1941.

The Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Annual Reports of The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society
(Founded May, 1902)
1939-1940

STAMFORD:
HAYNES, PRINTERS, STAMFORD.
The Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

37th Annual Report for 1939.

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. John Gretton, M.P.
W. L. Sargent, Esq., M.A.

Committee:
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.
Miss Sandall.
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon L. H. Cooley, M.A.
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 Reverend Canon E. E. Law, B.A.
The Reverend J. P. Hoskins, B.A.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer:
16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Natural History Secretary:
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A., Stamford.
Northfield House, Stamford.

The total number of the members during 1939 was 113; 12 were elected and 6 resigned.

The annual statement of accounts for 1939 shows a credit balance of £19 15s. 11½d., as against £18 9s. 0d. for 1938. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Easton-on-the-Hill.

In addition to the Annual Meeting, held at North Luffenham, on May 18th, 5 other excursions were held during the summer, Lichfield Cathedral and five churches, Lilford Hall, and other domestic buildings, being visited.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Village Hall, North Luffenham, on Wednesday, May 18th, 1939, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 42.

The office holders for 1938 were re-elected for 1939, with the omission of Canon Fuller, removed to Loughborough, and the addition of the Reverend J. P. Hoskins, Rector of Stamford St. John.

The Report for the year 1939 and the Statement of Accounts as approved by the Committee on February 24th, 1939, were adopted.

EXCURSIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place visited</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>Lilford Hall and Aviaries</td>
<td>The Caretaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>Lichfield Cathedral</td>
<td>The Verger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 28</td>
<td>Northborough and Peakirk Churches</td>
<td>The Rev. R. L. White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northborough 14th century house</td>
<td>Mr. H. F. Traylen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>Wing and Pilton Churches Maze at Wing</td>
<td>Mr. H. F. Traylen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canon B. E. Foyster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canon L. H. Cooley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canon A. M. Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Holman Sutcliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>Boston Church</td>
<td>Abandoned owing to the outbreak of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fidell House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 6</td>
<td>Harlaxton Manor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drayton House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1939.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand 31/12/38</td>
<td>18 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members' subscriptions</td>
<td>20 14 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for excursions</td>
<td>9 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on War Loan</td>
<td>1 15 0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>£58 16 3</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing Notices and Stationery</td>
<td>14 7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and Telephone</td>
<td>5 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Burglary Insurance</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire of rooms for lectures, etc. and lanterns</td>
<td>10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire of cars</td>
<td>13 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Assistance</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of slides, Mr. Traylen</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor's fee</td>
<td>10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of book</td>
<td>15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheque book</td>
<td>5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>£38 16 3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance in hand** | **£19 15 11**

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Examined with the books and vouchers and found correct.

Signed, F. M. WALKER.

Easton-on-the-Hill.

February 31st, 1940.
The total number of the members during 1940 was 111, 6 were elected and 8 resigned.

The Annual statement of accounts for 1940 shows a credit balance of £37 5s. 2½d., as against £19 15s. 11½d. for 1939. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Easton-on-the-Hill.

The Annual Meeting was held at Mrs. Barton’s Restaurant on May 22nd, 1940, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 30.

The Office holders for 1939 were re-elected with the exception of Miss Daniell, whose resignation was accepted with much regret.

Mr. M. C. Wainwright was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee, and also to become the sub-secretary for Natural History.

The Report for the year 1940 and the statement of accounts as approved by the Committee on March 14th, 1940, were adopted.

In addition to the Annual Meeting at Stamford on May 22nd, 1940, four other excursions were held during the summer. Peterborough Cathedral, four Churches, the site of a Roman Camp, Old Castle remains and a museum were visited.

**EXCURSIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place visited</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>Oakham Church</td>
<td>H. F. Traylen, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oakham Museum</td>
<td>W. L. Sargent, Esq., M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. - Tickencote Church</td>
<td>Rev. W. St. G. Coleweli, M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great Casterton Church</td>
<td>H. F. Traylen, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman Camp at Great Casterton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17</td>
<td>Peterborough Cathedral</td>
<td>The Verger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 18</td>
<td>Stamford St. Martin’s Church</td>
<td>H. F. Traylen, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oakham Museum</td>
<td>H. F. Traylen, Esq.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDOOR MEETINGS.**

No indoor meetings were held owing to the black-out difficulties.

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

**OLD ENGLISH DYNAMES.**

Gosta Tengvik, Uppsala, Sweden. Presented by the author (a Swede).

**MARKET OVERTON, ETC.**


**BOOKS PRESENTED BY LT.-COLONEL E. A. R. NEWMAN, I.M.S. (Retd.), NORTH LUFFENHAM.**

**HISTORY OF STAMFORD.**

John Drakard, 1822.

**HISTORY OF STAMFORD & RUTLAND INFIRMARY, 1879.**


**ITEM IN PAPER COVER.**

**NORTIANTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.**


R. Brooke, Jnr.

**THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH.**

Reverend W. D. Sweeting, M.A., 1884.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE AND SPANISH ARMADA.
Reverend W. M. Noble, B.A., Rector of Wistow, Hunts. 1896.

MAXEY CHURCH AND PARISH.
Reverend W. D. Sweeting. 1899.

A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Reverend E. C. Conybeare, Vicar of Barrington, Camb. 1897.

THE HISTORY OF THE DOMUS DEI OF STAMFORD. HOSPITAL OF WILLIAM BROWNE.
H. P. Wright, M.A. 1890.


W. Camden. 1670. Clemenceaux King of Arms.

BYEGONE NORTHANTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS IN THE BOROUGH OF STAMFORD, by Thomas Blore, 1812.

EAST ANGLIA AND THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

PARISH REGISTERS IN ENGLAND.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY.
A Classified collection of the chief contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868.
Edited by L. Gourne, F.S.A.
Also in same Volume, English Topography Part IX., Notts. Cambs., Oxfordshire and Rutland by F. A. Milne, M.A.

HISTORY, GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE.
W. White. 1856.

ELVIN'S DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY.
C. Norton Elvin, M.A. 1889.

CHURCH PLATE OF LEICESTERSHIRE (2 Vols.), ex Libris Reverend L. N. Knox, late Rector of Edmondthorpe.
Presented by the Reverend Canon P. H. Chapman, LL.D., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Malvern.

SQUIRES' HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
J. A. Gotch, M.A. F.F.R.I.B.A.
Purchased by the Society.

A BUNDLE OF MSS. by J. Sladen Wing re Market Overton, and other Archæological notes and papers.
Presented by Arthur Hawley, Esq.

FOOLSCAP ENVELOPE CONTAINING EIGHT CERTIFICATES RE BURYING BODIES IN WOOL, 18th cent.
Copy of licence for Vicar of Oakham to reside out of his proper place of residence, 1827.
Restoration of Oakham Church.
List of subscribers, estimate of cost (1807) and notice of completion of the restoration of Oakham Church spire (1860).
In a large number of English churches there exist pieces of armour, helmets, weapons, heraldic crowns and banners; relics of past funerals. Much more of this armour must at one time have been in the churches, but civil war, the collector, the scrap iron dealer and the inevitable 19th Century renovator have reduced both quantity and quality. In the Civil War of the 17th century, for instance, the churches were stripped almost bare of weapons and useful pieces of armour. The Puritan purge destroyed much of the remainder.

Church armour is of four kinds.

(I.) Genuine helmets and parts of harnesses or weapons hung over the tombs of their wearers.

(II.) Helmets, swords, crowns, gauntlets and spurs provided by the undertaker, and merely show pieces. Some were even made of wood as is a helmet at Ilam inminster, Somerset.

(III.) Pieces supplied by the undertaker, but made up, wholly or partly, from genuine armour discarded in the armurer's workshop.

(IV.) Town armour intended for the arming of the villagers or citizens and kept in the church for safety.

The custom of placing armour in the church on the death of its wearer is very ancient. In the Laws of Canute it is known as "Soul Scot." It is doubtful, however, if many complete suits were left in churches and still more doubtful if much was preserved. A few old wills express a desire for helmets to be hung over tombs, but mortuary gifts are rare. Corse presents were an ecclesiastical heriot. Moreover, armour, especially mail, was expensive and could be remodelled to suit the changing fashions in defensive equipment. The pecunia sepulchralis was often the second best horse and was sold for the benefit of the church. Statute 21 of Henry VIII. c. 6 (still in force) says that the value of a mortuary must not exceed ten shillings. Property in armour or hatchments in a church descends to the heir, as does the monument, and cannot be removed by either the heir or incumbent. Despite these restrictions the custom persisted. In Shakespeare's Henry VI., Part II., Act IV., Scene 10, we find Iden saying "Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed And hang o'er my tomb when I am dead."
Even at the funerals of Nelson and the Younger Pitt a sword, helmet, spurs and coat of arms were carried, but not left in the church. The practice of placing the helmet and sword over the tomb may have signified a return of the insignia of Knighthood received when the wearer took the oath of Knighthood "to maintain the rights of Holy Church."

By the 17th century others besides the nobles claimed the privilege when they became important land owners or citizens. Consequently, as armour fell into disuse and the armourer could no longer produce discarded armour from his shop, imitation insignia were made cheaply for a herald's funeral as the following 17th century bill illustrates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coat of Arms</td>
<td>26s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmet with crest and mantell</td>
<td>20s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The custom of hanging armour over the tomb was not confined to England. Guillaume of Toulouse, in the 13th century dedicated his helmet and shield to St. Julian and they were hung over a shrine at Brives. The King of France, after the battle of Cassel, gave his arms to a neighbouring church; and Joan of Arc vowed to St. Denis "a whole complete suit of white armour as for a man of arms and a sword won before Paris." In other parts of Europe, particularly in Spain and Northern Italy, there are instances of complete suits being dedicated to churches and monasteries often when the wearer had died of wounds in the monastery infirmary. Few of these suits have survived. Even when the suits belonged to national heroes they have been replaced by substitutes in later ages. In the Cathedral of Prague hang a helmet, a hauberk of chain mail and a sword said to have been hung over the Tomb of Wenceslas. Unfortunately Wenceslas was assassinated in 935 A.D. and was buried in the Cathedral in 938 A.D., but the helmet and hauberk cannot be given a date before the second half of the 11th century. The sword, again of the 11th century, has been altered and renovated about 1450. Nevertheless, these pieces rank among the finest and oldest armour in Europe, and certainly were put in place of the armour of Wenceslas.

The most popularly known funerary armour in England is that of Edward the Black Prince, which hangs over his Tomb in the Cathedral of Canterbury. It consists of a
Much of it was probably lost during the Civil War or sold for scrap iron in the nineteenth century. The nearest local specimens of this kind of armour are in the church at Raunds, in Northamptonshire.

The following is a list of the Exton armour with a short description of each piece:

**Plate I.**
- (a) Close Helmet. 1570. Close copy of the helmet above the coat of arms.
- (b) Close Helmet. early 17th century, crested.
- (c) Close Helmet. middle 17th century, crested.
- (d) Close Helmet. 1530-1535.

**Plate II.**
- (a) Close Helmet. middle of 17th century, crested.
- (b) Close Helmet. early 17th century, crested.
- (c) Close Helmet. late 17th century, crested.
- (d) Close Helmet. 1610, with spike for crest.

**Plate III.**
- (a) a pair of gauntlets—funerary.
- (b) Heraldic Sword.
- (c) pair of spurs—funerary.
- (d) 2 corsets—only one of them shown in the plate.

Two coats of arms bearing the arms of the Noel family. (or pretty gu., a canton erkm.)

Three banners bearing the same arms.

**Plate I. (a).**
A close helmet of about 1570. This is a genuine Elizabethan war helmet, probably of German make, with a well-moulded skull cleverly reinforced above the horizontal occularia (eye holes). The skull has a narrow comb. The plain visor is hinged to the cheeks and the bevor or bavière, which is shaped to the chin, is part of the skull plate. The gorget (neck protection) is composed of two laminated plates with reinforcing bands, which were probably gilded.

**Plate I. (b).**
This is a funerary helmet obviously made for a funeral in the early 17th century. An Elizabethan skull piece, probably of English make, but poor in shape, has been fitted to a crude gorget of about 1630. Four heraldic bars have been fitted in place of the visor. The helmet...
bears the Noel crest.—A buck at gaze, arg. attired or.—i.e., a silver stag with gilded horns.

Plate I. (c)

A helmet of the middle 17th century, made of thin iron and solely for funeral purposes. Five heraldic bars have been fitted to the face. The skull piece and gorget are copies of the worst type of 17th century helmets. In addition to being low and poor in shape, the skull is sunk into the gorget, giving a round shouldered appearance common in the 17th century. The helmet bears the Noel crest.

Plate I. (d)

This is a beautiful war helmet of the middle of Henry VIII.'s reign, probably 1530-35, and almost certainly of German make. It may have been made by German armourers working at Greenwich. The skull, which has a small comb, is beautifully shaped. It is reinforced above the occularia, which are carefully placed and have below them a projecting ridge to deflect the lance thrust on to the reinforced forehead and so off the helmet. This protection and glancing surface is typical of the best Maximilian helmets. There are twelve circular breathing holes set horizontally below the ridge under the occularia and twenty similar holes set vertically in the visor. These holes are protected by ridges dividing their lines. The visor is rounded and again carefully moulded to deflect all blows upward and outward. The bevor is shaped to the chin and part of the skull. Rivetted to the skull is a deep gorget pointed at the front and rear and well shaped to the shoulders. It has a reinforcing band round its edge. The helmet has a spike for a crest.

Plate II. (a).

A genuine middle 17th century helmet of the heavy type known as "boiler plate armour." At one time it probably had an umbril (peak) and face bars, but these have been replaced by a menial, funerary addition of five heraldic bars. The head piece consists of two plates—a skull with a comb and a plate covering the cheeks and chin. The skull is inclined to be conical and is badly shaped. The helmet has a round gorget of two plates dropping straight from the cheeks and leaving no shape for the neck. This type of gorget, which was most uncomfortable, stood from the shoulders to the cheeks as though it were a deep Eton collar, and so transferred the weight of the helmet to the shoulders, but gave little freedom for
head movements. The helmet is of heavy iron and shows the most decadent sort of shape and riveting, having in many places (e.g., in the centre front of the gorget) false rivets put in as a crude decoration and playing no part in the building of the helmet. The Noel crest is fixed to the comb of the helmet.

Plate II. (b).

A purely funerary helmet of the early 17th century containing genuine pieces. Thin iron has been shaped into chin and cheek pieces and from the same plate five heraldic bars have been very roughly cut. Over the top edges of the bars has been placed a crudely shaped skull piece, which was probably cut from an older but poorer helmet. To the headpiece thus formed has been riveted a gorget of the 16th or early 17th century and probably of English make. This gorget of two plates is of better material and shape than the other pieces. The helmet bears the Noel crest.

Plate II. (c).

A genuine late 17th century helmet in heavy iron and of English workmanship. The skull is shallow and has a narrow comb, bearing the Noel crest. A visor with three strong bars is hinged to the right cheek and above it is a narrow and slightly raised umoril. The gorget is of one round plate and is of the Eton collar type, but shallow and intended to fit over of back and breast plate, protecting the neck and giving ample freedom to the head. This helmet is a very good example of an efficient trooper's headpiece of the latter part of the 17th century. It would give reasonable protection from stray shots and adequate protection from cuts. The decadent "boiler plate" type came of too much concern for protection from shot and led to the building of armour which soon became too heavy and uncomfortable to wear.

Plate II. (d).

A genuine war helmet of about 1610, probably made in England. The skull is well shaped and has a strong comb running from between the horizontal slits of the occularia to the nape of the neck. A reinforcing piece is rivetted above the occularia. The visor opens from the right and is reinforced on the left, the side most open to blows. The bever is well shaped and there is a gorget of two plates joined at each side. On the skull is a spike for the crest. The helmet is a good example of the transition stage between the Maximilian helmet shown in Plate I. (d) and
the decadent 17th century helmet Plate II. (a). In this early 17th century helmet the occulata are not so carefully placed and protected as in the Henry VIII. helmet, Plate I. (d). The gorget has lost some of the fine shaping of the shoulders and again there are decorations of false rivets. The whole is clumsier and undoubtedly less efficient than the Maximillian headpiece, but not nearly so unpleasant and uncomfortable as the helmet in Plate II. (d).

Plate III. (a).
A pair of gauntlets purely funerary.

Plate III. (b).
A heraldic sword in a scabbard.

Plate III. (c).
A pair of funerary spars.

Plate III. (d).
A coronet.

All these pieces were probably used together in the 18th or early 19th Century. The two exotic arms and the three banners all bearing the Noel arms are funerary furnishings of the 18th century.

THE HARRINGWORTH HELMET. Plate IV.

Just across the Northamptonshire border in the Church of St. John the Baptist of Harringworth is a Helmet which is of interest because it is undoubtedly made up of genuine pieces and because there are records which determine conclusively when it was made and first used for a funeral.

The helmet is apparently an Elizabethan close helmet, but has a visor of earlier date, probably taken from another helmet of the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign. Both helmet and visor are genuine and this is obviously an example of mortuary regalia made by an armourer at the orders of an undertaker. The skull is probably English and is of good workmanship. The outline is pleasing and it has a carefully modelled glancing surface. It was, however, merely assembled for use at a funeral.

It is almost certain that this helmet was made for the funeral of Lord George Zouche in 1569. There is a well-founded tradition that between the churchyard wall and the manor house (now converted into a farm and two cottages) was a chapel of All Hallows. A note of 1720 records that against the South wall were the remains of a stone monument and on it a helmet and a chaplet with foliage work and hanging tassels on either side bearing the inscription, 'Here lyth the body of the right honourable Lord George Zouche, who decayed 19th day of June in the year of Our Lord God, 1569.'

The helmet in question now stands on a window ledge in the church near to the Tomb of the Tryon family, who bought the manor about 1600. On the same window ledge is a crest, a wolf's head, belonging to the Tryons. It is interesting to note that this crest fits a spike on the helmet. It seems, therefore, a fair assumption that for a funeral, probably in the 18th century, the Tryons or their undertaker borrowed the helmet and put the Tryon crest on it.

Plate V.
At Stockerston, about three miles from Uppingham, in the Church of St. Peter, is an Elizabethan close Helmet of about 1570. Nothing is known of its history, and the tomb over which it once stood has disappeared, probably in the alterations made in the church in the early 19th century. It is possible that the helmet was associated with the Cockayne family.

The helmet is complete except for the gorget plate which has been replaced by a thin one of inferior workmanship, probably at the time of the funeral. The skull is well shaped and has a strong reinforcing plate moulded on to the forehead and a carefully moulded comb. The visor and bevor are well placed and the occulata is protected by a roped edge underneath the eye slits giving an excellent glancing surface. The right side of the bevor and the gorget plate are damaged, but the spring hooks are in place, and both the visor and bevor are in working order. A spike for a crest has been fitted to the comb but the crest is missing.
Armour at Empingham.

At Empingham in the village hall, a converted tithe barn, known as the Audit Hall, there is a small collection of armour and weapons made up of the following pieces:

An Elizabethan Close Helmet of the Armet type.

A Close Helmet with gorget, breast and back plates of the early 16th century.

A Burgonet set up with a gorget and Elizabethan breast and back plates.

A Hand and a Half of Bastard sword of the second half of the 15th century.

Two Small Swords, one of George II.'s reign and the other of the middle years of George III.'s reign.

A Court Sword of about 1660.

Four groups of service sabres, miscellaneous firearms, bayonets and bugles.

Nothing is known of the history of the collection, but there is every reason to believe that it was put in the Audit Hall by the late Lord Ancaster.

The details of each piece are as follows:

Plate VI. Now shown with its breast and back plates.

An Elizabethan Armet of about 1580–90. This is a very fine example of a late Elizabethan Close Helmet. The skull is well formed and has a high comb, which is moulded out of the skull piece. There is a strong reinforcing plate on the front of the skull. The visor and bevor are hinged together on the temples. On the right side a spring hook holds the visor and bevor together, while a second similar hook fastens them both to the skull. There are twenty-four breathing holes in the bevor and eight eye-holes in the visor. This occulaurium is deeply set into the skull and is well protected by a roped edge. The neck piece and gorget have each two laminated plates joining at the sides, but a third and thinner plate has been added to the gorget at a later date. This plate probably belongs to the back and breast plates shown in Plate VIII. There is a plume holder set low down behind the skull on the left hand side. This helmet is in perfect working order and in good condition. It was certainly made by the German armourers who worked at Greenwich in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The concave visor is typical of their work. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the d'Eresby family are known to have purchased armour at Greenwich. There is preserved in the South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museum a book of coloured drawings of designs for armours known as the Jacobe MS. or the Almain Armourer's Album. In the manuscript, drawing No. 29 was a design for a suit made for Peregrine Bertie Willoughby d'Eresby and is shown in his portrait. The drawing is missing from the manuscript but has left its coloured impression on the preceding page.

Plate VII.

A Close Helmet with gorget and breast and back plates.

The helmet has a comb and an umbil, the beaver being formed by two cheek pieces hinged on the temples and hooked together at the front. Breathing holes are cut in each cheek and the occulaurium is formed by the spaces between the umoril and the cheek pieces. The neck plate is part of these cheek pieces. A shallow comb runs from the umbril to the nape of the neck, but it is jointed and not moulded from the skull, a sign of inferior workmanship. The gorget has a single large pointed plate in front and is joined at the sides to a semi-circular plate which stretches across the shoulders.

Taces of two laminated plates are attached to the breast plate and there is also a garde de rein of two plates. The arm holes are roped and reinforced and a slight tapul or ridge runs down the centre of the breast plate.

It is probable that all these pieces except the helmet were part of a suit. They are of good quality and German of the Landsmecht type. The helmet is rather poor and of English make of the second half of the 16th century, but its shape is unique, no other like it being known to the author.

Plate VIII.

A Burgonet with gorget and breast and back plates of about 1580–90. Now shown alone.

The helmet is of open faced burgonet type consisting of a skull with a comb and umbril and cheek pieces hinged at the temples. There are traces on the cheeks of the fastening of the strap which caught them together under the chin. The skull is large and fairly well shaped, but the comb is shallow and jointed in the same way as the one in Plate VI, not moulded into the skull, as is the comb on the armet in Plate VI. It probably dates from the early 17th century.
A gorget of a single pointed plate roped at the neck is joined at the sides to a wide neck plate.

The breast plate is of the highly developed peascod shape with a strongly marked tapul and a point at the waist. The armoires are large and roped at the edge.

On the waist plate are two staples for attaching the tassels or tign plates, which seems to indicate that, at one time, these pieces were part of a half suit. It is doubtful, however, if the helmet was part of this suit as again it is of inferior workmanship to the other pieces, and almost certainly of later date. On the right of the breast plate are rivet holes showing that a lance rest was attached to it. It is probable that the back and breast plates are of Greenwich make.

All the armour in plates VI., VII., VIII. has at some time been fitted with new straps and linings fixed by large brass rivets and washers. It is probable that they were renovated and assembled in their present form to equip cavalry in the time of the Great Civil War of 1642-51.

There are no armourers’ marks on any of the pieces.

Plate IX.

A Hand and a Half or Bastard Sword.

The pummel is pear shaped and has a small spherical knob. The grip, 9 inches long, is bound with steel wire and the quilions, 11 inches long, are strong and straight, swelling slightly at their ends. On either side of the ricasso, which has three hollowed grooves, is an undecipherable armourer’s mark. The blade is 36 inches long, 2 inches wide at the forte and has a rounded point. This sword is a very fine example of a late/15th century war sword. It is well balanced and in excellent condition.

Plate X.

(a) Small Sword of about 1750.

The hilt is of silver gilded in parts and the scabbard has similar decoration and is inscribed “Goode Hemmings Ron.” Ronn is a district near Solingen. There are two shells on the hilt with large pas d’ane rings underneath them. The grip 5 inches long and the blade, 31 inches long, is quite plain. It is triangular in shape hollowed on each face and has a strong forte.

This sword is a very fine specimen of the small sword of George II.’s reign, before the academic school of fencing had reduced it to the feather weight weapon of the late 18th century. It is a beautiful sword and the work of a master craftsman, an ideal fencing weapon, as well as a thing of beauty.

(b) Small Sword late 18th Century.

It has a cut steel hilt with a large circular shell and a 5 inch grip. The blade, 32½ inches long, is triangular with hollowed faces, which are engraved. In this sword the pas d’ane are rudimentary but the style of fencing perfected and popularised by Angelo about 1730 had rendered them useless. This weapon is a beautiful example of the lightest and most perfect form of the small sword, made at a time when fencing had reached perfection. It is an excellent weapon from the swordsman’s point of view and at the same time a simple, but highly decorative dress sword.

On the scabbard is the inscription, “Bland and Foster, Cutlers to H.M. Prince of Wales and Duke of York, St. James.”

There was a small sword almost exactly similar in the Wareing Faulder collection, which is illustrated in Egerton’s Castle’s, “Schools and Masters of Fence. Plate V. 16. The blades of both (a) and (b) are still “set in quarte” which is unusual.

(c) Court Sword of about 1860 with a brass hilt and a shell bearing the initials V.R.

The pummel is a crown and the blade 31 inches long is lozenge shaped and deeply chased. The sword has a small grip only 4½ inches long. This is a typical court sword, badly balanced and badly made, intended only for ornament.

The remaining weapons in the hall are arranged in four trophies as follows:

1.

(a) Ten Service Sabres representing all the more usual types of the early 19th century.

(b) Two Dress Sabres of the same period both inscribed “Stohwasser, Conduit St.”

2.

(a) Flintlock pistol, late 18th century, with the hammer
3.

(b) Flintlock musket, late 18th century, with the inscription “Rieger in Munchen” on one side of the lock and the monogram F.P. on the other. This musket has a curious cheek piece on the left hand side of the stock.

(c) Percussion musket, about 1850, with a socket bayonet, inscribed “G. Lancaster—patent.”

3.

(a) Flintlock Carbine late 18th century, with the name H. Nock on the lock plate. On the right hand side of the stock is a small locker with a brass lid, for holding spare flints.

H. Nock was a famous gunsmith of the 18th century. His business was sold about 1800 to H. Wilkinson and survives to-day in the famous Wilkinson Sword Company.

(b) Two bugles, one late 18th century and the other the late 19th.

4.

(a) Two Sword Bayonets of about 1870.

(b) Two early 19th century Socket Bayonets.

(c) A Walking Stick made out of a musket barrel.

(d) Horn Powder Flask late 18th century.

(e) Two Percussion Muskets early 19th century.
Annual Reports
of
The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society
(Founded May, 1902).
1941 - 1946.
RULES.

1. That the Society be called the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society.

2. That the object of the Society be to promote and encourage a taste for Archæology, 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 collections of records by means of photographs—otherwise dealing with objects of Archæological, 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 Committees 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 at which 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 or papers read on some subject of interest.

7. That the Committee shall submit for approval at the Annual Meeting a list of places of Archæological 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 connection 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 nor 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.

THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

39th Annual Report for 1941.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting.

President.
Colonel The Rt. Hon. John Gretton, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. Sargant, Esq., M.A.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.
Miss Sandall.
The Rev. Canon L. H. Cooley, M.A.
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, M.A.
The Rev. J. P. Hoskins, M.A.
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A.
A. Sells, Esq.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

Hon. Natural History Secretary.
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A., Northfields House, Stamford.
39th Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.
1941.

The total number of members during the year 1941 was 109. 7 members were elected during the year and 9 members had resigned or died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1941 shews a credit balance of £57 0s. 7½d. (against which should be reckoned the cost of printing reports (£21 13s. 11d.) put in hand during the year and delivered in 1942). This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Easton-on-the-Hill.

No Annual Meeting was held owing to transport difficulties, instead a postal ballot was held in which all the Office holders were re-elected. The Accounts and Report for 1940 were also approved by similar means.

The Society having lost its President and Founder, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, it was agreed that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, and that the Honourable John Gretton, M.P., Vice-President, should become President.

Owing to war difficulties few excursions were arranged. Duddington and Empingham Churches were visited on July 2nd, and Ketterton Church and the Gardens of General Gorton and C. F. Burroughes, Esq., on August 20th.

One indoor meeting was held during the winter on February 11th, 1942, at Oakham, when Lady Barbara Seymour gave a most interesting lecture on "Dora in 1798," referring to the threatened invasion of England as recorded in papers found at Market Overton Rectory.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1941.

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<table>
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<th>POSTAGE AND TELEPHONE</th>
<th>FIRE AND HURRICANE INSURANCE</th>
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| **Balance at Bank and in hand** | **£25 5 8 ½** |

Examinined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

Signed,—F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.
18th February, 1942.

THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

40th Annual Report for 1942.

Officers elected at a Meeting held on February 11th, 1942.

President.
Colonel The Rt. Hon. John Gretton, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. FOYSTER, M.A.

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

Miss SANDALL.
M. C. WANWRIGHT, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon L. H. COOLEY, M.A.
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. B. LAND.
The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.
J. C. BILLING, Esq.
The Rev. J. P. HOSKINS, B.A.
A. SELLS, Esq.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

Hon. Natural History Secretary.
M. C. WANWRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Northfields House, Stamford.
The total number of the members during 1942 was 112, 6 were elected and 3 resigned.

The Statement of Accounts for 1942 shews a credit balance of £50 15s. 6d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Easton, Accountant.

The Report for the year 1942 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1942.**

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<table>
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<th>d.</th>
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<td>Printing Notices and Stationery</td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>£78</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>10½</strong></td>
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</table>

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Easton-on-the-Hill

February 2nd, 1943.
THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

41st Annual Report for the year, 1943.

Officers elected at the Meeting on May 1st, 1943.

President.
Colonel The Rt. Hon. Lord Gretton, P.C., C.B.E.

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. Sargant, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.
Miss Sandall.
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon L. H. Cooley, M.A.
J. C. Billing, Esq.
Major C. Bland.
The Rev. Canon E. F. Law, B.A.
The Rev. J. P. Hoskins, B.A.
A. Sells, Esq.

Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

Hon. Natural History Secretary.
M. C. Wainwright, Esq., M.A., Northfields House, Stamford.

1943.

The total number of members during 1943 was 107, 4 were elected and 9 resigned or died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1943 shows a credit balance of £56 19s. 11d. This statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, of Easton, Accountant.

The Annual Meeting was held at Great Casterton Central School, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of about 32 members.

The Report for the year 1943 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

The Office holders were re-elected en bloc.

It was decided to defer the publication of the Reports until more propitious times.

After the meeting, Mr. E. G. Bolton gave an interesting account of the subjects taught in the school, with special reference to Archaeology, Botany and History, and also gave details of the work of the pupils on the Roman Camp, and a wild flower garden at the School.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1943.

<table>
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<th>RECEIPTS</th>
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<td>Members' Subscriptions</td>
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<td>Sale of Reports and Magazines</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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<table>
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<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
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</table>
| **£62 18 3**

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Easton-on-the-Hill.
March 29th, 1944.
The total number of the members during 1944 was 82; 5 were elected and 30 resigned or died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1944 shows a credit balance of £74 4s. 0d. This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, Accountant of Easton-on-the-Hill.

The Annual Meeting was held at The Central School, Oakham, on June 10th, 1944, when Dr. Edwards presided over an attendance of 21 members.

The Report for the year 1944 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

All the Office holders were re-elected en bloc.

After the meeting Mr. W. L. Sargant delivered a very interesting lecture upon the Forest of Rutland, and its boundaries, and it was resolved that it be published in the Annual Report when funds permitted.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1944.**

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<td>Interest on War Loan</td>
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<table>
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<th>EXPENSES</th>
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<td>0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage and Telephone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire and Burglary Insurance</td>
<td>10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary’s Expenses attending British Archaeological Councils meeting at Leicester</td>
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<td>Cheque Book</td>
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£80 15 11

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Chain Cottage, Easton-on-the-Hill.
List of Books, etc., acquired by the Society in 1944.

A COLLECTION OF BRASS RUBBINGS.
Made by the late Mr. Henry Knight, headmaster of St. Martin's School, Stamford.
Presented by Mr. H. W. Knight, son of the above.
The collection consists of 42 figures dating from 1277 to 1607.
Mr. A. Bracegirdle, Master at Great Casterton School, identified all except 6 of the brasses, a list of which is enclosed with the rubbings.

MAGNA BRITANNIA ET HIBERNIA ANTIQUA ET NOVA.
Rutland, dated 1720-21.
3 Maps of Rutland.
London Almanac for 1777.
2 Pamphlets of Rutlandshire and loose sheet.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF NORTHANTS AND RUTLAND.
By H. N. Evans.

CASTOR AND 5th JOURNEY OF ANTONINUS THROUGH BRITAIN.
By Rev. K. Gibson.
The total number of members during 1945 was 74, 5 were elected and 13 resigned or died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1945 shows a credit balance of £38 19s. 9d.

This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, Accountant of Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.

£50 has been invested in the Trustee Savings Bank during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held at Stamford on Wednesday, May 16th, 1945, when all the Office holders were re-elected with the addition of Mr. A. Bracegirdle and Mr. A. Hawley to the Committee.

The Report for the year 1944 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

Owing to war-time difficulties fewer excursions were arranged than in pre-war years, but a relaxation of petrol rationing enabled the Committee to arrange the following excursions.

June 6.—Harringworth and Seaton Churches—Canon Foyster and Rev. Beniely.

July 7.—Great Casterton Church and the Central School Gardens—Mr. Bolton.

Aug. 15.—Lyddington and Stoke Dry Churches—The Rector, Rev. Ivor Jones.

Sept. 6.—Wansford and Thornhaugh Churches and Villages—Rector and H. F. Traylen.


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**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING**

**31st DECEMBER, 1945.**

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<td>Members’ Subscriptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payments received from members for teas</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on War Loan</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Trustee Savings Bank A/c.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
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<td>Postage and Telephone</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hire of Busses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for Teas</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Books</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscription to Council of British Archamlogy</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical Assistance</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditor’s Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheque Book</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transferred to Trustee Savings Bank</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

£114 16 6

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Chain Cottage, Easton-on-the-Hill.

1946.
44th Annual Report for the year 1946.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on May 15th, 1946.

**President.**
Colonel The Rt. Hon. Lord Gretton, P.C., C.B.E.

**Vice-Presidents.**
W. L. Sargant, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.

**Committee.**
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., Chairman.
Miss Sandall.
The Rev. Canon L. H. Cooley, M.A.
J. C. Billing, Esq.
Major C. Bland.
The Rev. Canon E. E. Law, B.A.
The Rev. J. P. Hoskins, B.A.
A. Sells, Esq.
A. Bracegirdle, Esq.
A. Hawley, Esq.
Mrs. Fowler.

**Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.**

The total number of members during 1946 was 85, 15 were elected and 4 resigned or died.

The Statement of Accounts for 1946 shows a credit balance of £46 7s. 7d.

This Statement has been audited by Mr. F. M. Walker, Accountant, of Easton-on-the-Hill.

The Annual Meeting was held at Oakham on Wednesday, May 15th, 1946, when The Rt. Hon. John Gretton was re-elected President, and W. L. Sargant, Esq., and the Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, Vice-Presidents.

The members of the Committee who had been elected in 1945 were re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. Fowler.

The Report for the year 1945 and the Statement of Accounts were adopted.

The following excursions took place in 1946:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PLACE VISITED</th>
<th>GUIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 28.</td>
<td>Rockingham Castle</td>
<td>Lady Culme Seymour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gretnon Church</td>
<td>Canon B. E. Foyster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17.</td>
<td>Wakerley Church</td>
<td>Canon B. E. Foyster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barrowden Church</td>
<td>Canon B. E. Foyster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 17.</td>
<td>Ely Cathedral</td>
<td>The Dean of Ely.</td>
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1946.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<td>Balance in hand, 31/12/45</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Members' Subscriptions</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received for Bus</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance Premium</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on War Loan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Trustee Savings Bank</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council for Archaeology Donation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedrals</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical Assistance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. F. Traylen—Honourarium, Clerical Expenses, etc.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure:</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance at Bank and in hand         | 46| 7 | 3 |

£83 14 9

INVESTMENTS: £50 in 3½% War Loan. £50 in Trustee Savings Bank, Stamford.

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found to be correct.

F. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Chain Cottage, Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.

March 14th, 1947.

THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

List of Members, 1947.

AYLMEN, Mrs. E. M. ... Tinwell, Stamford.
ADCOCK, Miss A. A. ... Homestead, Seaton, Uppingham.
ADCOCK, Mrs. J. F. ... Homestead, Seaton, Uppingham.
BEAUMONT, Dr. A. K. ... Tudor House, Uppingham.
BEAUMONT, Mrs. ... Tudor House, Uppingham.
BLISS, W. H. ... Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.
BLISS, Mrs. ... Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.
BEDELE, Rev. C. H. ... Collyweston Rectory, Stamford.
BEDELE, Mrs. ... Collyweston Rectory, Stamford.
BEAUMONT, Rev. P. J. ... Edithweston Rectory, Oakham.
BLAND, Major C. ... High Street, Uppingham.
BILLING, J. C. ... Empingham Road, Stamford.
BLES, T. B. ... Faringeh, Uppingham.
BROWN, Rev. A. G. ... South Luffenham Rectory, Uppingham.
BROWN, Mrs. ... South Luffenham Rectory, Uppingham.
BRACEGIRDLE, A. ... School House, Gt. Casterton.
BENTLEY, Rev. H. ... Seaton Rectory, Uppingham.
BRITON, E. G. ... Ryhall, Stamford.
BUCHNO, Miss ... 14, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
BARRAND, H. A. ... 33, Conduit Road, Stamford.
BOWER, Mrs. E. W. M. ... 17, Barn Hill, Stamford.
CONANT, R. J. E., M.P. ... Lynden Hall, Oakham.
COOLEY, Rev. Canon ... St. Mary's Rectory, Stamford.
COLDWELL, Rev. W., St. G. ... Witham-on-the-Hill, Bourne.
COX, Mrs. ... Mount Pleasant, Barnack.
CHAMBERLAIN, J. T. ... Empingham, Oakham.
CROWTHER, HENRY, Mrs. M. ... Beckington, Bath.
COLMAN, F. N. ... Preston, Uppingham.
COX, Mrs. ... Preston, Uppingham.
DELLAR, Mrs. ... Royston, King's Road, Stamford.
DEWHERST, J. ... Ryecroft, Uppingham.
DEWHERST, Mrs. ... Ryecroft, Uppingham.
DAWSON, Mrs. ... Queen's Walk, Stamford.
EDWARDS, Dr. E. S. ... Roman Bank, Stamford.
ELBORNE, Rev. W. ... Seaton Rectory, Stamford.
ELBORNE, Mrs. ... Seaton Rectory.
FOSTER, Rev. CARON, B. E. ... Harrington Vicarage, Kettering.
FOSTER, Mrs. ... Harrington Vicarage, Kettering.
FOWLER, Captain S. J. ... Warton House, Oakham.
FOWLER, Mrs. ... Sunningdale, North Luffenham.
FIELD, Rev. L. P. ... North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.
FIELD, Mrs. ... North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.
GRETON, Rt. Hon. Lord ... Stapleford Hall, Melton Mowbray.
GUILFORD, Rev. E. M. ... Cottesmore Rectory, Oakham.
GLAZIER, G. E. ... 173, Hurst Grove, Bedford.
GLAZIER, Miss E. ... 16, Uppingham Road, Oakham.
HAWLEY, ARTHUR ... Top Hall, Lyndon, Oakham.
HEYFALL-GREVILLE, ESQ. ... Great Bowden, Market Harborough.
List of the Books, Pamphlets, etc., belong to the Rutland Archaeological Society, and housed at 16, Broad Street, Stamford.

Alston Mount. Slides. Reports and Details of Pottery (G. C. Dunning).
Andrews, Old Church Lore, 1891.
Annual Reports of the Society, 1902 to date.
Apethorpe. Printer's Block of Apethorpe Hall interior Court.
Arts, T. The Durowines of Antoninus. Some excavations at Castor.
Barton, Rev. M. Rutland Institutions.
Blore, Thomas. The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland.
Blore, Thomas. An account of the Public Schools, Hospitals and other Charitable Foundations in the Borough of Stamford, 1812.
Butcher, Richard. The Survey and Antiquities of the Town of Stamford.
Burley, Report of Manuscripts at Historical Manuscripts' Commission.
Burying Bodies in Wool. 18th Cent. Eight certificates, re.
Camden Britannia.
Camden William. The Visitation of the County of Rutland in the years 1618-19.
Cambridgeshire, History of (Rev. E. C. Conybeare), 1897.
Cecil, Family. Envelope containing papers referring to association of Cecil Family with Wimbledon.
Charmwood Forest and its Historians, and Charmwood Manors. (George F. Farquhar).
Church Furniture (E. Peacock, 1866).
Constantinople. Eleven lantern slides of St. Sophia.
Cromwelliana. A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, 1810.
Cunningham and Munro. Notes on a human skeleton with prehistoric objects found at Great Casterton.
Curiesties of the Church (W. Andrews), 1890.
Dent, Major H. C. Old English Wool Weights.
Dekard, J. History of Stamford, 1822.
East Anglia and The Great Civil War (A. Kingston, 1897).
Europe. Photographic slides of.
Fagersten Anton. The Place Names of Dorset, 1936.
Finch Pearl. Burley-on-the-Hill.
Gentleman's Magazine Library. A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents, 1731 to 1888 (L. Gourne).
Gibson, Rev. W. Castor and 5th Journey of Antoninus Through Britain.
Gosta, Tengvik. Upsala University. Old English Bynames.
Gunto:n, Symon. Photographs and Extracts from the History of the Church of Peterborough.
Harwood, A. R. Lecture on Ecological Botany.
Haines, C. R. Notes on the birds of Rutland.
Harvey, Alfred. Little Guides. Leicestershire.
Harwood Hill, J. Notes on Rutlandshire.
Healdry, Elvin's Dictionary of 1889 (C. N. Elvin).
Hope, R. C. An inventory of the Church Plate in Rutland.
Horwood and Gainsborough. The Flora of Leicestershire and Rutland.
Huntingdonshire and Spanish Armada (Rev. W. M. Noble), 1896.
Janus. The two John Peacheys.
Judd, W. T. The Geology of Rutland, 1875.
Post Office Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland, 1864.
Kemmis, Steinman, Rev. M. S. The Parish Church, Morcott.
Knight, Henry. Collection of 42 Brass Rubbings, dating from 1277-1607.
Laird. A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Rutland.
Laureates Country. Scenes connected with the life of Lord Tennyson.
Leicester. Catalogue of Exhibits at Anglo Saxon remains in.
Leicestershire. Church Plate (2 Vols.) (Rev. L. N. Knox).
Lincolnshire. History, Gazetteer and Directory of (W. White), 1886.
Lincolnshire. Ditto, 1863.
Lincolnshire, Eyv coupe. 2 Vols. (W. Andrews), 1891.
Lincolnshire. At the opening of the XX Cent. Contemporary Biographies.
Maps of Rutland.
London Almanac for 1777.
3 Pamphlets of Rutlandshire and loose sheets.
Manuscript. 4 Vols. of Places in England.
Market Overton. The Roman Camp.
Plan of the Roman Camp.
Market Overton. The Old Side Windows of Northamptonshire Churches
Markham, C. A. A. The Church Plate of Northants.
Market Overton. Note Book, photographs, etc., by J. Sladen Wing.
Maxey Church and Parish, 1899 (Rev. W. D. Sweeting).
Meadham, C. E. C. Botanical Survey of some fields near Leicester.
Millington, E. J. Healdry in English Poetry and Romance, 1858.
Monuments. 4 Pamphlets on Ancient Monuments.
Nevinson, Rev. C. History of Stamford.
Northamontshire. The Old Bells and Manor Houses of. (J. A. Gotch).
Northamontshire. Squires' Homes and other Buildings of. (J. A. Gotch).
North Luffenharn. Registers of.
Oakham School. The Book of 1908.
Oakham. Copy of Licence for Vicar to reside out of his proper place of residence, 1827.
Restoration of the Church.
List of subscribers, estimate of cost (1807) and notice of completion of restoration of Spire, 1860.
Page, Wm. Victoria County History of Rutland.
Pell, Francis. History of Stamford.
Rhodes, Rev. J. W. The tithe payers of Whaplode.
Rutland Churches and Houses. 119 Half plate negatives.
Rutland Churches. Sketches.
Rutland Magazine. 3 Bound Volumes and 3 incomplete sets.
Rutland Churches. Church Bells of. (North).
Rye Walter. Records and Record Searching.
Sandall, T. Papers read before the R.A.N.H.S.
Sergean. The Church of Ravenshorpe.
Sanctuary Seekers in Northamptonshire.
Sleaford Flaxwell and Ashwardburn (Ven.: Edward Trollope), 1872.
Spencer, J. and T. Odd parts Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.
Stamford, St. George. Photo copy of Conveyance of House in Star Lane, 1338.
(S. Brook, Jr.).
Syers, Rev. H. S. The building of Barnack Church.
Thompson, A. H. Burrow Camp.
Ecclesiastical History. Monasteries of Leicestiershire.
Notes on the Ecclesiastical History of the Parish of Henbury.
Will of Master William Dunne.
Thurston. Rev. G. Stote Dry.
Ticehurst, N. F. The Swan Marks of Northants, Leicestershire and Rutland.
Weighing Money in the Olden Days.
Wells, Wm. The Stamford and Peterborough Mints.
Wilcox, A. M. and Metcalfe, J. H. Royal Descant.
Wright, C. N. Commercial and General Directory and Blue Book of Northamptonshire.
Wright, H. P. The Story of The Domus Dei of Stamford.
Wright James. The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland.
Zodiac. Origin of the signs of the,
THE FOREST OF LEICESTER AND RUTLAND LATER REDUCED TO THE FOREST OF RUTLAND AND LATER STILL TO LEIGHFIELD FOREST.

When the Romans invaded Britain they found a country of forests and swamps. Coming from a land so richly cultivated as Italy, this neglect of agriculture must have struck them as it did our early settlers in America, who first saw there an endless primeval forest. So it may be of interest to speculate on the growth of such a forest in England as would follow the retreating ice-cap, which once covered the land and left such a scene of desolation as can hardly be conceived, even by those who have gazed on the terminal moraine of a glacier or the scene of destruction in the worst bombed city.

It is an axiom of botanists that in the absolutely wild state, trees will conquer all other forms of vegetation except in arid or rocky regions, where grass or heather alone can exist. It is true that in England to-day keepers must be employed to exterminate the rabbits before land can be afforested, but in a wild state beasts of prey take the place of keepers. So, as the ice-cap slowly receded from Britain, the flora of the continent, to which it was then joined, gradually spread over the land, forming the primeval forest which the Romans found. Through these forests, which were densest in the claylands of the Midlands, they drove their roads and founded their military stations, but it was on the lighter soils and former districts of the South that they established most of their settlements, leaving virgin forest from the Thames valley to the Yorkshire moors.

It was in these forests that Angles and Saxons first made their settlements clearing the lighter and richer soils for their cornlands. During this period the land was infested by wolf packs, a constant menace to domestic animals and even to man. Only after the destruction of these packs could deer survive in the forest. At the time of the Norman conquest, omitting the shy and comparatively harmless bear together with some wolves and foxes, held as vermin to be destroyed by any means, we find the forest protected for sport to consist of the wild boar, the red deer, the fallow deer, the smaller roe-deer, with such lesser game as the hare and the otter.

Throughout this Midland district the dominant tree was the oak the acorns of which provided pannage for herds of swine guarded by the swineherd and his dog, so named as to prevent it from hunting on its own. As a consequence these swine, by keeping down the undergrowth, produced those glades which add so much to the beauty of an open forest. Now-a-days we find the country dotted with jealously preserved woods each protected with its well-kept hedge but on the English manor only the fields actually under corn were temporarily fenced off from the forest and waste. It is in this open setting that we must picture a Norman hunt, Robin Hood and his merry men or Malory's tales of the adventures of King Arthur's Knights. In Saxon times the King and his Earls claimed hunting rights over the land, over the various manors, whether wooded or not, for the term "forest" originally meant waste and wild land. In Scotland, even to-day, deer-forests may be reserved. The Duke of Normandy like other French barons of forests claimed the same rights on the continent and enforced them with inhuman penalties.

Tradition has it that the Conqueror attempted to establish a similar code of penalties in England but the system failed in the freer soil of England.

At any rate we have ample evidence that within 150 years of the conquest a much milder code was in force. Extensive documentary evidence with regard to Forest Law, exists covering the whole of the XIIIth century, much of which is now readily available to the ordinary reader, thanks to that scholarly work "Select Pleas of the Forest," by G. T. Turner.

It appears that at this time 'Forest Courts' or 'Eyes' were held throughout the kingdom under the presidency of travelling justices at which offences against the game laws of the royal forest were tried and that in addition minor courts, which may be compared to our Petty or Quarter Sessions, existed to deal exclusively with offences against the woodlands. It seems, too, that there were two sets of forest officers the one charged with enforcing the game laws, the other responsible for the care of the woodlands.

In 1269, at Oakham, Peter de Neville, warden of the Forest of Rutland, was tried on various charges of extortion. Incidentally the hearing quotes the accepted origin of the Forest of Leicester and Rutland as reported in a previous Eyre held in 1249.

"Upon a search being made among the rolls of the Eyre of Geoffrey of Langley and his fellow justices, it is found that when Henry the First, the son of William the Bastard, was on his way towards northern parts, he passed through a certain wood, which is called Riseborough, in the county of Leicester, and there he saw five hinds. But it may be of interest to speculate on the growth of such a forest in England as reported in a previous Eyre held in 1249 Now it has been suggested that this is a fanciful tale, but to my mind it has all the elements of truth. The area in question lies due North of the great forest of Rockingham which William I was said to prize second only to the New Forest. What more probable than that his men starting north from Rockingham Castle should be struck by the sporting opportunities of Beaumont Chase, Wardley, Stockerstone, the district later known as Leighfield and the adjoining district of Leicestershire, country which is still the most valued by the Cottesmore and Fernie hunts? The evidence given in 1249 was written 114 years after Henry's death and the wardership had remained in the same family, dwelling within six miles of the great Norman Castle of Rockingham. Against this view it must be remembered that under the Forest Charter it was important to the king's title to trace possession to the time of Henry I. Since writing this Mr. G. E. Glazier has supplied me with important extracts from the Pipe Rolls relating to Rutland, hitherto unpublished. 31st Henry I Michaelmas (1130)."
This very desirable and romantic hunting country was, as we have seen, disafforested in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry III., presumably for the benefit of Simon de Montfort, that forceful character, whose right to the honour of Leicester with its possessions was acknowledged in the following year. (Copy in Leicester Archives, Ed. Bateson.)

In order to understand the various perambulations of the county it is necessary to collate them with known events of English history. We know that while Henry II. laid the foundation of the English jurisdiction, he biennially tried not only to regain the forest rights of the reign of Stephen, but to increase them. King John attempted to increase the forest bounds still further, but he was restrained by several clauses of the Great Charter. Thereafter, it is evident that the right of disafforestation in the name of the infant Henry III. all woods afforested in the reigns of Richard and John were to be immediately disafforested, and, in addition, such woods as had been afforested by Henry II. to the damage of their owners. As a result of an enquiry held in 1218, Henry II. was judged to have rightly afforested the whole of the area to the East of the line on the map since apparently by so doing he only regained what was lost in the civil wars. Consequently the King was confirmed in its possession.

This line is defined as follows: Caldecote, Loddington, an ancient forest between Brixworth and Uppingham, west of Chilselden, the valley between Preston and Wing, the green lane between Martinhoe and Manton, as far as Manton bridge, then by the valley below Gunthorpe to Egleton and Twyford. But concessions granted in the Charter of the Forest failed to remove the grievances which both the barons and the people felt on account of the great extent of the royal forests, so that even that strong king, Edward I., although at first he tried to extend their boundaries, in the map of 1252, disafforested all lands held in fee as a rough service. As a result he disafforested not only all that portion to the east awarded in 1218, but actually gave up a fertile strip to the west of this boundary. The new eastern boundary of the forest now ran through Caldecote, Loddington Bridge, Brixworth, Great and Little Stiborough, and included the parishes of Ridlington, Brooke, and Braunston. Wychtelles Warren alone in the eastern district was retained by the King. Later the restricted area became known as Leicestershire and, although most of the boundaries have been erased, the eyes were more conveniently held at Uppingham. By this politic concession of the king agriculture was developed on the lighter soil land to the East and in the fertile Vale of Catshott, while the cold day farming to the west were reserved for sport and later became valuable grazing country. In Speed's map Leicestershire is shown to contain many fenced woods. This is explained by reference to an Act of 1462, which permitted owners to fence woods after the felling of timber to save the young growth from destruction by beasts and cattle. The intention was to keep the woodlands but it led to 'waste' on a large scale, since many tracts of hedged old trees were subsequently converted into arable and pasture land. To-day, Leicestershire is less wooded than any other part of the county.

So far unidentified.

It may be of interest to consider place-names which recall the forest. Beaumont Chase refers to a secluded area in a forest not generally enclosed entitled land, in the county, which was probably a special mark of royal favour has all disappeared. The following are known to have existed: Barnsdale, Flitwick, the Little Park at Costock, and Ridlington. The later and more extensive estates of Kibworth, Evington, and Normanton were all outside the forest area. A Warren was an enclosed park outside the bounds of a Royal Forest. Wychtelles Warren is the only example in the County. When Edward I. relinquished the Eastern part of the Forest of Rutland he expressly excluded Wychtelles Warren as his personal property.

Hascull the forester renders account of vii miles of silver for the administration of the forest of Rutland, and also of fifteen miles of silver that he may have possession of his land. Paid into the treasury 106 shillings and 8 pence.

And he still owes 9 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence.

(The earliest reference to the forest of Rutland I have found is in the year 1252, and it is of special interest that the forest was in the possession of King Henry at this time and that Hascull was the forester.

At the end of the proceedings of the Eye of 1269, the perambulation of the forest of Rutland is recorded in these words: "the perambulation begins from that place where the old course of the Little Eye flows into the Welland and opposite (to the Welland) to the north, and between the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, by metes and bounds as far as Stamford, thence by metes and bounds to Great Casterton; thence along the course of the Gwash to Eppingham bridge and farther to Stanbridge, from Stanbridge through the middle of the park of Barnsdale as far as Twyford; thence along the course of the water through the middle of the town of Langham; thence as far as the park of Overton, and thence between Flitwick and the wood of Knoxioging as far as the Gwash; thence along the boundaries between the open field of Braunston and Knoxioging as far as the Wisp; thence by the boundaries between the field of Owston and Withercote as far as the door of the Castle of Sauvey and on by the brook from Sauvey as far as Harewcin's Mill; thence by Coptre and Pinc oslo and along the old course of the Little Eye to the Welland opposite Colton." This area is shown by the line on the annexed map. After reaching the Lincolnshire boundary at Stamford the line probably followed the town bounds to a spot in Belmelethora marked Stone on the road map of 1793, and Rolly's Stone on Speed's map two centuries earlier. It is remembered as a rough wayside stone, but as yet I have not had the opportunity of finding it still exists. There is no indication of the course of the boundaries between Belmelethora and pancakes, and indeed, if the whole of the Forest was still in the King's hands, the walk up stream, Stanbridge is obviously where the Rutland brook joins it. Since the late Lord Ancestor erected a one-span bridge there it is sometimes called "the Ancestor's bridge." Barnsdale park must be the remains of the outlying rectangular portion of the parish of Exton, lying between Barnsdale and Hambleton. At the time of the conquest, Exton was in the hands of the powerful Saxons, Walthingham. It was probably the early park in the county. Here again Mr. Glazier supplies the following reference to the park at Exton from the Pipe Rolls, 1184:85: "Walter Malhi, renders account of 28s. and 8d. for the pannage of the park at Exton." As most of the parishes outside the forest boundary this probably refers to Barnsdale. Twyford or double-jord described elsewhere as where as Bussey and Egleton was obviously where the brook from Longmead joins the Gwash. The course of the Gwash is shown on the map of 1793. In 1228, and Sauvey Castle of the motte and bailey type and situated in the precincts of Withcote, a royal demesne, held a useful position on the road from Leicester to Oakham. The earth mounds which mark its site cut out for the stowage of ware. (Close Rolls, II., page 207.)

The boundaries of the forest of Leicester recorded in a perambulation made in 1269 with the county boundaries from the Welland to Ranksborough and thence the boundary "follows a certain path to a stone crossing on the highway outside Cold Overton and then passes by the Ford at Overton, then at Aldford, the Ford at Newbold, the Ford at Tilton; thence by the boundary between Skeffington and Rolleston to the Lipping stream, which follows to the Welland."
The Brand, one mile south of Uppingham and marked on Cary’s road map, 1913, perhaps marks the site of a castral into which forest poachers or cattle were driven for branding. A similar “brand” exists in Northamptonshire. There are three “brands” in Charnwood Forest. Throughout Leicestershire a number of isolated farms are known as Lodges. They probably mark the sites of warden’s posts.

It may be asked what value these forests had to the early kings, firstly as sporting estates, secondly for timber and other rights. A partial answer to the first question is to be found in the introduction by Sir T. Duffus Hardy to the Close Rolls which he edited. By a study of these letters written day by day he was able to trace the movements of King John throughout his reign. Except when engaged on wars abroad he seems to have spent most of his time in hunting expeditions. During most years he visited the Midlands for a week or ten days. For instance, letters are dated in 1209 from Rockingham on November 13, 14, 15.

- King’s Cliffe 16, 17.
- Northampton 18.
- King’s Cliffe 19, 20.
- Northampton 21.

Again in 1215, letters are sent:
- From Northampton on December 21, 22.
- Rockingham and Melton Mowbray on December 23.
- Melton Mowbray and Nottingham on December 24.
- Nottingham on December 25, 26.

This is the only mention of Melton Mowbray where there was no royal residence. Another place he visited frequently was Geddington, where the royal buckhounds were kept. Higham Ferrers is mentioned several times. Letters were dated from Oakham on three occasions, but only in passing. The Castle here was, of course, far too small to accommodate even a small retinue.

On the death of John, his elder son, Henry III was but nine years old, while his brother, Richard, later Earl of Cornwall, was two years younger. It is a commonplace of history that the weak king alienated the sympathies of his barons by his subservience to Rome and from time to time Richard sided with them (the barons) only to be bought off by his brother with some new honour, so that at last he was reputed to be the richest noble in Europe. Both brothers seem to have inherited the love of the chase. Richard was given the barony of Oakham and was allowed to fence off Fitteris as a deer park, a signal mark of royal favour. The association of Henry with this district has still to be worked out, but Mr. Hawley has supplied me with a reference showing how he caused a wooden chapel to be constructed at Sauvey Castle. It may be recalled, too, that Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, married Eleanor, sister of the king. All these facts combine to place this district adjacent to Rockingham well in the picture in the XIIIth century.

With regard to the second question, namely, the commercial value to the crown of the Royal Forests, Mr. Glazier has supplied me with a mass of information from the Pipe Rolls, hitherto unpublished, showing how carefully the accounts of the Forest of Rutland were kept by unpaid county officers, Sheriff or Verderer responsible for the work of the chief forester or warden and his foresters, who were all paid partly in money and partly by such exactions as they could levy. Under a strong king like Henry II, the Royal Forests may have been self-supporting and the people within treated with a certain justice, but the accession of a weak king probably entailed misappropriation by the forest officers and oppression of the dwellers within the forest bounds.

It has generally been accepted that although William I., attempted to introduce the cruel forest laws of France he failed to establish them on a permanent basis. The number of cases, however, in which men accused of poaching preferred to escape and so become outlaws rather than face trial shows that fear of a cruel sentence was prevalent, and the trial of Peter de Neville in 1269 shows how oppressive the Warden might be.

Mr. Glazier again has supplied me with a most suggestive extract from one amongst many decisions recorded in the Pipe Rolls during the reign of Henry II, which involved the payment of a fine only for forest offences. It runs as follows: “Richard de Flitney renders account of 20s. from the goods of Enculfus, the lame.” (EXPEDITI).

Mr. Glazier infers that Enculf, apparently a Saxon, had his goods distrained by the King’s sheriff, that they were worth 20s. and that he had lost his foot or been maimed. “Expeditus” was the term in common use for the “lawing” or laming of dogs by the removal of three toes.
MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE ANCIENT FOREST OF LEICESTER AND RUTLAND

BOUNDARY OF FOREST OF RUTLAND
BOUNDARY OF AWARD OF 1218
EASTERN BOUNDARY AFTER 1299
BOUNDARY OF FOREST OF LEICESTER 1227
COUNTY BOUNDARY

TILTON
SOMERBY
WITHCOTE
OAKHAM
LEIGHFIELD LODGE
RIDLINGTON
BELTON
UPPINGHAM
ALLETON

FOREST OF LEICESTER

BANKSBOROUGH
LARGHAM
TWYFORD
REGLETON STANBRIDGE

BARNSDALE PARK
EMPINGHAM
...

STAMP STONE
STAMFORD

WICHLEY WARREN

KINGS CLiffe

DR. BROW

CALDECOTE

FOREST OF ROCKINGHAM

FOTHERINGHAY

GEDDINGTON
45th
ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society
(Founded in May, 1902).
1947.
THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on May 20th, 1947.

President.
Colonel The Rt. Hon. Lord Gretton, P.C., C.B.E.

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. Sargant, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. Law, B.A.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Chairman.
J. Clare Billing, Esq.
A. Bracegirdle, Esq.
The Rev. Canon L. H. Cooley, M.A.
Mrs. Fowler.
A. Hawley, Esq.
Rev. J. P. Hoskins, B.A.
Miss Sandall.
A. Sells, Esq.
H. G. Twilley, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Mrs. H. G. Twilley, 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Tel. 2286.
The Statement of Accounts for 1947 shows a credit balance of £21 6s. 4d.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. G. W. Montgomery, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Stamford.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Olde Barn, Stamford, on May 20th, 1947, when Col. the Rt. Hon. Lord Gretton was re-elected President and H. F. Traylen, Esq., W. L. Sargent, Esq., the Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster and the Rev. Canon E. E. Law, Vice-Presidents.

The members of the Committee who had been elected in 1946 were re-elected and Mr. H. G. Twilley was elected a member of the Committee on 20th June, 1947.

The Report for the year 1946 and Statement of Accounts were adopted.

The following Excursions took place in 1947:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Places Visited</th>
<th>No. Present</th>
<th>Guides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 10th</td>
<td>Wykeham Chapel and Spalding Parish Church</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>E. E. Welby Everard, Esq., Rev. J. P. Hoskins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22nd</td>
<td>Crowland and Thorney Abbeys</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Rev. G. D. K. Clowes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1948:

Mar. 13th — "Roman Lincoln" (Lantern Lecture).
Given by Graham Webster, F.S.A., At Albert Hall, Stamford, 40 present.

The total number of members during 1947 was 92; 18 were elected, 21 resigned, lapsed or died.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1947.

Receipts. £ s. d. Expenditure. £ s. d.
Balance in hand 31/12/46... 46 7 3
Members' Subscriptions... 23 0 0
'Bus Receipts ... 55 16 0
Interest on War Loan ... 1 15 0
Interest on Trustee Savings Bank Investment (£1/5/6)
less 2½% error in 1945
Statement of Account)... 1 3 5

£98 1 8

Investments: £50 in 3½% War Loan.
£50 in Trustee Savings Bank, Stamford.

Audited and found correct,
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Stamford.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1947.

Aytoun, Mrs. E. M. ... Tinwell, Stamford.
Adeock, Mrs. J. F. ... Homestead, Seaton, Uppingham.
Beaumont, Dr. A. R. ... Tudor House, Uppingham.
Beaumont, Mrs ... Tudor House, Uppingham.
Beaumont, Rev. C. H. ... Collyweston Rectory, Stamford.
Beedle, Mrs ... Collyweston Rectory, Stamford.
Beaumont, Rev. F. J. ... Edith Weston Rectory, Oakham.
Bland, Major C. ... High Street, Uppingham.
Billing, J. Clare ... 6, Empingham Hill, Stamford.
Belk, T. B ... Holmwood, Uppingham.
Brown, Rev. A. G. ... South Luffenham Rectory, Uppingham.
Brown, Mrs ... South Luffenham Rectory, Uppingham.
Braugirdle, A. ... School House, Casterton, Stamford.
Bentley, Rev. H. B. ... Uppingham Rectory, Uppingham.
Bolton, E. G ... Ryhall, Stamford.
Bolton, Mrs. E. G ... Ryhall, Stamford.
Bunning, Miss ... 14, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Barrand, H. A ... 20, Conduit Road, Stamford.
Bower, Mrs. W. M ... 17, Barn Hill, Stamford.
Conant, R. J. E., M.P. ... Lyndon Hall, Oakham.
Cooley, Rev. Canon ... St. Mary's Rectory, Stamford.
Cox, Mrs ... Mount Pleasant, Barnack, Stamford.
Crowther-Beynon, Mrs. M ... Beckington House, Beckington, Bath.
Colman, F. N ... Preston, Uppingham.
Colman, Miss ... Preston, Uppingham.
Culverwell, Mrs. S. E ... Little Thaten, Seaton, Rutland.
Corke, Mrs. E. M ... 19, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Dewhurst, J ... Ryecroft, Uppingham.
Dewhurst, Mrs ... Ryecroft, Uppingham.
Dellar, Mrs ... Royton, King's Road, Stamford.
Edwards, Dr. E. S ... 17, Roman Bank, Stamford.
Foster, Rev. Canon B. E ... Giaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk.
Foster, Mrs ... Giaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk.
Fowler, Capt. S. J ... Winton House, Oakham.
Fowler, Mrs ... Sunningdale, North Luffenham, Oakham.
Field, Rev. L. P ... North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.
Field, Mrs ... North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.
Farnell, Mrs ... St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Field, Miss L ... Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Gulford, Rev. E. M ... Cotswold Rectory, Oakham.
Glaizer, G. E ... 173, Hurst Grove, Bedford.
Glaizer, Miss G. E ... 16, Uppingham Road, Oakham.
Greville-Heygate, R. H ... Great Bowden, Market Harborough.
Hawley, Arthur H ... Top Hall, Lyndon, Oakham.
Hoskins, Rev. J. P ... St. Mary's Rectory, Stamford.
Horns, Mrs. F. A ... Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.
Hands, Rev. J ... St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Hands, Mrs ... St. Michael's Rectory, Stamford.
Hughes, Mrs ... The Hermitage, Empingham Road, Stamford.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooson, Rev. P. L.</td>
<td>The Manor, Tinwell, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireson, A. S.</td>
<td>4, Barn Hill, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, P. W.</td>
<td>12, Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
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<td>Kettle, Mrs.</td>
<td>21, Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Capt. P. B.</td>
<td>West Deyne, Uppingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Rev. Canon E. E.</td>
<td>15, Ryhall, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, Mrs. A. M.</td>
<td>Sunnybank, Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Mrs. L. G.</td>
<td>20, Roman Bank, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, G. W.</td>
<td>Lloyds Bank House, Stamford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Mrs.</td>
<td>Lloyds Bank House, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby, Mrs.</td>
<td>National Provincial Bank House, Stamford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkins, J. C.</td>
<td>Market Place, Uppingham</td>
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<td>Pears, A. W.</td>
<td>17, Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pratt, Major C.</td>
<td>Wothorpe Drift, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Dr. Staveley</td>
<td>St. Mary's Street, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Mrs. Staveley</td>
<td>St. Mary's Street, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flediger, Mrs. N. A.</td>
<td>Tinwell House, Tinwell, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Rev. J.</td>
<td>St. John's Rectory, Empingham Road, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quirk, Mrs</td>
<td>Upton House, Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Mr.</td>
<td>Heath House, Ketton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Mrs.</td>
<td>Heath House, Ketton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargant, W. L.</td>
<td>Westcliff Hall Hotel, Sidmouth, Devon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandall, Miss S.</td>
<td>Rutland Terrace, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sells, A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sells, Mrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stooke, Miss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smallwood, Mrs.</td>
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<td>Traylen, Mrs. H.</td>
<td>24, St. Martin's, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trollope-Bellew, The Hon. Mrs.</td>
<td>Casewick Hall, Stamford</td>
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<td>Thomson, Mrs. O.</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant, Barnack, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twilley, H. G.</td>
<td>15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twilley, Mrs.</td>
<td>15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomlinson, Mrs. E. M.</td>
<td>Tinwell Road, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend, Mrs. O.</td>
<td>The Hollies, Glaston, Uppingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooley, Miss K. E.</td>
<td>19, Rutland Terrace, Stamford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, J.</td>
<td>Beacon Cottage, 45, High Street, Blakeney, Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went, Miss</td>
<td>Southea, Catmose Park, Oadby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, W. R.</td>
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<td>Whinoue, Miss S. E.</td>
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<td>Wells, Rev. C.</td>
<td>All Saints' Vicarage, Stamford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vincent, Mrs.</td>
<td>67, St. Martin's, Stamford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Danes in Rutland

**W. L. SARGANT, M.A.**  
**AUGUST, 1947.**

#### INTRODUCTION.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, judging by their names—
the villages of Rutland are of Saxon origin. The county is full of towns and
hamlets or farms. This is in strong contrast to the adjacent basin of the
Wreake, where by villages predominate. Yet Stamford, one of the
five confederate towns of the East Midland Danelaw was as much the trading centre of Rutland as was Leicester of the Wreake valley. At the
same time Round, in his examination of the Domesday survey in the
Victoria County History of Rutland, adduces strong evidence to prove
that the whole county was at one time administered by the Danes.

This paper seeks to show how closely settled was the county in Saxon times and why the Danes chose to administer it, while forming a
considerable colony of a military character in the neighbouring valley of
the Wreake. It further seeks to trace the location of such Danish settle­ments in Rutland as appear to have been established whether for adminis­trative purposes or for colonisation and the reason for the sites chosen
for either purpose.

#### THE ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT.

No documentary evidence exists concerning the original Anglo-Saxon settlement, but it is now widely held that this was no haphazard affair, but that, as the tide of conquest advanced, military settlements were
established. In that case as far as Mercia was concerned in the great limestone ridge from Lincoln to the Wella would form an important
front and Rutland at the southern end an important bastion against partisan attacks from the fenland and forest region which then separated it from East Anglia. Be that as it may, the final settlement presents
certain features distinctive of Anglo-Saxon traditions.

1. The villages are spaced two miles apart with surprising regularity, when the difficulties of terrain are considered.
2. They are nearly all of the nucleated type with isolated farms rare even to-day—a form suited to the communal open field system.
3. The sites are nearly always on light soil suitable for their primitive ploughs in disregard of the absence of water. This is the more noticeable where the Gwash, the Chatter and the Welland form parallel
valleys and ridges, on which ridges the villages are located. In the
Lias clay forest area to the west the villages are found on the compa­ratively light marl of the Catmose valley or of the Gwash.
THE GENERAL NATURE OF DANISH SETTLEMENTS.

It is common knowledge that Stamford was one of the five confederate towns which dominated the most firmly established district within the Danelaw. Again Rutland, formed the obvious hinterland that town. Yet place names disclose few Danish settlements within the county; whereas in the neighboring Wreake basin in Leicestershire there are still some two dozen - by villages. Why did the Danes prefer the latter district for colonization? In the first place it must be realised that the number of Danish colonists was small compared to the well-established Saxon population and that the newcomers could not occupy more than a tithe of the available land. We may therefore suppose that they would choose the district most suitable to their traditional agriculture. Now the Wreake basin with its fairly well watered forest land, interspersed with patches of light soil sufficient for the limited village to which they were accustomed, offered the immigrants just the conditions to which they were accustomed in Scandinavia; whilst they found settled on the arid oolite soil of Rutland a peaceful race from whom to exact tribute. In other words the Danes were ready to administer the sheep and hayland land of Rutland, while developing in Leicestershire a cattle and dairy district in a forest district more like their homeland. The Danes who came to England with better armour are said to have possessed better axes and ploughs than the Saxons and so to have been able to develop heavy forest land more readily. If so, their preference for the Wreake valley may be just another example of 'the drift to the valley,' as Collingwood suggests 'to the forest.' It should be noticed, too, that in Lincolnshire the rich grazing country from the village to Skegness is studded with - by villages, whilst on the adjacent Wolds the larger villages have Saxon place names with neighbouring -thorpes denoting hamlets. Streatfeild (2) suggests that the Danes failed to penetrate the uplands but an economic reason seems the more probable: Again in East Anglia Barbara Dodwell (3) has shown that, judged by the occurrence of sokemen recorded in the Domesday survey, Danish settlement was most widespread in the low-lying and richer districts and least evident in the lighter uplands.

The Danes, indeed, found a people who had developed a truly remarkable system of open field farming which could only continue with the goodwill of the conquerors; as traders, conquerors and colonists they seem to have exhibited the same Viking mentality as their Norman cousins and to have acted much as their British descendants in East and West Africa in the present century.


DANISH SETTLEMENTS IN RUTLAND.

We must now consider in more detail such evidence as exists of the Danish occupation of Rutland district by district.

THE ALSTOE WAPENTAKE. It has been stated already that the grouping of villages here shows definite signs of Danish administra-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Sokemen</th>
<th>Serfs</th>
<th>Bordars</th>
<th>Villeins</th>
<th>Percentage of Sokemen to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ketton</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tixover</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrowden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaton</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morcott</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bisbrooke</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glaston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Luffenham</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Luffenham</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Southorpe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Casterton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyddington</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snelaton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldecote</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essenden</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somwell</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empingham</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolethorpe</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryhall</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmisorthorpe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickenhaste</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Casterton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Including 3 specifically assigned to Glaston.
46th
ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society
(Founded in May, 1902).

The Central Press, Stamford.
THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on May 20th, 1948.

President.
Major Constantine Bland, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.)

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. Sargent, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. Foyster, M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. Law, B.A.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Chairman.
The Rev. J. P. Hoskins, B.A., Vice-Chairman.
J. Clare Billing, Esq.
A. Bracegirdle, Esq.
Mrs. Fowler.
A. S. Ireson, Esq.
J. H. Reeves, Esq.
Miss Sandall.
A Sells, Esq.
H. G. Twilley, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Mrs. H. G. Twilley, 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Tel. 2286.
In Memoriam
Henry Francis Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

By the death of Mr. H. F. Traylen the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society suffered an irreparable loss. One of its most enthusiastic members, he strove for many years to further its interests and enhance its usefulness.

A native of Leicester, he came to Stamford in 1884, when his father took over the architect's practice of Mr. Edward Browning. He was educated at Stamford School, and St. Paul's Church, which for generations had been used as a schoolroom, was in after years reconstructed by him to serve as the school chapel. In this memorial to the boys who gave their lives in the Great War of 1914-1918, Mr. Traylen may surely share.

School days over, he received five years' training with a Leicester firm, then he spent two years in London as ecclesiastical architect to the Admiralty, and later, took up an appointment as assistant surveyor at Windsor Castle.

Returning to Stamford he went into partnership with his father, whom, later, he succeeded as surveyor of church dilapidations in the Archdeaconry of Oakham, an office which he held for 30 years.

His reputation as architect and antiquary increased year by year and his activities in restoring churches, mansions and ancient monuments are well known in Peterborough diocese and even further afield.

Of his love for Stamford little need be said. Recognised as custodian of the fine buildings which dignify every street, he exercised constant vigilance in order to frustrate the knavish tricks of the vandal.

A great lover of nature, he delighted in a countryside where hedgerows were untrimmed and where wayside flowers were allowed to bloom unmolested.

This memoir does less than justice (as the writer is fully aware) to a notable townsman, of whom it has been said "Everyone respected him, many liked him, and a great number loved him."

J. C. B.

46th Annual Report of the
Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The Statement of Accounts for 1948 shows a credit balance of £33 5s. 10½d.

The Accounts have been audited by G. W. Montgomery, Esq., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Stamford.

The Annual Meeting was held at the George Hotel, Stamford, 20th May 1948, when Major Constantine Bland, of Uppingham, was elected President, and W. L. Sargent, Esq., the Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster and the Rev. Canon E. E. Law were elected Vice-Presidents. The following were elected to form the Committee; Dr. E. S. Edwards (Chairman), The Rev. J. P. Hoskins (Vice-Chairman), Dr. E. R. Beaumont, Miss Sandall, J. Clare Billing, Esq., A. Bracegirdle, Esq., A. Sells, Esq., H. G. Twilley, Esq., the Rev. P. L. Hooson, A. S. Ireson, Esq., and J. H. Reeves, Esq.

The Report for the year 1947 and Statement of Accounts were adopted.

The following Excursions and Lectures took place in 1948:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Places Visited</th>
<th>Guide(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 15th.</td>
<td>Drayton House and Lowick Church</td>
<td>H. G. Twilley and Rev. P. W. Worster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20th.</td>
<td>Boston Church and Guild Hall</td>
<td>Rev. P. E. Mann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 17th.</td>
<td>Uppingham School</td>
<td>Rev. Canon H. S. Goodrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 21st.</td>
<td>Innam Hall</td>
<td>Rev. R. Ellis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12th.</td>
<td>Boothby Pagnell Church and 12th Century Manor House</td>
<td>Mrs. Lionel Webster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LECTURES.

Mar. 13th.—"Roman Lincoln."
Given by Graham Webster, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.A.
At Albert Hall, Stamford. 40 present.

Nov. 30th.—"Monumental Church Brasses."
Given by A. Bracageirdle, Esq.
At The Secondary School, Oakham. 30 present.

The total number of members at 31st December, 1948, was 87.

During the year 9 new members were elected; 15 resigned, lapsed or died.

Will members please note that the Books and Records of the Society are now housed in a room at Stamford Public Library; they have not yet been catalogued.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Receipts. £ s. d.
Balance in hand ... 21 6 4
Subscriptions ... 23 10 0
W. L. Sargant, Esq., (cont. to printing costs) ... 4 0 0
Bus Receipts ... 32 5 0
Surplus on Teas (3) ... 9 3
Collection at Lecture ... 16 10
Interest on War Loan ... 1 15 0
Interest on Trustee Savings Bank Investment ... 1 6 5

£85 8 11

Expenditure. £ s. d.
Central Press: Printing of Report ... 11 8 6
'Bus Charges ... 29 2 6
Postages ... 3 5 8¾
Phone calls ... 4 6
Receipt Book ... 10
Alliance Assurance Co. (2 yrs.) ... 1 0 0
Rent of Albert Hall ... 6 0
3 Copies Stamford Mercury ... 9
Gratuities ... 3 2 6
Sub. to Council for British Archaeology(2 yrs.) ... 1 0 0
Postcards ... 1 3
Cheque Book ... 4 0
Cash in hand ... 28 9 8
At Barclays Bank ... 9 9 8
Petty Cash & Stamps ... 9 9 8
Interest ... 4 7 5

£85 8 11

Investments: £50 in 3½% War Loan.

£50 in Trustee Savings Bank, Stamford.

Audited and found correct.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Stamford.

April 4th, 1949.
MONUMENTAL CHURCH BRASSES.

A LECTURE BY A. BRACEGIRDLE.
Illustrated by Rubbings from the Society's Collection.
Delivered at the Secondary School, Oakham, Nov. 30th, 1948.

Monumental brasses are plates of brass set in a stone matrix placed over graves. They began to take the place of stone slabs in the early 13th century. There are nearly 4,000 brasses in England now, but these can only be a fraction of the original number. During the Reformation and the Puritan rule many thousands were torn up, the value of the metal being an incentive to the reformers' zeal.

Brasses are of particular interest to historians, for they are a contemporary record of the costume of men and women of every class of society. Even the schoolboys have their brasses.

The material of which the brasses are made is latten or lato, a hard alloy, 60% copper, 30% zinc, 10% lead. The plates were manufactured until Elizabeth's reign in Flanders and Germany—particularly in Cologne, hence the term "Cullen" plates. Later plates of English manufacture were thinner and of poor quality. During the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries there were Guilds of brass engravers in London, Norwich, Ipswich and Bristol.

A brass consisted of the following parts: 1. Stone matrix, 2. figures, 3. devices, 4. mottoes, 5. subsidiary figures and canopies. In England each part was cut out and sunk into the matrix. The foreign or "Flemish" brasses, of which there are few in this country, were rectangular sheets on which the figures were engraved, the background being covered with ornamental designs.

In the 13th and 14th century inscriptions were in Norman French, in the 15th in Latin, and after the Reformation in English.

Brasses were at their finest in the 14th century, with life-sized figures deeply and boldly cut. During the reign of Edward II, architectural canopies were introduced. At first only knights and ladies were represented, but during the Wars of the Roses the middle classes, owing to their increased power and wealth, were included. From the close of these wars the workmanship became worse and in Tudor times a real decadence set in.

To rub a brass, first obtain the incumbent's permission, dust the brass to clear it, lay over it a piece of white lining paper and rub with heel ball softened with linseed oil and remoulded.

Brasses are most numerous in the Eastern Counties, the parts nearest to Flanders.

The Society's rubbings include the earliest English brass dated 1277 and give a comprehensive view of the growth and decline of brass engraving through four centuries. There are rubbings of three Rutland brasses showing figures. Sir Thomas Burton of Toletorpe and his wife 1382, Edward Watson and his wife of Lyddington 1530, and Helen Hardy widow of Lyddington 1496.
47th
ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Rutland Archaeological
and
Natural History Society
(Founded in May, 1902).

Printed by The Central Press, Castle Street, Stamford.
THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on May 18th, 1949.

President.
Major CONSTANTINE BLAND, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.)

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. FOYSTEN, M.A.
The Rev. Canon E. E. LAW, B.A.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Chairman.
The Rev. J. P. HOSKINS, B.A., Vice-Chairman.
A. R. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
J. CLARE BILLING, Esq.
A. BRACEGIRDLE, Esq.
Mrs. FOWLER.
The Rev. P. L. HOOSON.
A. S. IRESON, Esq.
J. H. REEVES, Esq.
Miss SANDALL.
A. SELLS, Esq.
H. G. TWILLEY, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Mrs. H. G. TWILLEY, 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Tel. 2286.
EXCURSIONS.

The following Excursions took place in 1949:

June 23rd—Northampton.

Under the guidance of W. T. Pearse, Esq., of the Northampton Archaeological Society, 19 members and friends visited the following places of interest:

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre,
All Saints' Church,
Church of Saint Giles,
Saint Peter's Church.

In each case the visitors were welcomed by the Vicar, who gave a talk on the history and architecture of the Church. A visit was also paid to the Town Hall, where the Ancient Charters and the Town Regalia were shown and explained by one of the Corporation Officers.

July 19th—Whissendine and Teigh Churches.

These Churches were visited under the guidance of the Rev. W. A. Mandell. The members then proceeded to Market Overton Church, where the Rev. F. C. MacDonald acted as Guide. 34 Members and friends attended.

August 16th—Clinton and Peakirk Churches.

A visit was paid to these Churches under the guidance of the Rev. St. A. F. St. John, who spoke of the history of the Churches, and of the work of Mr. A. L. Rouse in connection with the Mural Paintings recently discovered in Peakirk Church. The Society has made a donation of five guineas towards the cost of this work. A visit was also made to the building erected on the site of Saint Pega's cell, where members were shown pictures illustrating the life of Saint Guthlac. 27 members attended.

Sept. 13th—Manton and North Luffenham.

These Churches were visited under the guidance of the Rev. L. Van Vrestaut and the Rev. L. P. Field. Tea was taken in the garden of North Luffenham Vicarage, kindly arranged by Mrs. Field. A visit was subsequently made to the gardens of the Manor House.
**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING**

**31st DECEMBER, 1949.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
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<td>Net surplus on teas</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on War Loan</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Investment</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
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<th>d.</th>
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<td>Central Press:</td>
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<td>Printing of Report</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postages</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone calls</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation, Peakirk Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Alliance Assurance Co.</td>
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<td>Net loss on Mr. Harvey's Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer of Registration for War Stool Certificate</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petrol (Cottesmore and Peakirk)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipt Books</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Gratuities</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Barclays Bank, Ltd. 30 17 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash &amp; Stamps</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trustee Savings Bank</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£75 0 10½**

**Investments:** £50 in 3¾% War Loan.

£50 in Trustee Savings Bank, Stamford.

**LIST OF MEMBERS 31st DECEMBER, 1949.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adeeck, Mrs. I. F.</td>
<td>Homestead, Seaton, Uppingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aytoun, Mrs. E. M.</td>
<td>Inverloch, Tinwell, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber, J. M.</td>
<td>167, Brooke Road, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Miss H. M.</td>
<td>18, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrand, H. A.</td>
<td>83, Conduit Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont, Dr. A. R.</td>
<td>Tudor House, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont, Mrs.</td>
<td>Edith Weston Retorty, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedie, Mrs.</td>
<td>Holmwood, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belf, T. B.</td>
<td>6, Empingham Hill, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing, J. Clare</td>
<td>The Cottage, Ryhall, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton, E. G.</td>
<td>The Cottage, Ryhall, Stanford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton, Mrs.</td>
<td>The Cottage, Ryhall, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bower, Mrs. E. W. M.</td>
<td>17, Barn Hill, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braggidge, A.</td>
<td>The Church School House, Northgate, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunning, Miss</td>
<td>14, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colman, H. R.</td>
<td>Preston, Uppingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colman, Mrs.</td>
<td>Preston, Uppingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conant, R. J. E., M.P.</td>
<td>Lyndon Hall, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Mrs.</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant, Barnack, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowther-Beynon, Mrs. M.</td>
<td>Beckington House, Beckington, Bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewhurst, J.</td>
<td>Ryecroft, Uppingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolby, Mrs. J. D.</td>
<td>St. Audries, Roman Bank, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, Dr. E. S.</td>
<td>17, Roman Bank, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everard, Miss</td>
<td>18A, Penn Street, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farme, Miss G.</td>
<td>13, St. Mary's Street, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, Miss L.</td>
<td>16, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, Rev. L. P.</td>
<td>North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, Mrs.</td>
<td>North Luffenham Rectory, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowler, Mrs.</td>
<td>Sunningdale, North Luffenham, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foyster, Rev. Canon B. E.</td>
<td>Glaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foyster, Mrs.</td>
<td>Glaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasier, Miss G. E.</td>
<td>16, Uppingham Road, Oakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greville-Haytde, R. H.</td>
<td>Great Bowden, Market Harborough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley, Arthur</td>
<td>Cranhill, Weston Road, Bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkinson, E. A.</td>
<td>80, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoskins, Rev. J. P.</td>
<td>St. Mary's Retory, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireson, A. S.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireson, Mrs.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irons, Miss U. M.</td>
<td>Luffenham Cottage, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, P. W.</td>
<td>82, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keitley, Mrs. L.</td>
<td>21, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Capt. P. B.</td>
<td>West Deyne, Uppingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Rev. Canon E. E.</td>
<td>15, Ryhall Road, Stamford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mason, Mrs. A. M.</td>
<td>Sunnybank, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Mrs. L. G.</td>
<td>29, Roman Bank, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, G. W.</td>
<td>Lloyds Bank House, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Mrs.</td>
<td>Lloyds Bank House, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Audited and found correct,**

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Stamford.

**March 27th, 1950.**
In Memoriam.

Major Constantine Bland, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.)

The Society has suffered a great loss by the death of Major Constantine Bland, which took place on 6th October, 1949. He was President 1948–9.

A man of wide interests, he was very keen on archaeology, and did a fair amount of research work in it, and as a student of Natural History he had a considerable knowledge of the bird life of the district.

He had a great sense of public duty and was always ready to assist in any movement which he thought was for the public good.

A wise counsellor, his advice was sought by many in all walks of life and was always given honestly and candidly. His activities were greatly restricted for the last few years of his life, by ill health aggravated by war service.

A. R. BEAUMONT.
In Memoriam.

The Rev. Canon Edward Ernest Law, B.A.

The Society has lost a revered member in the passing of Canon Law, in his 88th year, on the 4th of March, 1950.

After graduating at London University, he was ordained Deacon in 1887, and priest in 1888, and after serving curacies in Leicester, Wellingborough and Uppingham, his long and faithful Ministry was served entirely in the Peterborough Diocese, except for the five years he served as Chaplain to the Forces (1916-21).

Canon Law influenced for good all who came in contact with him, and he will long be remembered by all who had the privilege to meet him, for his courtesy, his cheerfulness and humour, and above all for his saintliness.

He entered wholeheartedly into all true sportsmanship, and was a lover of Cricket, and in his day no mean exponent of the game; he was also a keen Angler.

Canon Law put into practice the Pauline precept, "Whatsoever things are honourable, just, pure, lovely, and of good report... think on these things."

He was a typical English Gentleman, and above all a Sacerdos Magnus.

L. R. L. DONALDSON,
Rural Dean, Rutland 2.
48th
ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Rutland Archæological
and
Natural History Society
(Founded in May, 1902).

Printed by The Central Press, Castle Street, Stamford.
THE RUTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on May 26th, 1951.

President.
Major R. J. E. CONANT, M.P., D.L., J.P.

Vice-Presidents.
W. L. SARGANT, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Canon B. E. Foyster, M.A.
Mrs. H. G. Twilley.

Committee.
E. S. Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Chairman.
The Rev. J. P. Hoskins, B.A., Vice-Chairman.
L. Webster, Esq.
A. Beaumont, Esq.
Mrs. Fowler.
A. S. Ireson, Esq.
J. H. Reeves, Esq.
Miss Sandall.
Miss H. M. Barnard.
H. G. Twilley, Esq.
J. L. Barber, Esq.
Hon. Secretary,
Miss B. J. Irons, 8, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Tel. 3225.

Treasurer.
G. W. Montgomery, Esq., Lloyds Bank House, Stamford.
Tel. 3340.
The Statement of Accounts for the Year 1950 shows a credit balance of £25 16s. 4d.

The Accounts have been audited by the kindness of Mr. H. G. Twilley, 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.

The 48th Annual General Meeting of Members was held on 18th May, 1950, at the George Hotel, Stamford, at 2.30 p.m. There were 27 members present. The Officers and Committee for the year 1950 were Elected and the Report for the year 1949 and the Statement of Accounts were received and adopted.

The 49th Annual General Meeting of Members was held on 26th May, 1951, at the Crown Hotel, Stamford, at 2.30 p.m. There were 27 members present.

The Officers and Committee for the year 1951 (whose names appear on Page I of this report) were Elected and the Report for the year 1950 and the Statement of Accounts were received and adopted.

The Society has suffered a great loss in the resignation, for reasons of health, of Mrs. Twilley from the office of Secretary and Treasurer. The Society owes her a debt of deep gratitude.

Miss Barbara Irons has been Elected as the new Secretary and Mr. G. W. Montgomery as the Treasurer of the Society.

Mr. H. G. Twilley has consented to audit the Accounts.

Two new members of Committee have been elected, Mr. Lionel Webster, of Grantham, and Miss H. M. Barnard, of Stamford.

The resignation of Mr. A. Sells from the Committee was a matter of great regret. He has served the Society for many years with great interest in its welfare. He feels now that his increasing deafness and loss of sight preclude him from continuing in this office.

A gift has been received from Miss Sandall for the Library, of a book on "The Depot for Prisoners of War at Norman Cross" by Dr. T. J. Walker.

LECTURES IN 1950

(If it was not possible to arrange any Excursions because of the gap caused by the resignation of Mrs. Twilley and impossibility of using the services of Miss B. J. Irons until the Autumn of 1950),

NOVEMBER 27th, AT VICTORIA HALL, OAKHAM

A most interesting and well illustrated Lecture was given by Dr. W. G. Hoskins, Reader in Local History at University College, Leicester, on "The Midland Farmhouse." Dr. Hoskins traced the development from a simple barn-like construction up to the complications of a modern dwelling house. It is, Dr. Hoskins said, a characteristic of the Midland Farmhouse that it is found most commonly in the village itself and not isolated in the fields. The Lecturer then considered the various materials with which the farmhouses have been built.

Mr. J. L. Barber very kindly "worked" the Projector (lent very kindly by the Headmaster of Oakham School).

APRIL 2nd, AT TOWN HALL, STAMFORD

On April 2nd (in collaboration with the Men of the Stones) in the Town Hall, Stamford, Mr. E. Clive Rouse, F.S.A., M.B.E., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Meaning of English Medieval Wall Paintings" with particular reference to local examples, Corby, Pickworth, Longthorpe and Peakirk. It was a delightful and informative talk. The Reformation and the Victorians between them have done their best to destroy this beautiful medium for teaching simple people their religion. Mr. Rouse spoke particularly of the local examples and his command of the subject and humorous but never flippant lecture fired one's enthusiasm in a desire to know more. Miss Barnsdale, of the Girls' High School, was kind enough to show the slides on the Projector, lent by the High School (by kind permission of Miss Lomax).

PROGRAMME of EXCURSIONS, 1951

It is hoped to go to the following places this summer:—

Wednesday, 27th June,

- to Northampton to see the "Country House Treasures" Exhibition, and
to Althorp (by kind permission of the Earl Spencer.)

Wednesday, 25th July,

Kirby Hall and Deene

Wednesday, 27th August,

Great Casterton and Tickencote

Wednesday, 12th September,

Little Gidding, etc.

I do not propose to send detailed cards of these excursions to members who live far from Stamford unless asked specially to do so.

BARBARA IRONS.
## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING

**31st DECEMBER, 1950.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<td>and Stationery</td>
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<td>Interest on Trustee Savings</td>
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<td>£60 17 3</td>
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<td>£60 17 8</td>
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**Investments:** £50 in 3½% War Loan.

£50 in Trustee Savings Bank, Stamford.

Audited and found correct.

H. G. TWILLEY.

March 27th, 1951.

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**LIST OF MEMBERS MAY, 1951.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adcock, Mrs. I. F.</td>
<td>Homestead, Seaton, Uppingham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aytoun, Mrs. E. M.</td>
<td>Inveroran, Tinwell, Stamford.</td>
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<td>Barber, J. L.</td>
<td>167, Brooke Road, Oakham.</td>
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<td>Barnard, Miss H. M.</td>
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<td>Billing, J. Clare</td>
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<td>Brucegledie, A.</td>
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<td>Bunning, Miss</td>
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<td>Greenwood, Miss</td>
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<td>Johnston, P. W.</td>
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<td>Kettle, Mrs. L.</td>
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<td>82, Tinwell Road, Stamford.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
King, Capt. P. B. ... West Deyne, Uppingham.
Lawrence, Miss ... Manor House, Preston, Uppingham.
Mason, Mrs. A. M. ... 39, Miss Mason, Rockleigh, Stamford.
Mitchell, Mrs. L. G. ... 29, Roman Bank, Stamford.
Montgomery, C. W. ... Lloyds Bank House, Stamford.
Montgomery, Mrs. ... Lloyds Bank House, Stamford.
Moore, Mrs. M. ... Barnack, Stamford.
Oglesby, Mrs. ... National Provincial Bank House, Stamford.
Parker, Dr. Staveley ... St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
Pears, A. W. ... 17, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Perkins, J. G. ... Market Place, Uppingham.
Port, Mrs. M. ... 24, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Pledger, Mrs. N. A. ... Tinwell House, Near Stamford.
Pratt, Mrs. ... Drift House, Wetherope, Stamford.
Quirk, Mrs. ... Upton House, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Reeves, Mrs. ... Heath House, Ketton.
Reeves, Mrs. ... Heath House, Ketton.
Reynolds, Rev. J. S. ... Easton Rectory, Stamford.
Richardson, Miss ... at The Rectory, Uppingham.
Rodgers, C. E. ... 1, Tinwell Road, Stamford.
Royce, Dr. C. B. ... Drayton House, King's Cliffe.
Royce, Mrs. ... Drayton House, King's Cliffe.
Sandall, Miss S. ... 4, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Sargent, W. L. ... Westcliff Hall Hotel, Sidmouth, Devon.
Scholes, Mrs. M. E. ... 29, Recreation Ground Road, Stamford.
Scott, Rev. D. L. ... Creeton Rectory.
Sells, A. ... 8, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Sells, Mrs. ... 8, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Shaw, Mrs. L. M. ... 31, Queen Street, Stamford.
Skells, Mrs. H. ... Barcroft Lodge, King's Road, Stamford.
Smallwood, Mrs. ... Ryemost, Uppingham.
Stamford, Miss ... Royston, King's Road, Stamford.
Stooke, Miss ... Carlyle Rectory, Essendine, Stamford.
Thompson, Mrs. O. ... Mount Pleasant, Barnack, Stamford.
Townsend, Mrs. O. ... The Hollies, Glaston, Uppingham.
Traylen, Mrs. H. F. ... 24, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Trollope-Bellew, The Hon. Mrs. ... Cawfield Hall, Stamford.
Twilley, H. G. ... 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Twilley, Mrs. ... 15, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Webster, L. ... 1, Church Street, Grantham.
Webster, Mrs. ... 1, Church Street, Grantham.
Webster, Mrs. ... Clock House, Sedgefield, Stamford.
Wharton, Miss K. ... 12, Casterton Road, Stamford.
Wherry, Mrs. E. ... The Furlong, Stamford.
Whincup, Miss S. E. ... 18, Rutland Terrace, Stamford.
Windebank, Mrs. ... 24, High Street, Oakham.
Wood, W. R. ... Littlefield, Barnack, Stamford.
Wood, Mrs. ... Littlefield, Barnack, Stamford.
Woods, Mrs. E. ... 18, Casterton Road, Stamford.
Wood, Mrs. ... 18, Casterton Road, Stamford.