those doores	00	02	06
	01	03	03

TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS.

In 1770, when the new Town Hall was being built, a resolution was passed to hold their Meetings during the rebuilding at the "Bull Hotel," then the name of the "Stamford" Hotel. The Hotel Yard in High Street used to be called the Bull Yard.

It will be remembered the total disbursements of Mr. Baxter, the Churchwarden, amounted to £14 5s. 6d.

Now, another interesting document shows how this amount was raised. It is dated April, 1701, and headed:—

"An Assessment made to the Parishioners of St. Mary's in Stamford for repairs of the Church." Then follows a list of 57 names, with small

amounts varying from 18/6 to 6d. only. There are only two as much as 16/6, viz., Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Meeres; then a Mr. Valentine Holkins 9/3 and seven others, Mr. Edmund Mills, Mr. Samuel Ross, etc., at 7/6, and the majority of the remainder 2/- or 2/-, making a total of £14 6s 5d.

At the foot it is signed "Assessed by us."

George Shipley
Valentine Holkins.
Edmund Mills.
Samuel Ross (Mayor 1715).
Richard Hambleton.
Boueyface Bywater (Clockmaker).
John Cosins.
James Packe.
William Tayler
John Miller.

This appears to be the original list, as all but one (John Anthony G/) have a cross near the amount, apparently meaning they had been duly paid.

The following are principally interesting for the items specified:

The Ringers for ordinary occasions had 6/- per day in 1728, but on the 5th November that year it is changed "for eating and ale 11/-", showing extra feasting on that day (Gunpowder Plot).

The Mr. John Blackwell whose writings is on most of the bills at this period, and who was churchwarden for several years, was Mayor in 1728 and in 1740.

The account of John Wootley is:

	£	s.	d.
For an altar piece of Wainscot and Stuff (which apparently meant covering the east wall of the chancel) ...	7	10	0
For mending the rail end fixing in its place ...	3	6	
For mending a Communion Table of right Wainscot ...	1	10	0
	£9	3	6

At the same time the Wainscot panels were painted by Walter Edward, his account being:

	£	s.	d.
For painting and writing ye two tables of ye Commandments, ye ground black and ye letters gold ...	4	15	0
For painting and writing two panells with ye Lord's Prayer and ye Creed, ye ground gold and ye letters black ...	4	10	0
For painting ye middle panell ...	2	0	0
For painting ye plain worke of ye altar thrice in oyle and painting ye rail an olive colour ...	1	10	0
	£12	15	0

This Mr. Blackwell thought too much, and got a discharge in full on payment of £12.

The next bill of Mr. Charles Shipley for bell ropes and breams is interesting, as having the signature of the Mayor that year (1729/30), who quarrelled with the Grammar Schoolmaster and corresponded with the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, with a view to getting the Schoolmaster removed, and which would no doubt have happened had

he not died. C. Shipley was Mayor in 1725 and 1745, and was the last to allow the Grammar School boys to attend an election and deliver a Latin oration.

Portwood's account for taking away the step to the altar is historically interesting, for which he charges three guineas. The particulars are: "For taking up the old paving and step to the Altar, and new workings and laying the same, and laying the square within the rails with scantling paving as agreed."

The same man's bill for £1 8s. 9d. is a good sample of the book-keeping in those days, the last two items are:

For mending the wall as you go down the hill	00	00	00
For stones and mortar	00	01	00

Alice Huri's account shows that the Parish supplied the clergyman at that time with his surplice, viz., 9 Ells of Holland at 5/6 and the making, washing, and thread 10/-, say £2 11s. 6d.

The wine bills from several wine merchants show that there was no stint in any way in the Rector's refreshment in those times. Dorton's account for 7 months is for 6 bottles of red Port and 4 bottles of Tent, Easter 1738, £1 5s.

10th April, 1746, from the Clerk, Mr. Tilson, shows he had for the year to Easter, 1746:

	s.	d.
Washing ye linen and cleaning ye idols belonging to the church	10	0
For mending the surplis	6	
For washing the Pall cloth	1	0
	11	6

The Pall cloth refers, of course, to the cover over coffins at funerals, white with black border in all probability.

In other accounts 5/- is charged for a superior Pall cloth made of velvet.

A good picture of a pauper's funeral is given in the inclusive account rendered by T. Tilly, September 21st, 1754, thus:

	£	s.	d.
For Jane Clement's coffin	16	0	
For nursing, bell, grave, heer and burying suit and all other funeral charges	1	4	0
	£17	0	0

An unusual doctor's bill runs as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 27th, 1755. For curing Goody Smith's girls' arms	0	10	6

Recd. H. Fryer.

Henry Fryer, Surgeon, of St. Martin's, who died in 1823, and left £7,477, his residue for the purpose of an Infirmary, could hardly be the same man, as it was 66 years before, but was, I believe, the father of the founder of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.

Mr. Morris' bill for wine in 1753 shows the complimentary presents frequently made to occasional preachers, at that date, viz.:

May 20th. Bottle of Port for Mr. Ludd	2/-
Oct. 7th. Bottle of Port for Mr. Stokes	2/-

It is noteworthy, too, that the quality was somewhat superior, for other bottles of port being charged 1/8 only.

The bill of Jas Greenwood, of the Garage and Angel Inn (which was on the site of Dickinson's shop), for a billeted soldier, shows expenditure as follows: viz:

	s	d.
Wine	9
Alc	8
Sugar	6
Fire	6
	3	6

December 7th, 1772.—This "Præsentment" of furniture taken for rent due £2 12s. 6d., is very enlightening on the value of second-hand furniture, etc.:

	s	d.
Two tables 1 round and 1 square	2	0
Pair of bellows ... ..	...	4
A linen wheel (probably spinning) ... ..	...	10
Two large arm chairs	1	6
One black chair ... ..	...	4

March 16th 1781.—Apprenticeship deed of Charles H. Goodfellow to John Francis, of Ryhall.

This is principally interesting from having the signature of Alderman John Hopkins, who built during his mayoralty "Hopkins' Hospital," near Rutland Terrace, in 1770, the corporation giving the site.

In 1781.—The Confirmations do not seem to have passed off without a dinner afterwards. Whilst the dinners were only 2/- each, the punch, wine, beer and tobacco amounted to 26/- or 3/3 each.

In 1787.—Mr. William Legg, of Stamford, the Architect (who designed, in 1801, for the first Marquis of Exeter, the Burghley Lodges, which cost about £5,000), was asked by the Churchwardens to examine the spire and tower, and for doing so and attending the vestry four days afterwards as to what was left to be done, gives his receipt for one guinea.

Then there is a Mr Stavely, Architect, of Melton's, estimate for rebuilding the spire and part of tower for £600, scheme "B," and for doing what was done with handages of iron for about £300, or thereabouts, and if four handages should suffice, then £30 less design "A." He obtained ten guineas for drawing the estimates on receipt of 21st January, 1789.

In 1789.—30th September. John Humes, the builder, gave a receipt for £228 for repairs to the Steeple according to his estimate (The iron bands are still distinctly visible).

In 1796.—Hunt and Sons (the ancestors of the present family) were carriers of goods between London and Sheffield, etc., and had stabling near the present North Street Chapel for 100 horses. A Mr. Thomas Biscoe gave a receipt on their account for a woman passenger to Sheffield on 17th April, 1797, 7/6.

A receipt dated December, 1796, by Christopher Peat, a/c Newcomb and Peat for advertising in the "Mercery" for a Volunteer for the parish wanted, is a curiosity.

In 1797-8.—Two receipts of McGuffog and Mills and James McGuffog, linen and woollen drapers, are interesting, as showing the same business carried on still on the same premises by Mr. Tidd, in High Street. The signature of Mr. Jas. McGuffog is interesting, too, as in Alexander Cullen's "Adventures in Socialism," published by Smith and Sons,

Glasgow, in 1910, he says:—

"Robert Owen, the founder of Socialism, was an apprentice with James McGuffog, in Stamford, became manager of a large Spinning Mill in Chorlton, Lancashire. He visited Glasgow, and there was associated with David Dale, who, with Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the "Spinning Jenny," built near the falls of the Clyde large mills at Lanark. He eventually married Miss Caroline Dale, David Dale's eldest daughter, and was afterwards known as David Dale Owen."

"Owen bought the Lanark Mills as the New Lanark Twist Co., and in 15 years made £200,000, and might have retired in comfort, but he determined to put into practice his socialistic theories, and tried to obtain a seat in Parliament. He formed a company in 1813, which was carried on till 1824, with varying fortunes, and then ceased. He went to Ireland, but with no good result. In 1824 he went to the United States, purchased the village of "New Harmony," with 20,000 acres of land, for £30,000, for a practical experiment on his own account. He found a community of 900 too large to work smoothly, and divided them into smaller separate communities. It ended, however, in complete failure, and proved to be impossible to carry on for the common interest and live together as a common family, and in 1828 the affairs were wound up and Owen returned to Scotland a poorer but a wiser man. He had lost most of what he had, and died poor."

1801.—William Elger's a/c. mercer, etc., St. Mary's Street, was probably the shop kept by Mr. Bromhead, tailor's draper, now Mr. Rettlo's grocery store. His charge for the loan of the best Pall is 5/- W. Elger was Mayor in 1805.

1802.—The Ringers' account, it might be noticed, besides the three Crown Head days, also includes:—

"16th April, 1801.—For the destroying the Danish Fleet by Admiral Nelson, and 30th March, 1802, Peace confirmed."

The Church bells of Stamford in olden times, when watches and clocks were luxuries, were rung as follows: 4 St. Mary's, 5 All Saints' and St. Martin's, 6 St. Michael's. In the evening 7 St. Michael's, 8 St. Mary's, the Curfew, 9 All Saints' and St. Martin's. They evidently believed in "Early to bed and early to rise," &c.

The account of Nicholls and Althorpe, dated in 1804, again shows a long continuance of the same business in St. Mary's Street, the being that still carried on as Beccombe and Son, as is shown by the deeds now (1920) in Mrs. Beccombe's hands. The property belonged to Robert Nicholls in 1804. This business was carried on by Nicholls and Althorpe in 1804; then Robert and John Nicholls; J. Groves (Mrs. Groves, when Mayoress, gave the present Mayor's robe); Groves and Browne; Moses G. Browne; Matthews; S. S. Beccombe; and now Mr. Chambers, but still carried on as Beccombe and Son.

In 1805.—There is the copy of an information as to a settlement of one James Richardson sworn to before the Mayor, William Elger, and 4 Aldermen, all 5 being Justices of the Peace, shows the custom of the time.

When this man died, in 1808, three years afterwards, the overseers paid for:—

"Sitting up 1/-, candles and rock lit 5d., bread and cheese 10d., beer 1/-, washing 1/-, and laying out 7/3; total 5/6."

1807.—J. Drakard's account, dated High Street, Stamford, September 16th, 1807, describes his place of business as "Printing, Lottery, and Stamp Office." Lotteries were prohibited in England in 1826. The receipt has J. Drakard's signature.

Dr. Twigg's letters and detailed bill are worth keeping, not being now customarily.

1811.—Blades' account, giving his coachee's expenses to York Asylum with a patient (J. Kendall), is enlightening as to the cost of travelling 100 years ago, tips to coachmen, &c., in 1816.

1812.—This is a dinner bill like the one subsequently quoted. Here, however, were 20 diners who had 21 bottles of port and 7 of sherry 16 seam, however, to have taken tea.

In 1815.—The tiger's account includes: "For ringing for the good news of the Victory obtained at Waterloo," and shows that the rejoicing took place on 23rd June, whereas the battle took place on the 18th. So the news was five days getting to Stamford. A month later, on the 22nd July, they again rang on hearing that on the 15th Bonaparte had surrendered himself to Admiral Maitland.

1816.—At Easter, 1816, the vestrymen appear to have enjoyed themselves at a dinner at the George and Angel, when 16 diners consumed 14 bottles of port at 6/6, 13 bottles of 6/6, one of sherry 6/6, and brandy 5/6. Whether after a bottle and three-quarters each some of them went under the table, is not stated, but it seems probable.

1816.—J. Mills' account for Sacramental wine might be noted. It is for two bottles four times a year, and on the face of it points to the probability of two bottles being used at each celebration.

1817.—The signatures to the appointment of Overasara for 1817-18 makes it of interest, comprising besides the Mayor, Alderman J. Belgrave, Richard Newcomb, senr., and Francis Simpson.

1818.—The deed of apprenticeship of Joseph Gordon, aged 12, is of interest, being filled up and signed by Mr. Jeremiah Clapton, our present Rural Dean's grandfather.

1818.—In 1818 Archdeacon Coddard issued, on 3rd October, a very angry censure for wilful disobedience of his previous orders. What happened later I cannot say, but the pews and chains are not now down; perhaps it was agreed to but up the wurdung now on the north wall of the church in St. Mary's Street instead.

1820.—(Catderwood), the Parish Clerk's account, contains a new item rather amusing: "For sticking the Church with Christmas 2/6," referring, doubtless, to the custom of soaking a hole in the tops of the pews and inserting some greenery.

The church appears to have been hung with black on the death of George III., on the 5th February, 1820, and the sexton charges 2/- for doing this: "Tulling two hours for ye King," probably on the occasion of the funeral.

20th April, 1825.—The agreement to give 6d. a day to a prisoner for debt is interesting.

1825.—Thaddens Wells' signature for copying music is worth keeping. Besides being one of the waits in his early days, he was later leader of the Drury Lane Orchestra, and became a very good musician.

1828.—Newcomb and Sons' bill shows when the old organ was built.

1832.—The Archdeacon Coddard again inspected the church and made a report to the churchwardens.

The P.B. is also important, as showing a catalogue of the library was then made and a copy sent to him, or, perhaps I should say, was probably done, the churchwardens, as we have already said, not always being very compliant.

1837.—The last item I purpose quoting will be the assessment or annual value, as agreed to in the vestry held on 27th April, 1837, of all the houses and shops in the parish, these easily identified being:—

Mr. Hoppisley Jackson, solicitor	£60	now Mrs. Croombe.
1. Standwell, the Stamford Hotel	£20	" The Hotel.
Mr. Mills, house and vaults	£50	" Bell & Co.

Mr. Pullard, lather, house & stable	£91 10s.	Scotney, 13, St. Mary's Hill.
Miss Whitby, house & garden & stable	£75	" Stapleton & Sun.
T. Manly, the Theatre and cellar	£20	" The Club.
Jeremiah Clapton, house	£20	" Dr. Hawes.
Mrs. Cole, Assembly Rooms	£30	" Assembly Rooms.
Mr. De Mervilleux, surgeon	£40	" J. E. Smedley.

Note.—This was John George De Mervilleux, who had seven daughters, of whom one married Mr. Henry Clapton, late of Bath, uncle of the present Vicar of All Saints.

In conclusion, I think the many facts connected with the work done during the past two centuries to keep in repair the fabric of St. Mary's Church, and the light they throw on church customs during that period, the continuance of some trades, such as Messrs. Bell and Co., for more than two hundred years upon the same premises, all point to the desirability of preserving with care, which I trust will be done, these selected bills and memoranda, which I am now handing over, having readily done what I undertook to do.

In a separate bundle, I am also returning the bills and documents since 1837, which, though not of special interest, should not be destroyed, as with age they will in time become of more value. They, too, have been smoothed out and sorted up to date.

I would only add that I hope these notes have not bored the Members of the Society who have attended here to-day, but have proved as interesting to them to listen to as they have done to the writer to prepare.



1929.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH

Annual Reports

OF

The Rutland Archaeological

and

Natural History Society

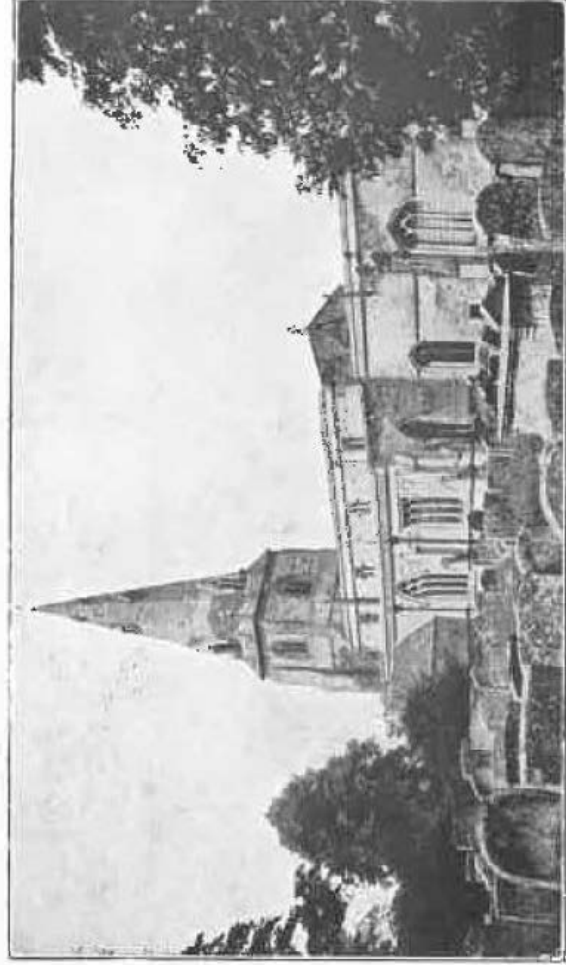
(Founded May, 1902).

AS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD ON

3RD MAY, 1928, AND 7TH MAY, 1929.

STAMFORD.

C. KEENE & COMPANY, PRINTERS, 130, MARKET STREET.



HARRINGWORTH CHURCH.

Archæology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLOR, Esq.
Natural History—The Rev. R. H. FULFORD, North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

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c Mrs. GERRARD	"
Rev. J. D. GERRARD	St. Martin's Rectory, Stamford.
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F. WEAVER WING, Esq. 21 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.
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MR. YOUNG The Bunselow, Ketton, Stamford.

Letter b denotes joined the Society in 1929.

Letter c denotes resigned in 1927 and 1928.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Rutland Archæological & Natural History Society.

The total number of Members during the year 1927 was 123; 16 were elected, and 9 had resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1927 shows a credit balance of £27 11s. 11d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, which was held at Harringworth, seven Excursions were arranged during the summer; several objects of interest, including eighteen Churches, were visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at Harringworth Vicarage on 12th May, 1927, when the Office-holders for the previous year were re-elected, except the Rev. O. H. Atkins, who had resigned, and the Rev. R. H. Fuller was elected to serve on the Committee in his place.

The Report for the year 1927 and the Statement of Account were adopted, and it was decided that the Reports for 1924, 1925 and 1926 be printed, together with certain papers which had been read before the Society, and also a list of books and pamphlets belonging to the Society. Copies of these Reports were sent to the British Museum, to the London Society of Antiquaries, to the Cambridge University Library and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the receipt of these was in each case duly acknowledged.

EXCURSIONS.

1927.	PLACES VISITED.	GOLDS.
12 May	Seaton Church ... Harringworth Church & Cross ...	Rev. B. E. Foyster.
1 June	Edith Weston Church ... North Luffenham Church ...	
14 June	Thurcaston Church ... Rothley Temple and Church ...	Rev. R. B. Foister.
7 July	Rushon Church and Triangular Lodge ... Rothwell Church and Market House ...	Canon E. O. Jones.
	Geddington Church and Eleanor Cross ...	Rev. B. E. Foyster.
20 July	Weston Church ... Wykeham Abbey ... Spalding Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.

17 Aug.—Langham Church ...	...	} Rev. H. E. Foyster.
Burrough Camp ...	...
Somerby Church ...	...	} Rev. G. E. Britten.
15 Sept.—Wittering Church ...	...
Wansford Church ...	...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Nassington Church ...	...
Fotheringhay Church ...	...	} Rev. C. N. B. Croyden-Burton
Site of Fotheringhay Castle ...	...
12 Oct.—Melton Mowbray Church and old houses ...	...	} J. Gill, Esq.
	...	

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF LECTURE.	LECTURER.
6 Jan.—"The Boreshorn and the Sandhills" ...	} Rev. C. C. Monntfort.
1 Mar.—"An Historical Sketch of the English Coinage" ...	
20 Nov.—"Symbolism in Mediæval Church Architecture" ...	} Rev. H. C. B. Foyster.
14 Dec.—"Roman Roads in Britain" ...	
	Dr. M. Hutton.

All of these Lectures were illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1927.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
Balance at Bank ...	24 2 2	Printing Notices ...	8 11 1
Members' Subscriptions ...	29 0 6	Ditto Reports ...	11 10 0
Payment for Excursions ...	7 9 6	Postages and Expenses:	
Sale of Magazines ...	1 0 0	B. E. Foyster £2 6 5	
Interest on War Loan ...	2 10 0	H. F. Traylen £3 2 5	
Bank Interest ...	6 0		5 8 10
		Hire of Rooms ...	1 16 0
		Bills of Fare ...	12 3 0
		Purchase of Books ...	10 10
		Clerical Assistance ...	1 1 0
		Auditor's Fee ...	10 6
		Cheque Book ...	5 6
			£26 16 3
		Balance of Bank and in Treasurer's hands ...	27 11 11
	£24 8 2		£26 8 2

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct, 14/3/28.

F. M. WALKER, Stamford.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological & Natural History Society.

The total number of Members during the year 1928 was 117; 5 were elected, and 8 had resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1928 shows a credit balance of £37 17s. 8½d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, which was held at Whissendine, seven excursions were arranged during the summer; several objects of interest, including sixteen Churches and two large houses, were visited. Only two indoor meetings were held, owing to the illness of prospective lecturers.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Institute, Whissendine, on 3rd May, 1928, when all the office-holders were re-elected, except the Rev. D. S. Davies and Mrs. Bailey, who had resigned. The Rev. L. H. Cooley and Miss Daniell were elected to serve on the Committee.

The Report for the year and the Statement of Accounts were adopted, and it was decided that they should be published, together with such papers which had been read before the Society as could be obtained and a list of the books acquired by the Society during the past year. Unfortunately, it has been found necessary to postpone the publication until another season.

EXCURSIONS.

1928.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
8 May—Whissendine Church	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
22 May—Hambleton Ryleton	
14 June—Stoke Church	} Canon F. H. Dalby.
Stoke Rochford	
Keston Hall	} C. Turner, Esq.
4 July—Chesterton Church	
Alcanton Church	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Signal Station at Chesterton	
Site of Dunsbury	} Dr. Garrod.
	...	

16 July—Leverington Church ...	Rev. G. A. W. Wilkinson.
Walsoken Church ...	Rev. L. J. Lock.
Wisbech Church ...	Canon W. R. T. Crookshank.
15 Aug.—Gretton Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Lyddington Church and Bede House ...	Rev. H. Brook Brown.
20 Sept.—Eton Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Maxey Church ...	Rev. A. H. Smith.
12 Oct.—Leicester, the Cathedral, St. Nicholas' Church, Jews' Wall, Roman Pavement, St. Mary's Church, and the Castle ...	Canon S. T. Winckley.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF LECTURE.

LECTURER.

13 Mar.—"The Development of the Gothic Ornament" ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
7 Dec.—"Egypt and its Temples" ...	H. F. Blackstone, Esq.

Both of these Lectures were illustrated with Lantern Slides.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1928.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENSES.	£ s. d.
Balance at Bank ...	27 11 11	Printing Notices, etc. ...	4 3 0
Members' Subscriptions ...	29 3 3	Postages: ...	
Payments for Excursions ...	8 19 7	H. F. Traylen £2 0 0½	
Interest on War Loan ...	2 10 0	B. E. Forster £1 3 0	
Bank Interest ...	5 6		3 4 0½
		Hire of Rooms ...	4 10 0
		Hire of Cars ...	13 4 6
		Purchase of Books ...	3 10 0
		Clerical Assistance ...	1 1 0
		Auditor's Fee ...	10 6
			<u>£30 12 6½</u>
		Balance at Bank and in Treasurer's hands ...	37 17 8½
	<u>£28 10 5</u>		<u>£38 10 5</u>

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct, 20/2/29,

F. M. WALKER, Stamford.

List of Books, etc., acquired by the Society since last Reports were published in 1927.

- MAJOR H. C. DENT. Old English Wool Weights.
 RUTLAND, Victoria County History.
 OAKHAM, Minute Book.
 BAKER. Northamptonshire Glossary, 2 Volumes.
 RUTLAND CHURCHES, Sketches of, presented by V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq.
 T. SANDALL, Esq., Papers by the late.



Symbolism in Mediæval Church Architecture.

By H. C. B. FOYSTER, Vicar of Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.

This Lecture was given to the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society in Stamford, on 23rd November, 1927.

It is impossible to understand the arrangements of a mediæval Church without understanding the services for which it was built. We need, therefore, not only the Architect whose teaching we value as to the dates of Styles and Unstyles but also the Liturgicist and the Ritualist, i.e., one who understands the due performance of the Rite. The Prayer Book is derived from the earlier Service Books, if much simplified. We stand to praise and kneel to pray, attitudes symbolical of exaltation and humility. So in the arrangement of the Church, the front at the entrance speaks of the beginning of the Christian's life. The general arrangement Nave, Choir, Sanctuary, each rising a step or steps, with the Altar at the furthest point from the entrance door, all speaks of "going up, higher." All this is perfectly natural and good symbolism, clear in its teaching, and readily understood. The essence of good symbolism is clearness and correctness. Our Lord's outward signs in the Sacraments are ideal symbolism. The symbolism of other rites, as marriage, are generally good. What could be clearer than the joining of hands and the ring the symbol of eternity? Mediæval Services were highly symbolic even in details. With Services having this symbolic character, we shall expect to find the buildings having the same character. This in fact applies to all buildings. The framing walls of a fortress speak of the purpose for which it was built. Consider a Pagan Temple (Maison Carrée, Nîmes). It was the house of the god who was supposed to inhabit it. It is of this world. Its principal lines, the frieze, are horizontal. Contrast the Christian Church with Tower or Spire, or even a little bellcot. Its principal lines are vertical, all pointing upwards. Alas, it is God's House, "but as for our God, He is in Heaven." The very outside proclaims this. Some Churches are cruciform. No architect chose this form for convenience. It was to emphasize the Christian character of the building. Modern Churches too often differ from old ones from the fact that the architect who most efficient in designing a practical building, is not saturated with symbolism, as his predecessors were.

It is as a student of History that this subject largely interests me. It helps one to enter into the mediæval mind. Nothing is harder than to enter into the minds of other people. Our people overseas, administrators, teachers, missionaries, find it beyond all things difficult to enter into the native mind. The points in the mediæval mind which seem to come out to me are—

(1). The smallness of the mediæval universe, with the consequent nearness of the Spiritual world. We hardly realise the shock caused by the heliocentric teaching of Copernicus and Galileo.

(2). The link of the people were illiterate. Such persons learn much more readily by the eye than by the ear. Hence the value of symbolism for teaching.

(3). The mediæval people were in many ways children. (a) The readiness to take things literally. I shall ask you to see that much mediæval symbolic carving is the result of trying to picture a text literally, often apart from its context. (b) The preference of the concrete to the abstract. They preferred figures of Saints, whose virtues they knew, to ideal pictures of the virtues. (c) They were ready to believe what they were told, and had a love of the marvellous. (d) The love of imitating their betters, e.g., "The boy-hierob."

(4). The character of mediæval hymnody. It was essentially sadistic. They could laugh at what they venerated, without losing faith. There was no such joy as seeing off the devil.

(5). They regarded themselves as most progressive. They never hesitated to destroy earlier work, convinced of the vast improvement they were making. Reverence for antiquity is a most modern cult.

One of the most important elements in Symbolism is the mystic meaning of numbers. We regard numbers from the point of view of accuracy, and practically have lost any idea of a symbolic meaning. Yet we must remember that the latter is strictly Biblical, and in attaching a symbolic meaning to numbers, the men of the Middle Ages were but following Holy Scripture. We often find numbers in the Bible which seem to us fantastic, and assume the text to be corrupt. As a matter of fact, the Oriental is very inaccurate, and attaches more importance to the symbolic meaning than to literal accuracy. For instance, 40 a large number. How often do we cross across 40 years or 40 days!

The principal numbers are:—

1. Signifying the Unity of God; so one Sanctuary.
 2. For Christians, the number of the Incarnation, the 2 Natures of Our Lord, Divine and Human.
 3. The number of God, the Holy Trinity.
 4. The number of the World (4 corners of the earth), so 4 living Creatures to symbolize Creation; 4 Evangelists.
- 3 and 4 can be combined by addition or multiplication.
- $7=3+4$, God and His Works, so, because "very good," the number of perfection. of Apocalypse.
- $6=7-1$, i.e., imperfection; 666 complete imperfection (Rev. XIII, 18).
- $8=7+1$, i.e., super perfection. If 7 is the number of the first Creation, 8 is that of the New Creation, so of regeneration.
- $12=3 \times 4$. God working through His creatures, so the 12 Tribes, 12 Apostles, of The New Jerusalem. Auct. XXI.

The sacred numbers would afford matter for a whole lecture, but an elementary knowledge of the principal ones is essential for any true understanding of symbolism.

To come to grips with our subject. The number 3, the number of God is written large over the Church as God's House. It is divided into three parts, Sanctuary, Choir, Nave. Again, the normal large Church has its Nave and 2 Aisles; and the largest, and therefore the most perfect, the height is divided into Arcade, Triforium, and Clerestory, 3 in length, 3 in width, 3 in height. The Chapels which surround the Sanctuary and often the Choir, and, as in Chichester, the Nave, do not count. As the Saints surround the Throne of God, so their Shrines surround His House. What are often taken for double-aisled Churches are really Churches with lines of Chapels along the Nave.

But this is not all. In the early Churches over the High Altar, the most prominent place in the Church, were triple lancets. But God is Three in One, so they are under a single hood mould, and from that mould is continued round the Church the string-course, thus signifying that the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is the basal dogma of the Christian Faith, and that all else is dependent on, and bound up with it. In addition we frequently get other 3's, e.g., a triple Chancel arch, or triple doors.

I spoke of the literalness of the Middle Ages in regard to texts. Jesus said "I am the door," so doors were associated with Him. But His number is 2, the number of the Incarnation. Hence we occasionally find 2 doors side by side (St. Swithin, Lechlause and Tewkesbury). But "He is not two but one Christ," so a double door was felt to be a truer representation. There are few more splendid things than the great double doors, especially in France. But doors frequently have porches, and both door and porch are adorned with figures of Saints, for His Saints are with Him. (Gloucester Cathedral).

Another text associated with doors is "Enter not into judgment with Thy servant, O Lord." This accounts for the frequent use of "The Last Judgement" in the tympanum of doors. Thus were the people reminded of the need of penitence when they entered the Church. At Fairford the great "Doom" window is over the West door. Probably this was quite a common subject in this position. But another place for the "Doom" was over the Chancel arch. Men passed under it when they went to receive Holy Communion. Thus the same lesson was taught of the need of penitence in the approach to God. But this idea is all the more significant when it is remembered that screens, with doors, were almost universal. These screens were usually painted, surely no doubt for beauty, for God's House must be beautiful; but the lower panels most frequently have pictures of Saints, for we are joining "the whole company of Heaven" in our worship. But the great majority are apocryphal, emphasizing "that it is through much tribulation that we must enter into the Kingdom of God." Above all the great Last Judgement taught that only by the Death of Christ is approach to God possible. Early Chancel arches were generally small, sometimes inconveniently so (Bradford on Avon). But the lesson "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life" was strikingly enforced.

The later people, full of their sense of progress, destroyed many of these things. The triple lancets gave place to a large window, narrow and low arches were enlarged, thus making the church more convenient for worship. The use of coloured glass, by reducing the light admitted, led to the demand for increased window space. Did symbolism then disappear? I believe not. The new glass gave a new sphere for teaching. The subjects for the windows were chosen with care, e.g., the Crucifixion was common in the East window, as the Dawn in the West. Our Lord had said "Ye are the light of the world," hence the readiness to put pictures of Saints in the windows. If the early East windows were triple lancets, the side ones were often double, as Christ came out His disciples two by two.

I spoke of the medieval sense of the nearness of the Spiritual World. The pictures and figures of Saints on wall and window brought home the idea that they were joining in the worship. Above all they were "joined together in the Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship," for the pillars symbolized the Apostles (James, Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars). It is noticeable that many churches have 12 pillars either in all, or each side of the Nave. The Angels too had their places, usually high up, often in the Roof. The glorious hammer beam roofs with angels on them made the words "Therefore, with angels and archangels, etc." very real to the worshippers, for all were gathered in the act of worship.

You will have realised how large a part of symbolism depends on things being put in the right place. This is markedly so in the case of the Cross. A front-style with a cross is thoroughly bad symbolism. The Latin Cross is the Cross of Suffering. The Fluted and other decorative crosses are the sign of Victory. Hence the Cross on gable-ends or over porches and Church-yard Crosses should be decorated, as proclaiming the Victory of the Crucified Lord. While the Latin Cross is permissible on the Altar or on the Road as the sign of Sacrifice, even there it is better that the sign of Victory should be present.

Gargoyles and Grotesques are always amusing to the ignorant. We notice that they are on the outside of the church, where evil spirits would be. It was commonly believed that the devils hated Church bells, and suffered when they heard them. Mediaeval humour loved to represent them as tortured by the call to prayer. Sometimes they are represented in the garb of religion, as "Satan may be transformed into an angel of light." Inside the Church the one place allowed to such representations was the Aisle, and to remind those who used them that temptation can come in the hour of prayer, but also because they were "sat on" literally, and it was hoped, metaphorically.

On no one thing in the church was greater wealth or variation of symbolism expended than the Font. Early Fonts were usually square or octagonal, often of the tab shape, but when the octagonal form was introduced, & being the number of Regeneration, its intrinsic appropriateness was so realised that it became almost universal, till the Renaissance returned to the circular form. The delicate carvings, the steps on which it was usually raised, the beautiful Font-covers, sometimes standing clear as canopies, were all intended to emphasise the importance and dignity of the Sacrament. While many Fonts have conventional or purely decorative carving, others have subjects drawn from Holy Scripture and almost every imaginable source. A whole paper could easily be written on the symbolism of Font carvings, but a few examples must suffice here.

Brookland (Kent), Lead Font: Signs of the Zodiac and agricultural works of each month, teaching men that Baptism should enable men to do their work as to God.

Norman Font, Newenden (Kent): weird beasts, the evil passions of which are exercised at Baptism.

St. Clement, Hastings: octagonal; Instruments of the Passion, teaching that the new birth is through the Atonement.

The glorious Seven-Sacrament Fonts teach that, if Baptism is the beginning, the Church takes care of her children throughout life.

It is well to remember that the Mediaeval Architect did not design every detail. Workmen were encouraged to design their own carvings. We can hardly wonder at the strange designs they produced in trying to represent their thoughts. Sometimes no doubt they copied something which they had seen, and, if they did not understand it, rendered it meaningless in their reproduction; but as a general rule, carvings, which are not merely decorative, had some lesson to teach those who saw them. We have so far lost the symbolic sense as to be unable to interpret many that we see. But I am convinced that the truest key is that of representation of some text, with a literalness which to us seems grotesque. As an example, a face with foliage coming out of the mouth (Southwell Chapter House, etc.), a representation of Wisdom from Ecclesiasticus XXIV., "I came forth out of the mouth of the Most High" . . . "I was exalted as a palm tree in Babel and as a rose plant in Jericho."

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN.

By DR. M. HUTTON.

This Lecture was given to the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society, on 14th December, 1937.

WHEN we have all taken to the roads once more, and plan tours from the Midlands of England which take us along Watling Street, Ermine Street or the Via Devana, it is not unnatural that our thoughts should turn to the way our fathers tend and lead us to contemplate the system on which our modern roads are based.

That system, of course, is Roman.

Certain points about the problem which faced the Romans are worth consideration. In the first place it must be remembered that the physical features of the country were different from what they are now. Land over the thousand feet line in altitude can have altered very little in contour or vegetation, so that the Grampians, Pennines, Welsh mountains and Devon Tors must appear to us, apart from enclosing walls, very much as they appeared to the Romans. But the lower country has very considerably changed. There were no trim hedges or fields cut up into patchwork patterns; on the contrary the regions under cultivation were a small fraction of the whole. Forests and swamps abounded, in which roamed wild boars, wolves and wild cats. "So dense were the forests in earlier times that they, more than other national features, isolated the British tribes, and even the Roman engineers sometimes found it necessary to swing their roads out of the direct courses to avoid them." (Ward, p. 4). The North was practically isolated from the South by the Wilds of the Peak, the forest of Sherwood and the marshes of the Humber; and similarly the Fen Country was so extensive as to shut off East Anglia almost completely from the rest of England. The rainfall was heavier and mists were commoner. In consequence the rivers were larger, had faster currents and different courses. Owing to erosion and silting the colour of the coast has materially changed and the position of a Roman port may now be buried under the sea or placed far inland.

Secondly, it must be remembered that the Roman occupation lasted over four centuries. Translate that into terms of modern History and then consider the time available for consolidation and culture. The occupation was practically as long as the period which has elapsed from the Wars of the Roses to the discovery of America till the present day. Of course those centuries saw no advance in thought or practical discovery such as has taken place in the last hundred and fifty years, but nevertheless the Romans had all that time for settling themselves. The idea of permanence is forcibly brought home when one thinks, for example, that the cohort of Tungrians did duty on Hadrian's Wall for at least three hundred years. There was, therefore, no immediate hurry necessary for the construction of their roads and they were built, probably, by degrees, in the first instance following the line of advance of the troops in their conquest of the various tribes, and subsequently to link

up the main centres of occupation. By the time of the building of Hadrian's Wall the scheme would be complete.

Watling Street began at the point of entry into the country, Dover or Richborough, and ran through Canterbury to London. From London it proceeded northwest through St. Albans, Dunstable, and Towcester to a point S.W. of Chester. Here it divided and one branch turned towards the S.W., running down by the Welsh border to the Bristol Channel. The other branch ran through Chester, on to Manchester, crossed the Pennines at Blackstone Edge at a height of 1600 feet, ran N.E. to Aldbrough, then northwards to Corbridge, crossed Hadrian's Wall and entered Scotland by what is still the most picturesque approach over Carter Fell.

Ermine Street ran northwards from London through Godmanchester and Chester, crossed the Wolds somewhere near Stamford and continued its northerly course to Lincoln. From Lincoln it swung to the N.W. in order to avoid the marshes of the Humber, and after passing through Doncaster eventually reached York. From York it passed to Aldbrough, where it joined Watling Street.

The road to the North Port of London ran to Colchester then divided, one section, Pedlar's Way, going north to the Wash, one N.E. to the Norfolk Coast.

From London there also ran main roads to the West and South. One went direct to Chichester, and one direct to Silchester, where it branched, one arm running due West to Bath and one South-west to Old Sarum, Dorchester, and Exeter.

In addition to those radiating from London there were main roads traversing England from a S.W. to a N.E. direction. Of these the most important was the Fosse Way from Axminster on the South Coast through Bath, Cirencester, High Cross, where it crossed Watling Street, Leicester to Lincoln, where it met Ermine Street.

The Icknield Way linked up the East coast with the main route to the West and crossed Ermine Street at Rugby and Watling Street at Dunsfold.

Akeman Street branched off the Icknield Way near Tring and ran thence to Bath, where it joined the Fosse Way.

Parallel to the Fosse Way and to the North West of it was the Ridgeway which went from Gloucester through Worcester, Birmingham and Jerby to Aldbrough.

Two other roads are of interest to us in this locality, the Via Devana which stretched across the Midlands from Cambridge through Godmanchester to Leicester and thence is supposed to have continued to Chester; and the Fen Road which traversed the Fens from Pedlar's Way through Peterborough to Chester.

How, it may be asked, did the roads get the names by which they are at present known? When the Saxons took possession of the country they gave to the trunk road through it a name associated with one of their mythological heroes, calling it Watlinga Street, the street of the sons of Woden. The first historical mention of any of the Roman Roads occurs in the Peace of Wedmore concluded between Alfred and the Danes. Watling Street was then of such marked importance that it formed the boundary line between the Danes and Saxons. Ermine Street is also a Saxon name derived from Eormon, one of their deities. The fact that these names are derived from the names of deities is evidence of the grandeur and importance of the structures in the minds of the Saxons.

Akeman Street is also a Saxon name, given no doubt because, along this road travelled the invalids on their way to Bath, known to the Saxons as Akemannas Cessas.

Latin names have not been harled down from the times of the Romans, but have been invented in recent years by archaeologists. *Via Devana*, for instance, was a name given in the 18th Century because that road was supposed to go to *Devon* (Chester).

England was, then, covered by a fairly complete network of roads, and from a military point of view they were well arranged strategically. The road to Colchester and *Pedlar's Way*, backed by the Fens, separated East Anglia from the rest of England, just as the continuation southwards of Watling Street separated Wild Wales from England. The Northumbrian Watling Street and the Maiden Way, which ran from Manchester to Hadrian's Wall to the East of Carlisle, enabled troops to be moved quickly from Chester and York to the north. There was, of course, a military road extending the whole length of the Wall, and in its middle portion, where there was a required proximity to the north, a direct road took the course of the chord of the arc. This enabled troops to be moved much more quickly from point to point on the Wall. When the conquest was complete the island was held by four legions, the second at Caerleon, the twentieth at Chester, and the sixth, which was incorporated the ninth, at York. From what has been said of the disposition of the roads it will be understood how well situated these positions were for the most likely points of attack, how well connected they were with each other, and with the point of entry on the S.E. coast by sea, how easily each of them, as also each end of the Wall, was reached from the sea.

The feature by which Roman roads are best known is their straightness, but another equally well marked characteristic is the change of direction by means of angles. The best illustration of this lay out is the Maiden Way. In the whole of its course it does not deviate more than six miles from a straight line, and the greatest deviations take place between Lincoln and Leicester. They are caused by the attempt to avoid, first, the basin of the Witham, the road keeping to the west of the straight line; and secondly, the basin of the Trent, the road turning to the south of the straight line between the two towns. Another characteristic is that the roads are laid, whenever possible, on high lands. In the Roman days when marshes and forests were, as already mentioned, more plentiful than now, this was the natural course to follow. One result of this is that nowadays the course of the roads, though giving the shortest distance from point to point, is in many instances singularly lonely and devoid of villages, as the way across the high lands is not the most suitable for water supply. Examples are the Hild Street along the south side of Ullewater, the section of Ermine Street from Stamford to Lincoln and the neglected stretches of the Fosse Way. "The directness and straightness of the Roman roads seems to be largely a matter of convenience in getting them out. In many cases the general course may have been laid out from one end, perhaps with the help of a survey signal as the road from Lincoln to the Humber. But there can be no doubt that the Romans' engineers made use of a method well known to surveyors for laying out a straight line between extreme points not visible from each other, from two or more intermediate points from which the extreme points are visible. By shifting the intermediate points alternately all are brought in line in a straight line. Between the extreme points there are often many straight pieces not quite in the same line, generally pointing to some landmark which can often be identified." (Codrington).

Where sections of road are now missing it is interesting to note that very often British townships exist in the line where the road would naturally lie, thus showing the large part played by the roads in the life and policy of the country.

There is no record in Latin literature of the plan on which Roman roads were built. The names of several layers, *stratum*, *rudus*, *nucleus* and *basis*

mentum have been taken from the work by Vitruvius, who wrote about the beginning of the Christian era, but it is now generally recognised that Vitruvius described not the structure of highways but of the pavements in connection with villas. Sections of the roads made in various places show that the structure varied with the locality and the materials available.

They were very often raised above the level of the surrounding country and, now, when not in use, they can be traced as a low embankment. One advantage of this method of construction is that the road would be likely to remain drier than if it were at the level of the surrounding country, for the most part marshy. To attain this same end the roads seem to have been made with a central convexity and to have had a ditch at each side for surface drainage. This embankment is several feet high and exists even on high ground. It varies from six or seven feet to six or seven yards in width. As might be imagined the roads were very solidly built. Cross sections of the *Quæstor Street* showed a layer of four and a half feet thick of flints and other stones laid alternately and bedded in sand or fine gravel. The solidity of the structure was well seen in the Edgware Road some years ago, when a telephone tube was being laid. "Beneath the road paving and its concrete foundation, on about a foot of brick rubbish, there was generally found four inches to a foot of ordinary soil, but sometimes the brick rubbish rested immediately on the Roman paving. The latter was found to consist of large black nodular flints, weighing from four to seven pounds each, on a bed of reddish-brown gravel of thickness varying according to the inequalities of the clay surface below. A large opening showed that the gravel was supported by dwarf walls of gravel concrete a foot high at the sides of a trench cut in the clay. On the level surface of the gravel this appearing appears to have been laid, in which the flints were set, every advantage having been taken of the protuberance of the nodules to dovetail and interlock them. The workmen found that it gave them much more trouble to break up than the modern concrete now above. The width of the paved road appeared to be twenty-four feet." (Codrington).

Whenever possible they seem to have covered their roads with a pavement. Even in the remote Cumberland Fells there are still to be seen on the Maiden Way.

In view of present day traffic developments the structure of the military road behind Hadrian's Wall is interesting. Besides having edges of large rough stones by way of a kerb, which is not uncommon, it has along its centre a double row of large stones, the object being to keep troops travelling in different directions to their own side of the road.

The principle of the White Line did not originate at the end of the first quarter of the "so-called twentieth century." Neither did the Ministry of Transport. The position of "civeter viarum" was a most important one in the Roman State, as indeed it ought to have been when the roads were constructed at such enormous cost and were so vital to the maintenance of the Empire.

The Fosse Road must have presented problems that might well have daunted the engineers. To lay a road across these bogs and swamps must have raised difficulties almost insuperable. Yet they succeeded; and constructed a road which was described in 1872 as "a low causeway made of gravel of about three feet in thickness and 60 feet broad, which extended itself from Denver over the Great Wash to Charko; thence to Marsh and so to Peterborough, in length about 24 miles." "A careful examination appears to have shown that the causeway was carried over a very considerable thickness of peat on bogs and branches of trees." (Codrington). This method of construction the Romans had most likely learned from the ancient Britons; for the Lake

Dwellings of the latter were made on artificial islands of loughs and branches on the surface of the water, whereas the latter dwellings on the Continent were erected on platforms resting on piles driven into the mud or clay beneath the water. Not content with this feat the Romans erected an embankment along the north of the Fens near Holbeach and they drained the Fens by means of Carr Dyke, which runs in a northerly and southerly direction a few miles to the East of Blamford.

Soon after the system was complete Britain rose to an important place in the Empire and must have been exceedingly prosperous. At the end of the second century Albinus, Governor of Britain, was a serious rival of Severus the Emperor, who determined to destroy him openly or by stealth as opportunity offered. Albinus anticipated the event, proclaimed himself Emperor and declared war against Severus. With a British army he crossed to Gaul and took possession of the city of Lyons. There he was defeated by Severus in 197 A.D., and killed. That the Governor of Britain could withstand the Emperor shows the height to which the Province had attained. In the next century, on the occasion of a shortage of grain in the Rhinish Provinces, the Emperor Julian arranged that the deficiency should be made up by export from Britain and six hundred vessels were required for the transport of the corn. By this time farming consisted not only in the raising of grain but in the rearing of flocks, and the manufacture of cloth from the wool; and the importation of British cloth to the East is mentioned in an edict of Diocletian.

These must have been great days on the roads. Transient waggons with grain on the way to the coast would meet the retinue of some Roman magnate on his way to his villa. From time to time, also, cohorts of Britons might be seen travelling southward to take up their station in some distant part of the Empire, the twenty-sixth cohort of Britons reaching as far as Armenia, the "Invincible Younger Britons" going to Spain and the "Young British Slings" taking their place among the Palatine auxiliaries. In their place marched along the roads to the various stations, troops from the most remote parts of the Empire, from Syria, from Spain, from Africa. Imagine the feelings of the Britons when they first saw black troops going along the roads; imagine the feelings of the Africans when they finally reached the Wall and found themselves wreathed in a real Scots mist. Results of this foreign invasion are still to be found in Britain in rather a curious way. At one part of the Wall there still grows a particularly violent nettle, the direct descendant of nettles brought over with the fodder of the Iberian cavalry. There still grow about near Chedworth, in Gloucestershire, large snails which are the direct descendants of the edible snails brought over by some Roman gentleman with a fastidious palate.

Interesting sights there must have been for those who travelled. The large, luxurious palatial villas giving by their undefended structure visible and striking testimony to the efficacy of the Pax Romana; after the withdrawal of the Romans a thousand years were to elapse ere undefended houses were again to raise their walls in England in Elizabeth's reign. Thus there were with postbox stations, which made it possible to travel through Britain as quickly in the second century as in the early nineteenth. Milestones by the wayside afforded great interest and must have evoked many comments by the troops. These milestones did not merely bear the distances but were in many instances commemorative of the Emperor and Consuls in whose time they were erected. The earliest and best preserved in the country we can see for ourselves in the Leicester museum. It was found two miles north of Leicester on the Fosse Way. Unfortunately, no two consecutive milestones have been found in situ. If they had been, the exact length of the mille passus would have been determined with accuracy.

Tombstones were often placed by the wayside with inscriptions inviting the traveller to stop and read. "Siste, viator." "Aspete, viator" often occur. One Roman named Lollius was, as the inscription says, "buried by the roadside, that they who pass by may say, 'Farewell, Lollius!'"

Altars were to be found much as shrines are now in Latin countries, and as there were many gods and goddesses in the Roman Mythology the inscriptions are very varied. Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, Diana, Minerva, Mercury, of the regular deities are represented. Many altars are dedicated to Mithras "the Best and Greatest." Often a sense of pride in the Legion of the dedicant gives the altar a human touch.

"To the god Silvanus
For the health
Of himself and his family
Caius Domitianus
Centurion of the twentieth,
the valiant and victorious,
performs his vow most willingly and dutifully."

Again,

"The sixth legion
The victorious, pious and faithful,
To the genius of the Roman people
Erected this."

One cohort having from Mantua was running no risks through and making its invocation wide enough. It raised its altar to "The Genius of the Plebs, Fortune, Eternal Rome, and Good Luck."

It was not pride in his regiment that Caius Micius signified, but a justifiable pride in himself as a brave lad who had succeeded where many others had failed. He erected an altar near Stanhope on the wall and inscribed it "Sacred to Silvanus the Invincible, Caius Titus Velutius Miciamus, Prefect of the Seleesian Ala erected this, in consequence of the capture of a wild boar of extraordinary size, which many of his predecessors had not been able to destroy."

Inscriptions to the genius of the land "To Sacred Britain" show how much the Romans became attached to the country of their adoption.

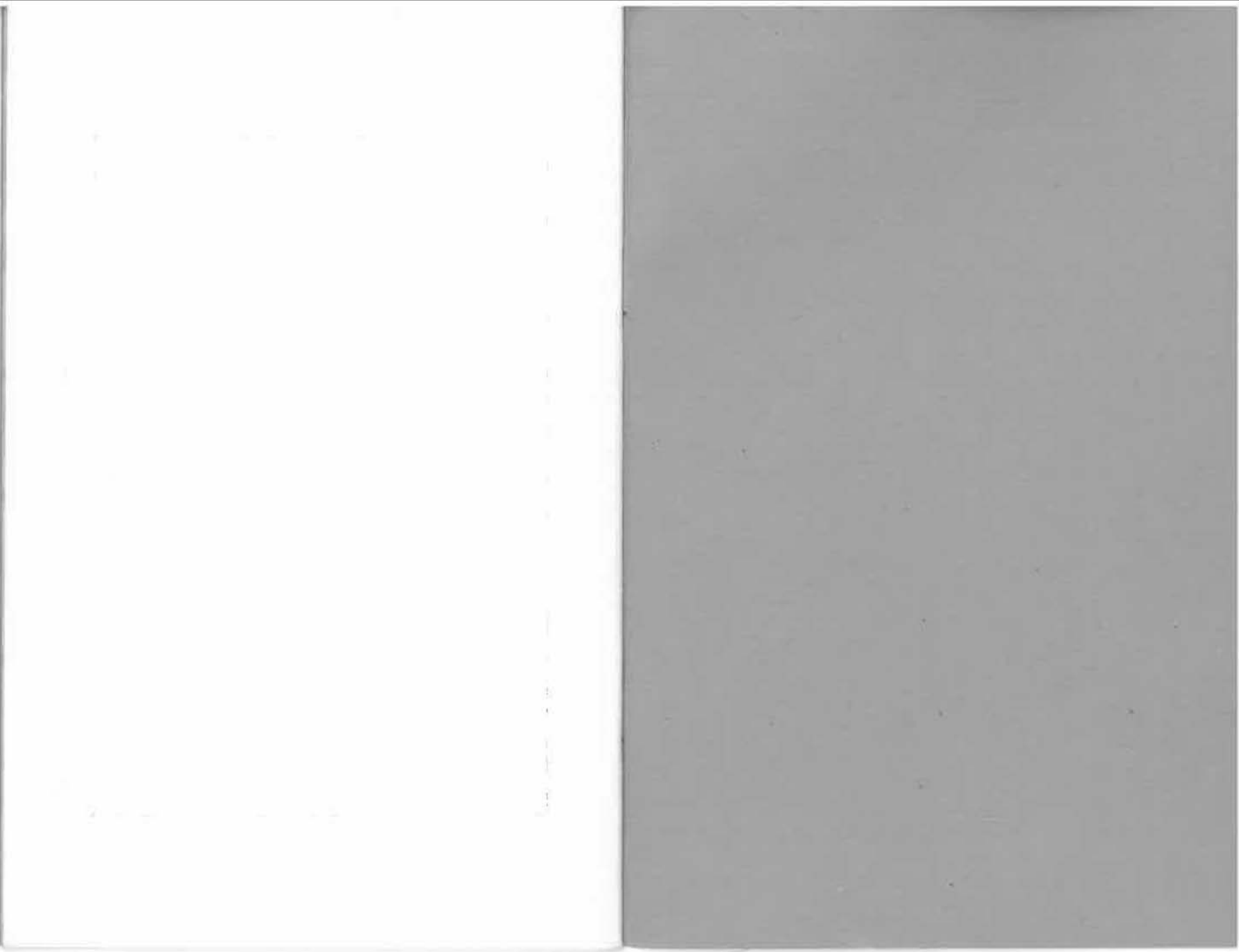
One inscription may appropriately be given in conclusion, as being particularly germane to the subject of this paper.

"To the god who ways and paths
has devised Titus Indus performed
a holy vow most willingly and dutifully."

To state in a general way that the Romans were a great people is a trite observation, but actual contact with their achievements gives point to the statement; and when we think of the influence on our country of those great soldiers who succeeded not only in crossing the most defensive of the house, but also in subduing the fiercest knight by nature for herself against infection and the band of war; and of those great engineers who carved the precious stone set in the ulcer sea so effectively that we after eighteen centuries still wonder at the carving; in their own phrase return *actumque meritis*, let us, as in duty bound, wholeheartedly acknowledge ourselves their debtors.



FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH.



1931.

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Mrs. FARRELL	Preston Rectory, Uppingham.
Commander FORMBY	Tanser Rectory, Peterborough.
Mrs. FORMBY	Tanser Rectory, Peterborough.
Rev. Canon H. K. FRY	Barnack Rectory, Stamford.
STANTON FOWLER, Esq.	Oakham.
Mrs. FOWLER	Oakham.
J. GILTON, Esq., M.P.	Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray.
J. GILL, Esq.	The Crescent, Melton Mowbray.
Miss GAUSSEN	Laxton Park House, Stamford.
Miss GREENWOOD	St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Rev. E. M. GUILFORD	Cottesmore Rectory, Oakham.
Rev. Canon GUILFORD	The Anchorage, Cottesmore,
	Oakham.
Mrs. GUILFORD	The Anchorage, Cottesmore,
	Oakham.
Mrs. E. M. GRANT	The Loop Hole, Uppingham.
Dr. M. HUTTON	Barrowden, Stamford.
Mrs. HUTTON	Barrowden, Stamford.
Arthur HAWLEY, Esq.	Conservative Club, St. James'
	Street, London, S.W.
Rev. W. F. C. HARGREAVES	The Vicarage, Langham, Oakham.
Miss HOOSON	18, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
R. L. GREVILLE-HEVGATE, Esq.	Great Bowden, Market Harborough.
H. HARPHAM, Esq.	Thorncroft, Oakham.
Mrs. HARPHAM	Thorncroft, Oakham.
Rev. E. C. HART	Lyndon Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. HART	Lyndon Rectory, Oakham.
Rev. J. H. B. HAMOND	St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. HAMOND	St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Miss M. F. IRONS	8, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Rev. F. T. JOHNSON	Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. JOHNSON	Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford.
Rev. I. C. JONES	Ryhall Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. JONES	Ryhall Rectory, Stamford.
Rev. C. JAMES	Blatherwycke Rectory, Peterboro'.
Mrs. JAMES	Blatherwycke Rectory, Peterboro'.
Dr. KROGH	Brooke Lodge, Bourne.
Mrs. KROGH	Brooke Lodge, Bourne.
Miss G. LOWE	Crown Hotel, Stamford.
Miss MORTEMER	22, St. George's Square, Stamford.
Mrs. MAHRIOTT	The Hall, Tickencote, Stamford.
Dr. MONTAGUE	The Close, Ashwell Road, Oakham.
Mrs. MACLEWAN	Oakham.
Miss B. NOYES	16, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Lieut. Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN	North Luffenham, Stamford.
Miss OLIVER	Manton, Oakham.

LIST OF MEMBERS *continued.*

Mrs. PINDER	22, St. George's Square, Stamford.
Dr. STAVELEY PARKER	22, St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Mrs. PARKER	St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Rev. B. P. PAYNE	Edithweston Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. PAYNE	Edithweston Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. QUIRK	Upton House, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
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A Miss RICHARDS	S. Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
Rev. IZOL ROGERS	St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Mrs. ROGERS	St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
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Mrs. ROBERTS	Ashwell Rectory, Oakham.
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Rev. Canon A. H. SNOWDEN	Ketton Vicarage, Stamford.
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● H. SMITH, Esq.	Langham House, Oakham.
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Miss STONE	Tickencote Rectory, Stamford.
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Mrs. STANDEN	Brown's Hospital, Stamford.
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R. SEELEY, Esq.	St. George's Rectory, Stamford.
Rev. M. S. KEMMIS STEINMAN	Mercott Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. KEMMIS STEINMAN	Mercott Rectory, Uppingham.
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Rev. W. FRANCIS SMITH	Weston-by-Welland, Market Harborough.
Mrs. SMITH	Weston-by-Welland, Market Harborough.
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H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.	24, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Mrs. TRAYLEN	24, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Miss B. TROLLOPE	17, Barn Hill, Stamford.
Miss J. TROLLOPE	17, Barn Hill, Stamford.
A Miss E. THORPE	Ketton, Stamford.
The Hon. Mrs. TROLLOPE BELLEW	Casewick Hall, Stamford.
Miss TUCKER	The Wilderness, Uppingham.
Mrs. M. F. TINSLEY	West Drooping Manor, Peterborough.
Mrs. TAVERNER	Wine Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. VINCENT	67, St. Martin's, Stamford.
J. S. WING, Esq.	21, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.
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Miss WOLFF	The School House, Oakham.
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Mrs. WATCHORN	The Manor House, Barleythorpe, Oakham.
Miss WATT	West View House, Stamford.
Mrs. YOUNG	The Bungalow, Ketton, Stamford.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The total number of members during the year 1929 was 118; 15 were elected and 14 had resigned.

The statement of accounts for 1929 shows a credit balance of £32 17s. 11d. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the annual meeting, which was held at South Luffenham, seven excursions were held during the summer. Several objects of interest, including fifteen local churches and three ruins of ancient buildings, were visited. Two indoor meetings were held during the winter months.

The annual meeting was held at the Village Hall, South Luffenham, on 7th May, 1929, when all the office holders for the previous year were re-elected, except that Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon was elected President and Colonel E. A. R. Newman was elected to serve on the Committee in place of Mrs. Bobatt, who had left the district.

The report for the year 1928 and the statement of accounts were adopted, and it was decided that the annual report and the statement of accounts for 1927 and 1928 be published together with such lectures given to the Society as could be obtained and a list of the books acquired by the Society in the past two years.

EXCURSIONS.

1929.	Places Visited.	Guides.
May 7	—Morcott Church South Luffenham Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
June 5	—Whaplode Church Moulton Church	Rev. H. C. Holland. Rev. W. Johnson Jones.
June 25	—Great Ponton Church Boothby Pagnell Church and Manor House	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
July 10	—Bradgate Park Grace Dieu Priory Ulverscroft Priory	Rev. Canon R. H. Fuller.
July 29	—Teigh Church Edmonthorpe Church Wymondham Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq. Rev. L. N. Knox. Canon F. B. A. Williams.

July 15—Raunds Church	...	...	} Rev. Canon H. K. Fry, F.S.A.
Higham Ferrers Church	...	...
Aug. 20—West Walton Church	...	...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Walpole St. Peter's Church	...	...	Rev. H. C. Staveley.
Walpole St. Andrew's Church	...	...	Rev. A. Lee Warner.
Sept. 9—Ufford Church	...	...	Rev. A. Coore.
Marholm Church	...	...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Oct. 2—Grimsthorpe Castle	...	...	Official Guide.
Edenham Church	...	...	Rev. D. S. Rowlands.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

	Title of Lecture	Lecturer.
Jan. 8—	Some Historical Notes on Barrowden	Mrs. Hutton.
	Athletic Sports in Classical times	Rev. J. F. Richards.
Dec. 11—	Development of the Gothic door and doorway	H. F. Traylen, Esq.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1930.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	32	17	11	Printing notices, etc.	4	17	10
Members' subscriptions	26	12	6	Postage and Telephone	3	14	8
Payment for excursions	8	15	6	Hire of rooms, lectures, etc.	1	18	6
Payment for magazines	4	0	0	Hire of cars	15	15	0
Interest on War Loan	2	10	0	Purchase of books	4	11	0
Bank interest	6	0	0	Presentation to late Sec- retary	3	13	0
				Auditor's fee	10	6	
				Clerical assistance	2	2	0
				Cheque book	5	0	
					37	7	6
				Balance at Bank and in Treasurer's hands	53	18	5
	£71	5	11		£71	5	11

Audited with the books and vouchers and found correct.

12th March, 1931.

F. M. WALKER, *Stamford.*List of Books acquired by the Society since the
last Reports were published in 1929.

- The Church Bells of Northamptonshire (North).
History of Stamford (Peck).
A translation of the Foundation Grant of Oskham and Uppingham
Schools, 1537 (A. Hawley).
Carter's Ancient Architecture of England.
Roman Antiquities of the Durobrivæ of Antoninus (E. T. Artis, 1828).
Charnwood Forest and its Historians and the Charnwood Manors
(G. F. Farnham, F.S.A.).
Church Plate of Northants. (C. A. Markham).
Burley-on-the-Hill, 2 Volumes (Miss Pearl Finch).

RULES.

1. That the Society be called the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.
2. That the object of the Society be to promote and encourage a taste for Archaeology, Natural History, and kindred subjects by—
(a) Reading of Papers, Discussions, and Exhibitions of Specimens.
(b) Excursions to places of interest. (c) The formation of lists of the Fauna and Flora of the district. (d) The collection of records by means of photographs—otherwise dealing with objects of Archaeological, Scientific, and Historical interest in the neighbourhood.
3. That the affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of twelve members, including a Chairman, one or two Hon. Secretaries, and an Hon. Treasurer.
4. That the Committee shall have power to fill casual vacancies occurring in the Committee or Secretaries until the next Annual Meeting, and also to co-opt such sectional Secretaries as shall be appointed.
5. That the Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of May, at some place to be fixed by the Committee, at which the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts shall be presented, and a President, Vice-President, Officers and Committee, and Sectional Secretaries shall be elected for the ensuing year.
6. That the Committee shall arrange for Ordinary Meetings of the Society to be held during the winter months, at which Lectures shall be given on papers read on some subject of interest.
7. That the Committee shall submit for approval at the Annual Meeting a list of places of Archaeological or Historical interest which it is proposed to visit during the summer months.
8. That the Sectional Secretaries shall have power to arrange Field Days in connexion with the several branches of the Society's work.
9. That anyone desiring to become a Member of the Society shall be duly proposed and seconded by a Member of the Society at the Annual Meeting or at any Ordinary Meeting, and his or her name be submitted to the Members present for election.
10. That the minimum annual subscription shall be five shillings per head, and two shillings and sixpence per head for each Member of the same household after the second, and that these subscriptions shall be due on 1st January in each year, and shall be paid not later than at the Annual Meeting.
11. That any Member of the Society may bring friends who are not Members to any of the Excursions or Meetings of the Society on a payment of sixpence for each visitor.

LIST OF BOOKS

and Other Property Belonging to the Society.

1. The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, James Wright.
2. A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Rutland, Laird.
3. The Visitation of the County of Rutland in the year 1618-19, William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms.
4. An Inventory of the Church Plate in Rutland (with illustrations), Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
5. The Post Office Directory of Leicestershire and Rutlandshire (with maps engraved expressly for the work), E. R. Kelly, M.A.
6. Kelly's Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland, Kelly.
7. Commercial and General Directory and Blue Book of Northamptonshire, C. N. Wright.
8. The Survey and Antiquities of the town of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, Richard Butcher.
9. History of Stamford, the Rev. C. Nevinson, M.A.
10. The Story of the "Domus Dei" of Stamford (Hospital of William Browne), H. P. Wright, M.A.
11. Early Lincoln Wills, Alfred Gibbons.
12. Record and Record Searching: A Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer, Walter Rye.
13. Royal Descent, Arthur Marwood Wilcox, M.A., and John Henry Metcalfe.
14. Britannia, Camden.
15. The Geology of Rutland (Memoir of the Geological Survey), W. T. Judd, F.G.S.
16. Photographs and Extracts from the History of the Church of Peterborough, Symon Gunton.
17. Reprint from Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. xxvi, part iv, Dr. Munro and Professor Cunningham.
18. The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, Thomas Blore.
19. Notes on the Birds of Rutland, C. Reginald Haines, M.A.
20. Victoria History of Rutland, Wm. Page, F.S.A.
21. Stukeley's Book of Sketches of Stamford.

St. Peter's Church, Tickencote.

As will be seen in the report, the members of the Society visited the above Church on May 21st, 1930, and at the Committee Meeting held December 2nd I was requested to write a short description of the Church embodying much of what I said about the Church when the Society met here on the above date.

There can be little doubt that the chancel of the Church takes us back to the late Norman period of Church architecture and that the chancel arch is probably the best known feature of any Rutland Church. It is a most striking example of elaborate Norman work in so small a Church and stands in the front rank for size, elaboration, and curious details.

Mr. H. V. Morton, in his book *In Search of England*, says: "Tickencote is a pocket edition of a Norman Church. I stood in the shady churchyard and thought that this solid little building planted in the lovely soil soon after the Conquest was one of the fairest things I had ever seen. The interior lives up to it. The vaulted chancel is a marvel, but the most remarkable feature is the quintuple Norman chancel arch. There is nothing that I am aware of like it in all England."

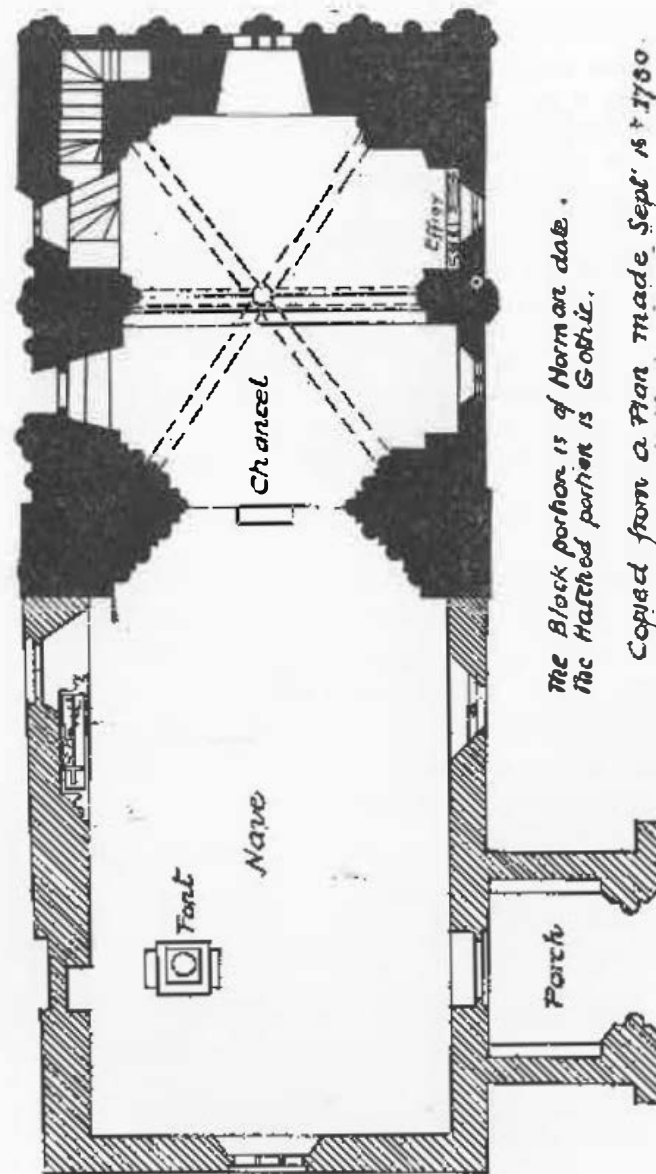
Professor Hamilton Thompson says, in a letter dated January, 1930: "The chancel arch is the most elaborate thing of the kind I know, and, as in the ordinary course of things the Rector would be responsible for the fabric of the chancel, he must have been a well-to-do man who was able to command the services of first-rate craftsmen".

It was probably built about 1130-1150, and the arch, which, perhaps, has spread owing to weight, is of five orders, each carved with a different design.

The outer has a peculiar square cut foliage, encircled by an outer band of billet moulding.

The next order is a chevron moulding, both on the wall and soffit planes.

The third has grotesques, alternating with foliage and conventional designs, e.g., the muzzled bear, a very favourite device with the Normans, two crowned heads looking reverse ways (King Stephen and Queen Maud, the rival claimants for the English Throne, are probably intended by the Janus heads averted one from the other), a fox's head holding that of a monk, muzzled bears, cats'



heads, and semi-human monastic heads. "These weird ornaments may be derived from Norse sources. Once the floodgates of fancy were opened, a full tide of grotesque imagery poured through", says Mr. Philip Johnson.

The fourth order has embattled mouldings on the wall, plate and double zig-zag on the soffits.

The fifth and innermost has beakhead ornament. The inner arch has plain round mouldings.

The various orders rest on engaged cylindrical columns with moulded and carved impost, the innermost being much more massive than the others.

Notice should be taken of the capitals of the pillars as based upon the cushion form elaborated on the scallop with rude foliage enrichments and scale ornament. The treatment of the capitals is very similar to that of the crypt of St. Peter's, Oxford, which Mr. Parker places very early in the twelfth century.

The sex-partite vaulting is of remarkable magnificence. Similar vaulting occurs in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral and was introduced by William of Sens.

The chovron vault ribs have flat bosses. The method of ribbed vaulting did not begin to come into general use till about 1110.

In the centre is a boss showing a monk's head and two muzzled bears. The ribs spring from six low pillars, but the middle one on the south side has been removed and a Decorated column of greater height than the others inserted 200 years after the other work. When the Chantry Chapel was added.

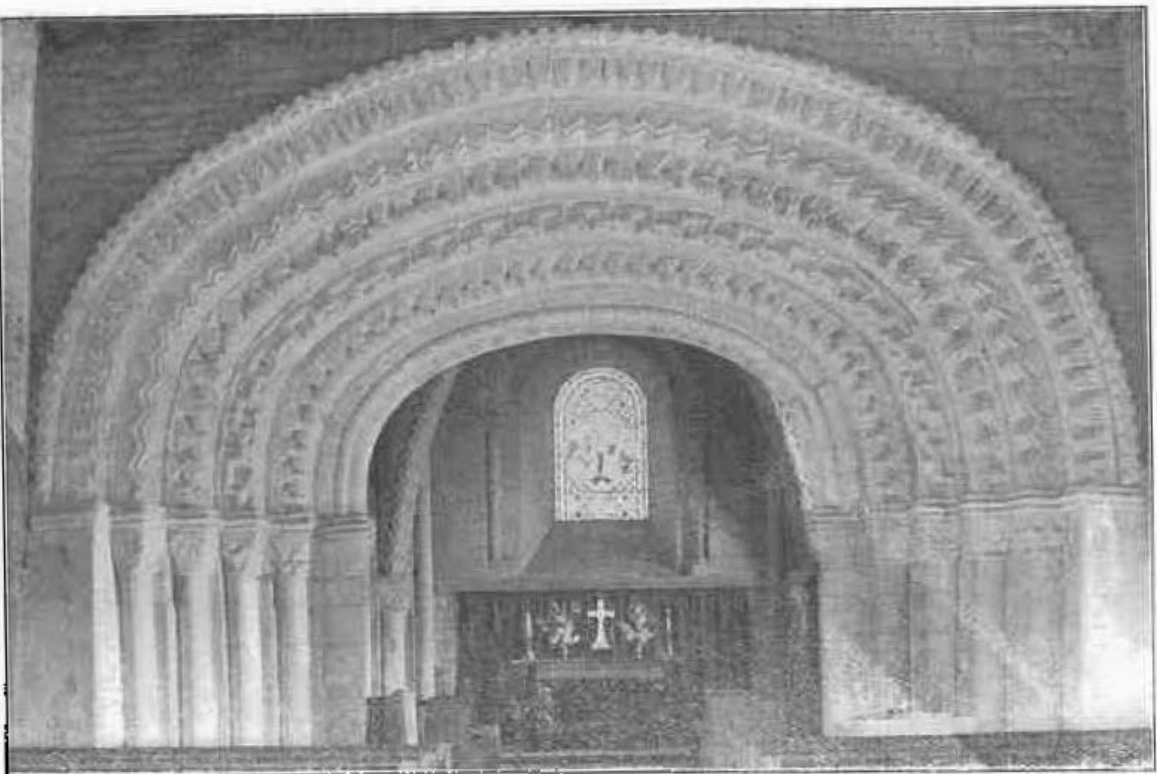
The Chantry Chapel of the Holy Trinity seems to have been added by Sir Bricus le Daneve about the year 1250-1270. The foundations were found in 1890 and are still under the pathway. The measurements from east to west are 22ft. and north to south 18ft.

The Chapel may have been taken down in the reign of Edward VI and the effigy of a Knight in armour of the time of Edward III brought into the Church. On the south side of the altar, under a recess, is this wooden effigy. It is believed to represent Sir Roland le Daneys, who fought in the French wars in the time of Edward III, was knighted by him at Carcasone in 1355, represented Rouland in the great Council at Westminster in 1352, and was three times in Parliament in the reign of Edward III.

Above the vaulting there is still existing a chamber, and it is much to be regretted that the steps which led from the north-east corner of the Chancel in the thickness of the wall up to this Priest's Chamber were removed in 1792.

The plan of the Church made by Mr. Carter in 1781 (and which is here shown) shows how access to this Chamber used to be achieved, but which now has to be got by a ladder from the vestry.

The water-colour drawings made by Mr. Carter in 1781 are most interesting. He was an architect and the drawings were done



THE CHANCEL ARCH.

ten years before the Church was restored by Miss E. Wingfield in 1792. There are four of these water-colour drawings, and they can now be seen in the vestry of the Church, where they have been hung.

Light to this Chamber comes through a window above the east window of the Chancel, but there was also a window looking west before the Church was altered.

Priests' Chambers above the Chancel are of rare occurrence. Most often they are found over porches in the nave.

The present floor of this Chamber was raised in height when the new roof was placed over the nave in 1861. The ridge of the roof was also raised, so one cannot tell now what the real condition of the Chamber was previous to 1792.

The altar is a late Jacobean table with bulged legs, and stands on a slab of Purbeck marble, which doubtless is the old altar slab, perhaps as old as the Chancel itself. There is a beautiful Latin inscription on the front and south end of this altar:—

*O Precor æternæ tecum Discumbere Mensæ, Des illi Mensam
Hanc quæ tibi Christe Dedit. Ex Dono da Annæ Beverly
A.D. 1627.*

O Christ I pray Thee grant to her who gave this table to Thee to sit down at Thine Eternal Table. The gift of Lady Ann Beverly, 1627.

The font is a fine specimen of thirteenth century work. It is enriched with dog tooth ornament and arcading of interlacing round arches. It is illustrated both by Paley and Bond in their books of Church fonts.

The communion plate consists of a cup and two patens and a flagon. The cup (or chalice) and small paten were given by John Wingfield and Margaret his wife to the Church of Tickencote in 1608. The cup is gracefully proportioned with straight sides, three bands of horizontal lines and diagonals intermediate, *fleurs de lys* above and below the bands placed alternately round the cup. The paten fits the cup and is ornamented. The other paten is quite plain, and, together with the flagon, was given by John and Elizabeth Wingfield in 1712.

We give a drawing of the Church as it existed before restoration. From this it appears that the general outline is preserved, and, as Professor Hamilton Thompson says, "Considering the restoration was done at a time when Church restoration was beginning it is doubtless a clever piece of work. It would seem a pity that the nave was pulled down in 1792 and the south-west Norman porch and doorway removed." We give a drawing of this made by Dr. Stukeley in 1731. Also there was inside the nave an Early English tomb with a foliated cross upon it. A drawing of this, made by Mr. Carter, is now in the vestry.

The part which ought to be most noticed on the outside of the Church is the east gable, where a great deal of the original stone-work still exists.



THE FONT.

The parish registers are complete, dating from 1574, and it appears that, even through the troublous times of the Civil War, children were baptized, married, and buried with the rites of the Church.

The advowson of the Church was given by Robert Grimbald, the Lord of the Manor, to the Abbot and Convent of Osulveston, or Owston as it is now called, in Leicestershire. This was some time before the death of Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln, 1148-1167, who confirmed the grant.

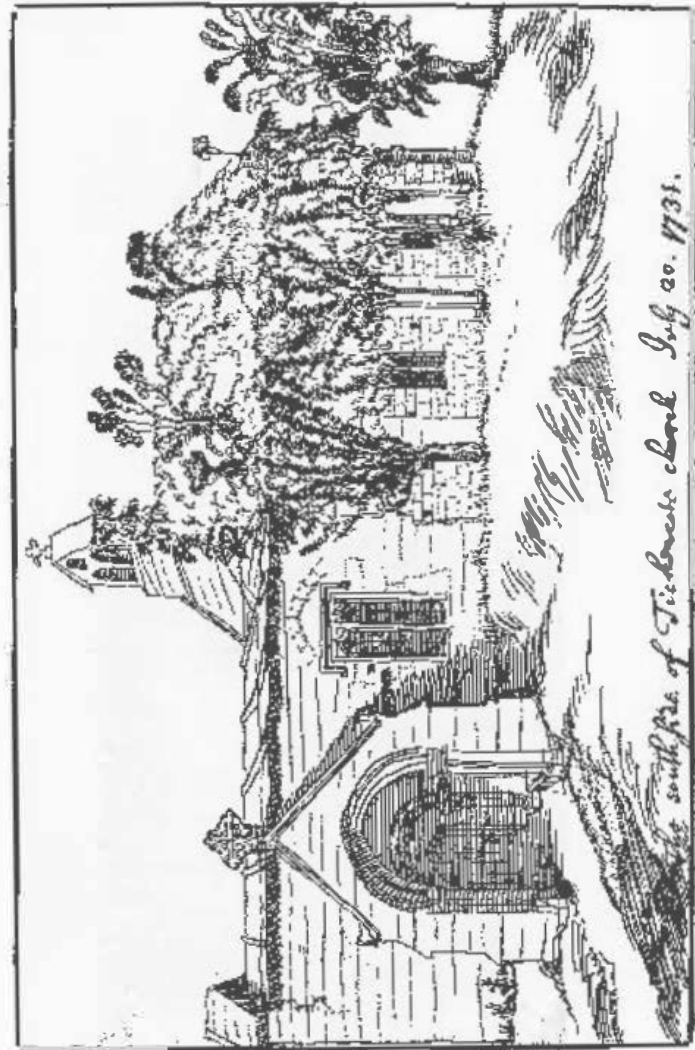
In 1233 when the first record of the institution of a Rector occurs (the list of Rectors now hangs in the porch) their right of presentation seems to have been disputed by the then Robert Grimbald and William le Daneys, but they surrendered it to the Abbot by an agreement made before the Justices of Rutland and the Abbot continued to present to the living till the time of the dissolution of the convent.

The Abbey of Owston was founded by R. Grimbald in the time of Henry II, and it was founded in honour of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. This, I am told, by an authority, is the reason for the Priest's Chamber being over the Chancel, as the Order of St. Augustine was the only order that allowed priests to live over the chancel.

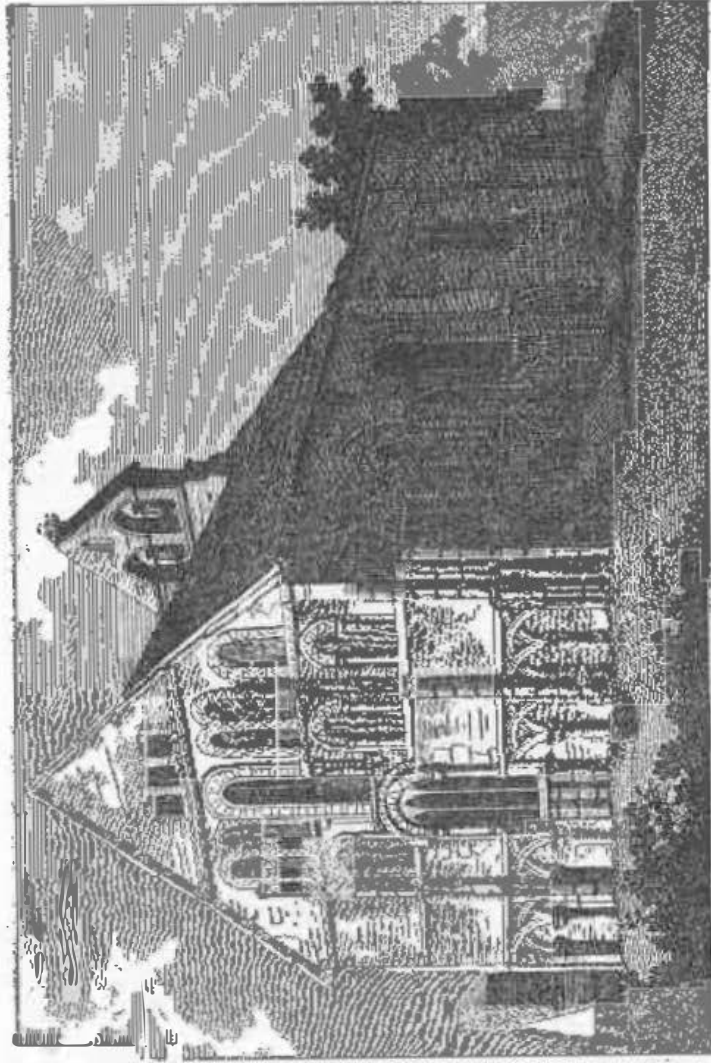
W. ST. GEORGE COTDWELL, Rector.



THE VAULTING.



The south porch of Tickbush Church July 20. 1931.



THE CHURCH BEFORE RESTORATION.

1933.

THE TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH

Annual Reports

OF

The Rutland Archaeological

and

Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1867).

AS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD ON

12TH MAY, 1931, AND 12TH MAY, 1932.

STAMFORD:

T. EVANS & COMPANY, PRINTERS, IRONWORKS STREET.

The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society.

Officers elected at the Annual General Meeting
on May 12th, 1888.

President.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. Colonel J. GRETTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, Esq. The Rev. C. J. B. SCRIVEN, M.A.

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E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.E.A.

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A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Ed.

The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. L. H. COOLEY, M.A.

Miss DANIELL.

Lt. Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S. (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Mrs. ~~SARGANT~~ *Handley*

The Rev. W. ST. GEORGE COLDWELL.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., 16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,
North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1932.

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Mrs. ALDRED	"
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Dr. A. R. BEAUMONT	Tindor House, Uppingham
Mrs. BEAUMONT	"
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Mrs. W. H. BLISS	"
Miss BARKART	Manton, Oakham
THE COUNTESS OF BARNON	Laxton Park House, Stamford
Mrs. J. BLACKSTONE	Clare Lodge, Stamford
Rev. C. H. BREDIE	Collyweston Rectory, Stamford
Mrs. BREDIE	"
Rev. P. J. BEAUMONT	Edithweston Rectory, Stamford
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J. W. BRAITHWAITE, Esq.	Hibbrooke, Uppingham
J. C. BULFORD, Esq.	Emplingham Road, Stamford
Miss BARNETT	20, High Street, Oakham
R. J. E. COYANT, Esq., M.P.	Lyndon Hall, Oakham
Gov. L. H. COOLBY	Witham-on-the-Hill, Bourne
Rev. W. St. GEORGE COLDWELL	Tickencote Rectory, Stamford
Mrs. COLDWELL	"
Rev. E. CLEAVER	Carchy Rectory, Stamford
Mrs. CLEAVER	"
Rev. J. D. DAY	The School House, Stamford
Miss DANIELL	Wistaria House, Oakham
Mrs. DUNKERLEY	The Hill House, Wansford
Miss IMA DUNKERLEY	"
Miss ELLA DUNKERLEY	"
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Mrs. DUNGEY	56, St. Martin's, Stamford
F. C. DOWDLEY, Esq.	School House, Oakham
Mrs. DOWDLEY	"
Mrs. DUNN	Woodfield House, Uppingham
Rev. A. DUNCAN	Knole House, Uppingham
Mrs. DUNCAN	"
Dr. E. S. EDWARDS	The Wilderness, Empingham, Oakham
Rev. CANON B. E. FOYSHER	Harringworth Vicarage, Kettering
Mrs. FOYSHER	"
Capt. S. J. FOWLER	Winton House, Oakham

LIST OF MEMBERS—continued.

Rev. CANON R. H. FULLER	North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford
Mrs. FULLER	
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Mrs. FRASER	
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Rev. Canon H. K. FRY	Barnack Rectory, Stamford
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J. GILL, Esq.	The Crescent, Melton Mowbray
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Rev. O. JAMES	Blatherwyke Rectory, Peterboro'
Mrs. JAMES	
Rev. C. BASH JONES	South Luffenham Rectory, Stamford
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Mrs. MARRIOTT	The Hall, Ticknott, Stamford
Dr. MONTAGUE	The Close, Ashwell Road, Oakham
Mrs. MOWAN	Oakham
Lieut. Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN	North Luffenham, Stamford
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Miss OLIVER	Manton, Oakham
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Rev. C. J. R. SOUTHERN	4, Barleythorpe Road, Oakham
Rev. Canon A. H. SNOWDEN	Ketton Vicarage, Stamford

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W. L. SARGANT, Esq.	The School House, Oakham
Miss SANDALL	14, Rutland Terrace, Stamford
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O. H. SMITH, Esq.	Langham House, Oakham
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Miss WOOLLEY	18, Rutland Terrace, Stamford
Mrs. YOUNG	The Bungalow, Ketton, Stamford

*The 29th Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

The total number of Members during the year 1931 was 125; 13 were elected and 9 resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1931 shows a credit balance of £42 rs. 5d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, which was held at Burley-on-the-Hill, by kind invitation of W. H. M. Finch, Esq., on May 12th 1931, five excursions were arranged during the summer to objects of interest, including: seven Churches, Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham Castle, Geddington Cross and Mr. G. Wyman Abbott's collection of Pre-historic and Roman Pottery.

In addition, the Society entertained the British Archaeological Association at Oakham, on June 26th, during their Annual Congress held in this district.

The Annual Meeting was held at Burley-on-the-Hill, on May 12th, 1931, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 55 Members. All the Officeholders for the previous year were re-elected, the Rev. W. St. George Coldwell being elected in the place of the Rev. J. F. Richards, who had left the district.

EXCURSIONS.

1931	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
June 8rd.	Southwell Minster ... Newark Church ...	The Verger.
June 26th.	Entertainment of B.A.A. to Lunch at Oakham. Presided over by V. D. Crowther Beynon, Esq.	
	Oakham Church ... Castle ... Old School ...	J. Holland Walker, Esq.

July 11th.—Pre historic and Roman Pottery and Gardens and Grounds. G. Wyman Abbott, Esq.

July 16th.—Geddington Church ...
Cross ...
Sudborough Church ... } H. F. Traylen, Esq.

Oct. 14th.—Heckington Church ...
Sleaford Church ... } H. F. Traylen, Esq.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF LECTURE.	LECTURER.
Jan. 22nd.—"Gothic Doors and Doorways."	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Feb. 27th.—"Notes on some Family Relics of the Jacobite Rebellion, 1745."	V. B. Crowther Beynon, Esq.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1931.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand ...	53	18 5	Printing Notices, etc. ...	2	5 9
Members' Subscriptions ...	30	11 0	Postage and Telephone ...	5	19 0
Payments for Excursions ...	7	10 0	Hire of Rooms, Lectures etc. ...	3	7 3
Magazines ...	1	0 0	Hire of Cars ...	9	11 6
Interest on War Loan ...	2	10 0	Purchase of Books ...	1	12 6
Bank Interest ...	8	0 0	Entertainment of the B.A.A. at Oakham ...	8	2 6
			Clerical Assistance ...	2	2 0
			Auditor's Fee ...	10	6
			Cheque Book ...	5	0
				£33	16 0
			Balance at Bank and in Treasurers Hands ...	42	1 5
				£75	17 5

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct, 11/2/32.

F. M. WALKER, Stamford.

*The 30th Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

The total number of Members during the year 1932 was 131; 14 were elected and 13 resigned.

The Statement of Account for 1932 shews a credit balance of £34 4s. 3½d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, which was held at the Angel Hotel, Peterborough, seven excursions were held during the summer. Twelve Churches, two Castles and the Well Head at Bourne being visited, and a most interesting Naturalist's collection inspected. Three indoor Meetings were also held during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Angel Hotel, Peterborough, on May 12th, 1932, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 30.

The Office-holders were elected *en bloc*.

The Report for the year 1931 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

EXCURSIONS.

1932.	PLACES VISITED.	GUIDES.
June 8th.—	Kirby Hall ...	Caretaker.
June 22nd.—	Kimbolton Castle ...	Official Guide.
	Hargrave Rectory ...	} Rev. P. Graydon Tibbs.
	Naturalist's Collection ...	
July 5th.—	Witthote Chapel ...	A. E. Dixon, Esq.
	Swaton Abbey ...	The Rector.
July 19th.—	Tansor Church ...	} Canon H. K. Fry.
	Warrington Church ...	

July 19th.—	Barnwell Castle ...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Barnwell Church ...	
Aug. 10th.—	Heckington Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Sept. 8th.—	Braunston Church ...	} Rev. G. A. Hassell.
	Brooke Church ...	
	Cold Overton ...	The Rector.
Sept. 28th.—	Bourne Abbey Church ...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Bourne Well Head ...	
	Thurley Church ...	

INDOOR MEETINGS.

Jan. 19th.—	"The Gilda of the Middle Ages."	Rev. C. F. Andrew.
Feb. 17th.—	"The West Bronts of some English Cathedrals."	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Nov. 1st.—	"Local Records as the Raw Material of History."	Miss Joan Wake.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1932.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hand ...	42 1 5	Printing Notices, etc. ...	13 12 0
Members' Subscriptions ...	24 15 0	Postage and Telephone ...	6 18 7½
Payments for Excursions ...	12 1 0	Hire of Rooms, Lectures, etc. ...	1 18 6
Magazines ...	2 6	Hire of Cars ...	16 11 6
Interest on War Loan ...	£2 10 0	Lilford Excursion ...	1 3 0
Bonus on Conversion ...	10 0	Donation, Friends of Peterboro' Cathedral ...	5 0 0
	3 0 0	Clerical Assistance ...	2 2 0
Bank Interest ...	4 0	Auditor's Fee ...	10 6
		Cheque Book ...	5 0
			£48 0 1½
		Balance at Bank and in Treasurer's hands ...	34 4 3½
	£82 4 5		£82 4 5

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct, 12/2/33.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Local History and Local Records.

Read at a Meeting of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society, at Oakham, 1st November, 1932.

ABOUT ten or twelve years ago the head of one of our great English families sold his London house, which had been in his family for generations, and was in fact one of the landmarks of London. Some time afterwards a workman picked up a piece of paper which had fallen from a cart on its way to the public destructor. It was found to be a state paper of the 18th century. Inquiries were immediately set on foot, and it was discovered that the cart from which this paper had accidentally dropped contained the last load from the basement of this famous London house. It was, of course, done in ignorance, but there is little doubt that tens of most valuable material for English history were destroyed on this occasion.

Now this is a classical instance of a tragedy that has frequently been enacted during the last half century and is, I fear, still being enacted on a smaller scale all over the country. But I am glad to say that better times are coming, people are waking up, a good deal has already been done, and the very fact that this meeting is being held to-day shews that Rutland is alive to the importance of the preservation of local records for their use as material for local history.

The great Dr. Johnson, in a discussion with the historian Robertson, is reported to have said "I wish much to see one branch well done, that is the history of manners, of common life." And the inclination in "general" histories of chapters on the everyday life of the common man was begun in the eighteenth century, and continued by Macaulay and others in the nineteenth, till the balance of the emphasis was definitely tipped down in favour of what may be called "social history" by John Richard Green in his *History of the English People*, which by its very title implies a predominant interest in the life and doings and social development of the obscure multitude. Since his time many specialists have been at work and have produced many books on various aspects of social history. Pollock and Maitland's and Holdsworth's histories of English Law, Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Thorold Rogers' *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, Seebohm's *English Village Community*, Vinogradoff's work on the manor, the work of Gonner and others on inclosures, the great series of volumes on English life in parish, county and borough since the revolution of 1688 by the Sidney Webbs, are a few examples shewing the present trend of historical studies in this country. It has led to the exploration of a rich vein of sources which is not by any means worked out, but which owing to a variety of causes is in considerable danger of being lost or destroyed.

Now some of these local sources had been used long before Dr. Johnson's day in a type of local history that suffered a temporary eclipse, but which has come to life again in our own time. I refer, of course, to the great series of County Histories of which I believe the first was Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, and of which I think one of the last of the old style and which has also been pronounced to be the best of the lot, though it is most unfortunately incomplete, is Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*. Most of these old County Histories are monuments of industry and research. The general plan they follow is to give the manorial descent or descents for each parish, and a list of the incumbents, with a few notes added about general situation, the date of inclosure and a description of the church. They usually contain a good many pedigrees of manorial families, but the authors were obviously very little interested in the history of the general social life of the ordinary inhabitants. But these accounts of the parishes in our County Histories form a most useful framework all ready to hand for present day writers of village history. The compilers of the County Histories were very well treated by lords of manors and the greater landowners, as a glance at the footnotes will tell you. Dugdale we know rode round England from house to house, visiting the manor houses, Bridges and Baker had access to most of the important manuscript collections in Northamptonshire, and in fact I suppose that most of the old county histories are largely based on local material.

Another form of local history the writing of which is becoming very popular to-day, is village history. Well done on scientific principles, with a good knowledge of the general background of social and economic history which cannot be acquired in a day, it is a very useful contribution to the general history of the country, but a good many village histories have been marred by a lack in the writers of the qualifications which I have outlined, misleading deductions have been made from facts and a false picture painted of the past. Now this is a great pity. I would suggest that extraordinarily useful work can be done in this line by not being too ambitious. If villagers would set about collecting the materials for the history of their villages they would find an enormous amount to enthrall and interest them, but I think they should wait for the synthesising and interpretation of the material collected until they are certain the right man or woman has arrived on the scene, and the right people for this sort of work don't grow on every gooseberry bush. But the collection of the material is a different matter, is a most useful and valuable bit of work, and as much of the required information exists only in the memory of old people, the sooner it is collected the better. But we cannot even claim that our generation is the originator of village history. In the thirties of last century the parson of Naseby wrote a most excellent history of his parish really from the point of view of the common man and the history of everyday things, a book which ran into two editions, which is more than I have heard of any village history written to-day.

The present revival of interest in local history is of course part of the general revival of rural life which has led to the establishment in many counties of Rural Community Councils. In Lincolnshire last August the Lindsey Rural Community Council arranged a weekend school of Local History attended by 25 students, about half of whom were teachers. It was patronised by the Universities of Sheffield, Hull and Nottingham, and one of the lecturers was the librarian of Reading University. I mention this to show the real importance of a movement of this kind, and the

urgency of the work being done accurately and well if the results are to be used by scientific historians in their more general works on the social history of our country.

The need for detailed local studies of this kind is perhaps greater in England than in some other countries. How dangerous generalisations about social history may be no one, I think, can know who is not fairly intimately acquainted with English rural life. How utterly different two villages lying a mile apart can be in their background, character and outlook! One perhaps on the edge of a great forest, an "open village" as we call it, belonging to small freeholders, or to a great landowner several miles away, the inhabitants trained to woodcraft and possibly to poaching on a systematic scale for generations—a village of this type has a free and independent character about it, which is hardly shared by its neighbour which has existed for centuries under the tyranny or kindly surveyance (whichever you like to call it) of a series of country squires.

The richness and individuality of village life repeat in a corporate way the richness and individuality of the English character. They must be taken into account in the writing of English social history. Such generalisations as "This was the age of the dominance of the lord of the manor" simply won't hold water when one begins to examine the written records. Here and there, perhaps frequently, the lord was in a position to exercise domination if he chose to do so, but what about the innumerable villages in this part of England, where there were two or three manors and consequently two or three lords, and where as often as not in cases of dispute, the villagers united were likely to get the best of it? One is almost afraid in these days of the union of benefices, and the fusing by the civil authorities of parishes which have looked at each other with animosity over the parish boundary for centuries, that there is a danger of the individuality of village life giving way to a dull uniformity. But I don't know. I am glad to say that I think that local patriotism is still very much alive. Only a year or two ago a drunken man loitering about the streets of Hilgham Ferrers—which had a clean slate for convictions of this kind for several years and did not want to spoil its record—was pushed over the boundary to be arrested in the neighbouring town of Rushden. The attempt under the recent Local Government Act to absorb the same borough into Rushden has naturally been hotly, and I am glad to say successfully, resisted.

Happily for those of us with an historical turn of mind the life of our villages and country towns has been reflected in the parchment and ink of innumerable written documents from the twelfth century to the present day. These documents are lying in country houses, church chests, poor law institutions, business offices, solicitors' offices, borough museum rooms, County Councils' offices and elsewhere. Most of the official records may be considered pretty safe. They may be dusty, dirty, neglected, uncatalogued, somewhat inaccessible, they may be the reverse of these things, but on the whole we may take it they are in fireproof accommodation under lock and key, and not likely from ignorance or hardness of heart, as has so frequently happened in the past, to be thrown out on the dust heap to make room for the records of to-day. I am sorry to say that official records in parochial custody, whether ecclesiastical or civil, are not so safe. They are often exposed to the dangers of fire and the more insidious dangers of damp, and there have been serious losses among them in the last century. There is a class of semi-public records about which I feel very anxious, I

refer to the records of local charities. They are sometimes kept in cottages by the trustees of the charities or their clerks, who are their unwilling custodians under conditions which are the reverse of satisfactory. But the records which are in the greatest need of attention at the present time are those of country estates and this for two reasons.

One is the sad fact that these estates, under the continuous pressure of hard times and unparalleled taxation, are constantly being broken up. The other is that by recent legislation, it is no longer necessary to hand over all the title deeds, which have accumulated for generations, when land passes hands. In the old days the deeds were most carefully guarded and handed on to a new owner as the munitions with which he could defend the title to his estates in the legal battles of the law courts. Hence the term "muniments" and the muniment rooms where they were kept under lock and key. Now that "root of title," as it is called, only need go back forty years at the outside, the ancient documents are often regarded as so much useless lumber, only fit to be sold at so much a pound to the waste paper merchant, to be sold again to be boiled down into size for gilding picture frames, or to be cut up into toy drums or lamp shades. To such base uses have we allowed the raw material of our history to be put! With the actual title deeds of a property will usually be found a large number of expired leases, rentals, estate accounts, maps, surveys, court rolls, early charters, correspondence—in fact, masses of material which is being needed every day, and more and more as time goes on, by the general as well as the local historian.

But another piece of legislation, though it has done away with a very ancient and picturesque part of our national life, the holding of manor courts, has done a great deal to stem the tide of destruction. By the Law of Property (Amendment) Act of 1924 all manorial records were placed in the care and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. In Lord Hanworth, the present holder of that office, we have a man who is keenly interested in the preservation of records, not only of manorial, but of all records useful for history. He and his Deputy at the Public Record Office have been very active in taking steps not for the compulsory removal of manorial records to London, but by persuasion and the co-operation of such bodies as your Rutland Archaeological Society, to secure the deposit of the records locally.

The provision county by county of repositories for manorial and estate records is not really a very logical scheme, because estates as such take very little cognizance of county boundaries. The great mediæval estates were scattered all over England. The large estates built up by the new men after the Wars of the Roses were more often than not situated in many counties. By purchase, inheritance and marriage, land was accumulated in every direction. The estates of the Cecils are a case in point. Lord Exeter to day owns land in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Rutland. In another muniment room in Northants, there is a considerable quantity of Rutland records, though the land to which they relate no longer forms part of the estate. I mention this because the collections of records relating to and reflecting the history of these estates have an entity of their own, and should on no account be broken up, nor should be deposited in one county and made accessible to students from the other counties concerned. To break up these collections and distribute them piecemeal to various counties destroys the evidence for a very important aspect of economic history, the building up and management of landed estates.

I hope that in your search for records you will not confine yourselves to manorial and estate documents. They only represent one side of our national life. Records of local administration such as those of inclosure commissions and turnpike trusts are often to be found in solicitors' lumber rooms, and may well be handed over to those who will make some use of them. Parish records such as constables' account books, vestry minutes, Overseers of the Poor and Surveyors' of Highways accounts throw a vivid light on the lives of our ancestors. The passing of the Local Government Act a few years ago has placed in rather a precarious position the records not only of the Poor Law authorities, now that many of the old workhouses where they were kept are being put to other uses, but the records of the Rural District Councils on the re-arrangement of the local areas. In Northamptonshire the Minute Books and Treasurers' Accounts of the old Boards of Guardians are being kept by the County Council, but the great bulk of the rest of the Poor Law records from 1932 to 1931 are being handed over to the custody of the Record Society.

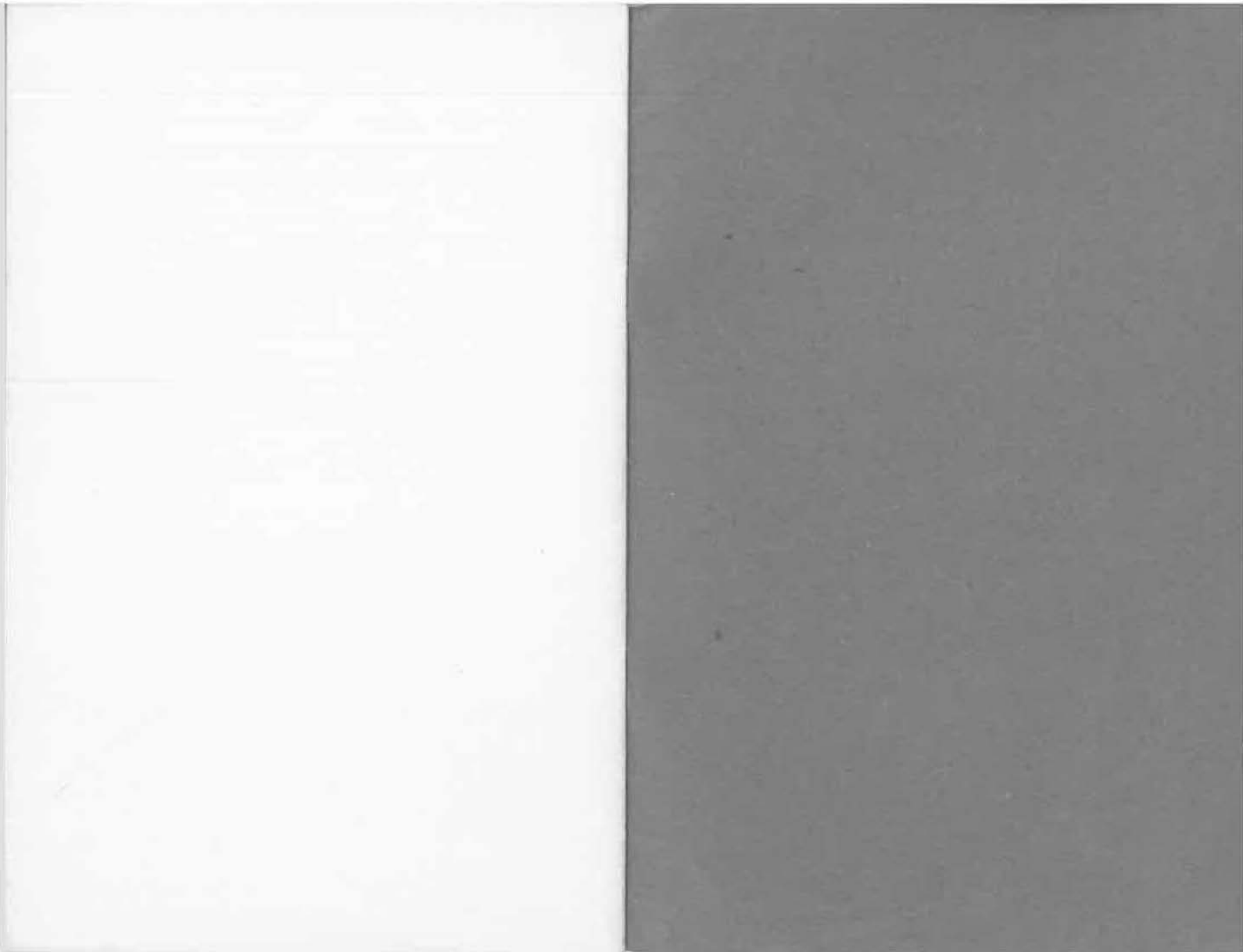
Business and trade records should not be neglected. Old minute and account and wages books of local trades and industries will one day be quite invaluable to the historian. We must remember our duty to posterity. A true historical sense realises that the past was once the commonplace present, and that the commonplace present will one day be a matter of legitimate curiosity for the historian. Within reasonable limits, therefore, we should do our best to preserve what will assist the historian of say, 2032 to reconstruct a true picture of Rutland in 1932. I find it as a rule the most difficult thing in the world to persuade people that modern records will one day be interesting and important.

I will conclude by saying that there is a wider movement on foot to co-ordinate all the record work that is being done in the United Kingdom to-day, and to promote the great work of the preservation of records which you are taking in hand. At a Conference to be held in London on November 14th next under the auspices of the British Record Society and to be presided over by the Master of the Rolls it is hoped to form a body to be called "The British Records Association," which will consist of individual members, and also, we hope, of affiliated societies such as yours from every county in England. It will be held in the Old Hall at Lincoln's Inn, and will, I believe, mark a great step forward in advancing the cause which we all have so much at heart. In the meantime I wish you the best of luck in your own efforts to preserve the raw material of the history of your own county.

JOAN WAKE.

Since this address was given, the British Records Association has come into being. The Hon. Secretaries, from whom all particulars may be obtained, are Hilary Jenkinson, Esq., F.S.A., and Dr. Irene Churchill, Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1. The membership fee for Societies and Institutions is £1 per annum and for individuals 5s. The Association has a Records Preservation Section (Chairman, Miss Ethel Stokes) the headquarters of which are at 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2. Any information about records in danger of dispersal or destruction, in the preservation of which the Association is ready to give practical assistance, will be gladly received by Miss Stokes.

R. BRUNS & COMPANY, Printers, Stamford.



See two connections. *Draft*

1934.

THE TWENTY-FIRST

Annual Report

OF

The Rutland Archaeological

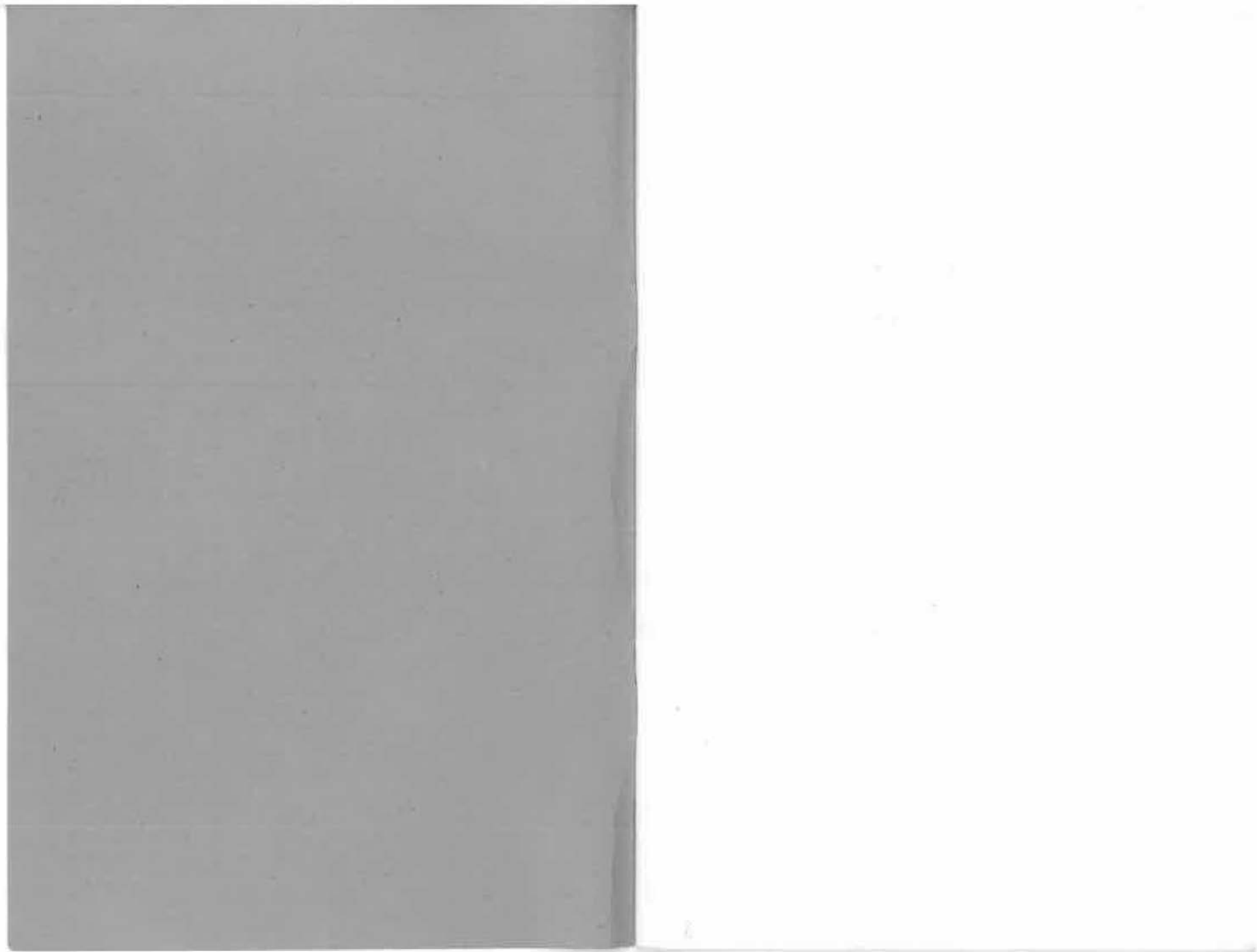
and

Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1902).

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The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

*Office elected at the Annual General Meeting
on May 12th, 1933.*

President.

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Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. Colonel J. GREYTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, Esq. The Rev. C. J. B. SCRIVEN, M.A.

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The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. J. H. COOKE, M.A.

Miss DANIELL.

Lt.-Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S. (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Mrs. SWEATMAN.

The Rev. W. St. GEORGE COLDWELL.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., 16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,
North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

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Rev. C. H. BRIDLE	Collyweston Rectory, Stamford
Mrs. BRIDLE	"
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Rev. E. CHAYNER	Queby Rectory, Stamford
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F. C. DOHERTY, Esq.	School House, Oakham
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Dr. R. S. EDWARDS	The Wilderness, Empingham, Oakham
Rev. Canon B. E. FOYSTER	Harrington Vicarage, Kettering
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Capt. S. J. FOWLER	Winton House, Oakham
Rev. Canon R. H. FOWLER	North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford
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Miss YOUNG	The Rutgallow, Ketton, Stamford

List of Books, etc., acquired by the Society since last Reports were published in 1933.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of Congress at Peterborough June 22nd—27th, 1931.

56 LETTERS AND PAPERS referring to the Barks of Lyndon in the 17th and 18th century.

PLAN OF CORFE CASTLE, DORSET.

THE FLORA OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.
Haarwood and Gainsborough.

REGISTRUM ANTIQUISSIMUM. 2 volumes.

Rev. Canon C. W. NOSTER.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRIEFS IN A RUTLAND PARISH.

F. H. CHEETHAM, F.S.A.

CHURCH BELLS OF RUTLAND.

North.

PRINTING BLOCK OF WAGONERS' TOMBSTONE.

The 31st Annual Report of the

Rufland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The total number of Members during the year 1933 was 114; 14 were elected, 11 resigned and 3 had died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1933 shews a credit balance of £33 17s. 5½d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, held at Whissendine, 6 other excursions were held during the summer; 6 Churches—Lincoln Cathedral, Crowland Abbey, Rockingham Castle and Lyveden Old Building being visited, whilst an independent excursion was arranged to Compton Wynyates. Four indoor meetings were also held during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Village Institute, Whissendine, on May 4th, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 30.

The Office-holders were elected *en bloc*.

Mr. Arthur Hawley was elected as a Vice-President of the Society.

The Report for the year 1932 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

EXCURSIONS.

1933.	PLACES VISITED	GUIDES.
May 4th.—Annual Meeting ...	Whissendine Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq., and the Rev. W. A. Mandall.
May 17th.—Stoke Dry Church ...	Stockerston Church	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
June 14th.—Lincoln Cathedral ...		
July 6th.—Rockingham Castle ...		Honble. Mrs. Culme-Seymour.
July 19th.—Compton Wynyates ...		Independent Excursion.
July 20th.—Lyveden Old Building ...	Southwick Church	Rev. Canon R. E. Foyster.
Aug. 1st.—Market Overton Church ...	South Witham Church	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Sept. 28th.—Crowland Abbey ...		
		Rev. G. D. K. Clowe, M.A.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

TITLE OF LECTURE.	LECTURER.
Jan. 18th.—"The Knights of St. John" ...	W. L. Sargent, Esq., M.A.
Feb. 15th.—"The Royal Residences of Northamptonshire" ...	W. T. Mellows, Esq., F.S.A., J.L.B.
Nov. 29th.—"The Siege Money of the Civil War" ...	V. B. Crowther-Brynon, Esq., F.S.A.
Dec. 13th.—"The Great Pyramid" ...	The Rev. Canon H. E. Law.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1933.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenses.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ...	34	4	2½	Printing Notices and Stationery ...	11	10	1
Members' Subscriptions ...	29	7	0	Postage and Telephone ...	5	8	0
Payments for Excursions ...	9	6	9	Fire Insurance of Library ...	11	6	
Profit on Tea, Dec. 13th ...	0	0		Hire of Rooms for Lectures, etc. ...	4	5	0
Sale of Magazines ...	10	0		Hire of Cars ...	11	10	0
Interest on War Loan ...	1	15	0	Clerical Assistance ...	2	2	0
Bank Interest ...	3	6		Auditor's Fee ...	10	6	
				Donation to Carby Church ...	5	0	0
				Donation to Tickencote Church Bells ...	1	1	0
					41	18	1
				Balance at Bank and in Treasurer's Hands ...	33	17	5½
					£75	16	6½

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct, 6/2/34.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor, Stamford.

Stoke Dry Church, Rutland.

Paper on the Columns of the Chancel, read by the Rector (Rev. A. K. Pavey) before the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society, July 28th, 1921.

THESE remarks on this Church should be considered as additional to the paper read at a meeting of this Society on July 18th, 1905, by the then Rector, Rev. G. Thurston.

He refers to the two shafts of the Chancel Piers as an interesting relic of the original Norman Church, to which I shall refer later, and to the South Aisle and South Chantry Chapel. With reference to these two latter and especially to the roof of the Chantry Chapel, though this was constructed towards the end of the 16th century, it retains the original pitch of the 13th century roof, as is evident, since it follows the slope of the 13th century gable of the Chapel. The initials K.D. and the date 1574 occur on the collar of the principal rafters, showing that the reconstruction was due to Sir Kenelm Digby, whose massive tomb stands against the South wall of the Chancel within the Altar rails. This date—1574—also occurs on the Eastern jamb of the South door—about 2 feet from the ground—showing that there was a certain amount of rebuilding done there, whether it were at that date or that it is the date when the porch was built.

In the Chantry Chapel itself are frescoes of the 13th century on the South wall, depicting S. Christopher bearing the Infant Christ and crossing the ford with his fishes and broken pots; a figure of a mermaid may have appeared on the left of the figure, as a hand appears. Next to it on the Eastern side is the Martyrdom of S. Edmund, who was killed by the Danes when he was king of East Anglia in A.D. 870, and now commemorated in our Calendar on November 20th. The figure of the king is crowned and tied to a tree, with many arrows fixed into his body. On either side is a man armed with bow and arrow and ready to let loose another arrow. On the Western jamb of the South window is a central figure draped with a white cloth round his naked body and a figure on either side clothed, the one on the right having over his shoulder the head of a fish. This may be some scene in Our Lord's life, when S. Peter and S. John were present, either at the Transfiguration or at the raising of Lazarus. On the opposite jamb of the same window is a crowned woman's head veiled with the remains, apparently, of the conventional lily. This seems to represent the Coronation of the Virgin, but so little remains or can be seen only in a bright light, that some other incident may be intended. However, over the Piscina is a simple motive proclaiming the Chapel was dedicated to B.V.M., as the capital letter M—is drawn within a triangle, which motive is repeated in the design in the contrary form—the capital letter M and the

triangle being upside down. This fitly represents the teaching of The Incarnation through the Union of the Divine (by the use of the triangle) with the human (by the use of the Virgin's Initial). Below and just on the right of the head of the Piscina is a simple Cross drawn on the plaster by a pair of compasses, so forming a Maltese Cross, either of the 13th century or of the 16th, when the Chapel was reconstructed. The other Fresco on the West end of the North wall of the Chantry is not clear enough to assign any scene to it. Of the Frescoes on the East wall of the Chancel, sufficient can be seen of the one on the North side to show the Martyrdom of S. Andrew is intended. He is tied to his Cross, and below is to be seen a person carrying what may be called a cottage loaf. This may represent the fad, whom S. Andrew found with the five barley loaves, through the blessing of which the 5,000 were fed. Here he is with one of them, and fitly takes his place where the bread is still blessed and broken. On the other side is a Fresco of different dates superimposed over another, which makes it very difficult to understand; at the bottom in a small picture is certainly the Angel Gabriel coming to the B.V.M., whose deprecating hand can still be seen. The Frescoes over the arches of the Nave are difficult to follow. Coats of arms appear and also texts of Scripture, but so little is left that it is difficult to read or to make out their meaning.

I now come to the shafts of the Chancel Pillars. At first they appear as a medley of beasts, birds and reptiles with human beings. These rollings have been shown to some well-known Antiquaries in London, who can give little help, but they agree that the date for them is A.D. 1120. What light I may be able to give, and I have referred it to authority in the matter, has come from a select sermon, i.e. "The Ilope of Man" (1917-1919), preached before the University of Oxford by the Dean of Winchester, lately Archbishop of Northampton. He compares the reading of the A.V. of the Bible with the Latin Vulgate. Where we read the words of Our Lord "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me" the Vulgate reads "All things." Then he continues: "There is a strange fancy of the Middle Ages which you may trace in the curious way men thought in the youth of the world, back to the farthest and most unlikely sources. It caught up and meditated on this text, and hunted for illustrations of it in the world it knew, in nature and in books. When you read the Meditations of the great Saint and thinker among our Archbishops, Anselm the Borgundian (b. 1033-d. 1109, present at Council at Rockingham 1095) you wonder to find him addressing Our Lord in prayer as "Ferox Panthera"—beautiful Panther—a strange sound to modern ears. The history of the expression illustrates the pertinacity and the perverseness with which in the childhood of the Church—and no one can say that such qualities are absent from the work of all commentators to-day—men sought to expound and illustrate the meaning of Holy Writ. The medieval writers revelled in had etymology, and on its precarious foundation built the most elaborate schemes of instruction. (If we would understand these carvings we must do the same and notice that the date of these carvings are of the age of St. Anselm).

S. Isidore of Seville says that the Panther is the friend of every animal, as its name tells you—Pan: every, Thera: animal, except the Dragon. The panther rejoices in the company of the beasts and draws them all to him. Other writers give similar accounts. In Hugh of S. Victor we find the story at its climax. He gives a long description of the panther, quoting the earlier writers, notably Pliny and S. Isidore, and declares that the animal, when it has satiated itself, sleeps for three days and then awakes and

roars, whereby it produces an odour of great sweetness. Then all the other animals (except the dragon, which is overcome by the odour and remains motionless) gather to it and follow it whithersoever it goes. And then the application. So Our Lord, the true Panther, draws to Himself the whole human race, which had been captured by the Devil and put under the power of Death. He descended to earth with the sweet saviour of His incarnation, and captured us who follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth.

So the furore allegoricus has its way, and the sweet savour which has been the symbol of Divinity from Pre-Christian days till it survives in the odour of sanctity of the Middle Ages—the "odoratusissimus et omnis martirum promissus," which Benedict of Peterborough knows to have revealed the relics of St. Amphibulus—is traced to the Saviour who is "chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." By this rather long extract one is put in possession of the use made of Natural History in the 12th century, to which this carving belongs, and this agrees with the date A.D. 1130, which competent authorities have given to it. Let us now trace the figures. In the centre of the column on the North side stands the Panther and below him is the Dragon, winged and venomous. As if to intensify the meaning, below the Dragon lies the knotted snake of Saxon days—for muggan or the Midgard Worm, the type of evil. The Panther has evidently risen from his three days' sleep and stands rearing, whereby he produces an odour of great sweetness. In a conventional way the breath is shown coming out of his mouth. On the left of the figure of the Panther is an animal lying with its back to the wall and facing the Dragon. It possesses six feet and has spots on its back, and carries in its mouth a representation of what may be its breath. This animal may be a Salamander, and is described as a large lizard, which does not fear fire but puts it out by passing into it and typifies the righteous man, who is not consumed by the fires of luxury and lust, but extinguishes them. (It is therefore facing the Dragon). With regard to the spots, it is said this fabulous and formidable lizard has been reduced by a more careful observation to a small froglike reptile with rows of tubercles on its side, which secrete a milky poisonous fluid in sufficient quantities to extinguish a live coal and slightly to retard the action of fire. The animal on the opposite or Eastern side seems to be a representation of the lizard, which in old Natural Histories is said, when it gets old, to creep into the crevice of a wall looking towards the East and to stretch out its head to the rising sun, whose rays restore its sight. "In like manner, O man, thou who hast on the old garment and the eyes of whose heart are obscured, seek the wall of help and watch there until the sun of righteousness, which the prophet calls the Day-spring, rises with healing power and removes thy spiritual blindness." Representation of the Lizard running along a wall or peeping out of some chink in it, either sculptured in stone or carved in wood, are not uncommon in mediæval churches, especially among the decoration of the Chancel. (This is so here). Its presence is due to the significance as a symbol of the regenerating and illuminating influence of the Gospel. (This agrees with the symbolism of the Panther and the Salamander).

With regard to the beast on the left side, just above the figure of the Panther, one would be inclined to judge from the curious shape of its feet that it is meant for a representation of a Rhinoceros. The symbolism of good connected with it is that it represents the pious recluse, who has renounced the world, because it loves to dwell alone and remote from its kind. The group of figures above the Panther seem to centre in the hideous face of a creature with one ear and with scrolls of a conventional tree issuing out of its mouth. Upon the end of the scroll is a bird, apparently

an eagle, on the left side of the head. The scroll on the right side proceeds upwards and includes two human figures, that on the right evidently intended for a woman; that on the left for a man, who is eating of the tree, which forms part of the scroll issuing from the mouth of the one-eared figure below. Surely this is a symbolism of the Temptation, to avoid which the Panther's breath is an antidote. The hideous head is Satan. The eagle is a type of one striving against temptation. Aristotle, in his Natural History, relates that the upper beak of very old eagles grow so long as to prevent them from eating and to cause them to die of hunger. In the Greek version of the Physiologus of the 12th century (the date of this sculpture), the author adds that in order to remedy this evil and to avert this danger, the eagle breaks off the superfluity of its beak against a stone, a statement which is adduced by homilists and exegetists to prove that the rock of salvation is the only cure for the growth of carnal-mindedness, and the sole means of preventing spiritual starvation. The figure does not show whether the eagle has succeeded in doing this or whether it is in the act of doing so. So far as the human figures are concerned, it is evident that Eve on the right has embraced the suggestion of the Serpent on the right of the sculpture, whilst Adam on the left is tasting of the tree and in consequence of that act has to work, in that he is eating a kid or some animal, which may be for food or for sacrifice. With regard to the three figures above the man and woman, viz., a devilish-looking creature, a bird with outspread wings and a small bird, apparently falling down, I must confess one is rather in difficulties to find a suitable interpretation. Does it represent a fight? If so, what is it about? There is a curious stroke of carved stone between them; and the eagle is a sign of strength, as one finds in the words of Isaiah: "They shall mount up with wings like eagles." But the only mention one can find in Mr. Evans' book on "Natural Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture" of a fight for a stone or jewel is one of griffins with one-eyed men. The emerald is the jewel and symbolizes the freshness and vigour (by its green colour of the herbs) of Christian piety as opposed to the coldness and barrenness of infidelity; for the emerald is native to a cold and arid region. The difficulty is that the griffin's opponent is a bird and not a one-eyed man. At Ridlington over the doorway is a griffin fighting a lion—a beast of strength. (Collins, p. 186). The griffin lives in the deserts, where there is nothing to eat; and this agrees with the idea as being a place for the emerald to be found. A writer says: In heraldry and in the bestiaries (i.e. the accounts of fabulous creatures and their symbolism) the griffin has the forepart, beak and claws of an eagle and the hinderpart of a lion, but the architectural examples are more like animals than birds. This is so here. However, there is another beast, which is found as early as the 12th century (which is our date) and is called the Amphibiscus. It is a serpent in varying forms that can move both ways as its name implies, and has a head in its tail. The description of it is this:—(Archæolog. Journal, Dec. 1910. 2nd series, Vol. 27, No. 4, page 287). The Amphibiscus has a head with ears and a beaked nose, two poorly developed legs, and a serpentine body, terminating in another head. Round the neck and along its body is a row of little spots or pellets. It has no wings proper, but fin-like projections. This seems to satisfy our carving in some degree, but the tail has no head, but only a floriated appendage ending in a sting for which purpose no doubt the head was used as the beasts of the Apocalypse had the stings in their tails. It is at least an emblem of evil in every form and is fighting for the possession of the Jewel of Christian Piety. Beside the Eagle is a smaller bird, perhaps a young eagle. The eagle is spoken of as renewing its youth by falling down, so this young bird in the act of falling gives additional reason for the symbol of renewed strength for good to fight

against evil for the possession of the jewel of the freshness of Christian Piety. There may be another interpretation, but this is the best one can offer.

Still higher up and on the Capital of the column is the crowning effort of Our Lord to conquer in this fight. The figure arrayed in Eucharistic vestments and carrying an altar with the five marks on it representing his five wounds, represents Him as the Priest who offers in Himself the Great Sacrifice for Human Sin. The Cross on which this was attained is over the left shoulder of the figure. For where ever the Cross is, there is the Christ. Carrying out this symbolism with regard to all followers of the Crucified, the Swan is given on the left side, as representing the Martyrs, who suffered for Christ, because it sings with its dying breath. (Colling, p. 137). It represents therefore a type of martyrdom and Christian resignation (ib. p. 142). To show the death of the Swan, the head is represented upside down. Further to the left and above the figure of the dying Swan is another animal, evidently a lion, and above it a small cross. Below it is another animal, curled up, as if in sleep. The best interpretation is from Mr. Evans' book (p. 81). The Physiologus begins with the lion, and adduces three characteristics of the king of beasts. First, when he perceives that the hunters are pursuing, he obliterates his track with his tail, so that he cannot be traced to his lair. In like manner Our Saviour, the lion of the tribe of Judah, concealed all traces of His Godhead, when He descended to the earth and entered into the womb of the Virgin Mary. Secondly, the lion always sleeps with his eyes open: so Our Lord slept with His body on the Cross, but awoke at the right hand of the Father. The third characteristic does not concern us here. So much for the column on the North side of the Chancel Arch. The North was considered the abode of Satan, and in our country it was there that he was overcome. The Gospel is read on the North side of the Altar, and at one time towards the North. The North Entrance of the Church was called the Devil's Door, so on the North column here we have the conquest of Our Lord over Satan.

This leads on to the column on the South side of the Chancel Arch, where one may expect to find the effects of this conquest. As we do. It is a species of cause and effect. Again the Panther is the central figure, but his breath is not represented as on the other column. That was the cause, now the effect is that all should come to Him, and so they do. One might label this column with the word "Venite." The man ringing the Bell is certainly a call: though the Bell was also used for the purpose of driving away evil spirits.

From the side of the Panther arises a conventional scroll, as on the other column, to depict the sweet smell, and this is drawing the birds. The figure above the head of the Panther may be an eagle from the claw-shaped foot. The other bird is doubtless a Dove, from the ring marked round its neck, which, amongst its other parts and their symbolism, is the "encircling sweetness of the Divine Word" (p. 77. Evans). The attitude of the Panther is one of action. Further up is another Dove, with the ring round its neck, and an animal, unidentified, both of which seem drawn towards the figure of the Panther. The figure of the unknown animal is peculiar. As it appears, the attitude is one of reverence. They have answered the call and are coming. Thus the Bell is the call to come. But as is likely, some will take the opposite course, and so on the left is given an ape-like creature, which is not being drawn towards the Panther. On

the other hand, the Bell is used for exorcism. Thus the Demon with the Ass-shaped head on the right hand is running away from the sound of the Bell.

On the left side beside the figure of the Man pulling the Bell are two figures above one another. The lower one is a Cherub with a Message, contained in a book, which he holds. Again "Venite"—"come" in answer to the Message. The figure of a bird at the top is no doubt meant for a Cock, perching on or holding a book, much like the Gospels of the 12th century and earlier, with four knobs on the outer cover, here shown as four dots. The symbolism of the cock is this (Evans p. 162) "The cock typifies both vigilance and liberality, because it is always on the watch, and when it finds anything, it does not eat it, but calls the hens together and divides it among them. In like manner the preacher should distribute among his flock the kernels of Divine Truth, which he discovers in Holy Writ, picking them into pieces in order that they may be more readily taken in and digested."

We must now take in order the figures below the Panther.

Two winged figures appear with voluted tails and are evidently intended for Griffins. They represent the Demons, who separate souls from the influence of the Panther. On the left is a figure of a woman apparently holding some flower in her right hand and a Dog in her left. The Dog, in such company as follows, is doubtless a symbolism of the Devil. For on the left hand is a figure of a Mermaid or Syren, whose appearance typifies a source of temptation to evil, by calling people towards spiritual danger.

Further below in the right-hand corner is a figure of a Peacock. The beauty of the Peacock is proverbial, as well as the legend of its immortality. But, as a writer explains (Evans, p. 314), the Christian moralist, in his condemnation of all sensual beauty as diabolical in its origin and influence, prefers in general to indicate and emphasize the imperfections and less attractive features of the bird, which it endeavours to conceal under its showy qualities. Of the figure in the left-hand corner—a head with a scroll coming out of its mouth—and with a special mark above its head, is the Devil himself. For from him proceed, and are with him again attendant, the various forms of the other creatures to be seen in this lower panel. This figure is interesting in that before 1000 A.D. the Devil was not a prominent figure in Church Architecture or Sculpture. But as the Millennium in A.D. 1000 drew near, people considered more especially the types of Our Lord and His drawing power, as in the case of the Panther, or His summons, as in the case of the Bell, Cock and Cherub. (Evans, p. 333). And so we find the Devil and his acolytes making their appearance in the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century on the capitals and friezes, the doorways and pediments of our Churches. Thus the Devil with the mark of the beast comes to us from the early part of the 12th century, i.e. A.D. 1130. It is to be noted that the right or western side of the base of this column at the South Side is original.

BOOKS:—Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture, by E. E. Evans (Heinemann, 1896).

Symbolism of Animals and Birds, represented in English Church Architecture, A. H. Collius (Fitzman & Sons) 1913.

Mr. Jamison—Sacred and Legendary Art.

Southwick Hall.

THE Manor House of Southwick, or Knyvet's Place, as it was sometimes called in contemporary documents, was built in the first half of the 14th century, either by Sir John Knyvet, who was Justice of Common Pleas in 1361, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1365 and Lord Chancellor in 1472, and died in 1381, or, perhaps more probably, by his father, Richard Knyvet, who held the manor in 1324 and was Custos of the Forest of Cliffe.

In the Chapel windows are the Arms of the De Bohuns, Earls of Northampton and of the Montforts, Barons of Beldesert, in Warwickshire, feudal overlords of Southwick. In 1351 the last Lord Montfort died, and the same year the Earl of Northampton succeeded to the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex and dropped the difference of 3 mullets sahle, which appear in the Arms at Southwick. This dates the stained glass in the Chapel before 1351. The Arms of Sir John Knyvet and Eleanor Bassett of Widdow, his wife, appear on the Church Tower. Of the Knyvet Manor House, there remain the Chapel and Crypt, a turret and three rooms adjoining the Chapel in the south-west corner of the house, and a tower and three rooms in the north side of the house.

The Lord Chancellor's grandson, John Knyvet, married Elizabeth Clifton, the heiress of Buckenham, in Norfolk, which became the principal seat of the Knyvets, and Southwick was sold about 1450 to John Lynne, a merchant of London, who had married John Knyvet's sister, Joan.

John Knyvet's daughter married another citizen of London, Sir Henry Colet, and was the mother of John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, the friend of Erasmus.

Southwick was the home of the Lynn family for the next four centuries. In the middle of Elizabeth's reign the main part of the house, including the hall, was rebuilt by George Lynn. His building bears the date 1571 and 1580. He was a torch bearer at the Funeral of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587. A century and a half later, another George Lynn (1676 to 1742) made observations of the Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at Southwick with a thirteen foot telescope in the years 1724-6 and 1730-5, and laid his results before the Royal Society. He, or his son of the same name, was a friend of William Law, 'the greatest English devotional writer of the eighteenth century.'

His younger brother, Walter, was a doctor and inventor of some note. His work won the approval of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Christopher Wren. The last of the Lynns in the male line, George Lynn the younger (1707 to 1758) made considerable alterations and additions to the house. He is responsible for the Adam's woodwork. His monument in the Church is

said to have been the last work of Roubiliac. On the death of his sister, who married a Rector of Benfield, the estate passed to various cousins, who successively took the name of Lynn; and was finally sold to George Capron, of Stoke Doyle, who had inherited the property of his cousin, Rev. John Shukburgh, of Bourton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire, a descendant of William Lynn, of Southwick (d. 1512), whose daughter, Audrey, married Sir Richard Gresham and was mother of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, Sir John Gresham and Christian Gresham, who married Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat House, Wiltshire. From this marriage descended the Viscount Weymouth who befriended Bishop Ken at Longleat after his deprivation, and Rev. John Shukburgh (mentioned above). Another branch of the Lynn family settled in Cambridgeshire, and Oliver Cromwell's mother was the widow of one of the Cambridgeshire Lynns.

Their relations at Southwick were supporters of Archbishop Laud and it is not very likely that Cromwell ever came to the house. Joan Colet, Sir Thomas Gresham, possibly Sir Walter Raleigh, who married a cousin, and William Law—these we may picture as visitors to the house. And if Mary Queen of Scots never came over from Fotheringhay to Southwick, it is at least certain that the Squire of Southwick took part in her funeral and was probably not unknown to her during the last tragic months of her life.

The above account is contributed by the Rev. Ronald Shukburgh Capron.

The Wagoner's Tombstone.

I SEND you a photograph of the "Wagoner's Tombstone" at Bishbrooke, in Rutlandshire. It is a tall, weather-beaten stone slab, and on it is carved a farm wagon drawn by four horses in single file. At the near side is the wagoner with a slouched hat and carrying a long curl whip. Sundry rather tumble down fences show a lane, while in the background is a church tower.



Reproduced by courtesy of "Country Life."

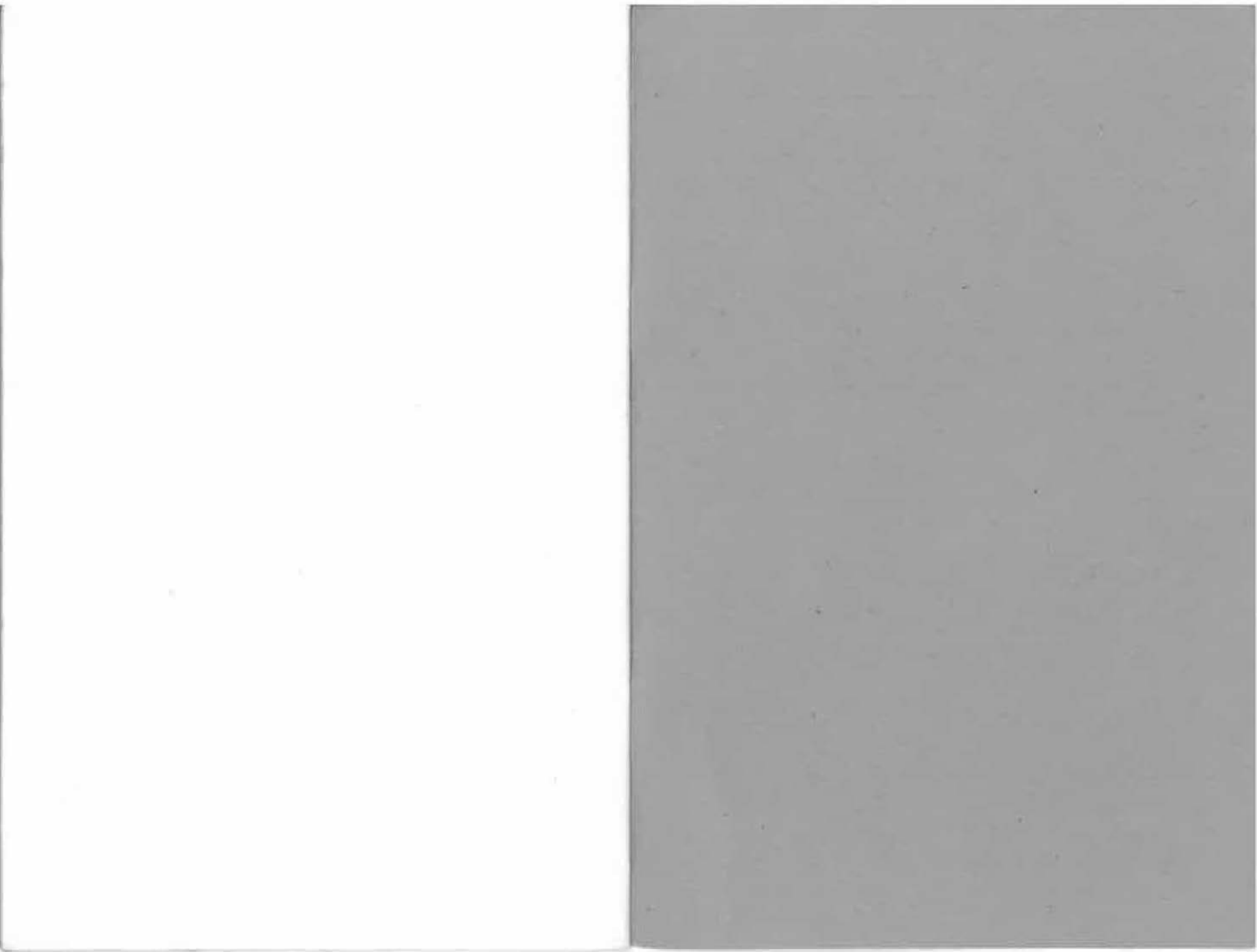
The inscription is on a stone oval, but a great part of it is so weather-worn as to be undecipherable. I am indebted to Mr. Crowther-Beynon for the full inscription, which is as follows:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF NATHANIEL CLARKE,
Who died January 27, 1813,
Aged 74 years

Here lies the body of Nathaniel Clarke,
Who never did no harm in light or dark;
But in his Blessed horses taken great delight,
And often traveled with them by day and night.

That the instructions were very precise is shown by the carving in the corners each side of the oval, in which farming implements are depicted saltire wise! - F. J. ERSKINE.





1936.

THE THIRTY-SECOND & THIRTY-THIRD

Annual Reports

of

The Rutland Archaeological

and

Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1902).

OAKHAM:

CHAS. NATKIN, PRINTER, HIGH STREET.

The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

*Officers elected at the Annual General Meeting
on 16th May, 1934.*

President.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. Colonel J. GRETTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, M.A.

The Rev. C. J. B. SCRIVEN, M.A.

Committee.

E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The Rev. Canon B. E. FOYSTER, M.A.

Miss SANDALL.

A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.

The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. L. H. COOLEY, M.A.

Miss DANIELL.

Lt.-Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S., (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Major C. BLAND.

The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., 16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,
North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

*The 32nd Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.
1934.*

The total number of Members during the year 1934 was 111 ; 16 were elected and 19 resigned.

The Annual Statement of Accounts for 1934 shews a credit balance of £31 19s. 11½d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, held at Preston Village Hall, 6 other excursions were held during the summer ; 6 Churches, Ely Cathedral, Belvoir Castle, Apethorpe Hall and Gardens and the Ketton Cement Works being visited.

Three indoor Meetings were also held during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Village Hall Preston, on May, 16th, 1934, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 20.

The Office holders were elected *en bloc* with the exception of Mrs. Sweatman, resigned, and Major C. Bland of Uppingham was elected a Member of the Committee in her place ; also Canon Law in the place of Reverend W. St. G. Coldwell, resigned.

The Report for the year 1933 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

EXCURSIONS.

DATE.	PLACE VISITED.	GUIDE.
June 6th—	Ely Cathedral	Official Guide.
June 20th—	Spalding, and	Curate
	Weston Churches	Incumbent.
July 11th—	Apethorpe Hall and Gardens	Official Guide.
	Apethorpe Church	Canon Foyster.
July 25th—	Belvoir Castle	Official Guide.
Aug. 1st—	Earls Barton Church	Verger.
	Wellingborough Church	Rector.
Sept. 26th—	Ketton Church	Rev. L. R. L. Donaldson, B.A.
	Ketton Cement Works	Directors of Thomas Ward & Son.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

Dec. 11th—	"The Order of the Garter and its connection with St. George's Church, Stamford"	} Rev. W. A. Rees-Jones, M.A., B.Sc.
Jan. 18th—	"Cluniac Priories of England"	
		W. T. Mellows, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., LL.B.
Feb. 26th—	"Hereward the Saxon"	Mr. H. J. Moore.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1934.

Receipts.			Expenses.			£	s.	d.	
	£	s.	d.						
Balance in hand	...	33	17	5½	Printing Notices and Stationery	...	6	3	9
Members' Subscriptions	25	12	3	Advertising Lecture	...	...	7	0	
Paid to Bank direct	...	5	0	Postage and Telephone	...	5	19	3	
Payment for excursions	6	13	6	Fire Insurance of Library	...	...	5	0	
Interest on War Loan	1	15	0	Hire of Rooms, Lectures, etc. and Lanterns	...	5	8	9	
Bank Interest	...	1	6	Hire of Cars	...	11	5	6	
				Clerical Assistance	...	2	2	0	
				Auditor's Fees	...	...	10	6	
				Donation to Withcote Glass	...	2	0	0	
				Purchase of Books	...	1	15	0	
				Subscription over-paid and returned	...	...	10	0	
				Cheque Book	...	...	5	0	
							36	11	9
				Balance at Bank	...	31	12	0	
				Balance Petty Cash	...	...	...	11½	
	£68	4	8½				£68	4	8½

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct,
F. M. WALKER, Auditor, Stamford.

The 33rd Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society
1935.

The total number of Members during the year 1935 was 110; 7 were elected and 8 resigned.

The Annual Statement of Accounts for 1935 shews a credit balance of £10 6s. 9d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker of Stamford.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Stamford, 5 other excursions were held during the summer; 8 Churches, Tattershall Castle, Burghley House, Castle Rising and the Excavations at Alstoe were visited.

One indoor meeting was also held during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held at Ye Olde Barn, Stamford, on May 8th, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 36.

The Office holders were elected *en bloc*.

The Report for the year 1934 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

EXCURSIONS.

DATE.	PLACE VISITED.	GUIDE.
May 8th—	Annual Meeting	} H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
	St. Martin's Church	
	Burghley House	
June 5th—	Tattershall Castle	Official Guide.
	Tattershall Church	Churchwarden.
June 20th—	King's Lynn Churches	H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
	Castle Rising	Official Guide.
July 3rd—	Melbourn Church	Agent to the Estate.
	Ashby De La Zouch Church	Rev. H. D. Hanford.
	Ashby De La Zouch Castle	Official Guide.
July 24th—	Irthlingborough Church	} H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
	Higham Ferrers Church	
	Rushden Church	
Aug. 8th to 23rd—	Alstoe Farm Excavations	G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

Jan. 15th—	A Mediæval Bailley Fortress on the Alstoe Farm, Nr. Oakham	G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.
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*List of Books acquired by the Society since last
Reports were published in 1934.*

PHOTO COPY OF CONVEYANCE, HOUSE IN STAR LANE,
STAMFORD, TO ST. GEORGE'S PARISH, 1338.

Presented by the Reverend W. A. Rees-Jones, B.Sc., M.A., Rector.

THE SWAN MARKS OF NORTHANTS, LEICESTERSHIRE AND
RUTLAND.

N. F. Ticehurst, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.S.

WRIGHT'S RUTLAND. 1684.

Presented to the Society by Lt.-Col. E. A. R. Newman.

ALSTOE MOUNT.

Slides, Plans, Reports and Details of Pottery.

G. C. Dunning, Esq., F.S.A.

REPORTS ON MANUSCRIPTS AT BURLEY, 2 Volumes.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The Library is housed in the office of Messrs. Traylen
& Lenton, 16, Broad Street, Stamford, where books can be
borrowed by members at any time.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1935.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenses.</i>			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance in hand	...	31	12 11½	Printing Reports, Notices			
Members' Subscriptions	22	0	0	and Stationery	13	7	3
Paid to Bank direct	...	5	0	Postage and Telephone	5	10	2½
Payments for excursions	6	2	0	Fire Insurance of Library		5	0
Interest on War Loan	1	15	0	Burglary ditto	...	10	0
Sale of Magazines	...	1	14 3	Hire of Rooms for Lectures,			
				Meetings, etc. & Lanterns	2	17	6
				Hire of Cars	...	15	19 0
				Clerical Assistance	...	2	2 0
				Auditor's Fee	...	10	6
				Purchase of Books	...	15	0
				Cheque Book	...	5	0
				Photographs of Toll Bars	1	1	0
				Donations to Alstoe Farm			
				excavations	...	10	0 0
						53	2 5½
				Balance at Bank and in			
				Treasurer's hand	...	10	6 9
						£63	9 2½
						£63	9 2½

Audited with the Books and Vouchers and found correct,

F. M. WALKER, Auditor, Stamford.

1939.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-FIFTH & THIRTY-SIXTH

Annual Reports

of

The Rutland Archaeological

and

Natural History Society

(Founded May, 1902).

OAKHAM:

CHAS. MATKIN, PRINTER, HIGH STREET.

The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society.

34th Annual Report for 1936.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting.

President.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

Colonel The Rt. Hon. J. GRETTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.

Committee.

E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The Rev. Canon B. E. FOYSTER, M.A.

MISS SANDALL.

A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.

The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. L. H. COOLEY, M.A.

MISS DANIELL.

Lt.-Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S., (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Major C. BLAND.

The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.,

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,

North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

*The 34th Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society,
1936.*

The total number of Members during the year 1936 was 114; 12 were elected and 8 resigned.

The annual statement of accounts for 1936 shews a credit balance of £8 8 1. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker of Easton-on-the-Hill.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at the Village Hall, Market Overton on Wednesday, May 20th, 1936, 7 other excursions were held during the summer; 15 Churches, 3 Halls and gardens and grounds being visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Village Hall, Market Overton on May 20th, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 25.

The Office holders for 1935 were re-elected for 1936.

The Report for the year 1935 and the statement of accounts as approved by the Committee on March 18th, 1936 were adopted.

EXCURSIONS, 1936.

DATE.	PLACE VISITED.	GUIDE.
May 20th—	Market Overton (Annual Meeting)	
	Teigh Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Market Overton Church ...	The Rev. J. G. Thornton, M.A.
June 10th—	Little Gidding & Great Gidding Churches	
June 17th—	Elton Hall ...	The Rev. J. W. P. Jones, M.A.
	Fotheringhay Church ...	Miss Proby.
	Fotheringhay Castle ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
July 1st—	Quenby Hall ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Hungarton Church ...	Sec. to Sir H. Nutting.
July 15th—	Adderbury, Kings Sutton & Croughton Churches	The Rev. G. J. Pattison.
	Croughton ...	
July 16th—	Carlby, Essendine & Ryhall Churches	The Rev. Canon J. Willis Price, M.A.
July 27th—	Kirby Hall ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Deene Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
Aug. 31st—	Careby Church ...	The Rev. E. H. Whitley, B.A.
	Holywell Church & Grounds of the Rectory	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	The Grounds of Holywell Hall	The Reverend E. Charnock Smith, M.A.

INDOOR MEETING, 1936.

Nov. 23rd—	"The English Token Coinage, its purpose and character."	V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq., F.S.A., M.B.E.
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1936.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenses.</i>		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ...	10	6	9		
Member's subscriptions	30	9	6		
Payment for excursions	4	6	0		
Interest on War Loan	1	15	0		
Sale of Magazines		5	0		
			Printing Reports, notices, etc. and stationery	9	0
			Postage & Telephone	5	4
			Fire Insurance		5
			Hire of Rooms for Lectures, Meetings, etc., and Lantern	2	2
			Hire of cars	12	13
			Clerical assistance	2	2
			Auditor's fee		10
			Purchase of Bookcase	4	0
			Purchase of Books		8
			Purchase of Slides	2	2
			Cheque Book		5
				38	14
			Balance at Bank and in Treasurer's hands	8	8
					1
				£47	2
					3

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found correct,

F. M. WALKER, Auditor,

Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.

*List of Books acquired by the Society since the last
Reports were printed in 1936.*

THE PLACE NAMES OF DORSET.

By Anton Fagersten.

Presented by the University of Upsala.

PARISH REGISTERS IN ENGLAND.

Presented by Lt.-Col. E. A. R. Newman.

WRIGHT'S HISTORY OF RUTLAND.

With additions.

Presented and rebound by The Reverend Canon Forster.

The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

35th Annual Report for 1937.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting.

President.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

Colonel The Rt. Hon. J. GRETTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.

Committee.

E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The Rev. Canon B. E. FOYSTER, M.A.

MISS SANDALL.

A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.

The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. L. H. COOLEY, M.A.

MISS DANIELL.

Lt.-Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S., (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Major C. BLAND.

The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.,
16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,
North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

*The 35th Annual Report of the
Rulland Archaeological and Natural History Society,
1937.*

The total number of members during the year 1937 was 119; 16 were elected and 11 resigned.

The annual statement of accounts for 1937 shews a credit balance of £18 10 11. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker of Easton-on-the-Hill.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at the Village Hall, Exton, on Wednesday, May 5th, 7 other excursions were held during the Summer; 9 Churches, 6 Old Halls and Manor Houses and a stone quarry were inspected.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Village Hall, Exton, on May 5th, 1937, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 30.

The Office holders for 1936 were reelected for 1937.

The Report for the year 1936 and the Statement of Accounts as approved by the Committee were adopted.

EXCURSIONS, 1937.

DATE.	PLACE VISITED.	GUIDE.
May 18th—	Clipsham Quarries ...	Mr. Groves, Manager.
	Clipsham Church ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
June 9th—	Witham-on-the-Hill Church ...	Canon L. H. Cooley.
	Witham Hall & Gardens ...	Commander & Mrs. Crichton-Maitland.
June 30th—	Canon's Ashby Hall ...	} Miss Dryden.
	Fawsley Hall ...	
July 14th—	Frishy-on-the-Wreake Church ...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq., and respective Incumbents.
	Kirby Bellars Church ...	
	Asfordby Church ...	
July 28th—	Manor House, Longthorpe ...	H. F. Traylen, Esq.,
	Castor Church ...	The Reverend C. Carleton.
Aug. 25th—	Ashwell Church ...	Canon R. E. Roberts.
	Cottesmore Church ...	Reverend E. M. Guilford.
Sept. 8th—	The Old Hall, Hambleton ...	Miss Tryon.
	Edith Weston Church ...	} H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	The Old Rectory and Site of Priory, Edith Weston ...	
Sept. 29th—	Site of Roman Occupation, Leicester	Albert Herbert, Esq., F.S.A.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

Feb. 18th—Architectural Features of Stamford (Given at Oakham).	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1937.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenses.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ...	8	8	1	Printing, notices, etc. and Stationery ...	3	1	0
Member's subscriptions ...	26	2	6	Postage and Telephone ...	7	5	5
Payments for excursions ...	6	11	0	Fire Insurance ...	10	0	
Interest on War Loan ...	1	15	0	Hire of Rooms for Lectures, Meetings, etc., and Lanterns ...	3	0	9
Sale of Magazines ...	2	0		Hire of Cars ...	7	18	0
				Clerical assistance ...	2	2	0
				Auditor's fee ...	10	6	
					24	7	8
				Balance in Bank and Treasurer's Hands ...	18	10	11
	£42	18	7		£42	18	7

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found correct,

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Easton.

February, 1938.

*List of Books etc. acquired by the Society since last
Report was printed.*

14 ½-PLATE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CAPITALS IN OAKHAM CASTLE and

1 ½-PLATE PHOTOGRAPH OF A CAPITAL IN TWYFORD CHURCH.
Presented by C. J. P. Cave, Esq., F.S.A.

STAMFORD & PETERBOROUGH MINTS.
by W. C. Wells. Presented by the Author.

The Rutland Archaeological

. . . and . . .

Natural History Society.

36th Annual Report for 1938.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting.

President.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

Colonel The Rt. Hon. J. GRETTON, M.P.

W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.

Committee.

E. S. EDWARDS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The Rev. Canon B. E. FOYSTER, M.A.

MISS SANDALL.

A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.

The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER, M.A.

The Rev. L. H. COOLEY, M.A.

MISS DANIELL.

Lt.-Col. E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S., (retired), M.D.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, M.A., T.C.D., R.D.

Major C. BLAND.

The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Sectional Secretaries.

Archaeology and Architecture—H. F. TRAYLEN, Esq.,

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Natural History—The Rev. Canon R. H. FULLER,

North Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.

The 36th Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. 1938.

The total number of members during the year 1938 was 107; 10 were elected and 22 resigned, removed or died.

The annual statement of accounts for 1938 shews a credit balance of £18 9 0. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker of Easton.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held at Toilethorpe, 6 other excursions were held during the summer; 12 Churches being visited.

Three indoor meetings were also held during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held at Toilethorpe Hall (by kind permission of Major Burnaby-Atkins) on May 4th, 1938, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 30 members.

Toilethorpe Hall and the delightful gardens were inspected and described by Major Burnaby-Atkins, and Little Casterton Church by the Reverend F. T. Johnson.

All the Office holders were re-elected.

The Report for the year 1937 and the statement of accounts were adopted for presentation at the Annual Meeting.

EXCURSIONS.

DATE.	PLACE VISITED.	GUIDE.
May 18th	Crowland Abbey	The Rector.
	Deeping St. James Church	The Rector.
June 1st	Warmington Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Elton Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
June 15th	Sempringham Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Heckington Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Horbling Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
July 6th	North Witham Church	Rector & H. F. Traylen,
	South Witham	Rector. [Esq.]
July 20th	Bulwick Church	Rector.
	Blatherwycke Church	Rector.
Sept. 8th	Whissendine Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Stapleford Church	H. F. Traylen, Esq.
	Stapleford Park	

INDOOR MEETINGS.

Jan. 13th	Odds and Ends of Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architecture.	H. F. Traylen, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Feb. 3rd	Africa	Rev. A. S. B. Ranger, M.A., F.R.G.S.
Oct. 19th	Bird Life	M. A. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1938.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenses.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand ...	18	10 11	Printing, Notices and Stationery ...	4	5 9
Member's Subscriptions	27	11 0	Postage and Telephone	7	16 8
Payment for excursions	9	10 6	Fire & Burglary Insurance	15	0
Interest on War Loan ..	1	15 0	Hire of Rooms for Lectures, Meetings, etc. ...	3	15 0
			Lecturer's fee, "Bird Life"	3	3 0
			Hire of Cars	15	0 6
			Clerical Assistance	2	2 0
			Auditor's Fee	10	6
			Purchase of Slides	1	5 0
			Cheque Book	5	0
				38	18 5
			Balance in Hand ...	18	9 0
	£57	7 5		£57	7 5

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found correct,
F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Easton. Jan. 30th, 1939.

*List of Books etc. acquired by the Society since
the last Report was printed.*

THE OLD HALLS & MANOR HOUSES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

J. A. Gotch. Purchased Jan., 1938.

COUNTING MONEY IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

WEIGHING MONEY IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

Richard Turner. Presented by the Author.

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND SKETCHES
REFERRING TO THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES.

Presented by V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A.

Uppingham	Manton	Empingham
Oakham	Tickencote	Exton
Edith Weston	Lyndon	Glaston
Tinwell	Bisbrooke	Hambleton
Morcott	Market Overton	N. Luffenham
Stretton	Eggleton	Ketton
S. Luffenham	Lyddington	Ryhall

CHARTER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
& ST. ANNE IN OKEHAM.

Presented by H. F. Traylen.

AN INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH PLATE OF LEICESTERSHIRE
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DONORS.

By the Reverend Andrew Trollope, B.A., Rector of Edith Weston.
In two volumes 1890.

Presented by the sisters of the author, The Misses Trollope, Stamford.

A PORTFOLIO CONTAINING A LARGE NUMBER OF ORIGINAL
DRAWINGS AND PROOF REPRODUCTIONS OF CHURCH PLATE
FOR THE FOREGOING VOLUMES.

Presented by The Misses Trollope, Stamford.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY AT EXTON LAKE,
AND AT CROWLAND BRIDGE. EXTERIOR OF EXTON OLD HALL.

Presented by V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq., O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

SHIELDS IN ANCIENT GLASS, ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.

A. E. Dixon, Esq., Stamford.

List of Members, 1938.

J. E. Andrew, Esq.,	...	Edith Weston, Oakham.
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Mrs. Foyster,	"
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Rev. Canon R. H. Fuller,	N. Luffenham Rectory, Stamford.
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— Higdon, Esq.,	Stibbington Cottage, Wansford.
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Miss Higdon,	"
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Mrs. Marriott,	Tickencote Hall, Stamford.
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Mrs. A. M. Mason,	Burghley Park, Stamford.
W. Munton, Esq.,	High Street, Oakham.
Mrs. Moyes,	Barclay's Bank, Uppingham.
Miss Moyes, ...	...	6 Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Lt.-Col. E. A. R. Newman, ...	...	North Luffenham, Stamford.
Mrs. Newman, ...	...	"
Miss C. E. Oliver, ...	...	Wing, Oakham.
G. M. Oates, Esq., ...	...	The Red House, Emlyns St., Stamford.
Mrs. K. Pinder, ...	...	21 St. George's Square, Stamford.
Rev. ● R. Plant, ...	...	Rockingham Rectory, Market Harboro'.
J. G. Perkins, Esq., ...	...	Market Place, Uppingham.
Mrs. Perkins, ...	...	"
Mrs. Quirk, ...	...	Upton House, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Rev. Canon R. E. Roberts, ...	...	Ashwell Rectory, Oakham.
Mrs. Roberts, ...	...	"
W. L. Sargant, Esq., ...	...	Orchard Close, Oakham.
Miss S. Sandall, ...	...	14 Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
O. H. Smith, Esq., ...	...	Tooley Street, London S.E. 1.
Rev. M. S. Kemmis-Steinman, ...	...	Morcott Rectory, Uppingham.
Mrs. Kemmis-Steinman, ...	...	"
Miss E. Simpson, ...	...	Tudor House, Oakham.
A. Sells, Esq., ...	...	8 Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Mrs. Sells, ...	...	"
Lady Barbara Seymour, ...	...	Market Overton, Oakham.
Miss Stooke, ...	...	Carlby Rectory, Stamford.
Miss Seccombe, ...	...	The Furlong, Tinwell Rd., Stamford.
H. F. Traylen, Esq., ...	...	24 St. Martin's, Stamford.
Mrs. H. F. Traylen, ...	...	"
Miss E. Thorpe, ...	...	Ketton, Stamford.
The Hon. Mrs. Trollope-Bellew, ...	...	Casewick Hall, Stamford.
Mrs. D. Till, ...	...	20 St. George's Square, Stamford.
Mrs. Vincent, ...	...	67 St. Martin's, Stamford.
Mrs. Wellington, ...	...	20 High Street, Oakham.
Mrs. G. Watson, ...	...	Kilworth House, Emlyns St., Stamford.
Miss K. E. Woolley, ...	...	19 Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Rev. Canon Wilgress, ...	...	Warden's House, Stamford.
Rev. E. H. Whitley, ...	...	The Rectory, Deene, Stamford.
Major O. H. Warne, M.C. ...	...	Cottesmore R.A.F. Station, Oakham.
J. Wallace, Esq., ...	...	Manor House, Uppingham.
Miss Went, ...	...	South Lea, Oakham.
W. R. Wood, Esq., ...	...	Barnack, Stamford.
Mrs. Wood, ...	...	"
S. W. Young, Esq., ...	...	The Bungalow, Ketton, Stamford.
Mrs. Young, ...	...	"

The Anglo-Saxon cemetery of North Luffenham has long been familiar to archaeologists. The working of the fine Northampton sand has over a long period of years produced evidence of a large number of rather scattered burials. The record of previous discoveries is collected in the *Victoria County History of Rutland*, Vol. 1, p.p. 95—102 (see further Crowther-Beynon, *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, XXVI, 1, 250; XVII, 220); and it is here only necessary to remark that while perhaps the majority of the material dates from the 6th century, a certain proportion is, in the opinion of Mr. J. N. L. Myres, early and may perhaps be assigned to the 5th century.

In 1938 two further burials were discovered, and thanks to the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Lewis, of the Elms, Morcott, the owner of the pit, it is possible to record most of the relevant details. The graves were those of a man and of a woman respectively. The man had apparently been buried in a crouched position, an unusual, but not an unparalleled feature at this period. The grave-furniture consisted of a spear, a pottery bowl, and a large bronze bowl, much crushed, lying over one shoulder. The woman's grave, from which all traces of the body seem to have vanished, contained a spindle-whorl, a pot, some beads and a glass bottle. (See Fig. 3).

Of the spear, the head and a fragment of the wooden shaft embedded in the head, alone remain. If there was a ferrule it escaped notice. The head is an unusually long specimen of the early 'angular' type (see *London and the Saxons*, London Museum Catalogue, p. 163) measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ ins. over-all, of which the blade accounts for $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The angular projections near the base of the blade are pronounced, and it has the usual split-socket. Of the two pottery vessels, fragments of one alone remain; and these show no more than that they belonged to a plain amorphous vessel of no particular character. The glass vessel is a small bottle of thick clear glass, standing 3'6 ins. high on an indented base (fig. , 1). Two glass vessels similar to this were found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Ipswich, *Archaeologia* IX, 1907, 337, fig. 11. The beads are very varied and include small annular beads of blue glass, of red paste and of a white

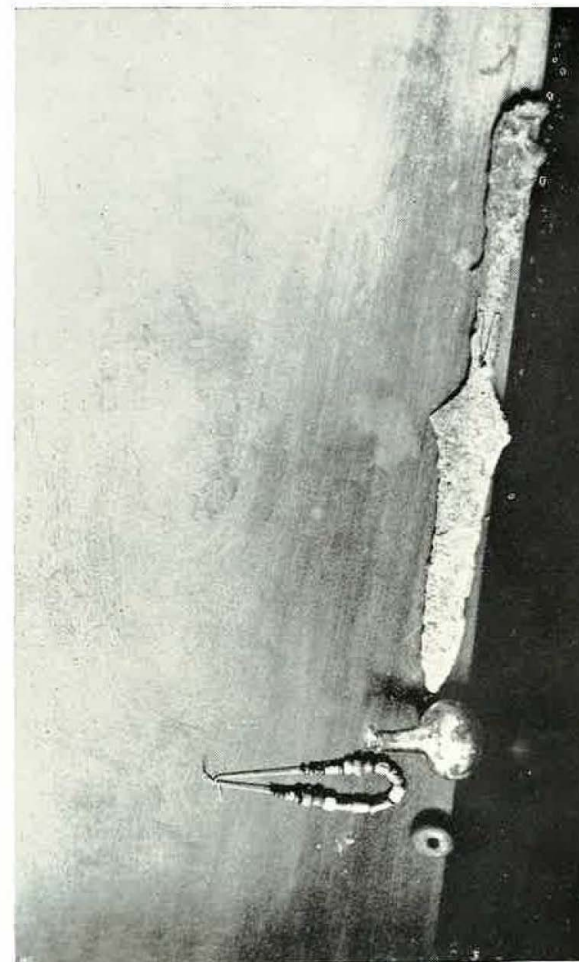


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

chinalike paste, larger tubular beads of variegated paste, pink and Yellow "eye" beads, and longitudinally rilled beads of jade green. The spindle-whorl (fig. , 2) is of turned shale.

The most striking object is the bronze bowl. It consists of a wide, shallow, elliptical dish, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. \times $12\frac{1}{2}$ -ins.; depth about $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. with a horizontal projecting flange about 1-in. wide. Embossed on the flange are a continuous series of circular studs. The foot-ring, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ -ins., is cast separately; and the bowl has been twice repaired near the rim by the addition of small strips of metal riveted into place over the cracks.

The bowl belongs to a well-known type of the Pagan Saxon period, of which examples are found both in this country and abroad. The recorded English examples are :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Alfriston, Sussex. | G. Baldwin Brown, <i>The Arts of Early England</i> , pl. CXVI, 1; <i>Sussex Arch. Colls.</i> 56, 1915, pl. XII. From a 6th century grave. |
| Gilton, near Sandwich. | <i>Archaeologia</i> XXX. 1844, 133, fig. p. 133. Associations within the cemetery not recorded. Handles, now detached, have been soldered into the vessel, and there are three revetted patches which bear stamped ornament. |
| Holywell Row, Suffolk. | T. C. Lethbridge, <i>Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk</i> , p.p. 5 and 8. In grave II, associated with an "eared" bronze bowl. |
| Mitcham, Surrey. | <i>Antiquaries Journal</i> III (1923), 70. No associations recorded. |
| Sawston, Cambs. | <i>Archaeologia</i> XVIII, 1817, 340, pl. XXIV. V. Associated with an "eared" bronze bowl, also a sword and a shield-boss. |
| Stowting, Kent. | G. Baldwin Brown, <i>The Arts of Early England</i> , pl. CXVI, 1. No associations recorded. |

Upon the evidence of association it is hardly possible to specify further their period of use within the Pagan Saxon period. In two cases at any rate the bowls were already old and repaired when buried; and abroad the type undoubtedly goes back to the 5th century. An often-quoted example, stated to bear a Roman inscription (Lindenschmit, *Handbuch der deutschen Altertumskunde*, I, p. 479, from *Kastell Niederbieber*), is deceptive; for in the original illustration from which Lindenschmit drew (Dorow, *Beschreibung rheinischer Altertümer*, pl. XVII, 5), the inscription belongs in fact to another vessel. Another bowl however from *Grosskarben* (*Germania* XV, 1931, 259) was probably associated with a mid 5th century grave group; and the author remarks that they are not uncommon in Alemannic and Frankish graves (e.g. at Charnay, Baudot, *Mém. sur les sépultures des barbares découvertes en Bourgogne*, pl. XX). A very similar type of bowl with raised pellets on a flat everted rim is well known in late Roman hoards, e.g. at Hatcham (*Ant. Journal* XI, 1931, 44—5, fig. 9) at Traprain (Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain*, pl. XIX) and elsewhere; and a shallow version of the bowl is copied in 5th century south French Visigothic pottery. They may well therefore belong in part at least to an early phase of the settlement in this country.

In preparing this note the writer wishes to acknowledge much help received from Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A. and from Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A.; also from Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.S.A.

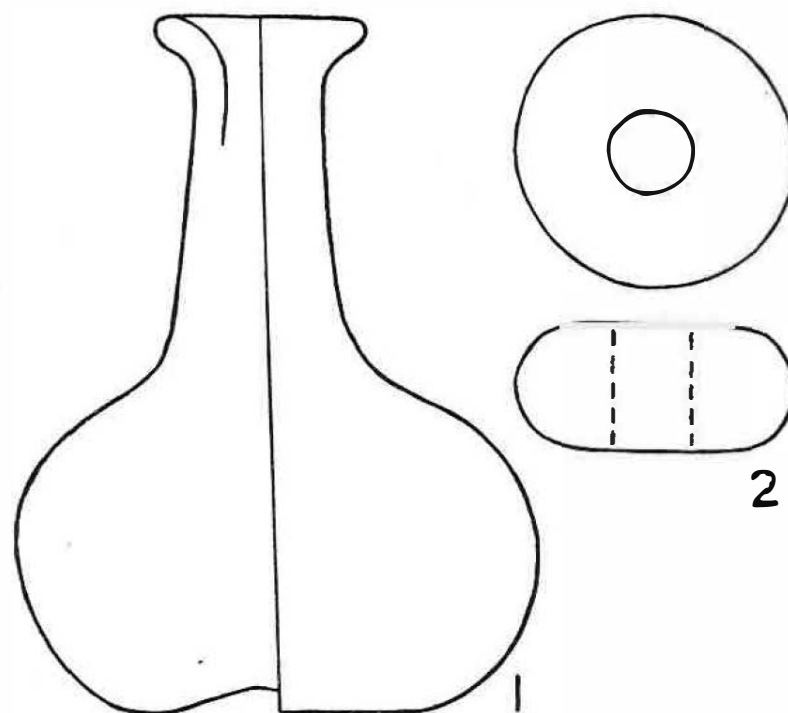


Fig. 3.

THE RUTLAND Archæological & Natural History Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Village Hall at Preston on Wednesday, May 16th, 1934, at 3.15 p.m.

AGENDA.

To receive the Annual Report and Accounts.—

To elect the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Any other business.

The following Excursions are recommended by the Committee:—

<i>5th</i> JUNE 6th, Wednesday	... Ely Cathedral.
JUNE 20th, Wednesday	... Spalding and Weston.
JULY 4th, Wednesday	... Apethorpe Hall.
JULY 25th, Wednesday	... Belvoir Castle.
SEPT 26th, Thursday	... Ketton Cement Works, and Church.

*Had Aug. 1st -
only two or three.*

Members requiring Tea in the Hall at Preston at 1/3 per head, or Seats in the 'Bus leaving Stamford at 2.15, must inform the Secretary by Saturday, May 12th.

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

HENRY F. TRAYLEN, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

16 APR 34



D. F. S. Edwards

Emphingham

Oakhurst