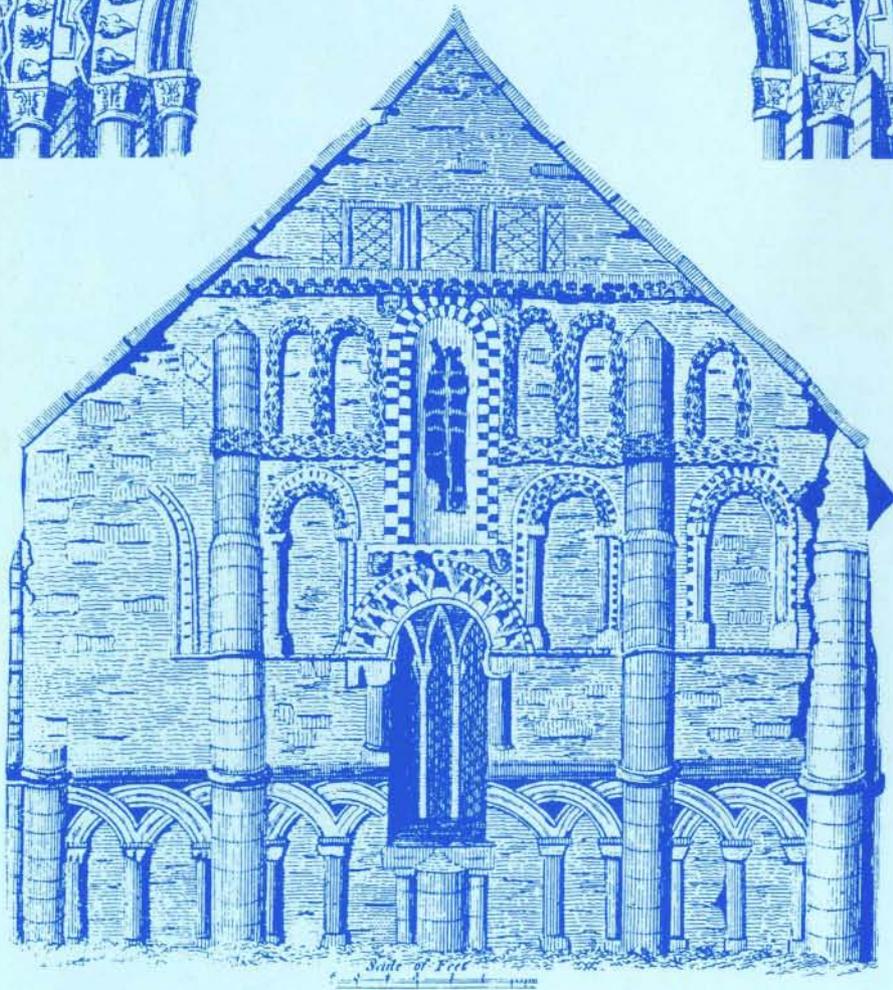
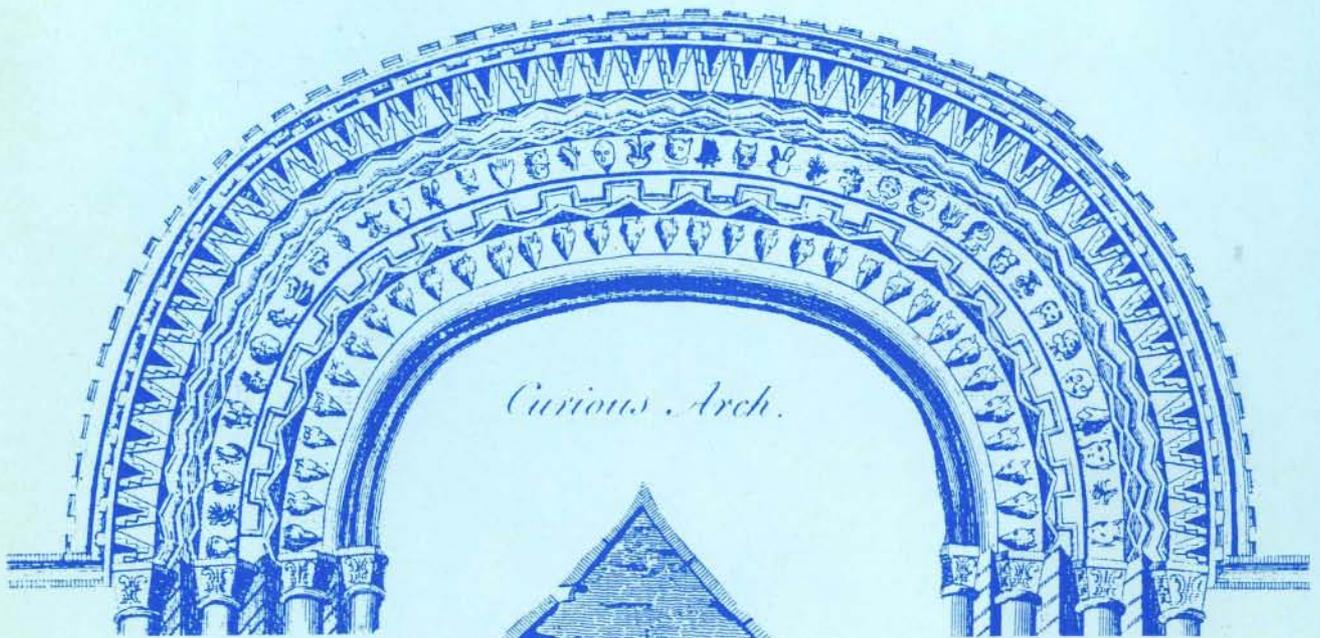


Rutland Record

Number Three 1982/83

Journal of the Rutland Record Society



East End of *TICKENCOTE CHURCH.*

The Rutland Record Society

The Rutland Record Society was formed in May 1979.

Its object is to advise the education of the public in the history of the Ancient County of Rutland, in particular by collecting, preserving, printing and publishing historical records relating to that County, making such records accessible for research purposes to anyone following a particular line of historical study, and stimulating interest generally in the history of that County.

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Editorial: The Great Tradition

BRYAN WAITES

We cannot escape the past, even if we wish to do so. Some people mourn it as though it has gone forever, 'whither is fled the visionary gleam, where is it now, the glory and the dream?' Others despise it because of its influence; they have lost that respect for it which is still held and cherished in some communities, notably in Asia.

More history is being written and read than ever before; an army of research workers strives to recreate the past, and it may well be that we have never before been given such an accurate and realistic picture of past environments. And yet, despite all these encouraging signs, many people do not know or care anything about their personal or national background. They have not observed or recognized that their present environment everywhere reflects the past. It holds many secrets, some of which lie unsuspected. The countryside around, created and nurtured by many centuries of toil, influenced by many diverse circumstances each of which have left their imprint, waits silently for its interpreter.

Of course, a great deal from the past is lost forever, never to be recovered; more may be imperfectly preserved and the remainder may be difficult to construe. As Professor Trevelyan said, 'On the shore where Time casts up its stray wreckage we gather corks and broken planks, whence much indeed may be argued and more guessed; but what the great ship was that has gone down into the deep, that we shall never see'. Even so, almost a hundred years ago writers drew attention to the value of field evidence. J.R. Green considered that 'the land is the most certain of our documents' and F.W. Maitland, in one of his typical prophetic insights wrote: 'Much remains to be done before we shall be able to construe the testimony of our fields, walls and hedges,' H.J. Mackinder saw the need to recreate the 'historical present...that existed, let us say, one thousand or two thousand years ago...to try and think of the geography of that time complete to try and restore it'. About the same time Frederic Le Play and Patrick Geddes drew attention to what may be described as field evidence of the social environment: Place, Work and Family.

In many ways this movement is brought to a logical climax by W.G. Hoskins: 'The English landscape itself, to those who know how to read it aright, is the richest historical record we possess.' He emphasises the need to use *all approaches* in addition to field evidence, stressing in particular documents, placenames and aerial photography in the solution of problems. He follows in these respects that most famous archaeologist, O.G.S. Crawford.

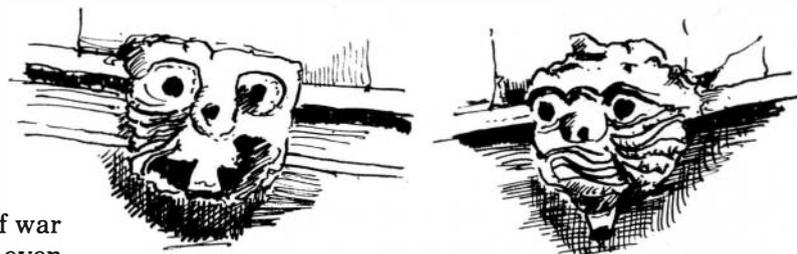
Just as we cannot escape the *past*, so we cannot elude *place*; the two are, indeed, inextricably bound together. Yet almost everything in modern life is ultimately directed at the division of people from place. It is possible to travel from A to B and to be entirely ignorant about the route; to drive along the impersonal motorway avoiding all towns and villages; even to ride in a train with few stops and no need to identify places. Our mobile, commuterized society with all its migrations, with its cosmopolitan, alien populations and ever-widening cultures contributes to breaking the bonds between ourselves and our region. How can we maintain and strengthen the Great Tradition — the vital historical and geographical continuity? How can we nourish the sense of the past and the sense of place?

Rutland Record is one way, albeit a tiny continuation of the Great Tradition, for it follows in the footsteps of the valiant *Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record* edited by George Phillips between 1903 and 1912 and printed locally by Matkins. This illustrated quarterly magazine had an acute sense of place and a fine feel for history, antiquities, biography, dialect, folk lore, legend, genealogy, topography, and natural history which comprised a lively cross-section of the past. It contains many important pieces on our villages, churches, records as well as reports of the meetings of Rutland Archaeological & Natural History Society, book reviews and obituaries. It remains a mine of information and the stimulus to further enquiry.

Without planning it, one finds that both magazines were interested in similar topics such as Thomas Barker of Lyndon, Archdeacon Johnson and the two schools, Lost Villages, Placenames, farming, etc. There was a similarity in their initial aims as expressed by Mr Phillips on 1st January, 1903, in his first issue 'The special mission of the *Rutland Magazine* is to unearth those old records which have local significance and, so long as they embody the spirit of the past, endeavour to make them live and walk the earth once more'.

Even more relevant to us is the statement that 'there is every possibility of the Magazine becoming a permanent and useful addition to the somewhat scanty literature Rutland at present possesses before the records pass down the stream of time into the ocean of oblivion'.

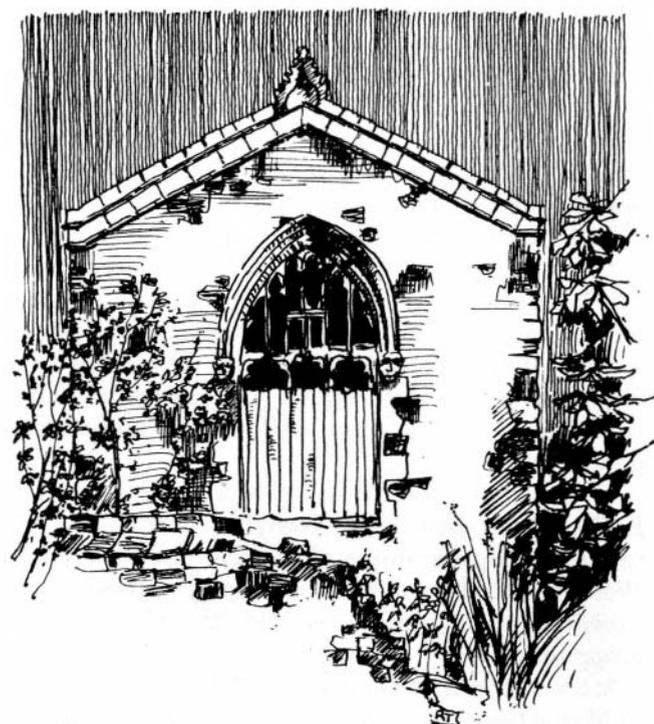
However, the *Rutland Magazine* does drift into the 'ocean of oblivion' after 1912 though Mr. Phillips lived until 1924 and produced further works himself. If any reader can throw more light on this and, indeed, on Mr. Phillips we should be glad to know.



Perhaps a shortage of money and the onset of war caused the demise. He had appealed to readers even at the beginning: 'By our own enthusiasm for this self-imposed task we hope to be able to imbue, with the same spirit, our contributors and anticipate that every reader will endeavour to promote the success of the *Rutland Magazine*.'

The failure of this venture shows that it is never easy to sustain the Great Tradition of past and place. Now we face similar, perhaps greater difficulties. Not in finding articles, for there is no end to the depth of Rutland history, but in paying for the publication of *Rutland Record*. Increasing production costs each year force economies which in no way solve the eternal problem of a shortage of money. This is made worse with small numbers produced in a limited market area. Increasing costs threaten higher retail prices and so the danger is that interest and support may wane.

Therefore, we ask our members and readers to keep their enthusiasm against all odds; to give active support; to contribute by service or by donations towards the vital publications fund; to keep faith in the high standards aimed at. For by doing all these they will surely defend and support the Great Tradition of which the *Rutland Record* is merely the vehicle.



Chapel of St. John and St. Anne with gargoyles

Contributors

Fred Hartley is the Assistant Archaeological Survey Officer for Leicestershire, with particular responsibility for the surveying of historic earthworks and the maintenance and augmentation of the County's archive of Archaeological Air Photographs.

E.E. Snow, a Vice-President and member of the Committee of the Leicestershire C.C.C., is also the Club's Hon. Librarian and Curator. He has written two books on Leicestershire cricket: *A History of Leicestershire Cricket* (1949), and *Leicestershire Cricket 1949-1977* (1977), also *Sir Julien Cahn's XI* (1964), as well as contributing many articles on the game.

S.H. Beaver is Emeritus Professor of Geography, University of Keele, being a founder of that University in 1950. As one of Britain's most distinguished geographers this century he is well-known for his interests in mineral exploitation and resource management. His current article relates to detailed fieldwork in the Midlands during the 1920's and 1930's and an overview of the present situation.

John L. Barber, Chairman of the Friends of Rutland County Museum. A former pupil and for many years a master at Oakham School. His book *The Story of Oakham School*, Sycamore Press, is due to be published in 1983.

Richard Adams is District Planning Officer for Rutland. He is well-known for his expert and artistic photography and interest in antique maps, of which he has a fine, large collection.

T.H. McK. Clough has been Keeper of the Rutland County Museum, Oakham, since 1974. He is author of *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, 26: *Museums in East Anglia* (1980); and of numerous archaeological and other papers in society journals. He has written a new history of Oakham Castle to commemorate the 800th anniversary in 1981.

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COVER ILLUSTRATION:

The front cover shows the east end of Tickencote Church and the Chancel Arch adapted from J. Wright's History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, 1684.

'A Walking Shadow': Cropmarks in the Rutland Landscape

FRED HARTLEY

The Background — Aerial Archaeology

Aerial photography began in the era of balloons, but aerial archaeology proper belongs to more recent time. Vertical air photographs, perfected in the First World War, were also used for illustrations of archaeological sites. Thus the German army in Sinai, and the British in Mesopotamia at sites such as Ur, recorded spectacular views of deserted cities, some of which were published.

In Britain, the distinguished field archaeologist, O.G.S. Crawford, who had flown as an observer over the Western Front, was provided by the military with access to some of their reconnaissance photographs of the Wessex area. Later he recorded his amazement at the wealth of earthwork sites revealed by slanting sunlight on the unploughed downland.

In the summer of 1924, Crawford and Alexander Keiller, who had first flown as early as 1909, organised a programme of vertical photography in Wessex, and despite poor weather conditions some excellent photographs resulted, including several cropmarks.¹

More relevant to the present theme was the work of Major George Allen throughout the 1930s. Many of his photographs are of cropmarks in the Oxford region and he seems to have been the first to realise the value of repeated observation, returning to sites year after year to obtain additional information from changes of crop and conditions.²

Within the context of Rutland, two men, neither of whom is primarily an archaeologist, have provided nearly all our available information. The first, Dr. J.K.S. St. Joseph of Cambridge University, was for many years financed by the University as an aerial photographer, and provided with an aeroplane and pilot. He recorded an enormous variety of phenomena — geological, agricultural, industrial, and fortunately also has a keen interest in the archaeological uses of air photography. In thousands of hours flying, he has photographed a great number of sites, some incidentally, in the course of other work, and others from specific missions. Particularly remarkable are his photographs of Medieval earthworks, especially deserted villages and monastic remains, including the major sites in Rutland. In addition he photographed cropmarks, and the bulk of our known sites in the east of Rutland and the Welland Valley were originally found by him.

The second figure is James Pickering, of Hinckley, a pilot with considerable experience in the R.A.F. in many parts of the world. As a test pilot at the end of the war, and later as a part-time training instructor, he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the landscape of Britain. Now flying privately,

using machines from the Leicester Flying Club, he is still enthusiastically adding to an archive of cropmark photographs, which, together with the work of a handful of contemporaries in other parts of the country, has transformed our concept of the prehistoric past within the last two decades. In the context of Rutland, we are indebted to him particularly for locating many sites in the west of the County, thus dispelling the notion that early settlement was confined to the river-valleys.

The Search for Cropmarks

In my title for this article I hope I have suggested something of the fleeting nature of cropmark phenomena. Some cropmarks, it is true, appear regularly; others have only been known to show once in twenty years or more. Some will linger through the summer, others appear and disappear within days or even hours. In almost all cases there is a relatively brief period in which each site shows to best advantage. In late summer and early autumn the colour of the English landscape changes rapidly and cereal crops are the most dramatic indicators of this change. Each field represents a unique entity in itself with its own geology, soil, crop and background of weather and agricultural practices. Each field is unique in its history and in the way it can reveal that history to us. The pattern is fantastically complex but not entirely random, as certain factors are more important than others for the production of cropmarks.

Free-draining gravels, for example, have a better ability to produce cropmarks even if other conditions are less than ideal. For this reason cropmark evidence has long been biased towards the river gravels of the Thames, Trent, Welland and Great Ouse valleys.

The production of cropmarks is a complex and imperfectly-understood process. Most result from plant stress caused by *Soil Moisture Deficit* (S.M.D.), definable as the extent to which available moisture falls short of the level required for optimum plant growth. Where man-made ditches have been cut into a free-draining subsoil, and then allowed to silt up, they tend to retain moisture. As the summer inexorably dries out the land, plants over such buried ditches tend to grow higher and ripen slightly later. In ripening, both the colour and the shape of the plant change, to produce markings visible as variations in colour and relief which can be picked out from the air. Cropmarks are produced in other ways too, for example, the parchmarks produced in close-cropped grass, especially on playing-fields, golf courses and showgrounds, providing that landscaping and levelling have not destroyed all the buried evidence. In very dry

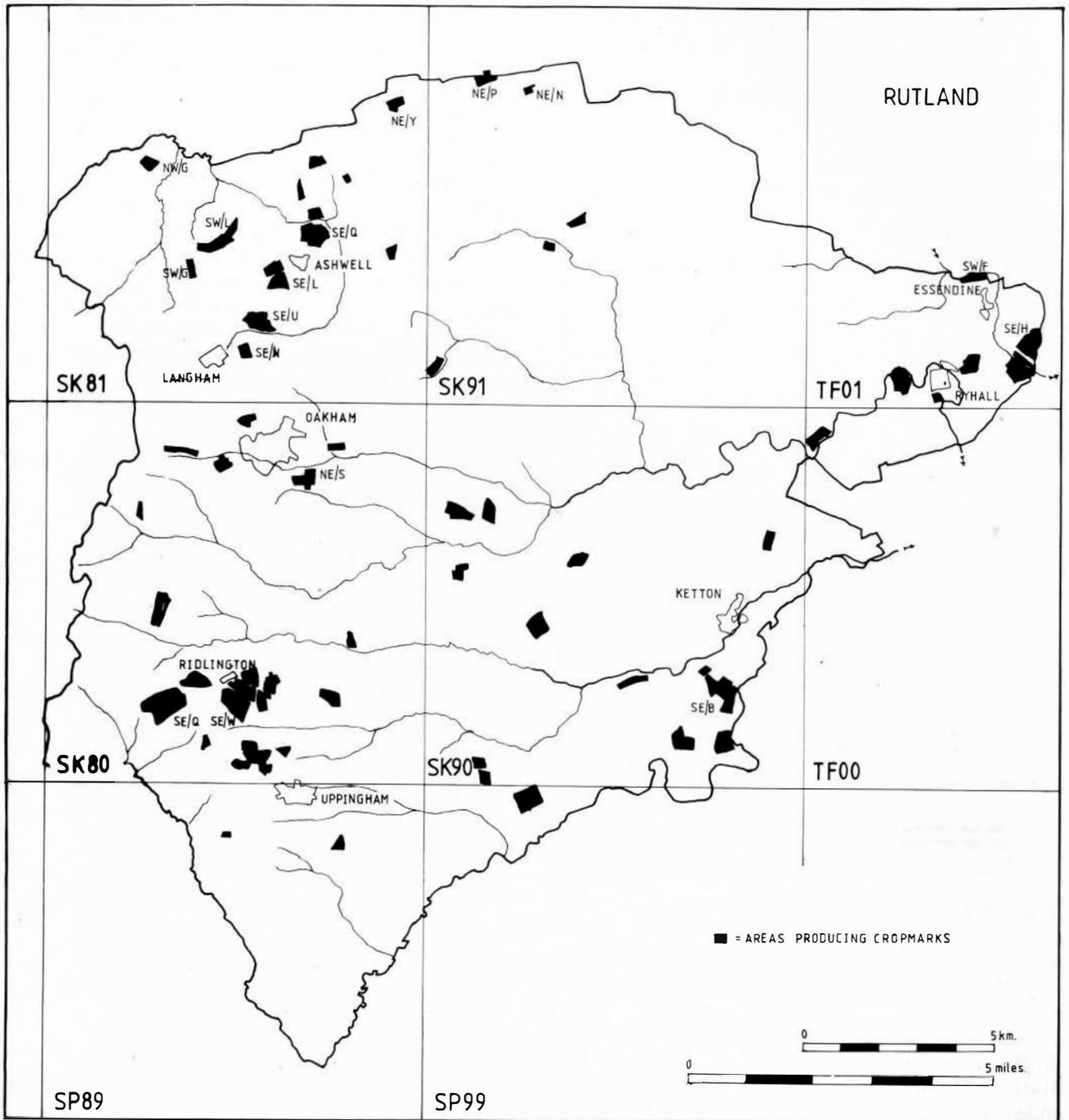


Fig.1 Distribution of cropmark sites in Rutland.
All plans are aligned with Ordnance Survey Grid North at the top.

summers this has been a useful source of information.

The way in which the pattern of weather conditions develops over the year will dictate the distribution and clarity of these markings. Some idea of the areas with most potential can be gained from the periodical reports and predictions of Soil Moisture Deficit produced by the Meteorological Office.

In searching out cropmarks in the landscape, it is colour that attracts the practised eye, selecting those fields which experience dictates are in the right condition to be particularly susceptible to the

production of cropmark phenomena. The best crops for the purpose are wheat and barley around mid-summer and sugar beet in early autumn.

A small plane of modern specifications is capable of overflying up to 10000 small fields in the course of a three-hour flight. Within the Midlands it would be uncommon to find sites of interest in more than fifty of these fields, and it is this very small percentage return that makes the use of aircraft vital and rules out such devices as balloons and kites. Best use is made of the aircraft by covering an area of four or five counties. Thus an area the size of Rutland would hardly be worth flying on its own

Cropmarks in the Rutland Landscape

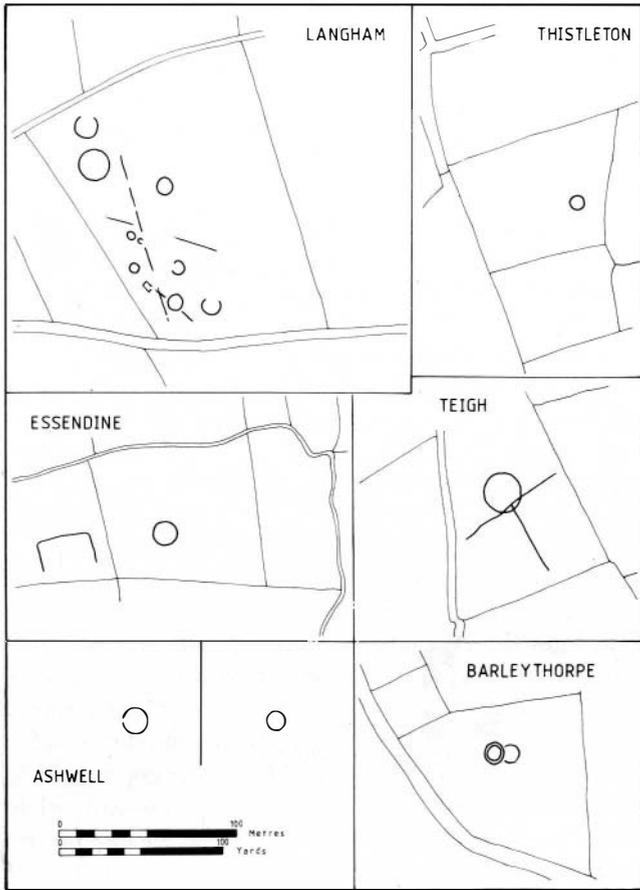


Fig. 2 Ring-ditch cropmark sites in Rutland.

account in view of the scarcity of new discoveries. Instead it falls into place as a component in a far wider pattern.

Rutland Cropmarks

Rutland occupies an area of just under 150 square miles (400 sq. km.). Of this area cropmarks have been observed on some 7½ square miles (20 sq. km.), a proportion that is somewhat higher than that for 'old' Leicestershire, but considerably less than the adjacent area of the Welland valley between Stamford and the Fen Edge, where vast numbers of complex sites have revealed a continuous 'cropmark landscape' through thirty adjacent kilometre grid squares over a broad area of river gravels.

The Rutland sites tend to correlate with two sorts of geology in the main:— river gravels in the east and the ironstones, especially Northampton Sand, in the west of the county (Fig. 1). Several square miles of ironstones in the centre of the county have been quarried opencast and rendered archaeologically sterile. The gravel areas, being relatively small, have not been exploited to any great extent. There are some sites on various other outcrops.

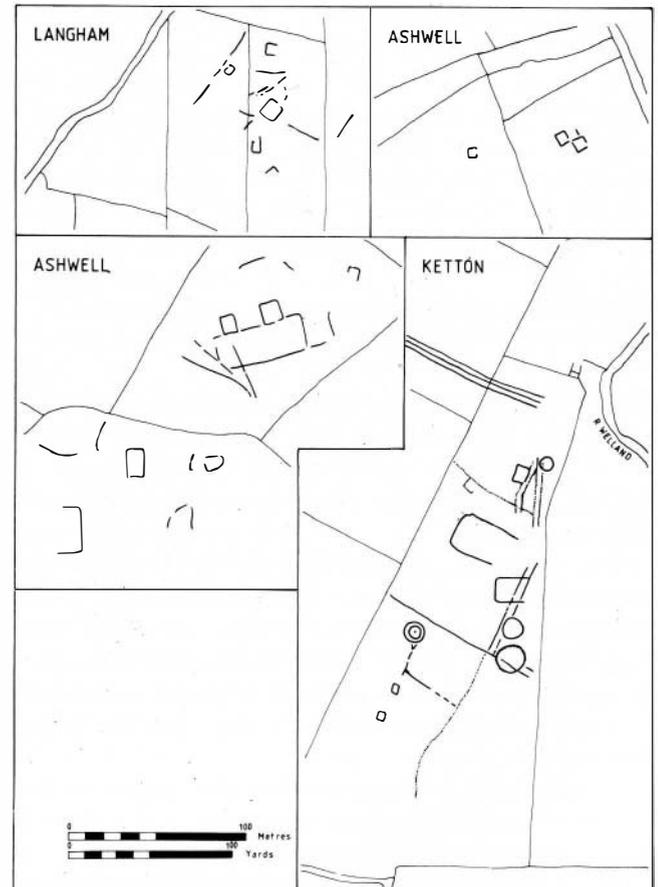
Another factor in distribution is the recent

agricultural history. A study of R.A.F. vertical photographs reveals a contrast between the Western area, with extensive areas of Medieval strip-fields still visible as cropmarks and earthworks, and the East of the county, where ploughing had almost totally obliterated traces of Medieval cultivation, probably also removing all but the deepest of earlier ditches. In the thirty years since the photographs were taken, large scale cultivation in the western part has reduced this contrast, but historically it is important.

As far as the individual cropmarks are concerned, we have virtually no information except for their appearance. The shapes can be roughly categorized into groups:—

1) Ring ditches (Fig. 2). These are likely to be the quarry ditches of ploughed-out barrows, or the ditches around domestic sites³ sometimes there are several concentric rings, and the excavated example at Eaton near Belvoir Castle proved to be a multiple-phase barrow, with successive enlargements.⁴

Fig. 3 Rectangular enclosure cropmarks and the cropmark complex at Ketton, with ring-ditches, enclosures, possible pit-alignment, and a section of triple-ditch.



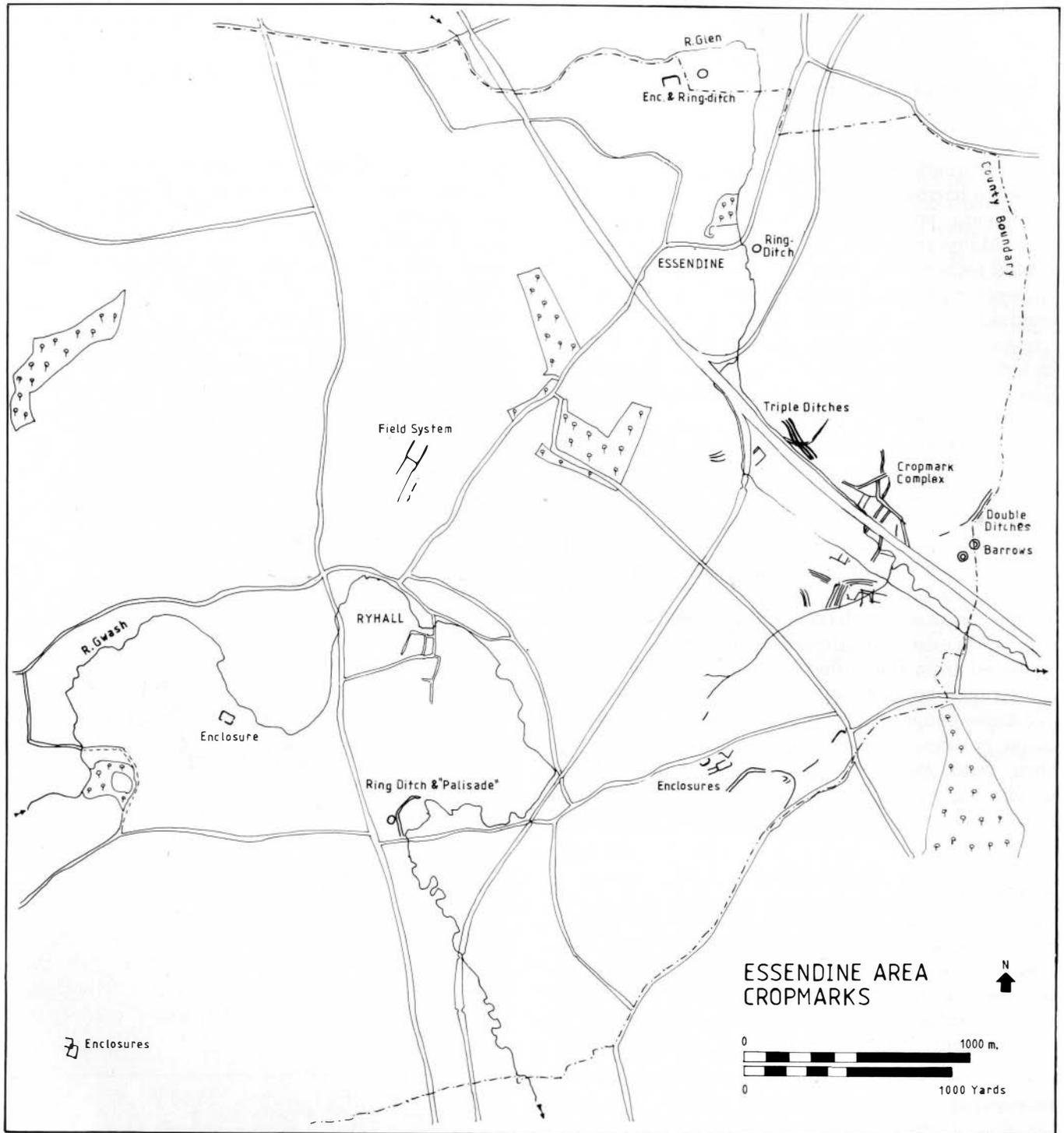


Fig.4 Cropmark sites in the Essendine area.

2) Isolated enclosures (Fig. 3). Generally of substantial dimensions, with irregular or rounded corners. The interesting thing is that they suggest construction in an open landscape, perhaps open grazing land.

3) Field systems (Fig. 4). These imply a different agricultural system. Large areas have been recorded recently in Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire,⁵ but are uncommon in the Rutland area.

4) Linear features and pit-alignments (Fig. 3). There are many linear cropmarks from old field boundaries, but the practiced eye can discern a category of prehistoric linear boundaries, some surviving as double ditches, and some, fortunately as distinctive

triple ditches. The exact purpose of these features is obscure but they seem to represent a fundamental element in the dividing-up of England. Some examples are known to abut on county boundaries, suggesting that these boundaries are of greater antiquity than might have been supposed. A standing example survives as 'King Lud's Entrenchments' on Saltby Heath, and cropmarks are also known running up the Leicestershire/Lincolnshire boundary. On old Ordnance Survey maps a section of triple-bank earthwork is marked, following the county boundary, on the East side of Essendine parish (Fig. 4). This has long been ploughed away, and shows sometimes as a double-

Cropmarks in the Rutland Landscape

ditch cropmark. As at 'King Lud's Entrenchments', there are barrows associated with this feature.⁶ Pit alignments are another characteristic cropmark type. Many represent the post-holes of stockades around settlements, but there is a category of very large pit-alignments, running across the country for hundreds of yards. Some of these are related to triple ditches, and sections of triple ditch sometimes include one or two parallel lines of pit-alignments. Elsewhere, pit alignments can be seen to form large rectangular 'fields'.

Such dating evidence as has been obtained by excavation from these various boundary features is vague and conflicting, and much more work is needed on this subject.

The cropmarks that appear in such quantities in the fields of England represent an enormous effort of organised labour over many years, and yet little of this comes out in the conventional archaeological record. Whilst considerable information can be retrieved from the domestic debris of settlements, the largest works of antiquity are curiously mute. We know something of how people ate, built huts, made pottery and textiles, and how they buried their dead, but the great labour of their lives, dividing up and cultivating the landscape, building boundaries and monuments, is largely a mystery to us.

Summary

From the foregoing it will be seen that even large numbers of cropmarks still give us only a very fragmentary and tiny portion of the potential evidence for past land use. In addition they frequently provide information about only one period of development. Where cropmarks of several periods

overlap, it is difficult to interpret the sequence of developments without recourse to excavation. What the cropmarks *have* shown us is the massive scale and widespread nature of past human activity in areas where it was otherwise unsuspected. This information requires interpretation in the light of a broader study of the history of our landscape. The reasons *why* cropmarks occur are often just as important as the cropmarks themselves. In particular, it is worth noting that cropmarks are evidence of a *discontinuity* of land use. Where settlements, cemeteries and land boundaries have retained their function, evidence of the past is not forthcoming. It would seem reasonable to look at the pattern of settlement and land use as something which, in general does *not* change without good reason.

One possible source of change might be an advance in technology or change of farming practices, and another might be a change in climate, or the change in relative sea-level that brought the coast to within about three miles (5km) of Essendine. Research into these factors should bring us more understanding of the reasons why human response to the landscape has changed.

Finally, to change from the distant to the close-up view, the evidence of aerial archaeology has helped to show that detailed fieldwork on individual parishes is tapping a vast potential. Prehistoric earthworks may be almost non-existent within Rutland, but buried beneath plough-soil and pasture there is still evidence to be found, in particular by detailed field-walking for flints and pottery fragments. Time is not on our side however. The ghosts of the past have already endured longer than we had any right to expect.

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Rutland's Place in the History of Cricket

E.E. SNOW

One of the least known historical facts regarding Rutland is the connection between the great house of Burley on the Hill near Oakham and the formation of the most famous cricket club in the world — the Marylebone club or M.C.C. as it is always known — when the house was the seat of George Finch, Earl of Winchilsea. It should be mentioned that, in early cricket notes, Burley was often incorrectly shown as Burghley which led to confusion with the Cecil house near Stamford and also Winchilsea was often spelt Winchelsea. George Finch was the 9th Earl of Winchilsea and 4th Earl of Nottingham; born on November 4th, 1752 he succeeded to the title in 1769 on the death of his uncle, Daniel Finch. George went from Eton to Christchurch, Oxford and gained his M.A. degree in 1771.¹ It was in these early years that he developed his great interest in cricket but he also excelled at real tennis and billiards. Very strong physically,



Fig.1 The Ninth Earl of Winchilsea K.G. in his robes as Groom of the Stole. Courtesy of the late Miss Jasmine Finch.

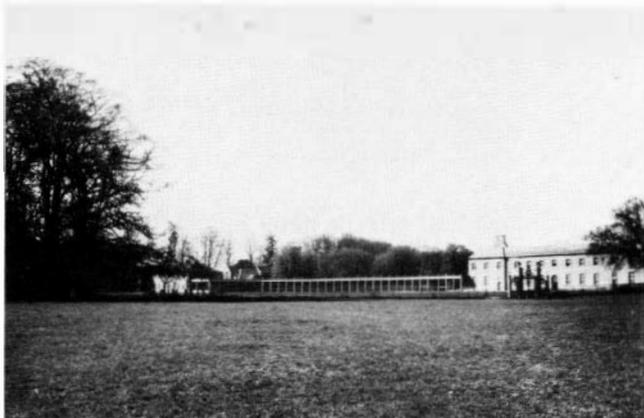
with jet black hair (all the male Finches were said to be 'as black as ravens') he is said to have used a bat weighing over 4 lbs² (compared with a weight of two or three pounds used by present day players). Why his name is not found in great matches before 1785, when he was 32 years of age is impossible to say. He was elected a member of the famous Hambledon club in Hampshire (often erroneously described as the cradle of cricket) in 1786 and became its president in 1787 and 1789. It was in 1787 that the M.C.C. was formed and Lord Winchilsea is acknowledged as the chief founder — thus forming Burley's famous link with cricket. Apart from Hambledon and M.C.C. for whom he played until 1800, he also appeared for the White Conduit club, Hampshire, Middlesex and Surrey. In 1784 he is described in minor games as the best batsman in the side and he made many large scores; he played his last big match, for Surrey, in 1801 but in 1816, although aged 64, he turned out in a game in Burley Park in place of an absentee.

A Knight of the Garter, he was appointed Groom of the Stole to George III in 1804 and in 1822 accompanied George IV on a tour of Scotland. During the American War of Independence, in which he served as a volunteer, he raised a regiment of infantry for the King at a personal cost of £20,000.³

It was in the last decade of the 18th century that the Earl laid out the cricket ground at Burley; beautifully situated in the Park outside the splendid North Gates this ground was used for Burley village games until just before the last World War. Today the Burley Horse Trials are held there. In 1790 the ground saw the first appearance of some of England's most famous players, many from Hambledon, at any match north of the Home Counties. On July 19th, 20th and 21st, Hampshire met All England for 1,000 guineas; Winchilsea scored 23 in England's first innings whilst others in the side were 'Silver Billy' Beldham, Tom Smith, James Aylward and Tom Walker. There was great hospitality throughout the game and a splendid Ball, one of many in this period, was held afterwards.⁴

Next year, 1791, a cricket week was held at Burley and three important games were staged. The first was described as Hampshire (with 5 Gents) v England (with 5 Gents). Then M.C.C. beat Old Etonians (with 4 pros) and, to complete a whole week's cricket, M.C.C. gained an easy victory over Leicestershire.⁵

July of 1792 was another great cricketing week at Burley, Hampshire meeting England (barring Kent) on July 2nd, 3rd and 4th. M.C.C. beat 22 of Notts on



*Fig.2 The site of the Burley cricket ground looking towards the North Gates.
Photograph by the author.*



*Fig.3 View through the North Gates towards the site of the Burley cricket ground.
Photograph by the author.*

July 5th, 6th and 7th whilst in the third game the combined forces of Leicestershire and Rutland beat Notts.⁶

The following year on August 5th, 6th and 7th England beat Surrey by seven wickets; the Earl played for Surrey and this was the first time these teams had met. Then followed the Earl's XI against R. Leigh's XI a game which lasted four days and was probably interrupted by rain.⁷ Thus ended the most glorious years of Burley cricket although in 1808 Rutland, captained by Lord Winchilsea, defeated a military team from Norman Cross; then there was a gap of recorded games until 1812 when minor games were played but in 1814 Burley was again the main centre of cricket in the district; Oakham defeated the county of Rutland. 'Footman James' and 'footman Thomas' completed the Rutland side. After 1816 and 1817, when there were several games in the Park, the newspapers of the day did not report any other fixtures.⁸

The Earl, who had been Lord Lieutenant of Rutland for many years, died on August 2nd 1826 at his town house, 32 South St., Park Lane and he was buried in the family vault at Ravenstone, Bucks. He was the last of the family to be buried there. The East window in Burley church was dedicated to his memory. In character he was genial and generous but also very autocratic. Towards the end of the 18th century he introduced a system amongst his cottagers allowing them to hire a small portion of land and keep a cow; he is thought to have been the first person to allow this.⁹

Lord Winchilsea died unmarried and there is some speculation as to the reason; it is said that when quite young he fell in love with a Phoebe Thompson (nothing is known about her) but his mother, Lady Charlotte Finch — there is a fine monument to her in Burley church — forbade any marriage. His father, William Finch, had died in 1766 so Lady Charlotte had the final word; she was a strong character, prominent at Court, who had a house in Hertford Street off Park Lane. She did not live at Burley with George although she was a frequent visitor;¹⁰ but she died in 1796 and still there was no marriage.

However it may be that Phoebe was already married as the Earl has many entries in his account book of payments of sums of money, house rent and coal bills shown as to 'Mrs. T-----'. Be that as it may, she bore him two illegitimate children, George, born September 2nd, 1794 and Georgina. In the Earl's will he left 'to Phoebe Thompson an annuity of £400 for her life'. At the 9th Earl's death the title passed to his cousin, George William Finch Hatton but the Burley property (at an inventory taken at the Earl's death the contents of his house in South St. were valued at £4,515 and those of Burley, which had farming stock worth £3,365, were valued at £10,443)¹¹ together with his estates in Rutland, Essex and Buckinghamshire were inherited by the son George who was granted the use of the Finch Arms in 1809.

The Finch MSS were deposited at the Leicestershire Record Office in 1964 but it was in 1973 that interesting finds were made relating to the 9th Earl; it had previously been believed that the great fire at Burley in 1908 had destroyed all his cricket memoranda but several rooms were untouched and many documents were saved. After looking through the Finch family documents in the Record Office the then county archivist, Dr. L.A. Parker, brought to the notice of the curator of the M.C.C. at Lord's a hitherto unknown broadsheet dated 1784 showing the laws of cricket (Fig. 4). The original is in good condition and is probably the only copy in existence although a photograph of it hangs in the Members' Room at the Grace Road headquarters of the Leicestershire club. Laws of cricket had been published at intervals since the earliest known date of 1744 but this was the first time they had been produced in broadsheet form. A six ball over had not been mentioned in the earlier laws (there had been previous rumours of this) but it is more than likely that this was never implemented officially as the next rules, published in 1785, specified a four ball over; it was not until 1889 that it was increased to five followed by a change to six in 1900. However, the most interesting feature of the sheet is the list of committee and members of the club and this is

The LAWS of CRICKET,

Revised at the STAR and GARTER, PALL-MALL, Feb. 25th, 1784,

By a Committee of NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN

Of Kent, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and London.

The BALL

MUST weigh no less than five ounces and a half; nor more than five ounces and three quarters. It cannot be changed during the game, but with consent of both parties.

The BAT

Must not exceed four inches and one quarter in the widest part.

The STUMPS

Must be twenty-two inches, the bail six inches long.

The BOWLING-CREASE

Must be parallel with the stumps, three feet in length, with a return crease.

The POPPING-CREASE

Must be three feet ten inches from the wickets; and the wickets must be opposite to each other, at the distance of twenty-two yards.

The PARTY

Shall have the choice of the innings and the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries.

When the parties meet at a third place, the bowlers shall toss up for the pitching of the first wicket, and the choice of going in.

The BOWLER

Must deliver the ball, with one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease; and shall bowl six balls before he changes wickets, which he shall do but once in the same innings.

He may order the player at his wicket to stand on which side of it he pleases.

The STRIKER

Is out, if the ball is bowled off, or the stump bowled out of the ground.

Or if the ball, from a stroke over or under his bat, or upon his hands (but not wrists) is held before it touches the ground, though it be hugged to the body of the catcher.

Or if, in striking, both his feet are over the popping crease, and his wicket is put down, except his bat is grounded within it:

Or if he runs out of his ground to hinder a catch:

Or if a ball is struck up, and he wilfully strikes it again:

Or if, in running a notch, the wicket is struck down by a throw, or with the ball in hand, before his foot, hand, or bat, is grounded over the popping crease; but if the ball is off, a stump must be struck out of the ground by the ball:

Or if the striker touches or takes up the ball before it has run, unless at the request of the opposite party:

Or if the striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevents the ball from hitting his wicket by it.

If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket that is put down, is out; if they are not crossed, he that has left the wicket that is put down, is out.

When the ball has been in the bowler's or wicket-keeper's hands, the strikers need not keep within their ground till the umpire has called *play*; but if the player goes out of his ground with an intent to run, before the ball is delivered, the bowler may put him out.

When the ball is struck up in the running ground between the wickets, it is lawful for the strikers to hinder its being caught; but they must neither strike at, nor touch the ball with their hands.

If the ball is struck up, the striker may guard his wicket, either with his bat or with his body.

In single wicket matches, if the striker moves out of his ground to strike at the ball, he shall be allowed no notch for such stroke.

The WICKET-KEEPER

Shall stand at a reasonable distance behind the wicket, and shall not move till the ball is out of the bowler's hand, and shall not, by any noise incommode the striker; and if his hands, knees, foot, or head, be over or before the wicket, though the ball hit it, it shall not be out.

The UMPIRES

Shall allow two minutes for each man to come in, and fifteen minutes between each innings; when the umpire shall call *play*; and the party refusing to play, shall lose the match.

When a striker is hurt, they are to allow another to come in, and the person hurt shall have his hands in any part of that innings.

They are not to order a player out, unless appealed to by the adversaries.

If the bowler's foot is not behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease, when he delivers the ball, umpire unnoted, must call *No ball*.

If the striker runs a short notch, the umpire must call *No notch*.

BETTS

If the notches of one player are laid against another, the bett depends on both innings, unless otherwise specified.

If one party beats the other in one innings, the notches in the first innings shall determine the bett.

But if the other party gains a second time, then the bett must be determined by the numbers on the score.

RULES OF THE CRICKET CLUB.

ARTICLE I

THAT each member pay one guinea per year; and for the first year, one guinea and a half, at the dinner, or at the tent.

II. That the club do meet to dine, at half past five o'clock, at the Star, and Garter, on the last Mondays in *April* and *May*. Members not attending at the dinner, (if in town) to forfeit half-a-guinea each time, which shall go to the stock-purse of the club;—if out of town, to signify it in writing, to the master of the Star and Garter, two days before the dinners.—One guinea to be collected at the dinners, and the rest of the reckoning paid out of the stock-purse.—Members in town are particularly requested to tend word to the Star and Garter, the day before the dinners, if they cannot dine, in order that dinner may be provided accordingly.

III. That all expences of hire of ground, umpires, bats, balls, &c. be paid out of the stock-purse.

IV. That the meat, &c. provided on the ground, be paid for by all the players. Members of the club going into the tent, to pay half-a-crown towards the reckoning. Any member introducing visitors to pay 5s. and on particular matches, 5s. Players introducing strangers, 2s. 6d. besides their reckoning.

V. That a treasurer be elected, and a committee of five, (the treasurer being one) to arrange and settle all business relative to the club; and to serve one year;—at the end of the year,

the committee to name one of the succeeding committee; that one be named, to name another for the third, and so on, till the five to chuse a treasurer from among them.

VI. That none but members of the club, are permitted to play, except when there are not sufficient members present to form a match; in which case, any gentleman introduced by a member of the club, may play.

VII. None but gentlemen ever to play.

VIII. That gentlemen desirous of playing, are to write their names down themselves, in the tent, as soon as they arrive upon the ground; provided the number exceeds twenty-two, before half past eleven, the twenty-two players to be decided by the persons who toss up to chuse.

IX. That any player being dejected out, and disputing the decision of the umpires, or finding fault with them, during the match, shall forfeit one guinea to the stock-purse of the club.

X. That the ground, umpire, &c. be ready *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday morning*; at eleven o'clock, from the first day of *May*, to the last day of *July*.

XI. No match began, to be interrupted by persons who come too late.—The match to begin at half past eleven.

XII. That at, and after the second meeting, no new member be admitted, but by ballot;—a ballot may be held at the

tent, twenty or more, being present, and one shall be chuse, unless extending.

XIII. That no person whatever be permitted to enter the tent, unless introduced by a member of the club.

XIV. All matches made upon the ground, not to be played for more than half-a-crown each player, betts excepted.

XV. Any player leaving the ground without paying the reckoning of the day, to forfeit half-a-guinea to the stock-purse, besides his own reckoning.

XVI. All disputes relative to forfeits incurred to the club, to be referred to the committee, and their decision to be without appeal.

XVII. All damage done in the tent, to be paid for by the person committing the offence.

XVIII. No horses or carriages to be admitted on the cricket-ground.

XIX. That any member not paying his subscription and forfeits within the year, (if in England) be considered as no longer of the club.

XX. That in a case a match is not played out in one day, the players may play it out the next club-day, in preference to the rest of the club; provided they are upon the ground, and begin playing by half past eleven; after which time the ground to be at liberty for any other match.

EARL of WINCHELSEA, TREASURER.

EARL of BERKELEY.

COMMITTEE, Honble. Capt. MONSON.

Honble. Mr. L. DAMER.

Sir PETER BURRELL.

LIST OF THE CRICKET CLUB.

AYLESFORD, Earl of
Archdale, Mr.
Aiton Mr.

Bedford, Duke of
Berkeley, Earl of
Bulkeley, Lord
Burrell, Sir Peter
Baker, Mr. George
Barnet, Captain
Barton, Mr.
Barton, Mr. Charles
Boisjquet, Mr.

Carlisle, Lord
Chewton, Lord
Carpenter, Mr.
Cecil, Mr.
Churchill, Mr. W.
Clayton, M.
Cooke, Mr.
Conwa, M. G.
Conway, M. H.
Coysen, Mr.

Crosbie, Mr.
Cumberland, Mr.

Dorset, Duke of
Dares, Lord
Davis, Lord
Davis, Sir John
D'Aeth, Sir N.
Damer, Mr. G.
Damer, Mr. L.
Dampier, Mr.
Dehany, Mr.
Detbrowe, Mr.
Dickens, Mr.
Doughty, Mr.
Douglas Mr. J.
Drummond, Mr.
Dyke, Mr.

Euston, Lord
Eskine, Sir J.
Evel, Mr.

Falconberg, Earl of
Fane, Lieutenant Colonel
Freemantle, Captain
Famer, Sir G.
Finch, Mr. S.
Fitzroy, Mr. C.
Fitzroy, Mr. G.
Ford, Mr.
Falkner, Mr. E.
Frankland, Mr.

Graham, Marquis of
Gibbs, Mr.
Gore, Mr. (of Langton)
Gowland Mr.
Greenville, Mr. T.
Glovernor, Mr. T.

Hulfe, Colonel
Harj, Mr.
Harvey, Mr.
Huffey, Mr.

Isted, Mr.
Isted, Mr. George

St. John, Mr. St. A.
St. John, Mr. F.
St. John, Mr. Charles

Kingcote, Mr.

Lewtham, Lord
Lake, Mr. W.
Leicester, Mr. O.
Lnox, Mr. C.
Lloyd, M.
Loveiace, Mr. Richard

Maynard, Lord
Mason, Lord
Mann, Sir H.
Maddox, Mr. F.
Maddox, Mr.
Milner, Mr.

Monro, Mr.
Moufou, Mr. Charles
Masfon, Mr. George
Munday, Mr.

Nares, Mr.
Nere, Mr.
North, Mr. G.

Orchard, Mr.

Payne, Captain
Payne, Mr.
Peachey, Mr.
Peufe, Mr.
Pelham, Mr. H.
Pitt, Mr. George
Phillips, Mr.
Poole, Mr.
Potts, Mr.
Poulter, Mr. Edmund
Przed, Mr.

Ruffell, Lord John
Roux, Sir John
Rickets, Captain
Rimbold, Captain
Rickets, Mr.

Spencer, Earl of
Spencer, Lord Robert
Strathaven, Lord
Smith, Captain
Smith, Mr.
Sceles, Mr. T.
Sawbridge, Mr.
Sheridan, Mr.
Singleton, Mr.
Smith, Mr. A.
Smith, Mr. L.
Sneyd, Mr.
Saville, Mr.
Stepney, Mr. T.
Snelh, Mr.
Snow, Mr.
Simons, Mr. J.

Tycoonel, Ld.
Tarlton, Licut. Col.

Talbot, Lieut. Col.
Talbot, Mr.
Talbot, Mr. R.
Thorolde, Mr. T.
Treves, Mr.
Tyfon, Mr.

Velley, Mr.

Winchelles, Earl of
Webster, Sir G.
Watson, Colonel
Wells, Captain
Williams, Captain
Warren Mr. L.
Watson, Mr. L.
Wilkinson, Mr.
Wynward, Mr. H.
Wyndham, Mr. Charles
Wyndham, Mr. P.
Wyndham, Mr. W.
Wyndham, Mr. (of Norfolk)

probably the nucleus of the first M.C.C. club formed by Lord Winchilsea, with help from the Hon. Charles Lennox, in 1787; they guaranteed Thomas Lord against financial loss so he could open his first ground in Dorset Square.¹² As a fire at Lord's in 1825 destroyed the pavilion and all the M.C.C. records there is no other comparable list in existence.

If Lord Winchilsea was responsible for trying to introduce the six ball over he tried another innovation, for on July 15th, 1797 the *Hampshire Chronicle* stated 'Lord Winchilsea has made an improvement in the game of cricket, by having 4 stumps instead of 3, and the stumps two inches higher. The game is thus rendered shorter by easier bowling out'.¹³ This experiment may have been carried out in a few minor games at Hambledon but there is no record of the idea being adopted in big games.

Also saved from the fire were many letters, documents and diaries dating from the 17th century and one item in particular is of great cricketing interest. This is the Earl's private account book 1788 to 1799 in his own handwriting; the book is 9½" deep x 8" wide and 1" deep bound in faded red leather complete with brass clasp and lock. The left hand pages show monies received and the right hand amount paid; the items are given in some detail and show them to the last halfpenny. It is interesting to note that in each entry regarding cricket the letter 'C' is added to an extra column as though he kept a separate account of his cricketing expenses (this 'C' is clearly shown in Fig.5¹⁴). Naturally his cricket expenses occupy only a small part of the book and his small wins and losses at cricket are interesting as it has often been questioned whether the great matches were really played for the large sums billed such as 1,000 guineas a side but from about 1790 power had shifted from Hambledon back to London and the number of games played for stakes fell off as the backers were amply catered for by the bookmakers who openly attended the important matches.

Lord Winchilsea frequently attended the Catch, Boodles and White's clubs; his card games included faro, cribbage and whist and sums up to about £50 are entered as won or lost. But by far the largest sums involved were at hazard (a game of dice) and one win, at Boodles, was the enormous sum of £840 and there were frequent wins and losses of about £200. It is impossible to list his many yearly entries of 'Received' and 'Paid' but a few examples may be given. As previously mentioned, regular items are shown in the paid side as 'Mrs. T-----' and sometimes as 'Mrs. T. Coal Bill', 'Mrs T. Taxes' and occasion-

ally 'House rent for Mrs. Thompson'; in 1789 he paid nearly £700 to 'Mrs. T'. His expenses for the famous cricket weeks at Burley were considerable and in 1790 his costs for the Hampshire v All England game amounted to £153; for the 1793 games the figure was £96.10s.0d. and 1792, £130. Each year until 1799 is shown his annual subscription of three guineas to the Hambledon club and in 1789 'cricket expenses at Hambledon' of £44; in 1795 he mentioned, very unusually, 'Bet upon Hambledon match' £5.5s.0d. No definite subscriptions to M.C.C. are given but in 1793 'paid Mr. Lord £10.17s.0d. on account of cricketers' and in 1798 there are three items 'Cricket at Lord's' of £9.12s.0d., £10.9s.6d. and £44. The Earl's team wore hats resplendent with silver lacing and in 1793 appears 'Bill for cricketers' hats' £3; previously in 1789 he paid £6.6s.0d. for 'Breeches for cricketers'.

There were large subscriptions to the opera, that in 1794 being of £157.10s.0d.; on two occasions in 1790, two trips from Margate to France and back cost him £146.7s.0d. Then there were such things as 'at Tennis' £13.13s.0d. and 'Fees at St. James' £25.4s.0d. Probably the most unusual entry appears in January 1792 'For expenses abt. , the woman who was killed by my phaeton' £49.7s.0d. To show how carefully his accounts were kept he added up his figures for 1789 and his total received was £8635.17s.10½d. and the amount paid £8887.4s.4d. However, his interest in his finances seems to have waned for in 1798 and 1799 there were no entries in the 'Received' pages and very few shown in 'Paid'.

The Earl's son, George Finch, inherited his father's love of cricket and allowed his staff a great deal of time to play to the detriment of the estate.¹⁵ George married twice, his first wife dying two years after their marriage; his second wife was Lady Louisa Somerset and there were two sons of this marriage; the elder George Henry, born in 1835, became the owner of Burley estate in 1870. However the younger son, the legendary Henry Randolph, became the most outstanding sportsman of all the Finches. Although born in London he lived all his younger days at Burley; his father regularly took him to Lord's whilst still a schoolboy and also arranged matches in which H.R. played.¹⁶ Born in 1842 he lived an extremely active life until he died in December 1935 and he was actually on horseback only three weeks before his death. The oldest rider to hounds in England and known as 'Father' of the Cottesmore Hunt it was believed he had more days in the saddle than any other huntsman in the country. As a cricketer he was a really fine batsman and he played for Leicestershire and Rutland for whom he appeared many times against M.C.C. at

Fig.5 Typical page in the Earl's account book dated 1789. Courtesy E.R. Hanbury Esq. and Leicestershire Record Office.

		Paid		L		S		D	
				55		29		16 9	
23 rd	Wm bricklayer a/c M. Mayhew's account	47	17	3	1/2				
	M. Sutton's farmkeeper for Charles	10	0	0					
	M. Mayhew	3	3	0					
28 th	Putty a/c to show	0	5	0					
June 1 st	Shall to M. Admitt a/c cricket	34	17	6					C
	M. Mayhew	54	13	0					
4 th	Lost at cards	4	4	0					
	Cricket Club	1	18	0					
4 th	Drift to M. Shonhead a/c cricket	19	10	0					
13 th	Lost at cards a/c cricket at Warkby	89	5	0					C
15 th	A. Picket	4	14	6					C
17 th	Lost at cards	1	1	0					
	Cricket a/c	10	10	0					
	M. Mayhew	10	0	0					
21 st	to Admitt for cricket	51	5	6					C
				58	73	0	6	1/2	

Lord's. In 1858 he was a member of the Oakham and district side who met an All England XI at Oakham whilst in 1860 he played for Leicestershire against All England at the Wharf Street ground in Leicester. H.R. Finch went to Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford and at the time of his death was recognised as the oldest member of the Oxford Harlequins and Free Forester clubs. During the summer of 1935 and at the age of 93 he attended Test matches at Lord's and Nottingham.¹⁷ One of his sons, James ('Jimmy') of Ayston Hall was a member of the Leicestershire committee from 1924 to 1930.

G.H. Finch also married twice and when he died in 1907 he was succeeded by his son, Alan George (of his first marriage); there were also two daughters of this marriage and the younger, Gwendoline, married Evan Hanbury who was M.F.H. of the Cottesmore and also a good cricketer.

A.G. Finch died in 1914 and the estate went to his half brother W.H.M. Finch, son of G.H. Finch's second marriage. W.H.M. had a brother and two sisters, the elder being Pearl, who wrote, in 1901, the *History of Burley on the Hill*. The other sister Jasmine Cecilia, lived at Ravenstone House in Buckinghamshire most of her life and died there, unmarried, in 1968 aged 89 but was buried in Burley churchyard. She was the last Finch to live at Ravenstone. William Henry Montgomery Finch also died unmarried in 1939 and he was the last of this remarkable family to live at Burley. Then the estate passed to Colonel James Robert Hanbury, grandson of Evan Hanbury, great nephew of G.H. Finch and father of the present owner.

During the second World War Burley became, for the second time in its history, a Red Cross hospital. After the house ceased to be used as a hospital, Colonel Hanbury resided there and eventually the house was opened to the public for some years. The Colonel was also a keen cricketer and in 1956 he laid out a good pitch in the centre of the huge forecourt — one of the largest in the country, 800 feet long and 500 feet wide between the Doric colonades — and this was in use until 1963. Colonel Hanbury, a former Joint Master of the Belvoir Hunt, died in March 1971 at the early age of 56 and then the estate passed to the present owner Evan Robert Hanbury.

The name of Finch still lives on in Rutland as Mr. George S. Finch, son of Somerset Finch, brother of W.H.M., now lives at Ayston Hall.

REFERENCES

1. Pearl Finch, *The History of Burley on the Hill, Rutland*, Vol. 1, John Bate, Sons and Danielson Ltd., London 1901, p.329.
2. F.S. Ashley-Cooper, *The Hambledon Cricket Chronicle*, Herbert Jenkins Ltd., London 1923, p.161.
3. Pearl Finch, *op. cit.*, p.335.
4. Frederick Lillywhite's *Scores and Biographies*, Vol.1 Frederick Lillywhite, London 1862, pp.104, 105 (Note: this game was sometimes described as The Earl of Winchilsea's side v A. Smith's side).
5. *Ibid.*, pp.115-120.
6. *Ibid.*, pp.135, 136.
7. *Ibid.*, pp.158, 159.
8. E.E. Snow, *A History of Leicestershire Cricket*, Edgar Backus, Leicester 1949, pp.26, 27, 29.
9. Pearl Finch, *op. cit.*, pp.19 and 336.
10. *Ibid.*, p.331.
11. Finch MSS, Leicestershire Record Office.
12. G.D. Martineau, *They made cricket*, Museum Press, London 1956, pp.65, 67. Page 67 reports 'Thomas Lord visited his old employer (Lord Winchilsea) in his last illness ----- When asked what the Earl could do for him, he replied "Nothing, nothing" and, only when pressed, did he accept by way of remembrance a glass made specially to fit the Earl's mouth after he had been wounded in battle'.
13. F.S. Ashley-Cooper, *op. cit.*, p.161.
14. Finch MSS, Leicestershire Record Office. (First reproduced by the author in the *Journal of the Cricket Society* Vol. 8, No. 1, Autumn 1976, pp.26-31).
15. Pearl Finch, *op. cit.*, pp.339-340.
16. Letters from the late Miss Jasmine Finch 1949.
17. Obituary *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* date December 13th, 1935. Much of the other notes were obtained from conversations and correspondence with the late Miss Jasmine Finch of Ravenstone and Miss Edith Lane of Burley village. The author is indebted to E.R. Hanbury Esq. for permission to use the Finch MSS.

Ironstone in Rutland, 1882-1982

S.H. BEAVER

PART I The Story to 1930

The Northampton Sands (Inferior Oolite) ironstone field extends in a broken belt of varying width from Towcester, south of Northampton, to Lincoln, a distance of about 80 miles. Though there are traces of pre-Roman and early medieval iron working, particularly in Northamptonshire, that probably made use of this ore, smelted with charcoal from Rockingham Forest, the industry, if such it can be called, died out and was forgotten, so that it was possible for John Morton, writing in 1712, actually to deny the existence of iron ore in Northamptonshire.¹ The rock was certainly quarried, but for building stone, as many picturesque, ochre-coloured villages bear witness; and even when canals and early railways cut through the Northampton Sands formation no one apparently recognised it as an ore of iron, for it was very different in appearance from the ores in the Coal Measures that were the mainstay of the iron industry during the Industrial Revolution. Then a certain Mr. S.H. Blackwell recognised the iron-bearing properties of the rock in the late 1840s, and specimens from the Wellingborough-Thrapston area were placed in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852, consignments of Northampton Ironstone were sent to the Black Country, and in the same year an experimental furnace at Wellingborough cast its first pigs of iron. From these small beginnings two developments occurred: (i) a considerable quarrying

industry grew up, that eventually supplied ironstone to many of the older coalfield smelting areas, particularly Derbyshire, and (ii) a local smelting industry was established, with early centres at Wellingborough, Heyford (near Weedon), Islip (near Thrapston), and Kettering, later extending to Corby.²

The county of Rutland did not enter the picture until the 1880s; the long-lived quarry at Cottesmore began in 1882, but most of the Rutland workings only date from the first quarter of the present century. The county lies in between the main Northamptonshire field (Wellingborough-Kettering-Corby) and the much later developed South Lincolnshire field in the area south of Grantham. The Rutland field is in two parts; the scarp-top plateau of Market Overton-Cottesmore-Burley, and the east-west ridges, capped with Northampton Sands, of the Uppingham-Wing-Pilton area. In both these sections the iron-bearing formation lay at or near the surface, with but little of the heavy overburden that was encountered from the 1920s onwards in central Northamptonshire, for example. The ore-bed itself, consisting almost entirely of brown, oxidised stone, averaged 8-10 feet in thickness, occasionally reaching 11-12 feet, and the overburden was generally only 4 to 8 feet, which meant that even up to the 1930s it was still feasible, at Cottesmore for example, to dig the overburden by hand and restore the worked-out area to agriculture behind the advancing quarry-face, as had happened, indeed, over the Northamptonshire portion of the field in the nineteenth century. Only in one Rutland quarry, at Pilton, did the cover of Estuarine sand and clay, with a thin representative of the Lincolnshire Limestone, reach 20-30 feet, making the use of mechanical diggers essential.

The *Victoria County History of Rutland*,³ after referring to the 'traces of ancient iron workings' and the demise of the industry caused, it is suggested, by the destruction of the forests which were the source of the charcoal fuel, says 'a phase of revival seems to have set in about the beginning of the nineteenth century'. This is completely untrue, and appears to be a misconception of a remark made by J.W. Judd in *The Geology of Rutland*⁴ which reads 'of late years iron ore has begun to be dug rather extensively in the south-western part of the area [i.e. of Sheet 64 of the one-inch geological map], and the

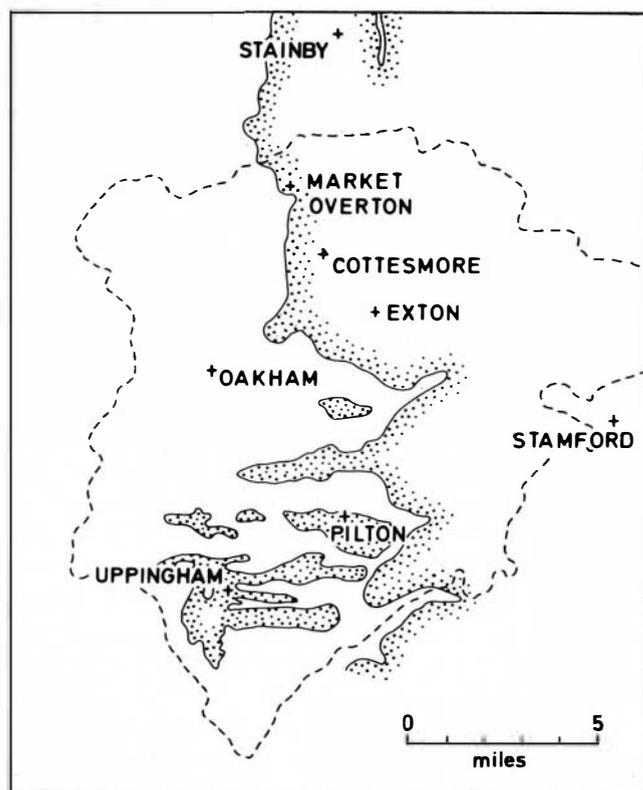


Fig.1 The outcrop of the Northampton Ironstone formation in Rutland and south Lincolnshire. The Rutland county boundary is shown by the pecked line.

erection of iron furnaces commenced'. Even Judd's statement is misleading, presumably referring to small ironstone diggings in the vicinity of Nevill Holt and Medbourne in the 1860s and 1870s — hardly 'extensive', not 'at the beginning of the nineteenth century', and any way not in Rutland but in Leicestershire! There is a reference in Hunt's *Mineral Statistics* to a quarry at Nevill Holt in 1864 and 1865, run by Mr. B. Thornton, and Tonks⁵ mentions the inclined tramway which led down the hill to the Market Harborough-Peterborough railway line, whilst the *Mining Journal* for September 19th, 1868 refers to a plan to build four blast furnaces, with adequate space for rolling mills, presumably in the Welland valley alongside the railway. Nothing came of this venture, but this is apparently what Judd had in mind. A few years later, quarrying was revived,⁶ and Hunt's annual statistics contain a record of the Medbourne Bridge Iron Ore Co. in 1873 and 1874; the output was 8,692 tons of ore in 1873 and 2,930 tone in 1874 — again, hardly 'extensive', and outside the county of Rutland.

The first quarry to be opened in the ironstone in Rutland was at Cottesmore in 1882. This is interesting for two reasons, first because, as in a number of cases in Northamptonshire in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, it was opened by a Derbyshire smelting firm, the Sheepbridge Company of Chesterfield, and secondly since a special 2-mile branch from Ashwell, on the Midland Railway's Leicester-Peterborough line, was constructed to serve it. The branch terminated at the foot of the scarp, and the quarry was linked to it by a cable-worked incline that ascended the scarp obliquely.

The only other nineteenth century record of ironstone working in Rutland is that of a pit at Manton in the *List of Quarries* for 1887; apparently the quarry was about 350 yards southeast of the church, but it must have been very short-lived for it never appears again in the official Lists.⁷

The existence of an enormous gap, untouched save at Cottesmore, between the Northamptonshire ironfield and the northern outpost at Lincoln City (opened in the late 1870s), was a clear invitation to further developments in Rutland and South Lincolnshire, where outcrop ore was available in abundance and railway lines already existed. A company established by James Pain, with headquarters at Kettering, had since 1882 been quarrying at Glendon and Irchester in Northamptonshire, and in 1906 Pain started up at Market Overton. Pain had been impressed by the economies that could be reaped (as at Corby in the 1890s) by employing standard-gauge track in the quarries; so his quarry was thus linked

to sidings alongside the Saxby and Bourne line of the Midland Railway. Pain was also a pioneer in the introduction of excavating machinery, though his first steam-shovel (in 1906) was installed at the Storefield pits north of Kettering and not at Market Overton where hand labour was most appropriate for removing the shallow overburden. A few years later, in 1912, Pain started quarrying just south of Uppingham; his standard-gauge tramway, worked by steam locomotives, linked the quarry to the Uppingham branch of the L.N.W. railway, that joined the Rugby-Peterborough line at Seaton. Curiously enough, though their opening dates are authenticated,⁸ neither Market Overton nor Uppingham appears in the *List of Quarries* until 1916 — perhaps because, with outcropping ironstone, they were very shallow (less than 20 feet deep) and thus did not come under the Quarries Act. In 1916 Market Overton had 71 employees, and Uppingham 59. But unlike Market Overton, Uppingham did not last long; in 1922 there were only 7 workmen, and the pit was idle in 1925; it was derelict in 1930.

The onset of the First World War created an enlarged market for iron and steel, for armaments, and the long-established import trade in foreign ores was difficult to sustain because of enemy action at sea. So renewed efforts were made in various orefields to increase output by opening up new areas and mechanising existing quarries. In Rutland there were three such efforts, none of which, however, was ready to contribute anything before the end of hostilities. The smallest and least important of these was at Luffenham, where the Luffenham Iron Co. opened up a quarry on the hillside above Fosters Bridge, in the Chater valley, and with tramway access to the Midland Railway's Syston to Peterborough line. A little ore was produced in 1920-21, but the severe cambering of the strata and the overburden of limestone, soon ensured that the quarry's main purpose would be to produce limestone, which it did until the early 1930s.⁹

Of much greater significance were the developments at Pilton and Burley. At Pilton, on the south side of the Chater valley, the Wing-South Luffenham ridge, capped by Northampton Sands and Lincolnshire Limestone, was opened up in 1919 by the Pilton Ironstone Co., a subsidiary of the Staveley Coal and Iron Co. of Chesterfield. Sidings on the Manton-Luffenham section of the Midland Railway's Leicester-Peterborough line were linked to the quarries by a standard-gauge tramway. Some 40 men were employed here during the 1920s, and both ore and overburden were excavated by steam-driven diggers.

The Burley development also began in 1919, with transport arrangements similar to those in operation at Cottesmore. The Ashwell-Cottesmore branch was extended southwards along the scarp-foot, with a 3-ft gauge tramway in the quarries and a cable-worked incline down the scarp-face; but this was converted to standard gauge in 1924-5.¹⁰ The original owners of the Burley pits were Bell Bros. of Middlesbrough — an attempt to make up for the declining output of the Cleveland orefield by importing similar ores from elsewhere. The firm was taken over by Dorman Long in 1923, so the ore continued to be sent to Tees-side. In the late 1920s some 80 men were employed in this pit.

Trespassing a little beyond Market Overton and the county boundary into south Lincolnshire, it may be noted that extensive developments took place in this immediately post-war period around Stainby and Colsterworth, as a result of the completion in 1917 of the Stainby and High Dyke mineral railway that branched from the Great Northern main line at High Dyke, south of Grantham. Development in the Sewstern-Gunby area, south of Stainby, had been carried out by the Holwell Iron Co., of Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray, from 1898 when a standard-gauge mineral line from Saxby-Bourne railway was constructed; and this line made an end-on junction at Stainby with the new High Dyke branch, on the construction of which gangs of German prisoners were employed. With the taking over of the Holwell works by the Stanton Iron Co. (of Ilkeston, Derbyshire) in 1918, the whole of this area came under Stanton control; but north of Stainby, at Colsterworth, the Frodingham Company of Scunthorpe was involved, and at Sproxton (just in Leicestershire) the Park Gate company of Rotherham.

Output of Iron Ore from Rutland, 1882-1930

It is not possible to give accurate figures of output from the county except sporadically. From 1882, when Hunt's *Mineral Statistics* were replaced by Home Office reports from the Inspector of Mines, there are no more output figures for individual quarries, only county totals; but as Cottesmore was the only pit in Rutland its output had to be added to that of a quarry in Oxfordshire. The output of the latter is unlikely to have exceeded 5,000 tons a year,¹¹ so we may guess that Cottesmore may have produced something like 7,000 tons in 1882, 35,000 tons in 1883, 27,000 tons in 1884 and 20,000 tons in 1885. From 1886 to 1888 the Cottesmore figure is lumped in with the output from Westbury, Wiltshire, and from 1889 to 1895, Rutland, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire are given a combined total. Then there comes another change in the nature of the

statistics, and only fragmentary data are subsequently available. A county total of 45,378 tons appears in 1899, and 44,118 tons in 1900, but usually Rutland is included with Oxfordshire.

The Quarries Act of 1894 had created two classes of quarries, those over 20 feet deep and those under 20 feet. From the latter no returns of output were required except in the case of ironstone; and though no county totals are available, the annual reports do indicate that from 1913 to 1915 there were no quarries in either Rutland or Oxfordshire that were over 20 feet deep. There is a stray figure in the 1920 report indicating that Rutland (on its own) produced 56,039 tons from quarries under 20 feet deep, and 264,666 tons from quarries (presumably Pilton) over 20 feet deep.

The wartime stimulus to output is reflected, however, in some statistics contained in a report by F.H. Hatch on the work of the Iron and Steel Production Department of the Ministry of Munitions.¹² These show that the Market Overton 'district' (presumably including Cottesmore) produced 585,121 tons of ore in 1917 and 730,407 tons in 1918; and that Uppingham produced 168,760 tons in 1917 and 200,145 tons in 1918. These figures are substantially higher than those given in the Home Office reports, which give totals of 525,848 tons for Rutland and Oxfordshire together in 1917 (cf. 1,188,316 tons for Market Overton plus Uppingham plus Oxfordshire in the Hatch report); and 634,112 tons in 1918 (cf. 1,511,211 tons in the Hatch report). I am unable to explain the discrepancy. The possibility that the Market Overton 'district' might include Stainsby is ruled out because figures for S. Lincolnshire are also given by Hatch.

From 1921 onwards the statistics again change completely, as the Board of Trade took over from the Home Office; and county output figures for the 1920s show that Rutland produced the following amounts:

Output of Inferior Oolite Ironstone, Rutland

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1921	91,745 (N.B. Coal strike)
1922	313,553
1923	526,792
1924	566,275
1925	542,545
1926	244,939 (N.B. Coal strike and General Strike)
1927	458,242
1928	387,131
1929	591,221
1930	475,237

PART II The quarries as they were in 1930

The following are extracts from the author's field notebooks, dated April 1930.

Uppingham. Pain's old workings, about ½-mile S. of Uppingham, halfway up the hillslope, are permanently closed, and the rails have been removed. They were never acquired by Stanton with the rest of Pain's pits. The tunnel under the road still remains, but the western end of the quarry is now used as a rubbish dump.

Pilton (Staveley Coal and Iron Co. Ltd). These extensive quarries are situated about ½-mile SE of Pilton village, on the south side of the road to South Luffenham. There are two large quarries on the east side of the Morcott road, and a third, which is idle at the moment, on the west side of that road. The ore-bed is here about 8-10 feet thick; it is of good quality, mostly oxidised. The cover is about 20-30 feet in the eastern pit, consisting of Estuarine clay and sand capped with thin limestone slabs; this limestone is absent from the central pit, where the cover is only about 15-20 feet.

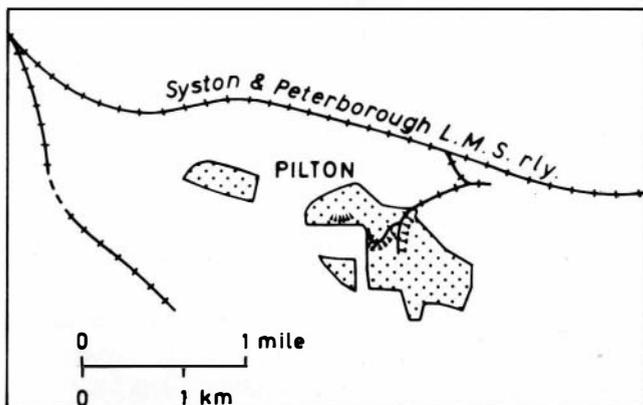


Fig.2 The Pilton area. Quarry faces as in 1930; worked-out areas (stippled) as depicted on 1:50,000 Geological sheet 157 Stamford (published 1957, with amendments [unspecified] to 1978).

The working here is all mechanical, with standard-gauge rail tracks. Two large Ruston excavators are used for removing overburden, and two small ones for digging the ore. (One of these is ultra-modern, mounted on caterpillar tracks instead of wheels and rails). A conveyor working with one of the large shovels is building the characteristic alp-like spoil-heaps. It is only recently that the worked ground has been left unrestored, the greater part of the area between the quarries and the road has been levelled off and is now under cereals.

Calcining is occasionally done here; there is a 10,000 ton clamp burning at present, near the railway; but only two have ever been burned before. The output of these quarries goes principally to the

Staveley works at Chesterfield; but some 700 tons out of a weekly total of 3,500 tons goes to various works in the Scunthorpe area.

Burley (Dorman, Long & Co.). This large quarry is situated about 1½ miles NE of Burley and just over one mile due south of Cottesmore. The quarry face is about ½-mile long, running in a NNW-SSE direction and working slowly westwards. The ore-bed is from 8 to 10 feet thick, all very weathered and broken up, with little or no blue stone. The cover is only 4 to 5 feet, consisting of rubbly ironstone and soil; it is removed by hand and dumped and levelled off behind the face. The ore is dug by steam shovel and loaded into wagons for removal to the calcining clamps, of which there are three, each of which contains about 40,000 tons of ore. In building up the clamps, a layer of large blocks of ore is put at the base, then a layer of large lumps of coal, and then the ore is tipped, together with a certain amount of coal slack, on top. One of these clamps will take about 20 weeks to burn through. Wind may hasten the burning and cause higher temperatures which make for clinker formation — large black clinkery masses of coal and cinder and half-smelted ore — but rain doesn't have much effect apart from causing dense clouds of steam.

The calcined ore is loaded by steam-shovel into wagons for screening. The screening plant is worked by a vertical boiler taken off an old steam-navvy; the dust collects into wagons underneath the screens, and the screened ore is shot out into 20-ton D.L. hoppers. Some of the screenings are used for ballast on the rail tracks, and an experiment is at present in progress for its use for hard tennis courts.

The quarry is connected by a standard-gauge track which links up, several hundred yards beyond the Cottesmore-Ashwell road, with the Ashwell mineral line of the L.M.S. (Midland), which also serves the Cottesmore pits. All the output (about 3000 tons of calcined ore per week) goes to Middlesbrough, at a rail freight of 7s.2d. per ton.

Cottesmore (Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co.). Ever since 1882, when they first started, these quarries have worked ore practically at the surface; they have never been more than 20 feet deep and in consequence have never come under the Quarries Act. All the working is done *by hand* — no machine has ever been seen here; and the narrow-gauge wagons are hauled from the pit to the head of an endless rope system (that descends the scarp to the Ashwell mineral railway) *by horses!* The ore-bed is about 10 feet thick, lying beneath 4 to 7 feet of overburden and soil. The present working lies on the north-side of the Cottesmore-Ashwell road, about ¾-mile west of Cottesmore; it has an eastward-working face

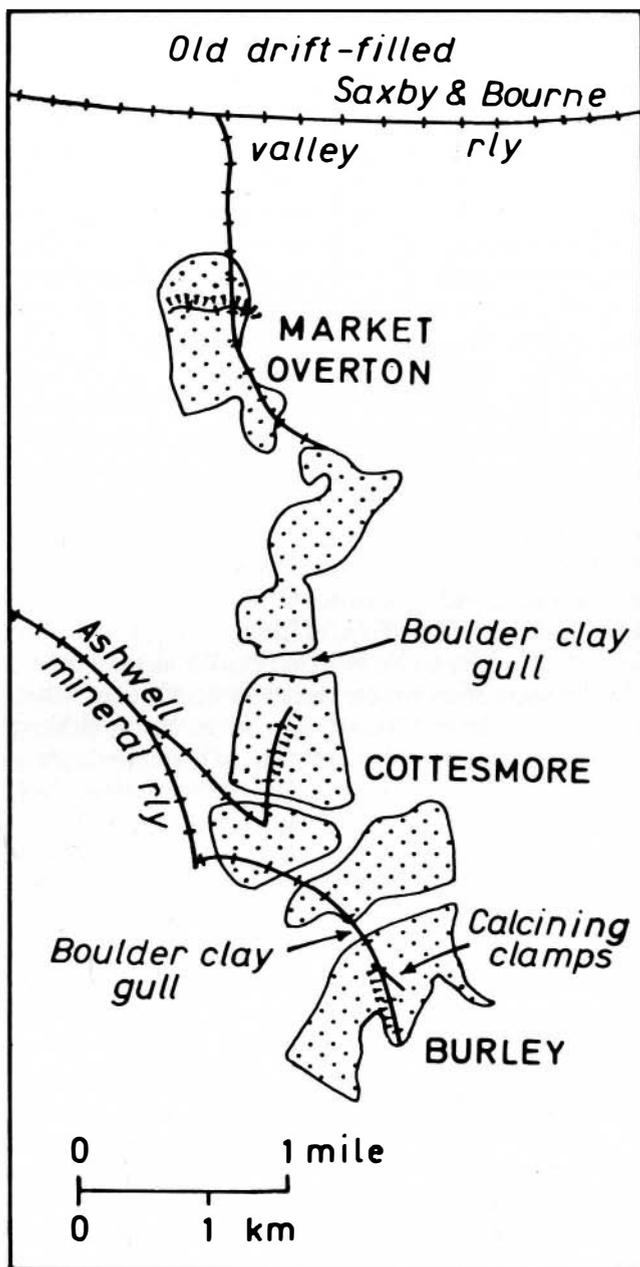


Fig.3 The ore-field behind the main escarpment. Quarry faces as in 1930; worked-out areas as on Fig.2, except Market Overton, which is taken from 1-inch Geological sheet 143 Bourne (published 1964).

about ¼-mile in length. The area on the south side of the road is worked out.

The cover is removed by hand and levelled off behind the quarry, and the soil is replaced; this land is handed back in lots to the farmer every six months, when it is quickly ploughed and sown again, so that only 20 yards behind the quarry face the land is again in agricultural use. The ore is hewn out at the base with a pick, and then the top is

prised down with crowbars, about 9 or 10 men being employed to heave down a section about 3 to 4 yards long. The ore is then hand loaded into small wagons. Each loader loads some 15-16 tons a day, or on average about 90 tons a week, giving a weekly total output of about 1000 tons, most of which goes (via the Ashwell mineral line) to the Sheepbridge works at Chesterfield, with some to the Renishaw ironworks and some to Partington's at Irlam in Lancashire.

This quarry, sandwiched in between the highly efficient mechanised workings of Pilton and Burley to the south and Market Overton and Stainby to the north, presents a most remarkable contrast with the rest of the industry. It is undoubtedly the only quarry in the whole of the Northampton Sands ironstone field without mechanical diggers, and certainly the only one where horses are used instead of locomotives. Query — how do they manage to keep going?

Market Overton (Stanton Ironworks Co.; formerly James Pain Ltd.). Two pits are working at present, both about ½-mile north of Market Overton. The old workings east and southeast of the village are now disused. A large worked-out area lies immediately north of the village, and is now restored to pasture.

In the eastern pit, which has cut through the bridle road, the cover is only 4 to 5 feet thick, and is removed by hand; the ore-bed is about 10 to 11 feet, all oxidised brown stone, and is removed by mechanical shovels. The western pit is much larger, and the cover increases until at the western end it is 6 to 8 feet, mostly sand and clay of the Estuarine series. The ore-bed in this pit is thicker, about 12 feet, decreasing towards the western end to 9 feet. Water is rather a nuisance in this pit, and has to be pumped out. Both cover and ore are removed mechanically, the cover by steam-shovel and conveyor, the ore with a smaller shovel. Levelling-off behind this pit is naturally a much slower process than when thinner cover is hand-worked.

The output is about 4,000 tons a week, but though this is a Stanton pit not much goes to Ilkeston since the Stainby pits, being closer, supply most of Stanton's needs. The chief customers are Frodingham Iron and Steel Co., Partington's of Irlam, and Walter Scott's of Leeds. The pits are connected by standard-gauge line which runs due north to join the Saxby and Bourne line of the L.M.S.

PART III Heyday and decline, 1930-1973

The early 1930s were the years of the 'Great Depression', when the iron and steel industry, in common with all other industrial and commercial activity, suffered a severe contraction of output.



Fig.4 Dragline excavating and levelling overburden, Cottesmore, 1951. Photograph A.R. Crawford.

From a tonnage of 591,000 in the boom year of 1929, Rutland's ironstone production fell to 164,000 tons in 1931 and 185,000 tons in 1932; but it recovered to 732,000 tons in 1937.

A change of ownership at Cottesmore, where in 1932 the Frodingham Iron and Steel Co. (later became Appleby-Frodingham in 1934) took over from the Sheepbridge Iron Co., led to the introduction of a small Ruston and Hornsby face-shovel for digging the ore, thus ending half a century of hand-labour. At about the same time diesel locomotives replaced the horses for wagon-haulage; and a few years later steam locomotives took over from the diesels.

In 1937, a total of 171 employees worked in the Rutland ironstone quarries: 60 at Burley, 39 at Cottesmore, 37 at Pilton and 35 at Market Overton.

The outbreak of war in 1939 provided an immediate incentive to increased output throughout the East Midlands ironstone fields, and in Rutland the tonnage of ironstone raised rose from 609,000 tons in 1939 to 1,314,000 in 1942. Transport difficulties began to be apparent, however, particularly in 1944 with the build-up to the Normandy landings, and in that year Rutland's output, at only 497,000 tons was but 37 per cent of the 1942 figure. The neighbouring counties of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire did not suffer to anything like the same extent, for each had several blast-furnace plants and so had less need for the long-haul transport of ore.

Thus Lincolnshire's 1944 figure was 78 per cent of its 1942 output, and that of Northamptonshire 81 per cent of its 1942 figure.¹³

Output of Ironstone, Rutland, 1939-1944
(thousand tons)

1939	608.8
1940	1065.6
1941	1253.2
1942	1314.0
1943	991.0
1944	497.1

Only the briefest outline need be given of the subsequent development of ironstone quarrying. Summaries, referring especially to alterations in the railway system, will be found in Tonks (ref.5, pp.151-170), and in a recent pamphlet issued by the Rutland Railway Museum.¹⁴

At Market Overton the quarries were taken over from the Stanton company by Stewarts and Lloyds, of Corby, in 1950, and several developments ensued. A new pit was opened to the south-east of the village, and others to the north of the Market Overton-Thistleton road.

At Cottesmore, three new pits were opened, Cottesmore South in 1941, between Cottesmore village and the Burley quarry, in an area with more than 20 feet of overburden to be removed mechanically by dragline, Cottesmore North in 1948, in an area between the old workings and Barrow village, and a further narrow strip in 1954, between the

Market Overton road and the airfield. In 1946 United Steel Companies, Ltd. had taken over the business, and in 1957 the use of the railway tracks was abandoned, Euclid trucks being used to transfer the ore from the quarries by a new concrete roadway to the sidings at the end of the Ashwell mineral line. The whole of the quarrying operation closed down in 1965.

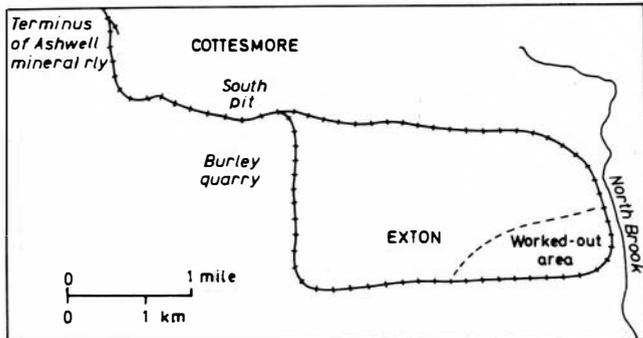


Fig.5 The Exton area, showing the railway loop in relation to the worked out area (from 1:50,000 Geological sheet 157, published 1957 with amendments to 1978).

The major development of the 1950s was undoubtedly at Exton Park, between Exton village and the valley of the North Brook, a tributary of the river Gwash. Here United Steel's Ore Mining Branch opened up a hitherto untouched area, part of the Exton Park estate and inaccessible without extensive new railway construction. Development commenced in 1948, and by 1951 a new standard-gauge railway system, 10 route-miles in length, making a rectangular loop right round the Park and linking with the sidings at the end of the Ashwell mineral line, was ready for use. This new railway eventually absorbed the outlets from the Burley and Cottesmore South quarries, for Burley had been taken over from Dorman Long in 1957. The operations were on a large scale, employing a very large dragline excavator for removing the overburden, but only the south-eastern corner of the large area within the railway loop was in fact excavated before the closure of the whole system in 1973. The ore all went to Scunthorpe, and if this sounds rather like sending coals to Newcastle, it must be remembered that the Lower Lias ironstone of north Lincolnshire is a calcareous ore that needs a siliceous complement in the blast furnace. Northampton Sands ore from Northamptonshire had in fact been regularly used at Scunthorpe since the 1870s.

During the last years of the ironstone industry, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the tonnage of ore sent out from Rutland quarries averaged more than

800,000 tons a year, with a maximum of 1,353,000 tons in 1968. The figure was down to just over half a million in 1972, and with the final closure of Exton Park in May 1973, an activity that had lasted for nearly a century came to an end.

Output of Ironstone, Rutland, 1963-1972
(thousand tons)

1963	935.7
1964	1125.6
1965	1066.5
1966	935.0
1967	852.1
1968	1353.3
1969	815.8
1970	815.0
1971	818.0
1972	514.0

PART IV Restoration

The county of Rutland contained but a very small fragment of the problem of derelict land following ironstone quarrying in the East Midland counties, that led to the appointment of the Kennet Committee in 1938.¹⁵ This problem had arisen during the inter-war period for two reasons, first the introduction of mechanical excavators that left the worked-out ground covered in a 'hill-and-dale' formation of spoil heaps, and secondly the facility for payments 'in lieu of restoration' to be made by the operating companies. In Rutland, such payments averaged about £45 per acre, whereas in the case of the Market Overton example quoted in the Appendix to the Kennet Report, the cost of removing and replacing the soil, and levelling the hill-and-dale, was £278 per acre. The Report, which came down heavily in favour of the afforestation of the worked-out areas behind the deeper quarries, appeared shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939; it could not be immediately acted upon, but the whole subject was taken up afresh by the new Ministry of Town and Country Planning a few years later, in 1943, when not only was the need for agricultural restoration more urgent, but technical developments in muck-shifting machinery were making soil-stripping and levelling a much more feasible operation. The Waters Report¹⁶ recommended, and the Mineral Workings Act of 1951 subsequently required, complete agricultural restoration save under certain special circumstances (none of which were relevant to conditions in Rutland quarries); and a restoration fund, contributed to by the mineral operators, the owners of minerals and the Treasury, was instituted to provide the financial means.

One of the new machines that had an immediate



Fig.6 Large gullet still remaining between Market Overton and Thistleton, 1982. Photograph Stamford Mercury.

influence on restoration was the 5W 'walking dragline' which, working on an overburden of not more than 30-35 feet, could produce a level surface at once, without the intervention of a 'hill-and-dale' stage, and could itself remove and replace the top-soil. One of these machines was installed in the deeper part of the Cottesmore quarry complex in the late 1940s.

So, despite the increasing depth of the workings, and the gigantic size of the machines that were used in the deeper quarries, including the W1600 dragline installed at Exton Park in 1957,¹⁷ all the quarries have now been restored to agricultural use, or in a few cases planted with conifers, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish, save occasionally by differences in level or by the presence of the final gullet that could not be filled, between the restored and the un-worked areas. A few overgrown railway cuttings remain, as at Uppingham, Pilton, South Luffenham and Market Overton. The last gullet at Pilton is being used as an official rubbish tip, and a small factory occupies part of the old railway sidings between Cottesmore and Burley. Almost all the agricultural restoration is to arable farming, with cereals, grass leys and beans.

Plenty of iron ore remains in the ground; but so long as it is economic to run the shrunken British steel industry at coastal sites with rich ores imported from Australia, Brazil and Canada, the Northampton Sands ores are safe from further exploitation.

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17. After the closure of the Exton Park workings, this 1675-ton machine actually 'walked' the 13 miles to Harringworth, near Corby, in eight weeks. But then, unfortunately, the Corby operations closed down too.

Oakham School 140 Years Ago

JOHN L. BARBER

Some years ago there came into my possession twenty-seven original letters written between August 1839 and December two years later. Twenty-six of them were written by James Padley to either his father or his mother; the remaining letter was from his younger brother, Frederick, to his father, and like one other was not written from Oakham. The letters were entrusted to me by a descendant of the family, who still lives in the Market Rasen area of Lincolnshire. Although they form the chief evidence upon which I have compiled the following account, I have also drawn upon other original material, *viz* three letters in the black ink and characteristic handwriting of Dr. John Doncaster (Headmaster of Oakham School, 1808-46), two school accounts, a book bill and a photostat of an 1823 prospectus, in which we find the words, 'Each pupil above the age of fifteen has a separate bed without extra charge'. Together they give some picture of life at Oakham School in the first half of the last century, even though most of what we learn we see through the eyes of a contemporary school-boy of between fourteen and sixteen years of age. There is of course other material concerning the period in question, but I have attempted to confine myself as far as possible to the evidence of the documents already mentioned.

James Padley, whose parents lived in Minster Yard, Lincoln, was the second of three sons, and was a pupil at Oakham School between 1839 and 1843. The eldest brother, Augustus, won an Exhibition to Christ's College, Cambridge in 1840 after several years at Oakham, but Frederick, the youngest son, went to the Grammar School in Lincoln. Both Augustus and James became clergymen.

Some of the letters are difficult to decipher, as the horizontal text has been written across at right angles. They invariably conclude with the words, 'Believe me, To Remain, Your Affectionate (or Most Affectionate) Son, J.S. Padley.' In all quotations from the letters I have reproduced the original spelling and punctuation.

James found Oakham itself 'as dirty as ever and just as unpleasant', which is hardly surprising if one recalls that the Shambles were not removed from the Market Place to the Castle grounds till 1880 (they have now vanished altogether), and that the school was surrounded by cattle, pigs, horses and sheep on market days even as late as 1908, when the new market in South Street came into being. It was in the same area that the fairs were held, and in May 1840 James remarks, 'The fair is just over and I am very glad of it, for they made such a noise till one o'clock in the morning, I got no sleep scarcely.' In the same context he mentions having twice been to a

theatre (which cost him 1s.6d. for the two visits!), but there are no contemporary records of theatre performances in Oakham. Perhaps they were put on in makeshift booths as part of the fair. But he liked the school — 'From the little I have seen of Oakham School I like it very much' (his first impressions), although he found 'the fellows rather addicted to plugging (*id est* stealing)', and there are several references to the breaking of the eighth commandment and to the fear of reporting thefts to the headmaster for fear of retaliatory bullying.

From the very first he appears to have had his own study, and he made a rough sketch not only of the location of this study but also of the whereabouts of his elder brother's: the former stood 'across the yard' (modern quadrangle) on the site of the present southern wing of School House close to a door leading to the Shambles and the Market Place, whilst the latter was on the northern edge of the yard and faced the Butter Cross. Halfway between the two studies and equidistant from the kitchen, which in those days stood on the north-east corner, was a pump. Although a picture and a ground plan of the school property at this period still exist, it is not easy to be precise about exact locations, for in 1858, in the headmastership of Dr. William Spicer Wood, the whole of School House was rebuilt, and only a few outbuildings, which have themselves now vanished, were left from the earlier complex.

The furnishing of a study was very much the responsibility of the tenant, and 'key money' appears to have been a recognized thing ('Owing to some money I was obliged to pay before I could come into my study, which is customary, when a fellow does up a study and then leaves it'). On one occasion he writes home for some pictures for his study, and on another he is at some pains to explain the purchase of a 'French lock' (no doubt as an antidote to 'plugging'!), which he found 'a very great convenience (because) for one thing you cannot be locked in your study.' The studies appear to have been pretty dark, although they are described as 'comfortable', and were lit by candles or oil lamps provided by the boys themselves. 'The principal purport of this letter is to ask you if I might get a Palmer's Metallic Wick Candlestick, as I find the flickering of the Moulds do not agree with my eyesight in sitting in my study at night.' The studies must have been very dusty and damp, for James tells his mother that he has had to buy dust jackets for his books, which he dared not leave at school during the holidays for fear of mildew. Most of the time when not in lessons (the only classroom at this time was the Old School, now known as the Shakespeare Centre, where the Master

Dear Sir

Your Son's well
earned elevation into
the Sen^r Blags is an
event of too much conse-
quence for me to allow
it to pass without offering
you my congratulations -
I trust it will be
the harbinger of future
success, both here and at
Oleby, remain

Dear Sir
21 June 1843
Yours truly
J Doncaster

Letter from Dr. Doncaster to the father of J.S. Padley.

[Headmaster] presided at one end and the Usher [Assistant Master] at the other) or out taking exercise was spent in the studies, and James describes how the boys sat there from eight to ten every evening winter and summer, and how at that hour even in summer it was impossible to see without a candle or lamp. In summer the studies must have been oppressively hot, whilst in winter the only heat came from the means of lighting and from the fug engendered by the claustrophobic nature of these narrow cells.

The terms (known as 'halfyears') were two in number, each of about five months, and the holidays began on the Thursday nearest 17th June and 17th December. Visits from parents were most infrequent, though James' father received pressing invitations from Dr. Doncaster, conveyed by means of the boy's letters home, to come to the big Cattle Show in early December and to attend the public banquet associated with the show. 'Yesterday afternoon (i.e. 9th November 1839) Dr. D. called me into the parlour and told me to tell you when I wrote again that the Cattle Show was to be held on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in December, which are 2nd and 3rd of that month. He likewise told me

to write as soon as I cd. to ask you whether you would like to be at the Public Dinner (held at the Crown Inn, see *Rutland Record* No.2, 1981) which is held on the Wednesday and told me the sooner you wrote the better, because he could get you a ticket sooner, & consequently you wd. be so much nearer the *grandees* of this & the neighbouring Counties.' However, there were more holidays than nowadays in term time, the boys being given whole days off for religious festivals and local secular events, such as Oakham Feast Monday (16th September), May Fair Day (6th May), Assize Days and the school's twice yearly Audit Days in April and October. It was particularly important for Dr. Doncaster to be free from teaching commitments on Assize Days, as he was chaplain to the gaol up till 1839, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Mould, later Vicar of Oakham (1865-94), who used to set Maths papers for the school and probably did a little part-time teaching as well. The terms ended at midnight after a supper and a speech by the headmaster, and there are several references in James' letters to catching a chaise (where two boys had to sit on the exterior) or mail-coach. James usually travelled to Melton by chaise and thence to Grantham by the mail-coach. In Grantham the family had friends, and James often spent some time with them before being picked up by his father and driven home to Lincoln in the family trap. Moreover the boys appear to have come back to school at an hour which would not prove popular with the house-master of today. 'I arrived at Oakham in perfect safety at half past eleven last night.' (Letter dated 7th February 1840 — the beginning of his second half-year). The luggage ('chest' and linen bag) followed by carrier's cart, and it was by this method that he received food parcels from home. Letters went by the mail, but on one occasion he was able to persuade 'the dress-maker, Miss Walker', to carry a communication to Lincoln. It was whilst James was at school that postage stamps were introduced (May 1840), and in one of his letters he has this to say, 'Since the penny post has come into operation many letters have not been delivered.' Two school bills, made out in Dr. Doncaster's own handwriting, for the year 1837-38 (for Augustus Padley, James' elder brother) added together come to just over £70.

James began his school career in the 4th class (class 1 was the top), and he appears to have been a conscientious pupil. 'Dr. D. works us pretty hard', and the boys even had to do a certain number of 'Sunday lines' and say them to the headmaster. On another occasion he bemoans the fact that 'I cannot stir a yard without some of the boys saying "what a wonder it is you are not fagging"', i.e. in the modern idiom 'swotting'. Although he was better at Classics than at Euclid and Algebra, he records with some pride that he came first overall in the February exams of 1840. Apparently these exams were held in mid-February and towards the end of May (both dates it will be noted in the same halfyear). James complains about the exams: 'It is rumoured in the

school that the Classical Master has not acted in a fair manner in this Examination, having marked some boys higher than they ought to be, and it is certain, all his favourites have got on uncommon well.' As an aside, it is most interesting to record that at a time when Latin and Greek were the two most important subjects in the curriculum, Dr. Doncaster highlighted (in his 1823 prospectus) the fact that Oakham School taught 'Mathematics without any additional charge.'

In James' letters there are naturally the customary schoolboy apologies for lack of news and the usual requests for pocket money, food hampers and news of home. In one of his letters, thanking his parents for some 'tuck', he writes, 'Firstly the Cake, which was quite good, quite rich enough for so large a one, secondly the piece of Ham, which was capital, thirdly the pudding which was too rich (as the lady said when she got a pork pye full of fat), fourthly the Wine, which was most splendid and mellow, and fifthly the Partridges, which were most excellent and delightful and very acceptable.' On one occasion, however, he is coolly grateful for the *one* bottle of wine, and on another he has this message for a well-meaning aunt, 'Tell my Aunt I am much obliged to her for her cake. But if you want to invite any of the School-Boys to tea, *that* is not the sort of Cake to set before them, it is thought *nothing* of. I do not say this out of any disrespect to my Aunt, but merely the *Plain Truth*.' It is interesting to note the apparently indulgent attitudes of the school authorities to alcohol, and it is known from other sources that mild beer was served to the boys at lunch until early in the present century. Apart from the acknowledgement of the things sent in the hampers, little is said of food and drink, except that sugar, butter, coffee, and on one occasion oranges, appear on his pocket money accounts. In another letter he says, 'I tried to eat my Roll and Milk in a morning, but before the morning was spent, I always had a headache and an inclination to go to sleep, so now I drink Coffee.'

James assured his parents that he took plenty of exercise in an age that was less sport conscious than today — he used to rise between five and six o'clock in the morning and usually walked till seven o'clock, especially in warm weather, and he describes April 1840 as 'intolerably hot'. He was not very keen on cricket, but made himself an 'Honorary Member' (of the Cricket Club), 'so that I need not play except just when I like, and now I never do play.' Cricket began in April and went on until the Winter Rules came into force on 1st November, when football (i.e. soccer) began, and he talks of a cricket match on 16th September (Oakham Feast) being postponed because of rain. He also alludes to jumping (before athletics was an organised school activity) and fishing (probably in the little stream at Brooke) in term time, and to skating, riding and shooting (pheasant, partridge, woodcock, snipe and stint) in the holidays. Collecting franks and seals (the

precursor no doubt to philately) and butterflies were two of his hobbies. We have little clue as to his leisure time reading, except that he mentions 'The Stamford Paper' (doubtless 'The Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury', established 1695), his 'Parliamentary Companion' for 1835 and a new weekly periodical called 'Master Humphrey's Clock', with which he was not impressed.

James was a keen musician and he learnt music both at school with a Mr. Leach, and in the holidays with Benjamin Whall, who was Deputy Organist and Master of the Choir at Lincoln Cathedral, 1800-55. Referring to the forthcoming holidays he says in one of his letters, 'There is nothing I shall enjoy more than playing on our own Piano-Forte, after the wretched thing I have been obliged to put up with here.' He took great delight in being asked into the headmaster's parlour for supper and an evening of music with Dr. Doncaster and his wife. As an aside of some interest, Benjamin Whall had three grandsons at Oakham School, whilst another (educated at Rossall) was Christopher Whall (1849-1924), the leading stained glass artist of the Arts and Crafts movement.

There are numerous references to his health: 'I take as much care as possible of my health', and 'Tell Mamma I find exercise the best Medicine I know of, but whenever I feel any-way ill, I take a Dose of Salts, and that, with exercise, puts me all straight again.' At various times he complains of his eyesight, of chapped lips and hands, of suspected 'Hooping Cough', and of swollen glands, which forced him on one occasion into the Sick Room for three days, where he was attended by Dr. Keal (who lived in the 'Old House', No.3 Burley Road, now owned by Mr. A.J. Westmoreland). James was apparently most particular about his appearance, telling us that even boys of fourteen and fifteen wore tail-coats, and that he had 'been obliged to get a new Hat this half-year, the other was so bad I was quite ashamed to walk out with it. The fact is, that without you take care what you wear you will never be taken any notice of.'

Finally we hear in his letters of two other schools, namely Uppingham and Repton. 'There are fifty-seven boys in the house now at Uppingham and Mr. Butterton (Headmaster at Uppingham 1839-45) expects fifteen more next half (i.e. Winter term 1840). It is getting on most splendidly. It has not taken any away from Oakham except one who run away, and I am sure he will not stop there long.' Of Repton he says, 'I should not think much of the 2nd Mastership of *Repton School*, as I have never heard it mentioned before, and should have done had it been anything of a good school', and later, 'I have enquired about Repton School. I find it only to be a village.' Incidentally Repton probably had less than fifty boys at the time: it needed the great Dr. Stewart Adolphus Pears and several more decades to advance the fortunes of that great school.

Rutland Records

RUTLAND RECORDS IN THE LEICESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

In 1977, the Leicestershire Record Office received a collection of documents from Cambridge into its custody. In fact the deposit comprised three individual collections and one 'accumulation', the earliest of which had been lodged with the Cambridgeshire Record Office since 1930.

Each collection contains much of interest to the Rutland historian and as a whole the deposit adds much to our previous knowledge of Rutland history and provides documentary evidence in areas hitherto scantily recorded.

The Noel collection

This had been deposited since 1953 in Cambridge via the British Records Association, the gift of Miss E.F. Noel, of London. The collection contains account books, rentals, correspondence, family papers and pedigrees relating to the family at Exton from 1613 to 1935. The correspondence, in particular, is of great interest and reveals not only the usual family matters but also an account of a rail journey from Manchester to Liverpool in 1832 (DE1797/1/80), a description of a visit by Augusta Julia Babbington (née Noel) to Napoleon shortly before his escape from Elba in 1815 (DE1797/1/79), an account of living conditions in Newfoundland in 1849 (DE1797/1/117) and other foreign travel stories and correspondence.

The Ward collection

These documents had been received by the Cambridgeshire Record Office in 1946 from the British Records Association, who in turn had received them from the Salisbury Museum in Wiltshire.

This collection is small (36 documents in all) and relates to the lands of the Ward family in Preston. The most notable member of the family was Sir Edward Ward (1638-1714), second son of William Ward, who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer and presided over the trial of Captain William Kidd, the notorious pirate.

The documents, which span the years 1648-1804, are deeds of title relating to the acquisition of land by the Ward family, including manorial and probate material. The sale particulars of the estate, dated 1804, (DE1797/2/36) provide the conclusion to the family's transactions.

Clayton Mss

Sir Robert Clayton (1629-1707), during his career as a merchant and politician in London, became a close friend of Alderman John Norris, upon whose death he was bequeathed his estates. In addition, Clayton acted as a trustee for George, second Duke of Buckingham (1628-1687) on his Rutland estates. Documents for the parishes of Greetham, Hambleton, Oakham, Pickworth, Seaton and, of course, Burley on the Hill, covering the years 1595-1690 are included in the collection. Upon the seizure of the Duke of Buckingham's estates in the Civil War by the Parliamentary forces, Thomas Waite, of Market Overton, was based at Burley as Governor, and a group of leases and other title deeds of 1653 bear witness to his management of the estates during the Protectorate.

The Mss also contain documents of 1654 relating to the

sale of lands at Stoke Dry by the Digby family, whose famous predecessor Kenelm Digby had been hanged for his part in the Gunpowder Plot fifty years earlier.

Rutland Deeds

This 'accumulation' contain deeds of title for thirty-six Rutland parishes, Ashwell, Barrow, Greetham, Ketton, and North and South Luffenham in particular. They were deposited in the Cambridgeshire Record Office between 1938 and 1970. Of particular note is a group of documents relating to Barrow dating from c.1290-1517 (DE1797/4/50-69) which provides precious insight into aspects of the medieval history of a small village.

These collections are accessioned under the bulk accession number DE1797. The documents are available for consultation during normal Record Office opening hours, and catalogues to the collections are located both at the Record Office and Rutland County Museum.

*Heather Broughton,
Keeper of Archives*

New Accessions 17 December 1980 - 11 August 1982

- DE 2239 National Union of Teachers (Rutland Association): minutes and cash books 1901-1967
- DE 2247 Egleton parish records 1538-1813
- DE 2249 Braunston parish records 1558-1927
- DE 2250 Brooke parish records 1574-1836
- DE 2257 Education Department records 1891-1974
- DE 2260 Belton enclosure award 1794
- DE 2267 Rutland Society of Industry records 1785-1918
- DE 2271 Tinwell parish records 1561-1964
- DE 2301 Fowler and Co records including small amount of Quarter Session material 1743-1841
- DE 2310 Oakham Burial Board: deeds etc 19th-20th centuries
- DE 2316 Pilton marriage register 1764-1806
- DE 2332 Archdeacon Johnson's foundation records 19th-20th centuries
- DE 2343 Great Casterton parish records 1655-1896
- DE 2344 Little Casterton parish records 1655-1898
- DE 2345 Tickencote parish records 1574-1836
- DE 2346 Tixover parish records 1754-1981
- DE 2351 Rutland Rural Community Council records 1927-1974
- DE 2353 Map of Hambleton 1785
- DE 2374 Records of B A Adam (solicitor) 1675-1970

*Kathryn M. Thompson,
County Archivist*

RUTLAND RECORDS AT NORTHAMPTON

Relating to Nonconformity

Readers of *Rutland Record* No.1 will have noticed on page 39 that the Peterborough Diocesan Records contain a register of Meeting Houses running from 1813 to 1852 which an Act of 1812 prescribed should be certified either to the Bishop, Archdeacon or court of Quarter Sessions. On inspection this has been found to be misleading as the only Rutland entry in it is apparently an addition 'omitted, found since'. It registers a certificate received in respect of a dwelling house in the occupation of Robert

Barfield in North Luffenham in 1821. However it has been found that although not recorded in this register there are at the end of two Archdeaconry Visitation books which normally record only the names of the clergy and churchwardens of each parish within each deanery at each half yearly visitation lists of certificates received in 1805-1812 and 1813-1820. In addition there is a bundle of original certificates submitted between 1813 and 1851. These are listed by parish in the present typed catalogue of the Diocesan records and include all those listed in the list of 1813-20. One earlier certificate has survived relating to a barn belonging to a dwelling house of John Broughton at Uppingham in 1777 and one earlier registration appears in an episcopal visitation book recording a certificate received in 1779 in respect of Stephen Cunnington's house in Wing. In this instance and in the volume containing the list of 1805-12 the full texts of the certificates submitted have been copied. From four to nine witnesses usually signed the certificates but they do not generally specify by what type of dissenters the buildings were to be used. Methodists had the use of buildings in Cottesmore (1810), Essendine (1807), Exton (1810), Greetham (1807-9, 3 registrations), Market Overton (1807-8, also 3 registrations), and Ryhall (1810) whilst buildings at Exton (1831), Stoke Dry (1833), Uppingham (1820) and Wing (1842) were described as for Wesleyans. General Baptists had meeting houses in Barrowden (1816, 1819), Baptists in Ashwell (1821) and Preston (1814) and Particular Baptists in Hambleton (1812), Whissendine (1851) and Whitwell (1811). Calvinists met in Oakham in 1827 and Independents in Edith Weston (1816, 1818), and South Luffenham (1818). Other unnamed groups met within the years 1805 to 1851 in the towns and villages already named and in Barleythorpe, Barrow, Belton, Bisbrooke, Braunston, Empingham, Geeson, Glaston, Langham, Manton, Pickworth, Ridlington, Seaton and Teigh.



The official records of the diocese betray little interest in nonconformity at a later period except that in their answers to visitation articles of inquiry clergy were prone to refer to difficulties exacerbated by the existence of nonconformists schools and congregations. Unfortunately returns with relevant entries only exist for the years 1872, 1875, 1878, 1882 and 1886, twentieth century returns not referring to the subject. Scattered references to nonconformity in the earlier period before the Toleration Act can be found in the volumes of diocesan church records in which for instance there are entries relating to the prosecution of persons for not attending church (generally, it seems, Catholics). It would only be fair to point out however that these records are difficult to use and there are no indexes to them. Nevertheless several studies have been made of aspects of the ecclesiastical history of the period in which they have been extensively used such as Dr. W.J. Sheils' *The Puritans in the Diocese of Peterborough 1558-1610* in which there are references to Puritan congregations at Ayston, Bisbrooke, Oakham, S. Luffenham and Uppingham. How far Puritans can be called nonconformists is a moot question.

There is also, the Bishop Compton 'census' of 1676 which gives number of 'persons', Popish recusants and obstinate separatists for each parish. The original returns of the totals are amongst the Baker Mss at Northampton and out of 9718 'persons' in the deanery there were 61 papists and 110 other nonconformists, not more than 6 anywhere except for 40 in Oakham and 11 in Exton. The papists were mainly at Barrowden (7), Morcott (10), N. Luffenham (15), S. Luffenham (10) and Stoke Dry (13).

Relating to Churches as buildings

Clearly it will not be at the Northamptonshire Record Office that those interested in the architecture and fittings of the churches in Rutland will expect to find most information. The subject is probably well covered in printed works, and parish records will be a most important source. Nevertheless apart from looking at printed books a student at Northampton could examine the photographs taken between 1940 and 1944 for the diocesan authorities. These usually include interiors. They exist for Ashwell (5 photographs), Ayston (12), Barrowden (24), Belton (28), Braunston (22), Brooke (12), Cottesmore (53), Edith Weston (23), Egleton (20), Glaston (24), Greetham (12), Hambleton (33), Ketton (117), Langham (31), N. Luffenham (31), S. Luffenham (4), Lyndon (7), Manton (10), Market Overton (15), Oakham (booklet), Preston (24), Stoke Dry (12), Teigh (5), Thistleton (6), Tickencote (booklet), Tinwell (5), Tixover (newspaper cutting only), Uppingham (61), Wardley (12) and Whissendine (14). Some are postcard views. Other photographs may be found amongst the records of the former Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton founded in 1843 and more recently called the Northamptonshire Antiquarian Society. These include photographs of Ayston (c.1870 and c.1900), Bisbrooke (3 c.1870, 2 c.1900), Caldecott (c.1865), L. Casterton (c.1900), Exton (c.1865), Glaston (c.1870 and c.1900), Lyddington (c.1870), Stoke Dry (3 c.1870), Whissendine (5 c.1870) and Wing (c.1870). These records also include drawings of churches or features of churches done mainly in about 1850: Caldecote, Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Exton, Glaston, Hambleton, Ketton, Langham, Lyddington, Lyndon, Manton, Market Overton, Oakham, Stoke Dry, Uppingham, and Whissendine. The Revd. C.H. Hartshorne also drew features of churches, occasionally a whole tower and steeple, round about 1845-50. His albums include sketches relating to Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Glaston, Hambleton, Ketton, Lyddington, N. and S. Luffenham, Oakham, Tinwell and Uppingham.

Architects plans of churches may sometimes be found attached in the form of copies to pages of the earlier

Diocesan faculty registers, no faculty papers surviving before 1906. In the 18th century much work was done to repair churches without any faculty and there are instances of this at much later dates. The faculty registers prior to 1899 include those relating to Belton 1897, Bisbrooke new chancel 1766, restoration 1870, Braunston new pews with plan 1820, Brooke 1878, Burley with plan 1869, Clipsham 1885, Edith Weston new chancel with plan 1864, restoration 1896, Egleton 1873, Empingham 1894, Greetham 1896, Hambleton gallery 1749, restoration 1891, Ketton with plan 1861, Langham demolition of north aisle with plan 1801, restoration 1874, N. Luffenham with plan 1869, without 1874, S. Luffenham with plan 1880, Lyddington 1879 and 1889, Lyndon with plan 1865, Manton 1886, Morcott pew 1762, restoration 1874, Normanton new tower with plan and south elevation 1827, Oakham with plan 1857, new reredos 1898, Ryhall pew 1721, Seaton 1874, Stoke Dry removal of monument 1890, Stretton 1881, Teigh pew 1725, Thistleton 1879, Tickencote rebuilding of nave etc 1791, Uppingham pews 1722, 1723 and 1766, gallery 1776 and 1793, replacement with 3 galleries with plan 1825, restoration with plan 1860, Whissendine with plan 1865, Whitwell 1881, and Wing repewing with plan 1820, and restoration 1883. Some loose proceedings relating to the Normanton and the Uppingham faculty of 1825 have also survived and there will be the occasional reference to alterations or repairs to churches in the numerous diocesan church court books and cause papers which remain for the most part unindexed. Plans for a new reredos at Uppingham of 1868 are preserved in the Law and Harris collection and for restoring Belton in 1897 (53) putting an altar triptych up in Hambleton 1894 (7) and proposed organ chamber at Ridlington 1901 (7) in the

Taylor Brown collection.

I am sorry to say there are no adequate indexes to post 1906 faculty papers and registers. In indexes generally there is also the problem that there are also places named Braunston, Caldecott, Gunthorpe, Hardwick, Pilton and Preston in Northamptonshire and the Soke of Peterborough.

The returns made by churchwardens and incumbents to archdeacon's or bishop's articles of inquiry at visitations extant from 1846 contain answers to questions about the state of the church as a building which sometimes provoke longer than one word answers and are a further possible source of information. There is also some 20th century correspondence relating to these matters.

For earlier periods there are two possible sources at Northampton: wills and church survey books. As regards Northamptonshire the Revd. R.M. Serjeantson and H.I. Longden made brilliant use of the pre-Reformation wills in a 236 page article on the parish churches of that county in the *Archaeological Journal* in 1913 subsequently published as a book. A similar work might be compiled for Rutland churches on a smaller scale. The relevant wills are in the earliest register of wills surviving (1469-1504) and in books A to K of the First Series of the Northampton Archdeaconry Court wills (1510-1557). I regret that the fact that some of the wills in these books relate to Rutland was omitted in the *Rutland Record* No.1.

The survey books of 1619, 1640, 1681 and 1718/19 are records of defects found in the fabric of churches, orders to rectify them and of the completion of the repairs. They also concern fittings and furniture in the churches.

*P.I. King,
County Archivist*

Ayston Church by Bryan Waites



RUTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

Various items of local history interest have been added to the collections in 1981-82. In recent years, historic photographs, material connected with musical activity in Rutland, and Rutland militaria have all been acquired, and the museum's interest in these fields is reflected in the select list which follows:

- 1981.1 Lantern slides depicting young ladies and staff of the Mill Street (Oakham) Private School for Young Ladies, 1870's.
- 1981.16 Mary Wakefield Rutland music festival winners' plaque, 1920's-30's.
- 1981.22 Photographs: Old Plough, Greetham, c.1900; Market Overton School, 1920.
- 1981.35 MS hunting diary of R. Heathcote, 1864-68.
- L.1981.59 Pauper's travel permit, Amalia Norbert, Portsmouth to Uppingham, 1812 (found in Uppingham Church).
- 1982.16 Map of the manor of Hambleton, 1785 (deposited at the Leicestershire Record Office, DE 2353).
- 1982.35 Silver-plated prize tankard, mile bicycle race, won by J. Walpole, Ketton Coronation Sports, 1902.
- 1982.36 Silver-topped malacca cane, 1916, Rutland Volunteer Battalion, belonged to RSM H. Davenport.

The map of Hambleton was a particularly gratifying discovery. It is the only map so far known which goes with the series of farm field books in the Finch MSS, and is the companion map to a book of Hambleton farms 'new arranged' of 1785 (LRO DG 7/1/77).

A room has been set aside in the additional premises, just acquired for the museum, for the storage of the museum's collection of local history material, photographs and ephemera, and for such items from the associated societies' collections as can be deposited here. This material is frequently consulted by research students and casual enquirers, as well as by the museum staff, and the museum works closely with the Leicestershire Record Office in this field. It is hoped to provide improved study facilities, including microfilm/fiche apparatus, in due course as finances and conversion work allow.

As usual, help has been given to a number of school pupils working on CSE or GCE projects with a local history content. In some cases this has been difficult to do because surviving relevant sources are either scarce or inaccessible.

We would urge teachers in these subjects to give much more thought to this aspect of selecting topics before approving or suggesting them. The museum will be very glad to advise where possible.

*Information supplied by T.H. McK. Clough,
Keeper, Rutland County Museum*

RUTLAND FIELD RESEARCH GROUP FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Work of the Group, 1981-82

1. Outdoor activity has concentrated on continued excavation at the medieval building complex by the Old Hall at *Whitwell*. Work has been confined to the northern half of the building and yard complex discovered earlier. The remains of several walls outlining a separate building have been revealed, and in some cases survive as four courses of rough and dressed limestone blocks. One room has a covering of large flat slabs, apparently over an earlier clay floor. The adjacent room has a clay floor with a

stone-lined drain and a well-used hearth. The main southern wall appears to have been re-built on three occasions. Further building details have been found further east.

Pottery from this area includes Stamford, Bourne and Midland Purple wares. The small finds include bronze pins and buckles, iron knife blades and three coins. Several pieces of carved and dressed stone suggest ecclesiastical connections, but the evidence of ironstone burning, quarrying and dumping of stone makes the interpretation of this material difficult. Quantities of butchered and cooked bones continue to be recovered, including the skull of a dog buried in wall rubble.

Summary reports on the excavations at *Whitwell* and *Nether Hambleton* were included in a paper presented by the Group in *Rutland Water — a decade of change* (*Hydrobiologia* 88, 1/2 (1982) 57-66).

2. Other fieldwork included a watching brief over minor interior alterations at *Greetham Church* involving disturbance of the floor of the north aisle. Finds included scattered human bones and fragments of purple/brown glass with oak-leaf designs. Roadworks at *Uppingham* and *Tixover* were monitored by Leicestershire Museums field survey staff, and their reports are awaited with interest.

3. Documentary research on *Whitwell* and on *Hambleton* in particular has continued. A wide range of documents have been located and many of those in the Leicestershire Record Office have been seen. Work remains to be done at Lincoln and Northampton and at the British Library. An interim report will be given at the Record Society's AGM on 19th May 1983. A comprehensive report on the *Hambleton* pottery has been prepared through Leicestershire Museums, and it is hoped to begin work on the small finds report shortly.

4. Practical sessions on pottery and finds have been held at the Rutland County Museum, and members have enjoyed the lecture programme and exhibitions. Social activities have been varied, ranging from the annual dinner at *Clipsham* to visits to the excavations at *Stonea*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Downfield Windmill* at *Soham*.

5. The year has been notable for activity in respect of new laws for the protection of archaeological sites and the proposed new organisation for control and use of historic monuments and sites throughout the country. It is to be hoped that this activity will not deter or prevent amateur archaeologists from assisting the professionals, particularly in areas of 'rescue' work.

*Information supplied by Sqn Ldr A.W. Adams,
Chairman, RFRGAH*

RUTLAND LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society continued with the publication of its Rutland books, the new titles being *Turnpikes and the Royal Mail* and *Oakham in Rutland* (both at £5.25). The latter contains much of the two slimmer booklets on *Oakham* published by the Society some years ago, along with new material found since. The new book also includes many news items from 1715 to 1901 extracted from the *Stamford Mercury*.

An *Uppingham* research group have kindly contributed their notes on the history of houses and shops in the High Street to our next forthcoming publication, *Uppingham in Rutland*.

Royalties from these publications have allowed the Society to donate £250 towards the fund-raising appeal by the Friends of the Rutland County Museum for the purchase of the adjoining premises.

*Information supplied by A.R. Traylen
Chairman, RLHS*

Notes and Queries

The Society raised more than £800 towards its Publications Fund at an Open Day held by the Chairman at Quaintree Hall, Braunston on 5th September, 1982. The attractions included lectures by Prince Yuri and guided tours of the house, now authenticated as having timber construction dating from 1270-80. There was an exhibition on the history of Braunston, a raffle, tombola, 'Find the Lost Village' and a sales stall. Similar events are planned for 1983 which will combine an interesting and unusual visit with an exposition of local history in action.

The Society is very grateful for a donation of £150 from Mr Chris Salter of Midland Counties Publications, Earl Shilton, sent in September 1982. This sum represents part of the royalties from the *Rutland Water Guide* published by MCP in 1978. It was the wish of the compilers of the guide that some of the proceeds should be given to a deserving cause working for the heritage of Rutland. The compilers were: Len Bentham, Costa Catacouzinos, David Hutchings, Barry Hunt, Peter Hutchinson, Roy Iliffe, Geoff. Lenthall, Ena Morris, Christine Munden, John O'Reilly, Pam Rimmington, Chris. Salter, Bryan Waites and Harold Veazey.

1984 is the 400th anniversary of the foundation of Oakham and Uppingham Schools. During 1983 two of our most distinguished members, John Barber and Bryan Matthews, experts on the history of these great schools, will publish separate books to mark the Quatercentenary. Look out for pre-publication prices.

The Society is grateful yet again to Roger Thomas for providing sketches for this issue as he did so effectively for No.2.

The Normanton Tower Trust in association with the Anglian Water Authority has produced a useful leaflet on St. Matthew's Church-Normanton Tower which can be obtained from the Secretary, 65 Church Street, Langham, Rutland, at 50p including postage and packing. A larger booklet giving a history of Normanton Park in greater detail with several of Repton's sketches, never published before, is due out towards the end of 1982. Copies may also be obtained from the same address.

We were unable to include our usual section on Rutland Records at Lincoln due to the serious illness of the County Archivist, Mr. C.M. Lloyd. We most sincerely wish him a speedy and complete recovery and thank him cordially for his past contributions.

We are obliged to Paul Ridgeway of London for donating a Railway Network Map and other items, also to Mr. Geoffrey R. Close of Ketton for sending a copy of his 1961 Report as General Agricultural Advisory Officer for Rutland which gives an excellent analysis of the state of farming in that year.

The Editor has recently published *Exploring Rutland*, Leicestershire Libraries, 1982, £1 and 'A Basin Full of Water' (Rutland Water), in *Geo*, issue 5, series 3, Mary Glasgow Publications. Also 'Researching Britain's Man-Made Lakes', in *Times Educational Supplement*, 25th June, 1982. For those connoisseurs of the North York Moors his *Monasteries and Landscape in North East*

Yorkshire might have some appeal. It is due 1983. Pre-publication orders £9.50 to Phillimore, Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex, PO20 6BQ, Tel. 0243 787636.

The Society continues to have contacts and enquiries from abroad especially in connection with family history. We are always glad to help and particularly to develop overseas links. One special friend, Anneliese Petry, Lecturer at the Geographical Institute of the University of Cologne, is studying the impact of the aristocracy on the rural landscape in Rutland and hopes to present her thesis during 1983. She has unearthed many secrets in her visits of 1981 and 1982.

The Editor is still anxious to know about interesting projects in schools and colleges related to Rutland and also to hear about individual research being undertaken by anyone if it concerns Rutland. He would like to be informed about documents of any kind as it is the ultimate intention of the Society to establish a complete record of the whereabouts of documents in private hands. Anyone with a potentially good article for *Rutland Record* should not hesitate to contact the Editor and to ask for the Information for Contributors. Short, specific pieces are particularly useful.

Anyone with information about the Teigh poet, John Banton, and/or the local historian, Mr. G. Phillips should contact the Editor.

The highlight of the Society's Winter programme at the Rutland County Museum is the lecture by leading expert, Dr. Margaret Gelling on 'Placenames and Landscapes' on 11th November 1982. The AGM is on 19th May 1983, when Mr. T.H. McK. Clough will speak on 'Deeds Done at Hambleton'.

Please let the editor have your letters, notes, queries for publication in *Rutland Record* No.4 before 1st September 1983. Remember that there are still copies of *Rutland Record* Nos.1 and 2, also *Tudor Rutland* on special offer from the Museum. We were very sorry to hear of Julian Cornwall's illness and hope that his recovery will be sure and speedy.

Advertisers in *Rutland Record* are most welcome and they help us to meet the increasing expenses of publication for which we are grateful. Apply to the Editor for details of rates, etc.

The Editor requests local and national publishers to send review copies of their publications, especially relating to Rutland, the Midlands, archives, sources and historical methodology. We should be glad to hear about *any* publications of members and, if possible to note these in a forthcoming issue of *Rutland Record*.



Book Review

Oakham Castle: a guide and history

By T.H. McK. Clough, 1981. 60pp, map, ill., bibliogr. 60p, ISBN 0 85022 087 4.

Twelfth Century Sculpture at Oakham Castle.

By Robin Emmerson, 1981. 6pp., diagr., ill., bibliogr. 20p, ISBN 0 85022 086 6.

Both Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries & Record Service for the Friends of the Rutland County Museum.

There are several remarkable things about Oakham Castle. It is one of the finest examples of Norman domestic architecture in England; It is the earliest aisled hall of stone in Britain to have survived more or less complete and it is the earliest secular building in which a scheme of figure-sculpture can be appreciated. Additionally, its internationally famous collection of horseshoes contributes to its uniqueness.

Moreover, its position and status both in town and county were clearly significant certainly up to the fifteenth century when some decline is noted despite its continuing role as a court.

Although the exact date of construction is not known it appears to lie between 1180 and 1190 and close examination of the twelfth century sculpture, executed by Canterbury masons, greatly assists the dating.

Consequently, 1981 was selected as an appropriate date on which to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the Castle and the two publications here reviewed were part of that.

Both booklet and leaflet complement each other excellently and they should also be read alongside *The Horseshoes of Oakham Castle* (Clough, 1978). Both are written in a clear and attractive style with sound references, illustrations and guide to further reading.

Mr Clough surveys the topography of the Castle making some original points about the earlier motte and bailey, the later walls, moat and rounded defence towers, previously overlooked. He then describes the Great Hall and it is in this section that the reader should also consult Mr. Emmerson's leaflet to appreciate the details of the exquisite carving, especially the six musicians whose 'Grotesque faces peer down from unexpected corners as mischievously now as they have for 800 years' (Clough).

There follows a section on the history of the Castle and then on the descent of the Manor with a list of Lords of the Manor from Anglo-Saxon times to the present.

We are fortunate that the anniversary produced two such valuable items at a reasonable price not only to stimulate further interest and research into this unique building but also to encourage public awareness of the treasure they by-pass every day.

Bryan Waites

Archaeological Report No.1. The Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Whitwell, Leicestershire.

By Malcolm Todd, 1981. 44pp., maps, diagr., ill., bibliogr., £1.50p, ISBN 0 85022 088 2.

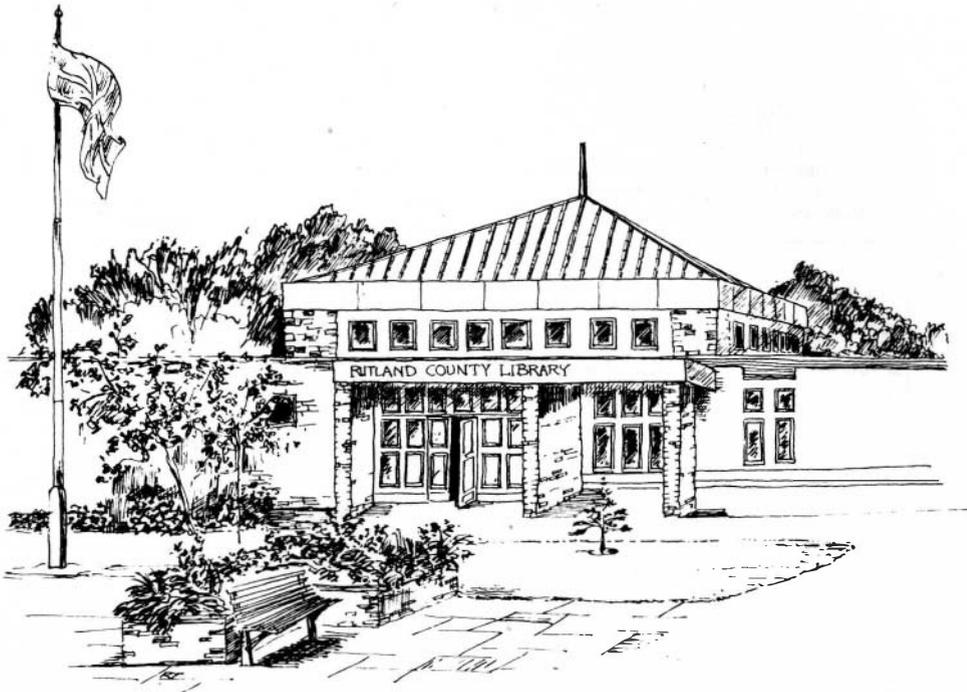
Archaeological Report No.4. Leicestershire Archaeology — The Present State of Knowledge: Volume 1 To the End of the Roman Period.

By Peter Liddle, 1982. 52pp., maps, diagr., bibliogr., £1.50p, ISBN 0 85022 103 X.

Both Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Record Service.

This series of reports has been initiated to meet the need for rapid, low cost dissemination of archaeological work in Leicestershire. It aims to include excavation reports, guides to sites, summaries of the latest state of archaeology in the area and reports on specific topics.

The A4 saddle-stitched format with reduced IBM typefaces is suitable for reports and appears to have at least some durability.



Certainly the intense activity on the archaeological front in Leicestershire in recent years and the widespread local interest deserve such rapid publication.

Excavations under the direction of Mr. Todd took place at Whitwell between August 1976 and January 1977, first under drought conditions and later under wet winter difficulties. He gives praise to many people and organisations assisting and comments on the surprising finds of Iron Age and Roman sites in an area previously unproductive of ancient materials.

The report puts the site in its setting and notes prehistoric, Roman and Anglo Saxon settlements in other parts of the Gwash valley. The aims and method of the excavation are then briefly given followed by a major section on Evidence from the Excavation with much detail on the Finds, fully illustrated.

An early homestead site, possibly within an enclosure was abandoned well before the Roman Conquest but reoccupied between AD43 and AD50. This Roman site was substantial and the artifacts found were of high quality. There was associated iron-smelting. Occupation continued without break until the middle of the fourth century though the focus of the settlement changed and the character of the buildings. A rectilinear field-system to the north and fenced enclosures, corn-drying furnaces and metal-working sites to the south were noted.

This report should be read in conjunction with the findings of the Rutland Field Research Group excavating medieval house platforms south of the present village, which indicate a shift in the orientation of the village. It is interesting to note that the chief characteristic of this site since Iron Age times has been settlement migration within a limited area.

Everyone will welcome Mr. Liddle's masterly and scholarly overview of Leicestershire Archaeology to the end of the Roman period and look forward to further volumes. It is a tribute to his active work in the county well-supported by colleagues and especially by inspired public interest and field walking.

First, he explains the nature and organisation of the evidence. Then there is a review from the Palaeolithic to Roman Leicestershire, The Military Phase and Leicester followed by

sections on Communications, Local Market Centres and the Countryside copiously illustrated by maps and site diagrams. Rutland readers will find most interest in the extensive descriptions of the Roman fort and town of Great Casterton and the villas at Thistleton, Tixover and Whitwell together with some detail about finds in the Gwash valley.

A concluding remark that 'there seems to have been no traumatic break between Roman and early Saxon Leicestershire' confirms the now widely held postulation of continuity between these periods though Roman institutions as such do not seem to have survived long. An index would have been a useful addition to this volume.

Bryan Waites

Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire

By Dorothy M. Owen. Volume IV in the *History of Lincolnshire*. Reprinted 1981. xxii + 170pp., maps, ill., bibliogr., index, £5.95 paperback only. ISBN 0 902668 13 7. Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, 47 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1XZ.

One of the most important and noblest ideas in English local history has been quietly succeeding since 1966. It is the projected *History of Lincolnshire* in twelve volumes under the General Editorship of Dr. Joan Thirsk and more recently under Professor Maurice Barley. So far, in sixteen years, eight volumes have been published and the present volume reprinted. Thus one of England's largest counties for so long neglected is at last beginning to be rediscovered.

The reprint of Mrs. Owen's book testifies to its value and importance in a field notably lacking similar studies at the local level elsewhere. Indeed, her volume has thrown much light on certain aspects of Church and Society in England as a whole.

The influence of the early church is examined in the eleventh and twelfth centuries with the aid of several useful maps. There follows the establishment of the administrative pattern and the centralising effect of the Cathedral. Two chapters deal with Religious Houses then the mendicants, chantries, the church and the laity and the parochial clergy are discussed.

The book is most readable and well based on available sources with a useful index. One might have hoped for an addition of relevant references which have come out since 1971 at least in an extra page of bibliography.

Bryan Waites

Seventeenth-Century Lincolnshire

By Clive Holmes. Volume VII in the *History of Lincolnshire, 1980*. xiv + 279pp., maps, ills., index, £9.50. ISBN 0 902668 06 4. Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, 47 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1XZ.

This study of Lincolnshire in the 17th century, by Dr. Clive Holmes of Cornell University, is a scholarly and valuable history of the times,

maintaining the high standard set by the History of Lincolnshire Committee. It consists firstly of five introductory chapters in which the social structure of the villages and towns of Lincolnshire is described, and secondly of a main narrative (twice as long) showing events in Lincolnshire in the context of national history. Inevitably local happenings seem somewhat sporadic and unrelated; they reflect and illustrate the story of the nation, not a specific story of Lincolnshire. The only section which the present reviewer felt able to read as a round and exciting whole concerned the controversy over the draining of the fens; perhaps because this was a matter which belonged peculiarly to

Lincolnshire, although it was also of great national significance.

Although Dr. Holmes aims to look at the county from the point of view of a community, he does not, in fact, find that it (or the people in it) did form a coherent community in the 17th century. 'The county was tied in by a complex series of interactions to the nation', he says, but that 'does not ... detract from the interest of its history'. Nevertheless it must be added that, for a full appreciation of the arguments which the book contains, the reader would do well to equip himself with some advance information on local personalities and the Lincolnshire scene.

Oakham

Barbara Dean

Rutland Bibliography

CHRISTINE HILL

An annotated bibliography of recent books, pamphlets and journals relating to Rutland and the surrounding area.

BOURNE, Jill — Place-names of Leicestershire and Rutland. 2nd edition. Leicestershire Libraries and Information Service: £1.50, 1981. A revised, extended edition of a book first published in 1977. An introduction to local place-names and their meaning, and to the specialised literature upon which their investigation depends. This edition now includes chapters on 'Place-name evidence of the settlement of Leicestershire and Rutland' and 'Lost Villages and Hamlets of Leicestershire and Rutland'.

CLOUGH, T.H.McK. — Oakham Castle. A guide and history. Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service: £0.60, 1981. The Keeper of the Rutland County Museum brings together evidence to illustrate the rise and fall of Oakham Castle as the administrative, legal and manorial centre of Rutland. Includes a list of the Holders of Oakham Castle and Lords of the Manor of Oakham.

CYCLING around Rutland. Leicestershire County Council, Department of Planning and Transportation. £0.15 each, 1982. Each leaflet details three different cycle routes in Rutland. Places of interest along the way are described and illustrated, and a map of the routes provided.

EMMERSON, Robin — Twelfth Century Sculpture at Oakham Castle. Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service for the Friends of the Rutland County Museum: £0.20, 1981. This 6-page pamphlet describes the sculptures in Oakham Castle and compares them to similar sculptures in Canterbury Cathedral. There is a very strong suggestion that the sculptors of Oakham Castle were the same that had previously worked at Canterbury.

FISHER, Michael — Rutland Rambles. Spiegl Press: £1.50, 1982. Details a selection of walks in the Rutland area. Illustrated by sketch maps (not to scale) of the walks covered and photographs of places of interest.

HARDY, Eric B — A family out of Rutland: an account of a family called Hardy who lived in Rutland for 400 years. Halcyon Press Private: Unpriced, 1981. Eric Hardy is descended from Helyn Hardy whose memorial brass can be seen in Lyddington Church. This book traces the history of the Hardy family and describes the authors' travels around Rutland in search of his origins. Limited edition of 55 copies.

IRONSTONE quarrying in the Cottesmore area. Rutland Railway Museum: £0.75, 1981. A brief illustrated history of the ironstone quarrying activity in the Cottesmore, Burley and Exton Park areas of Rutland.

LIDDLE, Peter — Leicestershire Archaeology. The Present State of Knowledge. Vol.1. To the end of the Roman period (Archaeological Reports Series No.4) Leicestershire Archaeology. The Present State of Knowledge. Vol.2. Anglo Saxon and Medieval Periods. (Archaeological Report Series No.5) Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service: £2.00 each, 1982. Two brief surveys that include Rutland sites.

MANGAN, J.A. — Athleticism in the Victorian and Edwardian public school. Cambridge University Press: £25.00, 1981. The first major study of the obsession with games which dominated many Victorian and Edwardian public schools. Many references to Uppingham School and Edward Thring.

MOON, Nigel — The Windmills of Leicestershire and Rutland. Sycamore Press: £24.00, 1981. Consists principally of two parts. Part 1 'Mills still standing' lists surviving mills with photographs, grid references and history. Part 2 'Vanished Mills' lists these mills with all known information and photographs and grid references where available. Rutland has separate sections in each part. There are also chapters on 'Windmill Machinery' and 'Design and Economics'.

NORMANTON TOWER, RUTLAND WATER. Normanton Tower Trust in association with the Anglian Water Authority. £0.50, 1982. This 4-page leaflet briefly details the history of St Matthew's Church, Normanton and the efforts of the Normanton Tower Trust to preserve it from the waters of Rutland Water. The Trust is a voluntary group which was formed in 1972 to safeguard the former church and raise money for its preservation.

OAKHAM in Rutland, compiled by A.R. Traylen. (In Rutland series vol.6) Rutland Local History Society and Spiegl Press: £5.25, 1982. A collection of photographs and memories of old Oakham. Contains parts of two original booklets on Oakham published by the Rutland Local History Society in 1975 and 1977, plus further memories and photographs.

RUTLAND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY — Before Rutland Water. Report of the wildlife of the site before and during the construction of the reservoir, 1971-76. Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service on behalf of the Society: £2.50, 1981. This survey was undertaken entirely by the members of the Society who realised that they had a unique opportunity to make as detailed a survey as possible of the natural history of the area before, during and after the complete change of habitat.

TAYLOR-SMITH, Darryl. Leicestershire — a place to visit. A personal selection of motoring tours in the County. D. Taylor-Smith, Countesthorpe £3.99, 1982. In addition to six descriptive motoring tours this guide contains a wide variety of information for visitor and resident alike. This includes a County 'Information Pack' with sections on such topics as 'W1 Markets', 'Markets and Parking', 'Nightlife' etc.

TODD, Malcolm — The Iron age and Roman settlement at Whitwell, Leicestershire (Archaeological Report No.1) Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service: £1.50, 1981. The account of the excavation of the site which was discovered when preparations were being made for building, by the Anglian Water Authority, at the reservoir of Rutland Water.

TURNPIKES and Royal Mail of Rutland (In Rutland series vol.5) Rutland Local History Society and Spiegl Press: £5.25, 1982. Contains the history of the highways, Turnpike Trusts, the great coaches and carriers and the early Postal service in Rutland. Illustrated with numerous reproductions of old photographs and documents.

WAITES, Bryan — Exploring Rutland. Leicestershire Libraries and Information Service: £1.00, 1982. Based on a series of articles which were originally published in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury. These were intended to encourage people to look for history in the landscape, to show how fieldwork and documents can work together and to draw attention to some of the great themes of landscape history which Rutland illustrates.

JOURNALS

BULLETIN OF LOCAL HISTORY: East Midland Region, vol.XVI, 1981. Published by the Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham.

EAST MIDLANDS BIBLIOGRAPHY, vol.19, nos.1-4, 1981. Published by the East Midlands Branch of the Library Association. A quarterly list of current publications relevant to the historical counties of the East Midlands.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORIAN, vol.2, no.11, 1980-81. Published by the Leicester Local History Council.

LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, vol. 17, 1982. The Journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

NORTHAMPTON PAST AND PRESENT: the journal of the Northamptonshire Record Society, vol.VI, no.5, 1981-82.

RUTLAND RECORD: the journal of the Rutland Record Society, no.2, 1981.

THE STAMFORD HISTORIAN, no.6, 1982. The journal of the Stamford Historical Society and the Stamford Survey Group.

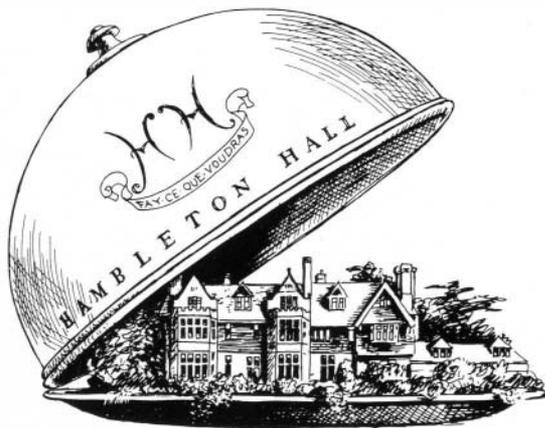
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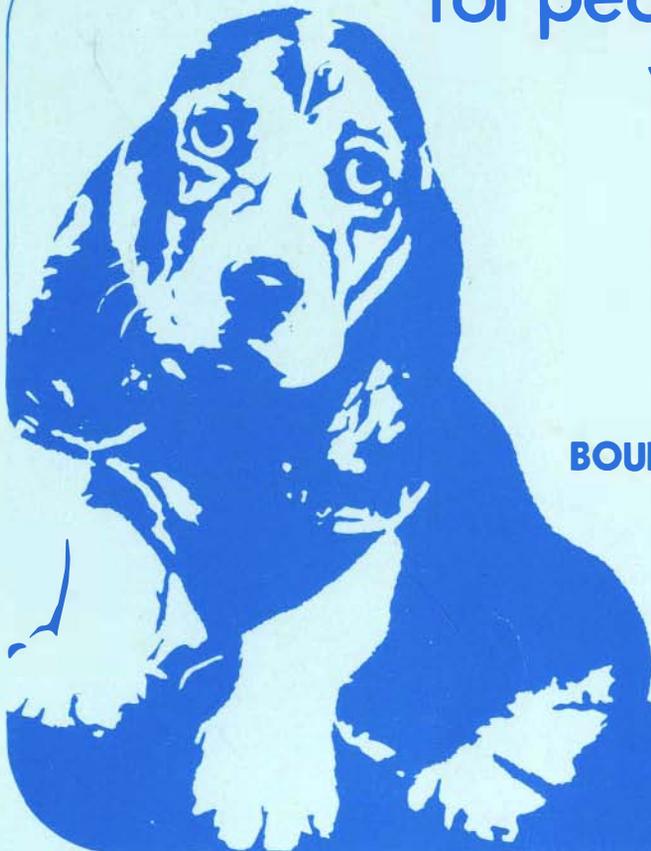


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