

# Rutland Record

No 5 1985

Journal of the Rutland Record Society

Uptamen in ymagine ptransit homo:



Quoniam dabit ex tunc saluta



# Rutland Record

No. 5 1985

Journal of the Rutland Record Society

- 162 Editorial: The Insistent Present
- 162 Contributors
- 163 Westminster Abbey's Rutland Churches  
1066-1214. *Emma Mason*
- 167 Westminster Abbey's Oakham Manor 1275-1535.  
*J. Donnelly*
- 172 A History of Ruddle's Langham Brewery.  
*John W. Mitchell*
- 181 The French Revolution and Rutland. *Nigel Aston*
- 184 Rutland in Maps.
- 185 Rutland Records
- 189 Museum & Project Reports.  
*edited by T.H. McK. Clough*
- 190 Notes & Queries
- 190 Book Reviews
- 192 Rutland Bibliography. *Christine Hill*

Editor: Bryan Waites

---

Contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to the Editor at 6 Chater Road, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6RY.  
Correspondence about other matters should be addressed to the Secretary, 3 Chestnut Close, Uppingham.  
An information sheet for contributors is available.

---

---

#### COVER ILLUSTRATION:

*The front cover shows two illustrations from the magnificent mid-thirteenth century Rutland Psalter recently purchased by the British Library and reproduced with permission*

---

Published by the Rutland Record Society. © Rutland Record Society 1984. ISSN 0260-3322  
Printed in England by AB Printers Limited, 33 Cannock Street, Leicester LE4 7HR

# Editorial: The Insistent Present

BRYAN WAITES

History is not just a study of the past but of the present also, for, in the words of A.N. Whitehead 'the present contains all that there is. It is holy ground for it is the past and it is the future'.

National Heritage Year, 1984, reminded us to seek out the past in the present; to make history relevant; to find history in the community; to know it, cherish it, and to protect it.

History in action can find many causes — disappearing hedgerows, changing field patterns, threatened churches, blighted villages, traffic congestion and townscape. We in Rutland have seen history in action — the fight for historic county status; the changing landscape due to the impact of a great reservoir; the saving of Normanton church; the loss of Morcott Almshouses; Stocken Hall and its neglect are only a few of the challenges where historical understanding is vital to present-day decisions.

Soon, too, wider threats may emerge. Both the proposed coalfield at Asfordby and Wonderworld, near Corby, may impose new stresses on our environment. All the time, too, road straightening, by-passes, traffic congestion, even planning policies, produce anxiety.

In Oakham where an established conservation area seemed to provide security for the future there are considerable threats, not all of them obvious. Will the Butter Cross survive intact? How long must there be traffic congestion in the well known trouble spots? Is there a need for a by-pass, if so who will it

trespass on? Can we cope with the influx of through traffic due to Rutland Water?

Practical solutions such as the demolition of Dawn Discount and the White Lion may provide quick answers. Historians, however, should alert the public to the need to preserve the ancient street pattern of Oakham (see *Rutland in Maps*) where it is historically intrinsic to keep the narrow entrances to the High Street which reflect growth and the division into Deanshold and Lordshold, as do other important features of the townscape. We are not just concerned with solitary buildings but their grouping and situation also. Once lost the entire face of a town might alter.

We are custodians of the past in the present. It is the duty of historians to observe and to know about their landscape and townscape to be able to advise on what is threatened and what can be saved for as in the street pattern of a town, ironstone workings, canals, railways and Victorian buildings it is not always evident. We, too, must know what records should be preserved — how many contemporary documents of farms, businesses, shops, schools, societies are already being destroyed because nobody believes they are historically valuable?

In short, as individuals and organisations, we must realise the efficacy of History in Action. What finer inspiration can we look for than the recreated chapel of St. John & St. Anne in Westgate? Not only restored in stone but better still into the heart of the community. The present has fulfilled the past.

## Contributors

**Emma Mason** is Senior Lecturer in Medieval History at Birkbeck College, University of London. She edited the *Beauchamp Cartulary: Charters 1100-1268* (Pipe Roll Society, new series 43, 1980) and has published articles on baronial and monastic topics. She is editing the charters of Westminster Abbey 1066-1214 for the London Record Society.

**Joe Donnelly** became interested in Rutland records whilst a schoolmaster at Oakham. Having followed the footsteps of Thomas Wolsey in teaching the grammar school at Magdalen, he now teaches at St. Audries School, near Taunton, Somerset.

**John W. Mitchell** attended University of Leicester where he gained an MA in Local History in 1974. He has lived in Leicestershire for ten years and is a teacher at Lutterworth Upper School.

**Nigel Aston** was educated at the Universities of Durham and Oxford. He has taught history at Pembroke and St. Anne's College in Oxford. More recently he has been teaching at St. Mary's School, Wantage.

**John L. Barber** is Chairman of the Friends of Rutland County Museum. A former pupil and for many years a master at Oakham School he is the author of the much-acclaimed book *The Story of Oakham School*.



*The mid-thirteenth century Rutland Psalter*

**Audrey Buxton** is a member of the Society and lives in Greatham where she has undertaken a great deal of original research on the village and its population with a special interest in family history. For many years she has been a regular contributor to the *Rutland Times*.

# Westminster Abbey's Rutland Churches 1066-1214

EMMA MASON

Among the original documents and cartularies of Westminster Abbey, there survive texts of various charters relating to Rutland in the period between the Norman Conquest and the deposition of Abbot Ralf in 1214, which are valuable source material for the history of the county.<sup>1</sup> A few original charters, or purported originals,<sup>2</sup> are preserved, but most of these are found in one or other of the Abbey's major cartularies. One of these is the Westminster Abbey Domesday (Muniment Book II), which is still at the Abbey, while the other is in the British Library: MS Cotton Faustina A III. Although this is the smaller of the two, it gives more accurate versions of those texts which it includes, except that witness lists, dating clauses and places of issue are often omitted. Many of the Rutland texts are found in both cartularies, so that the deficiencies of each are compensated by the other.

Rutland's connection with Westminster began in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), who rebuilt the Abbey and gave it generous benefactions in several counties. The documents relating to his gifts include a writ (in English, as was usual Chancery practice in his time), in which Edward declared that he had given to the Abbey Rutland, and everything belonging to it, with judicial and financial rights, as fully and as completely as he himself possessed it, although Queen Edith (his wife), would continue to hold it for her lifetime. The writ was issued no earlier than 1053, and possibly this grant formed part of the dedication 'package', conveyed to the Abbey during the last few days of the king's life, 28 December 1065 x 5 January 1066. The text which survives is that of a very early copy, made in the late eleventh century, with the wording only slightly modernized from the practice of King Edward's day. It is believed that this text represents a genuine grant.<sup>3</sup>

Rutland comprised an important element in the dower-lands of the queen-consort from the later tenth century. Geoffrey Gaimar, writing the *History of the English* c.1140, stated that Queen Emma was granted Rutland on her marriage to Ethelred II, the Unready, in 1002. Geoffrey added that it was previously held by Ethelred's mother, Queen Elfhryth.<sup>4</sup> The Domesday Survey shows that Queen Edith's chief estates lay in Martinsley wapentake, in the western portion of Rutland, and that on her death her lands reverted to William I. Several valuable manors were however designated as 'church-socket', perhaps in memory of the Abbey's claims. William I probably withheld Edith's land from Westminster Abbey because of its considerable value. The principal manors in Martinsley hundred were jointly assessed at £132.<sup>5</sup>

At the end of his reign, however, he compensated the Abbey by ordering Hugh de Port (who held at farm several royal manors in Rutland)<sup>6</sup> to deliver to the Abbey the tithe of Rutland, that is, a tenth of the produce of each parishioner. The king's writ survives in its original form, among the charters in the British Library, and is also copied into the Abbey's two major cartularies.<sup>7</sup> Since the Abbey's right to tithe is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey this writ must date from late 1086 x 1087.

Between 1086 and 1096, Abbot Gilbert received from the king a grant of the churches of Rutland, with their appurtenant lands, as Albert 'the Lotharingian' held them of him.<sup>8</sup> Albert of Lorraine was a clerk introduced into England by Edward the Confessor. He held a prebend in St Paul's, London, and property in the City, while the Domesday Survey shows that in 1086 he held land in several shires. In Rutland, he held a bovate of land with a mill; the church of Oakham and that of Hambleton, to which pertained St Peter's church, Stamford, just over the shire border, and a further seven bovates of land. In 1066, these had jointly been worth £8, but in 1086 they had risen in value to £10.<sup>9</sup>

In a subsequent writ, William Rufus ordered W. the sheriff to act justly towards the abbot of Westminster in the matter of the churches of Rutland which Osbern (or Osbert, as in the Faustina MS), the abbot's clerk, held of him. The sheriff must see that the abbot received all customary rights to which he was entitled, as he held them in the time of the king's father.<sup>10</sup> It is uncertain whether these customary rights relate to the churches, or to the tithe which had been granted in the previous reign. This writ survives only as cartulary copies.

It will be noticed that the churches had not been named in either of these writs. Early writs were often inexplicit on points of detail, and this was one deficiency which the Abbey's forgers set out to remedy. Texts survive of a further writ of 'King William' informing Bishop Rémy of Lincoln, Hugh de Port and his officers in Nottinghamshire that he has confirmed to the Abbey the churches of Uppingham and Wardley, with that of Belton, as the monks held them in 1066. This writ survives only as copied into the cartularies. Its wording is suspiciously verbose when compared with the terse style of chancery documents, and there are also doubts about the authenticity of the witness list.<sup>11</sup> If the attestations were genuine, the writ would date from 1080 x 1092, but the Domesday survey does not demonstrate that the Abbey held these churches even in 1086, and it is possible that a genuine writ was subsequently amended some time after 1120, under the guidance of Prior Osbert de Clare, the

mastermind behind the Abbey's prolific output of forgeries. Uppingham church was probably one of the three unnamed churches which were within the extensive boundaries of the manor of Ridlington in 1086.<sup>12</sup>

Among the many achievements of the Westminster forgery team were texts which purported to be the Great Charter and the First Charter granted by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey. Both texts are found in the Faustina cartulary, and confirm, among many other gifts, Rutland, with everything in it, which was to devolve on Westminster after the death of Queen Edith. The Abbey Domesday also contains extracts purportedly made from the Confessor's will.<sup>13</sup> The forgers' handiwork can be discerned also in two alleged charters of William I which are of particular interest to Rutland scholars. The so-called First Charter, which purports to date from 1067, confirms the two 'mother churches' of Oakham and Hambleton; the latter's appurtenant church of St Peter's, Stamford, and all appurtenant lands, tithes, chapels and cemeteries, with their customary rights, as enjoyed in 1066. It also confirms two more 'mother churches', of Uppingham and Wardley; the houses of Wulfwin the priest, and the land which he held from the soke, with all the other appurtenant lands, tithes, chapels and their customary rights as held in 1066. This text survives only as a copy in the Faustina cartulary.<sup>14</sup> The forged Telligraphus, or land-book, ascribed to William I, supposedly dating from 1085 x 87, and confirming these identical properties in Rutland, survives in the form of an Abbey Muniment which purports to be the original charter. However, the hand is a twelfth-century one, and the overall composition is highly suspect.<sup>15</sup>

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that Oakham had five associated berewicks, or hamlets, although only one church and priest were mentioned. The manor of Hambleton had seven associated berewicks, with three priests and three churches, while the manor of Ridlington, with its seven berewicks, had two priests and three churches, probably Uppingham and its fellows. Lands were attached to the churches of both Oakham and Hambleton.<sup>16</sup> The text of the Survey did not include the names of the lesser churches in the berewicks, and since they were not specified in the Abbey's genuine writs issued by William I and William II, this probably contributed to the subsequent difficulties of Westminster in maintaining its hold over all its Rutland churches, which were among its most remote properties.

In the early twelfth century, the royal officer Richard Basset held land in Wardley. Together with

his wife, Maud Ridel, he founded Launde Priory in Leicestershire, and granted it the advowson (or right to appoint priests) of Wardley church. Henry I, Henry II and Bishop Robert de Chesney of Lincoln (1148-66) confirmed Launde's title to Wardley with its chapel of Belton,<sup>17</sup> and it may be that the spurious writ which mentions this church was drafted as a rejoinder.

Westminster obtained no royal charters concerning its Rutland properties during the twelfth century, although it did receive some confirmations from the ecclesiastical hierarchy. There survives in the Abbey Domesday a copy of a mandate of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, dating from 1148 x 1150. In it, he ordered Robert de Chesney, bishop of Lincoln, to see that the Abbey recovered possession of its land at Uppingham.<sup>18</sup> It is remarkable that there is no mention of any of the Rutland properties in a Bull of Pope Adrian IV, confirming the Abbey's possessions on 1 June 1157.<sup>19</sup> This survives only in the cartularies, and it is unlikely that both copyists would make the same omission. More likely, the Rutland possessions were accidentally omitted when a composite list was prepared at Westminster for presentation at the papal court.

On 18 April 1178, Pope Alexander III issued for Abbot Walter a general confirmation of the Abbey's possessions. He did not list these in detail, but prohibited anyone from alienating the churches or lands assigned to the sacristy, the chamber and the almonry. He singled out for specific mention five churches in various shires, including that of Oakham.<sup>20</sup> A similarly-worded bull was issued by Pope Clement III for Abbot Walter on 20 July 1189. While the text of Pope Alexander's bull survives only in the cartularies, there exists what purports to be the 'original' text of the related bull of Clement III.<sup>21</sup>

Documentation of the Rutland properties becomes fuller again from the last decade of the twelfth century. Abbot William Postard (1191-1200) granted to the monks of Westminster, for his soul and those of his parents and predecessors, an annual pension of 21 marks to support the Infirmary, payable from the churches of Oakham and (Upper) Hambleton. In return, the annual commemoration of the abbot's death would be conducted 'decently and honestly' by the Infirmary.<sup>22</sup> This charter is known only from cartulary copies. In the cartularies, there are also texts of a grant by Abbot Ralf (1200-1214) of this pension of 21 marks. He did not stipulate for the commemoration of his anniversary (although, since he was deposed from office, any such clause may have been 'edited out' of these texts). His charter seems to date from shortly after he succeeded to the

abbacy, but there is little similarity in the wording of these two charters, apart from the elaborate clauses concerning the anathema to fall on those who transgressed their provisions.<sup>23</sup>

Meanwhile, Hugh de Avalon, Bishop of Lincoln, confirmed to Westminster, c.1197 x 99, the churches of Oakham and Hambleton, 'donated by William I', so that the monks received from their incumbent an annual pension of 30 marks towards the expenses of hospitality.<sup>24</sup>

There survive in both cartularies a further pair of charters dating from the early years of King John's reign. In one of these, dating from c.1204 x 1205, James Salvage, parson of Sweneshaus (?Swinshead, Swinethorpe, Swinhope, Swinstead or Swinthorpe, Lincs), granted and confirmed, for his soul and those of his parents and predecessors, 20 marks annually from the church of Hambleton, so long as he remained in the clerical habit. He granted this 'of his spontaneous will', in presence of the monks in the chapter house, swearing on the Gospels to keep his promise.<sup>25</sup> In another charter dating from no later than 1204, James stated that he had taken an oath on the Sacrament, in presence of the chapter of Westminster, to render an annual pension of 30 marks from Oakham church. If he ceased rendering this, then the monks might receive all revenues from the church, without making him any redress. He undertook to do everything in his power to obtain, both from the pope and from the diocesan bishop, confirmation of this pension, but if they forbade him to pay it, then he would render 30 marks from his churches of Swenescam (?Swinstead, Lincs) and Stockingesbise (?Stockbury, Kent), in lieu.<sup>26</sup> James was a member of the household of Archbishop Hubert Walter,<sup>27</sup> who died in July 1205, and we find that James was in the king's service in the following year. On 28 April 1206, King John conceded and confirmed, at the request of James Salvage, royal clerk and rector of All Saints, Oakham, that the tenants of the church and its appurtenant chapels should be quit in perpetuity of attendance at shire and hundred courts, and quit of rendering aids to sheriffs, and to their bailiffs and officers.<sup>28</sup> This charter survives among the Abbey Muniments, although its seal is now missing.

One further charter of Abbot Ralf's, issued jointly with his monks, confirmed to William de Remis and his heirs a grant made by Robert de Ardre, parson of Oakham, of two virgates in the vill of (Barley)thorpe, to be held of Oakham church at a rent of 2s. annually, as in the charter issued by Robert de Ardre.<sup>29</sup> Robert was perhaps James's successor as rector of Oakham.

An agreement concerning Uppingham church,

dating from Michaelmas 1210, survives in its original form. At that date, the advowson was claimed by Simon of Deene (Northants) and his son Ivo, but Abbot Ralf brought against them a plea of *darrein presentment* (i.e. a lawsuit to determine who had made the previous presentation of a priest to that church). Simon relinquished his own claim, and acknowledged the abbot's right. In return, he and his heirs were admitted to the goodwill of the Abbey church.<sup>30</sup> This document concludes the series relating to Rutland down to the end of Abbot Ralf's term of office in 1214.

Developments in the ensuing decades can be seen in the registers of the bishops of Lincoln, which have survived from the time of Bishop Hugh II, de Welles (1209-35) onwards. So far as Oakham is concerned, the Abbey gained firm control over the rectory in 1231, securing also its manor of Barleythorpe and its dependent chapels of Brooke, Egleton, Gunthorpe and Langham. In return, the Abbey undertook to commemorate the anniversary of Bishop Hugh's death.<sup>31</sup> Westminster also retained the advowson of Uppingham.<sup>32</sup> However, Bishop Hugh gained control over Hambleton church, which was also held by his successors,<sup>33</sup> although as late as 1275, local jurors testified that its advowson, along with those of Oakham and Uppingham, belonged to the Abbey.<sup>34</sup> With Hambleton, the bishop secured its dependant chapel of Braunston.<sup>35</sup> St Peter's Stamford had been held of the Abbey by James Salvage, but both parties lost their rights in it after a plea in the king's court, which gave its verdict in favour of the prior and convent of St Fromond, and this chapter held the church later in the thirteenth century.<sup>36</sup> Similarly, Wardley was retained by Launde Priory, after the failure of another plea by Westminster in the royal court early in John's reign.<sup>37</sup>

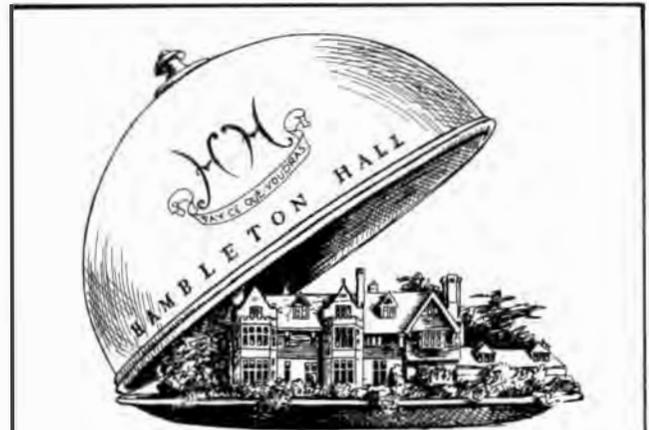
The Abbey's archives contain plentiful information from the later thirteenth century onwards which is investigated by Mr J. Donnelly in the following article.

#### REFERENCES

1. The author is preparing an edition of the Abbey's charters, 1066-1214. She is grateful to Mr N. MacMichael, Keeper of the Westminster Abbey Muniments, for permission to make use of the documents cited here, and to Dr P.M. McGurk for his comments on this paper.
2. On the problems of authenticity, see P. Chaplais, 'The Original Charters of Herbert and Gervase, Abbots of Westminster (1121-1157)', *A Medieval Miscellany for Doris Mary Stenton*, ed. P.M. Barnes and C.F. Slade (Pipe Roll Soc., new series 36, 1962, pp.89-99).
3. F.E. Harmer, *Anglo-Saxon Writs* (Manchester, 1952), no.94, p.359 and pp.323-4.

## Westminster Abbey's Rutland Churches

4. *Lestorie des Engles solum la translacion Maistre Geffrei Gaimar*, ed. T. Duffus Hardy, I (Rolls Series, 1888), p.175.
5. *VCH Rutland*, I, pp.139-40, from *Domesday Book*, ed. A. Farley, I (London, 1783), fol.293b.
6. *VCH Rutland*, I, p.167
7. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, ed. W. Dugdale et al., I, (London, 1817), no.XLIV, p.302; T. Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum* (London, 1702), p.290; *Facsimiles of English Royal Writs to A.D. 1100*, ed. T.M. Bishop and P. Chaplais, (Oxford, 1957), no.27 and plate XXV (a) and (b).
8. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I, no.XLIII, p.301.
9. J.H. Round, *The Commune of London and other Studies* (Westminster, 1899), pp.36-8; *VCH Rutland*, I, p.140, from *Domesday Book*, I, f.294a.
10. J. Armitage Robinson, *Gilbert Crispin abbot of Westminster* (Cambridge University Press, 1911), no.14, p.139; Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, no.LXIII, p.37.
11. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I, no.XLII, p.301; *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, I, 1066-1100, ed. H.W.C. Davies et al, (Oxford, 1913), no.XLIV, p.130.
12. *VCH Rutland*, I, p.133, p.140 from *Domesday Book* I, fol.293b.
13. Harmer, *Anglo-Saxon Writs*, pp.289, 291-2.
14. *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, IV, 1327-41 (London, 1912), pp.330-36.
15. Westminster Abbey Muniment XXVI.
16. *VCH Rutland* I, pp. 139-40, from *Domesday Book* I, fol. 293b.
17. *VCH Rutland* II, p.56; *English Episcopal Acta I. Lincoln 1067-1185*, ed. D.M. Smith (Oxford University Press, London, 1980), no.143, pp.89-90.
18. A. Saltman, *Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury* (reprinted Greenwood Press, New York, 1969), no.277, pp.507-8.
19. W. Holtzman, *Papsturkunden in England* I (Berlin, 1930), no.69, pp.320-24.
20. *Ibid.*, no.144, pp.415-17.
21. *Ibid.*, no.262, pp.551-53.
22. J. Flete, *The History of Westminster Abbey*, ed. J. Armitage Robinson (Cambridge University Press, 1909), pp.98-9.
23. Westminster Abbey Domesday, ff.577v-578r; B.L. Cotton MS Faustina A III, f.268v.
24. *English Episcopal Acta IV: Acta of St Hugh (1186-1200) and William of Blois (1203-1206)*, ed. D. Smith (Oxford University Press, London, forthcoming), no.212.
25. W.A. Domesday, fol.649r.
26. *Ibid.*, fol.649r-v; B.L. Cotton MS Faustina A III, fol.267v.
27. Kathleen Major, 'The Familia of Archbishop Stephen Langton', *English Historical Review*, 48 (1933), p.530 and note 11.
28. *Rotuli Chartarum*, ed. T. Duffus Hardy, I, pt. i (London, 1837), p.165 (b).
29. W.A. Domesday, fol.600r-v.
30. W.A. Muniment 20616.
31. *The Registrum Antiquissimum of the cathedral church of Lincoln*, II ed. C.W. Foster (Lincoln Record Society, 1933), no.374, pp.76-9.
32. *Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend diocesis Lincolniensis*, ed. F.N. Davis et al., *Lincoln Record Society*, 1925), pp.116; 124.
33. *Registrum Antiquissimum* II, no.374; *Rotuli Hugonis de Welles episcopi Lincolniensis*, ed. W.P.W. Phillimore (Canterbury and York Soc., 2 vols., 1907-1909), II, pp.138, 251, 258; *Rotuli Roberti Grosseteste episcopi Lincolniensis* (Cant and York Soc., 1913), p.159; *Rotuli R. Gravesend*, pp.112.
34. *Rotuli Hundredorum*, II (Record Comm., London, 1818), p.52.
35. *Reg. Antiquissimum*, II, no.374; *Rotuli H. de Welles*, II, p.258.
36. *Rot. H. de Welles*, I, p.139; *Rot. R. Grosseteste*, pp.117, 118.
37. *Curia Regis Rolls III, 1203-5*, p.295; *Rotuli R. Grosseteste*, pp.161, 180, 202, 216-7, 417; *Rotuli R. Gravesend*, p.102.



Recommended for students of  
twentieth century gastronomy in Rutland

For information about Hambleton Hall  
telephone Oakham (0572) 56991  
or write to Tim Hart, Hambleton Hall,  
Hambleton, Oakham, Rutland LE15 8TH

## LEICESTERSHIRE MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES & RECORDS SERVICE

# RUTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

CATMOS STREET, OAKHAM  
Famous for its agricultural collections,  
tradesmen's tools, and archaeological finds,  
nearly all from Rutland

Open  
Tuesday-Saturday, 10-1, 2-5 and  
Sunday (April-October), 2-5

Admission free,  
donations to the Friends of the Museum

Rutland Record Society and Rutland Local History  
Society Publications, and many modestly priced  
books and souvenirs relevant to the collections are  
available from our sales desk at the museum  
and at Oakham Castle.

Our local reference collections may help to answer  
your historical enquiries. Please contact the Keeper  
for information, telephone Oakham (0572) 3654

# Westminster Abbey's Oakham Manor 1275-1535

J. DONNELLY

'The account of William, the reeve of Thorp, of the manor of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster at Ocham, from the feast of St Peter-in-Chains in the third year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, to the same day the following year.' So runs the title of the first of a series of Rutland manorial records preserved in the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.<sup>1</sup> This paper reports on four categories of records: account rolls, extents, charters and court records. No attempt has been made to discuss documents preserved at Westminster or Lincoln which deal with the appropriation of the tithes of the parish church of Oakham to Westminster Abbey. Equally, no attempt is made to deal with rolls, now in the Public Record Office, which record the administration of the Earl of Cornwall's manor based on Oakham Castle. The early charters relating to Westminster Abbey's Rutland church have been dealt with by Dr. E. Mason in the preceding article. The Cornwall manor, run along very different lines from its monastic neighbour, awaits discussion at another day.<sup>2</sup>



## The Account Rolls

One hundred and nineteen account rolls survive for the Westminster Abbey manor at Oakham. They run from the third year of Edward I to the ninth year of Henry VIII, 1275 to 1517 (Westminster Abbey Muniments (hereinafter, 'WAM') 20218-20336). Figure 1 gives a conspectus of the first of them, WAM 20218. The roll opens with an ornamented 'Ocham' and the title 'Comptum Will(elm)i p(re)p(os)iti de Thorp de manerio Abb(at)is (et) Conuent(us) Westmonaster' ap(u)d Ocham a festo s(anci) Petri aduincula...' The text is written in a practised hand, using Latin and an abbreviated script as matters of course. In this particular roll the clerk has left the usual total (*summa*) sections blank, allowing for the possibility that the auditors might refuse to sanction some of the entries.

A glance at Figure 1 may suggest something of the mass of detail available in 119 rolls. The harvest of 1275-6 cost the monks £9.14s. 4½d. (WAM 20218). It cost 2d. to have seven pigs castrated. Another 2d. went on the purchase of *semine canabis*, hemp seed, it is to be supposed, rather than any more exotic crop. Fivepence bought fifteen cart-loads of stone to repair the 'old hall' (*ad veterem aulam emendand*). The 'grange' and the gatehouse of the 'chamber' were thatched for 7½d. The pigs were given a refurbished sty, Robert the Sexton earning himself 2d. for each of two days spent repairing the sty and mending the door. Materials for this job cost 4½d., 4d. for new roof timber and ½d. for a new door latch. One last entry deserves quotation for its splendid Latinity: 1½d. spent repairing windows, *pro reparatione wyndelorum*.

Turning from expenses to receipts, the rolls provide very full evidence for Rutland grain yields and prices. In a typical year during the reign of Edward I, the estate brought in 66 quarters of

## A RUTLAND MANORIAL ACCOUNT ROLL

(schematic layout)

### Main account

(written on front of roll)

## OAKHAM

*Title:* manor; accounting officer; financial year.

*Charge:* (j) Arrears; (ij) rents; (iij) grain sold; (iiij) the grange of 'Brok'; (v) minor receipts; (vj) stock sold; (vij) profits of manor and court.

*Discharge:* (j) Necessary expenses; (ij) building and repairs; (iij) threshing and winnowing; (iiij) autumn harvest; (v) stock purchased; (vj) servants' wages; (vij) grain purchased (for seed); (viij) 'Forensic' (i.e. out-of-the-ordinary) expenses; (ix) expenses of messengers; (x) minor expenses.

*Payments:* surplus paid to or on behalf of Westminster Abbey.

### Subsidiary accounts

(written on back of roll)

#### Issues of the Grange of Oakham

A detailed account (expressed in quarters and bushels) for each crop (with separate sections for wheat, rye, barley, beans, peas, drage, oats, vetches etc.), setting out stock brought forward, seed, harvest, sales (with details of prices) and stock carried forward.

#### LANGHAM

*Charge:* Grain sold; minor receipts.

*Discharge:* Threshing and winnowing.

#### Issues of the Grange of Langham

A detailed account following the lines of the Oakham grain account. Langham's brewers used 3 quarters 2 bushels of the 6½qrs. of barley produced.

Fig. 1 — A Rutland Manorial Account Roll

wheat. Eleven quarters were kept for seed and the remainder sold at between 2s. 7d. and 2s. 9d. per quarter (WAM 20211). Forty quarters of peas, a high proportion of legumes for a thirteenth-century estate, fetched between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per quarter. A glimpse of field systems is given by the mention of wheat sown *in campo occidentali de Ocham* and drage sown *in campo australi* (WAM 20243). Apart from the west and south fields under crop, there was presumably a third field lying fallow; *northfeld'* according to the accounts of the Earl of Cornwall's manor.

The rolls of the Westminster manor make it clear that the thirteenth-century fields of Oakham were largely given over to arable farming. One part of the estate, Langham, produced a grain crop worth £45 (WAM 20222) as compared to sales of butter, milk and cheese which brought in 5s. 4d. for the whole Rutland estate, or to the 400 eggs sold for 1s. 0½d., 32-a-penny (WAM 20221). All in all the account rolls suggest that in the years around 1300 corn was king.

categories of income set out in Figure 2, the changing relationships between them and the changes in the grand total all contribute something to an understanding of the history of the Westminster Abbey estate in Rutland. The categories of income may therefore bear more detailed examination.

Arrears, the first category of income in Figure 2, can give a misleading impression of total revenues. It was normal practice to bring forward sums due from a manor but not paid as 'income'. Over the years these arrears could accumulate to quite considerable sums: an adjustment is needed to arrive at a figure for current income.

Rents show much the expected trend. The monks kept their Rutland rent rolls steady and, against the tendency for rents to remain fixed or customary, secured a slow increase from the late fourteenth century.

Manorial profits bring out very clearly 'the workings of the principle of lordship in a fragment of medieval society'.<sup>4</sup> The thirteenth-century monks of Westminster made a healthy profit from their manor court in a host of special licences as well as succession duties charged a peasantry desperate for land. The profitability of this sort of lordship ended with the Black Death and, perhaps, the 1315-17 famine, which eased the shortage of land and created a shortage of labour. Measured by its profits, the grip of lordship relaxed.

Much the most important element in the lords' revenues was the sale of grain produced on the demesne land or, perhaps the bulk of it, especially in the later middle ages, collected as tithe. Grain provided a large income in the thirteenth century, increasing towards its close. The impact of famine, seen in the figures for 1317-18, was catastrophic. *Non plus pro defectu' blad'* remarked an accountant with a nice sense of understatement. Grain production was back to much its normal level however by 1318-19. The impact of the Black Death was on the face of things less severe than that of the 'Great Famine' of 1315-17 but in the long run the heavy mortality did much to undermine the monastic economy. A long and dogged rearguard action was fought to keep poverty at bay but however much the monks of Westminster tried, and try they did, the whole trend of the economy was against them.<sup>5</sup> Grain revenues, while remaining the most important single category of income, were slipping by 1400 and had fallen back by about one-third by 1500.

Livestock sales appear only as an occasional and unimportant source of income. The wool trade, a vital element in the economy of many religious

Westminster Abbey's gross income from the manor of Oakham, 1275-1535									
Income category (£s)	1275 to 1291	1300 to 1301	1317 to 1318	1318 to 1319	1362 to 1363	1399 to 1400	1499 to 1500	1516 to 1517	1535
Arrears of account	5	9	13	22		83	52		
Rents	21	22	21	21	24	30	29	30	
Manorial profits	15	7	6	3	2		1	1	
Sale of crops and grain tithes	73	94	1	86	90	78	48	57	
Sale of livestock	3	4		4			7		
Other income	4	1	36	3	3				
Total given in account roll	120	137	79	141	118	191	139	88	
Total less arrears	115	128	66	119	118	108	87	88	
Tax valuation		70							71

Source: 1275-1276: WAM 20218  
 1291: Harvey, *Westminster Abbey*, P.404  
 1300-1301: WAM 20229  
 1317-1318: WAM 20242  
 1318-1319: WAM 20243  
 1362-1363: WAM 20271  
 1399-1400: WAM 20314  
 1499-1500: WAM 20332  
 1516-1517: WAM 20336  
 1535: Harvey, *Westminster Abbey*, pp.357 and 404

Fig. 2 — Westminster Abbey's gross income from the manor of Oakham 1275-1535

Taking a longer and wider view, Figure 2 presents the gross income which the monks of Westminster derived from Rutland according to a sample of eight of the surviving 119 account rolls.<sup>3</sup> With the proviso that the sample is a small one, the various

houses, made no contribution whatsoever to Westminster Abbey's income from Rutland.

'Other income', the final category of income in Figure 2, was insignificant except in the crisis year of 1317-18 when overdue rents from earlier years were entered as 'forensic receipts', pushing the figure up to quite exceptional levels.

The fortunes of the Rutland estate indicated by Figure 2 can perhaps best be understood in the light of more general trends. The trend in English prices

can readily be discerned in indices prepared by Farmer and Titow (for wheat prices from the 1160s to the 1340s) and by Brown and Hopkins (for the prices of consumables from the 1260s to the 1590s and beyond).<sup>6</sup> Revenues from Oakham manor (taken from Figure 2) have been converted to an index (1275-6 = 100) and superimposed on these price indices (themselves converted to a common base, 1270-9 = 100). The resulting illustration, Figure 3, shows wheat prices, 1163-1279 and the price of consumables, 1270-1599, with Westminster Abbey's gross or taxable income shown as black circles against the trend of prices generally.

It appears from Figure 3 that the monks did well when the tide in the economic affairs of men was running with them. The thirteenth-century monks of Westminster took the current when it served, becoming high-farming entrepreneurs on their demesne lands and appropriators of increasingly valuable tithes. It was indeed the busy and at times litigious activity of would-be appropriators of parochial revenues in the early thirteenth century which produced the dozen or more documents discussed in the penultimate paragraph of Dr Mason's contribution to this number of the *Rutland Record*. By the late thirteenth century this activity had resulted in the revenues of the Westminster manor at Oakham increasing more rapidly than the increase in prices generally. After the troubles of the fourteenth century, the monks found themselves bound in shallows if not in miseries, *rentiers* living not as lords on the produce of their estates but on rents and the tithes of other men's labours. The 'price revolution', the striking transformation in prices in and after the 1520s which is evident in Figure 3, might well have overwhelmed the monks. As things turned out, Henry VIII spared them so distressing a fate. It was for the successors of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster to tackle the problems posed by inflation, but what the Elizabethan Dean and Chapter made of it is another story, told by a quite different set of records.

It is an element of continuity which provides the final point to be mentioned in discussing the account rolls. It is clear from Figure 2 that in the sixteenth as in the thirteenth century there was something of a discrepancy between income as recorded in private accounts and assessments of income made for purposes of public taxation.<sup>7</sup> A gross income of £115 in 1276 fell to £70 with the appearance of papal tax collectors in 1291. Income recovered to £126 by 1301 with the departure of Pope Nicholas IV's collectors. The assessment made in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 suggests that Henry VIII and Thomas Cromwell were more effective tax gatherers than Nicholas

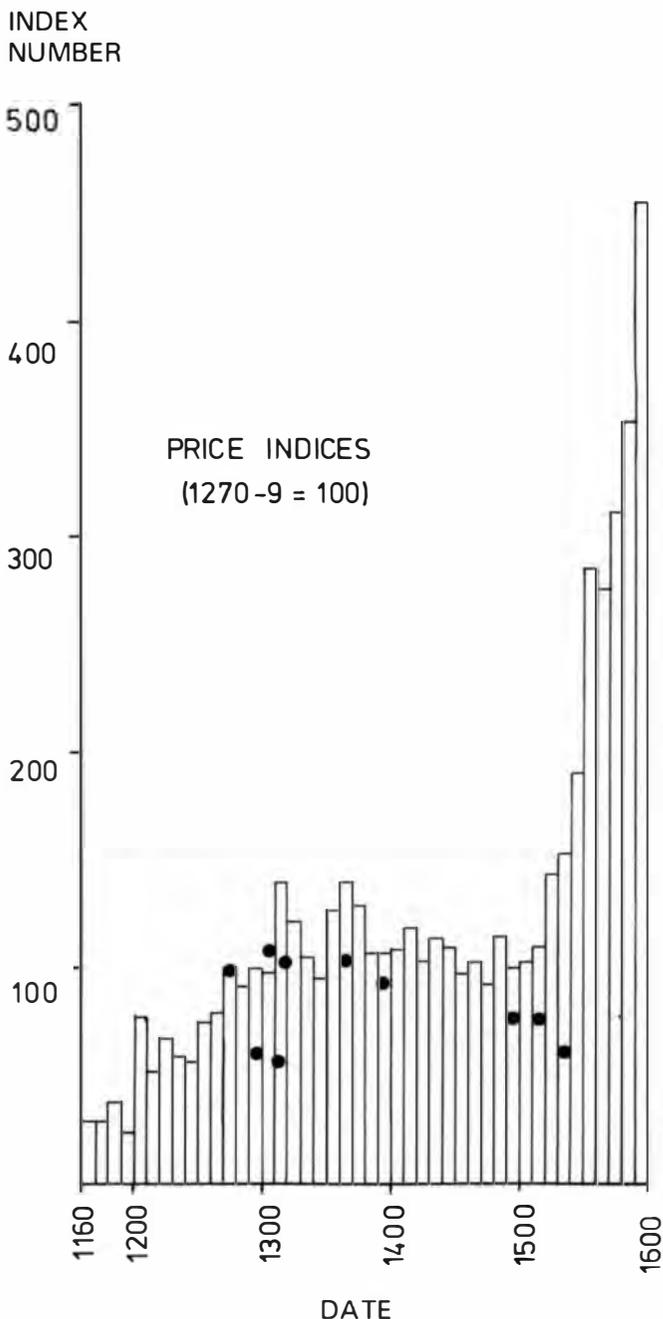


Fig. 3 — Rutland manorial income compared to English price indices 1163-1599

and his agents had been in 1291. Nevertheless even this persuasive pair only managed to get the monks to declare an income of £71 against £87 recorded (before inflation became rampant) in 1516-17, the last year for which an account roll has survived. To be fair to the monks, their tax returns were not exercises in blatant dishonesty. The rules of the game allowed taxpayers to state notional rather than actual figures. It was therefore possible to assess income, depending as it so largely did on the fluctuating price of grain, on a 'worst-case' basis. Scope was also allowed for the deduction of expenses necessary, if not wholly and exclusively necessary, to running the estate. It remains true to say that an abbot of Westminster was no more willing than the next man to shoulder the burden of taxation.

### The Extents

Account rolls record the dynamic elements in a manor's history. Extents (or 'rentals') provide detailed pictures at fixed points. An undated document recalls the days of arbitrary exactions on the peasantry: a list of 'tallages' paid in the sixth year of an unnamed king (most probably Edward III, dating the roll 1332-3). The document (WAM 12341) is merely a list of Oakham tenants: among others, Robert Reyner, Henry le Carpenter, Thomas Fraunceys, Nicholas Pace, John Mason and a certain Geoffrey Scot.

An extent dated 46 Edward III (1372-3) is much more detailed. The monks had a chief messuage at Gunthorpe and a messuage and grange at Brooke (WAM 20632). There was a chief messuage at Oakham, two stables, a granary, a kitchen, a dovecote and an apple orchard. The windmill was worth £2. 13s. 4d. The demesne lands comprised four virgates of arable, seven acres of meadow and the glebe lands of the parish church. All these lands had been let out for 13s. 4d. per virgate. Demesne cultivation had thus been abandoned by 1373. The survey went on to describe, with more than a touch of nostalgia, the peasantry's obligations. Four virgates of land were held 'in bondage' but had been let out for rent, an instance perhaps of the decline of villeinage after the Black Death. Aids, in theory an arbitrary exaction, had been fixed by agreement with the 'serfs' and cottagers at 13s. 4d. The description of Oakham ended with a memorandum that the cottage which belonged to Richard Fraunc' used to pay a rent of 8d. per year but now paid only 2d. *Inquir'* added the clerk, anxious about the missing sixpence, 'look into this'. The survey of Barleythorpe made no less depressing reading for the lords, while at Langham the grange with its four virgates of demesne and adjacent close was in a

sorry state, the hall (*aula*) having fallen into ruin, it was said, over the previous fourteen years. *Inquir'* added our indefatigable memorialist, mindful of happier days.

An accountant's undated jottings, probably of the late fourteenth century, continue these memoranda (WAM 20633). In setting out suggested charges for leases of Langham and Barleythorpe, he reflected that they would not be worth much next year unless corn prices were high (reading his enigmatic *nisi blad' sit ad mag' prec'* as *nisi bladum sit ad magnum precium*). Times were hard.

The last of the extents is a rental of Oakham and Barleythorpe 'the v yere of Kyng Harry the viij' (1513-14). The rent of a cottage in Oakham's *dedelane* was 1s. (WAM 20640). This lost Dead Lane is (at a guess) the now genteel 'Dean's Lane' but, for all its post-Dissolution name, the Cemetery Road of its day still leads but to the churchyard. A cottage in the *Northgat* paid 2s., while another in the less salubrious *Westend* was rented for a mere 9½d. The largest of all the rents was paid by one Flowre, doubtless for the 'Flore's House' still standing in the High Street. His 17s. 8d. brought the rent roll to £8 6s. 1½d.

### Charters

Charters survive by the hundred for some estates: the Luffield archive at Westminster comes to mind, while the Coldingham archive at Durham is — I seem to remember — another example. Dr Mason's paper makes it clear quite how much early charter material there is for Westminster's Rutland estate but it remains striking how little actually survives at Westminster in the form of authentic originals, and how very little of it deals with the manor as distinct from the church of Oakham. All that seems to survive, according to the index in the Westminster muniment room, is a handful of copies. The 'Westminster Domesday' (WAM Book II) has copies of a land transaction from the abbacy of Richard de Crokesley (fol. 600v), documents relating to the abbot's hospice at Oakham (fols 638r-640v) and an agreement with Dame Isabel de Mortimer, lady of the other Oakham manor (fol. 601v). Although not quite in the class of originals, two copy indentures also survive outside the cartulary. The first records a lease made by the Prior of Westminster in 1310 (WAM 20627). The grain tithes, demesne lands, meadows, pastures and other pertinents of 'Ocham', 'Thorp', 'Egilton' and 'Gunthorp' were leased to John of Langford, rector of Oakham, for a period of three years at a rent of £110 per year. The lease was renewed, before expiry, by a second indenture which increased the term to nine years and the rent to

£128 in 1301, before deducting some £35 in running expenses or the £29 derived from revenues (rents, tallages and the profits of the manor court) excluded from the lease. Langford evidently put considerable faith in his ability as an estate manager. An incidental point of social history is that a parson was able to risk £100 at a time when a labourer's wage was around 2s. per day.

### Court Records

The records of the manorial court have survived in far greater quantity than have charters. The earliest court proceedings are preserved in the account rolls, a common enough feature of medieval archives. Court rolls as such survive from the reign of Henry IV (WAM 20632). The series then runs on, in a formal way at least, to the early years of the nineteenth century (WAM 20443).

Sibilla, widow of Richard Bell, paid 16s. as heriot to have her husband's lands (WAM 20218). Henry, the forster of 'Brok' failed to appear in court and was fined 6d. Robert Payn paid 3s. to be allowed to lease 1 acre 1 rood of land from the virgate which the serfs (bondi) of 'Thorp' held. Emma, relict of Nicholas Aylwy, paid a heriot of 16s. to have the lands of her late husband. Nicholas Bille paid almost as much, 13s. 4d., to be allowed to remain without a wife for as long as he pleased: *esse sine uxore pro quantum tempus voluerit*.

The court roll, once the main series starts, contains much the same sort of information as this thirteenth-century miscellany. The court on Tuesday before the feast of St Catherine the Virgin, 12 Henry IV (20 November, 1411), opens by introducing the rustic jurors, men such as William at Lane, John le Wyn and John Wright (WAM 20362). The meeting on Thursday, 18 August, 1411, was told of a dispute over the rent *de vno messuagio cum pertinenciis in Okeham*. This desirable messuage property had, as the roll records in glorious detail, been rented out by William Frank to Adam Gryniston, Roger Flore and William Caxton, chaplain. They had fallen out. There is here therefore the small change of medieval life, a record in which we can read something and imagine more of life in Rutland on the Tuesday after the tenth Sunday after Trinity in the twelfth year of King Henry IV, when Frank and Gryniston, Flore and Caxton came in to court.

### Rutland Records at Westminster

This paper has barely scratched the surface of a rich deposit of manorial records. No mention has been made, for example, of the large and handsome deed with its great row of wax seals relating to Roger

Flore's (re-)foundation, of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist and St Anne, the mother of St Mary, with its lands in 'Chamburley necroft' within Oakham (WAM 20637). So too a large body of evidence relating to Oakham Grammar School (a grammar school no longer) in the 1560s, 1570s and 1580s has been passed over, as has a letter wishing an eighteenth century Master of Uppingham Free School (a free school no longer) into his grave to have him replaced by a 'Man of Abilities and Conduct' to be nominated by the Master of Eton.

It remains clear however that Westminster Abbey's muniments contain a wide range of interesting material relating to the ancient county of Rutland. It seems appropriate therefore, albeit the suggestion comes from an Ayrshire man based in Somerset, to commend the making of a *Calendar* of these records to the consideration of the county's record society. Volumes could usefully be filled from the medieval records alone.

### REFERENCES

1. I am obliged to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for access to their archives and to Mr N.H. MacMichael, Keeper of the Muniments, for help in the search room.
2. The accounts of this manor have an incidental interest in documenting the hall, chamber, walls, towers, 'barbykan', gate, ditch, chamber of the countess and court house of Oakham Castle.
3. The sample comprises the first and last rolls in the series, together with the nearest complete accounts which happen to survive to illustrate the position at the end of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the impact of the 'Great Famine' of 1315-17 and the impact of the Black Death of 1349-50. The figures are taken from an unchecked transcript and are rounded to the nearest pound.
4. E. Miller, *The Abbey and Bishopric of Ely* (Cambridge, 1951), p. 1. I have to thank Dr Miller for reading a draft of this paper.
5. B. Harvey, *Westminster Abbey and its estates in the middle ages* (Oxford, 1977), pp.331-3.
6. Compiled from (i) J.Z. Titow, *English rural society, 1200-1350* (London, 1969), pp.100-2 (incorporating figures from D.L. Farmer, 'Some grain price movements in thirteenth-century England' in *Economic History Review*, x (1957), p.212), and (ii) E.H. Phelps Brown and S.V. Hopkins, 'Seven centuries of the prices of consumables compared to builders' wage rates' in *Economica* (1955), reprinted in E.M. Carus-Wilson (ed.), *Essays in Economic History*, volume 2 (London, 1962), pp.193-5.
7. The assessments of 1291 and 1535 given in Figure 2 have been taken from Dr Harvey's *Westminster Abbey*. The 'raw' figures may be found in *Taxatio Ecclesiastica...circa A.D. 1291* (Record Commission, 1802), p.65 and *Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henrici VIII...* (Record Commission, 1810-34), vol.i, pp.416 and 423 and vol. iv, p.344.

# A History of Ruddle's Langham Brewery

JOHN W. MITCHELL

Rutland is a particularly rural part of England with its hedged, meandering roads and its fields of grain and pasture. Travelling along the main road between the market towns of Melton Mowbray and Oakham the 'dog-leg' bends at Langham are soon passed and the village almost totally avoided. Perhaps at one end of the village, if you happen to glance up a side road leading to Ashwell and Cottesmore, you might catch a glimpse of an old red brick tower standing out amongst the huge beech trees which flank the minor road. A local would not give it a second thought but a stranger might wonder why the lorry pulling out onto the main road had the same name and emblem as the beer he bought at the supermarket the other day. For there, in rural tranquility, lies the firm of G. Ruddle and Co., the small brewery with a national reputation.

The Langham Brewery has existed here since 1858 and came into the hands of the Ruddle family in 1911. This brief study traces the history of the brewery and its owners in an attempt to discover why, in the face of severe competition and the decline of similar small breweries, Ruddles has weathered the storm and gone from strength to strength.

## The 1841 Census

The Census Returns for 1841 give a comprehensive breakdown of occupations in the village. It must have been very typical of many agricultural villages at this time. There were 591 inhabitants (301 males and 290 females) in Langham, of which, surprisingly enough, 249 were either 15 years of age or under. These people lived in 130 houses in the village, most of whom, if not born in Langham, were natives of Rutland. There were only 68 people living in the village who had been born outside Rutland; 10 of these belonged to the Snodin family, a fairly well-to-do farmer, and 11 more were accounted for by two other family groups. Among the names given in the Census there is no mention of any of the future owners of Langham Brewery, though future employees, or their fathers, are to be found. John Munday, for instance, was to become brewer to H.H. Parry but in 1841 he was only six years old, the son of a tailor. There were also two maltsters in Langham, Richard Thorpe and William Towell, who probably supplied the local inns and farmers. The Langham Brewery was not to be built for another 17 years but, as in most Victorian villages where barley was available, ale would be brewed for home and local consumption (as J. Donnelly shows above (Fig.1) the monks of Westminster Abbey brewed ale at their Langham Grange in 1275). The full list of occupations, omitting farmers, graziers and agricul-

tural labourers, is given below:

## 1841 Census — Occupations in Langham omitting farmers, graziers, independents, paupers and agricultural labourers:

Schoolmaster	Gardener
Masons (2 plus an apprentice)	Washerwomen (2)
Dressmakers (2)	Carpenter (2)
Shepherd	Joiner
Shoemakers (3)	Mop Spinner (!)
Bakers (4)	Miller (plus 2 apprentices)
Grocer (2)	Seamstress (4)
Draper (3)	Publican (2)
Weaver	Plasterer
Higgler	Blacksmith (plus 2 sons)
Butchers (2)	Cutlers (2)
Maltsters (2)	Brickmakers (5 or 6)
	Nurse

There was no need to travel to Oakham for basic requirements though carriers would be available to take people to town, especially on market days. A Directory entry for 1863 tells us also that the Post Office had arrived in Langham to facilitate distant communications. Among the 24 individual 'farmers and graziers' listed in this Directory we also have a mention of a 'brewer', E.G. Baker and a 'brewery agent', James Edward Harris, who worked for the Langham Brewery. There is also mention of two other brewery agents who probably did not work for E.G. Baker and two village maltsters (who apparently were also farmers). We know that the Langham Brewery was built by E.G. Baker's father, Richard Westbrook Baker, in 1858. Edward G. Baker inherited this in 1861.

## The 1861 Census

From the 1861 Census, some of the names of the brewery workers can be discovered. E.G. Baker, we are told, employed 15 men, plus three boys, in brewing or farming, unfortunately the Census does not tell us how many of these were solely involved in the brewery. By comparison with other Langham farmers of similar acreage we can reasonably assume that most of these 18 employees were involved in the brewery. If this is so then it was of considerable importance to the occupational structure of the village; only E.G. Baker employed this many people.

E.G. Baker	113 acres	15 men	3 boys
Thomas Swingler	126 acres	4 men	2 boys
Samuel Laxton	118 acres	2 men	2 boys
John Hubbard	72 acres	3 men	3 boys
Henry Rudkin	310 acres	8 men	1 boy

The Census does not always differentiate between 'farmer' and 'grazier'. All of the above men are called 'farmers' but we cannot assume that their acreage was not under pasture. Pasture would obviously need fewer workers to look after it, but

even Henry Rudkin's 310 acres (roughly three times the size of E.G. Baker's farm) required only nine people to tend it. It could be argued that E.G. Bakers deliberately concentrated on arable farming to provide barley for his brewery but this is not likely. Like any other farmer in the area he would put his land to whatever was most profitable and agriculturally sensible. At this time in England, growing one crop exclusively year after year would have been damaging to the soil. Most of Baker's profits would have come from agriculture, the brewery even though it was a viable economic unit, was just a sideline.

It could be possible that the brewery required as many as 11 people to run it. This would leave seven people to concentrate on Baker's agricultural work, a figure which seems to be generously in keeping with the number employed by other farmers. Unfortunately the Census does not always indicate occupations accurately. The '3 boys' employed by Baker may not be given an occupation at all and the term 'labourer' was used for people who could have been brewery workers. However, the estimate of 11 brewery workers has support from the 1861 Census, where 10 people are directly attributed to brewery work. The missing man, James Edward Harris, is stated as being a 'brewery agent for E.G. Baker' in a Directory entry for 1861. For convenience the names, ages and occupations are given below:

	E.G. Baker	25	owner	
1.	Francis Clarke	47	brewer's drayman	
2.	William Birditt	40	brewer's drayman	
3.	Francis Clarke Jun.	13	brewer's labourer	
4.	William Clarke	23	brewer's labourer	
5.	Thomas Clarke	14	brewer's labourer	
6.	George Fowler (blacksmith's son)	14	brewer's labourer	
7.	Amos Healey	30	brewer's labourer	
8.	James Wells	24	Cooper	
9.	William Jones	30	brewer	} both from Stratford- on-Avon
10.	Robert Such	19	brewer's clerk	
11.	James Edward Harris*	?	brewery agent	

\*1861 Directory entry — not in the Census of 1861

### Richard Westbrook Baker

In the County Record Office, Leicester, filed under Cottesmore is the Will of R.W. Baker. From this we can see he was a very wealthy landowner: he not only gave all his lands in Glaston, Exton, Oakham to his eldest son William but he left Richard Thompson, 'a friend', a farm at Newborough, in the Fens. It was considered right and proper that the eldest son should inherit the main part of the father's estate but it is interesting to consider just how Edward G. Baker felt when, through accident of being the second son, he inherited the 'Plate, furniture, and pictures' plus two acres of land in Langham with a brewery on it! It would seem, however, that Edward was inheriting a considerable estate at Langham as well as these other sundries. The will also mentions that the land upon which the Brewery was built was bought from the Reverend Henry Barfoot. (Would he have approved of a Brewery?)

Finally, after giving sums of money away to sisters, son-in-laws, clerks, servants and bailiffs,

Richard Westbrook Baker gave £16 to be distributed among the 'poor Tenants of the Manor of Cottesmore and Barrow.' So in 1861 like a true Victorian gentleman, he departed from this life.

### EARLY OWNERS

**Edward G. Baker** — In the entry for *White's Directory* 1863, Baker is listed as a brewer at Langham Brewery. We know that he was born at Cottesmore and inherited land in 1861 from his father, the man who began the brewery in 1858, a date often referred to by the Directories as a starting point for the Langham Brewery. However, this was not his principal occupation; he was a very substantial landowner in the area owning 113 acres and employing 18 people plus a cook and housemaid. The same Directory sees fit to mention him separately as one of the largest landowners in Langham and he appears to have lived at a residence with the auspicious name of 'Manor House', in 1861 he had lived in 'Langham Hall' opposite the brewery.

In a Directory for 1861, **James Edward Harris** is listed as a specific 'brewery agent to E.G. Baker'. The same man, Harris is called 'manager' in *Kelly's Directory* for 1864. Whether this meant a change of occupation for Harris is not certain but it is more likely that the designation changed while the work remained the same. One can see that a man of Baker's agricultural standing would require a man to supervise the brewing side of his interests.

Oddly enough competition must have been strong even in 1863 because we find two more 'brewery agents' in Langham; **Thomas Nettleship** and **Joseph Powell**. These we assume were not employed by Baker because the Directory entry specifies only James Edward Harris as the agent for Baker. The small scale of Langham Brewery is therefore evident: there was plenty of trade to divide between the three 'brewery agents' as well as the 'home-brew' which inns were making on their own premises. Gradually the brewing of individual inns would fade away and the industry would concentrate more on actual breweries supplying the inns.

It is likely that at this time Baker would obtain his malt locally. There were two maltsters in Langham in 1863, **John Hubbard** and **Harry John Rudkin**. Here again we can see a dual-occupation in an agricultural setting: both of these men are listed as 'farmers and maltsters'. Interestingly enough both of these men are listed in the 1855 *Kelly's Directory*, at a time before the brewery existed. At this time both of the men were still maltsters, probably providing the malt for individual farmers and inn-keepers to produce ale. E.G. Baker would obviously have been one of their customers. One wonders what was so special about his brew that prompted him to begin brewing as a separate industry. Perhaps the Ruddle secret was known even then!

By 1864 the competition within Langham itself had died off. Thomas Nettleship may have been 'grazier, tea dealer and seedsman, collector of rates and taxes and agent for British Equitable Life' but

he was no longer listed as a brewery agent. And Joseph Powell had faded away completely. Baker's brewing concern had cornered the Langham market!

**George Harrison** — We know that Baker was still in Langham in 1875, seventeen years after he set up the brewery. His occupation is not given in *Barker's Trade Directory* of 1875, perhaps he was retired from active life. A new name appears as owner of Langham Brewery in 1876, George Harrison, a man with considerable expertise in brewing and malting as well as interests in the Groby Granite Co and the Elastic Web Co of Brunswick Street, Leicester. He also owned several malting and brewing establishments in the city of Leicester (9 Wanlip Street, 82a Syston Street, Gresham Street, 59 Corn Exchange and 2 Haymarket). Perhaps he saw this as a chance to enter farming as well as remain in brewing. Wanlip Street was later to come into the hands of H.H. Parry and then Everards and Co.

It seems that Harrison made a rapid rise within Leicester. In 1863 he is apparently only malting at 2 Haymarket but he seems to have become a man of property within a decade. Perhaps he came to the city with his capital already made, he certainly did not relinquish his business interests there when he took over Langham Brewery.

In 1876 he employed **Tom R. Rudkin** as his manager. Obviously this man was of the same family as the Harry John Rudkin who provided the malt for E.G. Baker in the 1860s. It is likely that Tom Rudkin did not suddenly become manager when Harrison took over but more likely that Tom was working for the previous owner too.

The local competition at this time can be seen from the 1876 Directory which lists Adcock and Fast as brewers at Whissendine, Morris's brewery at New Street, Oakham and Adcock Pacey and Co. at Melton. One wonders why they died out and the Langham Brewery continued. One reason given is that Langham water was similar to that of Burton-on-Trent, then as now, the great centre of brewing. Hubbards, incidentally, are still listed as maltsters in the village of Langham but the Rudkin interest in malting seems to have come to a close as Tom Rudkin became manager for Harrison. The Langham Brewery could have obtained their malt from other local places such as Oakham and Stamford via the railway. A field and buildings off Well Street was called the Maltings, now developed as Orchard Road.

**Boys and Style** — It would appear that Harrison sold up his interests in Langham Brewery to these Leicester brewers. Harrison continued to work in Leicester at Brunswick Brewery, Christow Street, and 99 Humberstone Road, but *Kelly's Directory* for 1881 tells us that Boys and Style ran the Langham Brewery. Although the Hubbards and Rudkins still existed in Langham, it would seem that there were no maltings in the village. The Directory refers to the 'large brewery' at Langham. Obviously all things are relative and the same Kelly's for 1895 calls it a 'small brewery'! It is difficult to believe

that it had shrunk, perhaps the compilers of the 1895 Directory were a little more knowledgeable about the size of breweries.

**Henry Harrison Parry** — From at least 1895 to 1911, Parry was the owner of Langham Brewery. Parry had also been a maltster at Wanlip Street, Leicester as shown by the 1895 Directory. Here is a curious link to a former owner of Langham Brewery: George Harrison had owned the maltings at Wanlip Street and from Harrison's will we know that H.H. Parry was his nephew. Was it for sentimental reasons that H.H. Parry bought back the Langham Brewery or were Boys and Style merely managers working for Harrison?

Family links seem to be appearing all the time but in such a small community this is perhaps to be expected. In 1895 we have the first mention of **John Munday** who was listed as 'brewer' to H.H. Parry'. (John Munday was in fact the great uncle of Eric Munday who worked for Ruddles from 1919 to 1969 as traveller, head brewer, and later as a Director). The Munday family were in Langham for some time previously, in 1855 there is a reference to Tom Munday who was a 'butcher and tailor', and in 1895 another Tom Munday was listed as 'butcher and farmer'. This particular man was the father of Eric Munday.

There is no mention of the name Ruddle in Langham in the 1895 Directory but we know that in 1896 George Ruddle was manager to H.H. Parry. It seems that Parry continued to have brewing interests in Leicester at 19 Cank Street but in 1900 the Wanlip Street maltings had been bought by Showell's Brewery Co. Ltd. It seems that even the Cank Street business had been sold before Parry's death in 1910 because the Directory for 1911 tells us that 19 Cank Street housed a solicitor called Buckby, two travelling drapers called Kinton and Sharpe, and the headquarters of the Melton Division Liberal Association. With no sons to inherit the Langham Brewery, the premises came up for sale, and on the 20th of June 1911 George Ruddle purchased the brewery for £19,500.

### **The Brewery in 1910**

Henry Harrison Parry's demise from this earthly toil at least provides the historian with a useful balance sheet drawn up by the executors of his will in 1910. It is a document specific to The Langham Brewery, Oakham and so the figures are not distorted by any other business interests run by H.H. Parry.

There are three sections to this document: a balance sheet of liabilities and capital, a profit and loss account, and a trading account. These refer directly to the period June 1st 1909 to May 31st 1910, although there appear to be figures for 1908 to 1909 written in red ink alongside the authorised figures. From the Trading Account we discover that £1342.15.0d was spent on Malt, £320.12.3d on Sugar and £308.0.1d on Hops. Parry was also buying beer from other brewers (£610.14.6d) and wines and spirits, a 'comparatively recent addition' according



An early photograph of Langham Brewery. Note the name H.H. Parry

to the Conditions of Sale (£1110.7.0d). The largest item of expense on the Trading Account seems to be the Beer Duty of £1354.14.0d. These were all considerable amounts of money in 1910 but, when all things were taken into account, the sales of beer, wine and spirits which totalled £9,588.6.9d. for the year, left a profit of £4,545.1.7d. This in turn was augmented by commissions and rents which appear on The Profit and Loss Account:

	£	s	d
Gross Profit	4545	1	7
Commission	18	5	6
Rents	683	4	9
	<u>£5246</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10d</u>

This might seem like a princely sum but there were running costs to the brewery which are conveniently listed in the Profit and Loss Account. The largest of the running costs was in 'Salaries, Wages and Commission' which totalled £1383.18.5d, a sum which is comparable to the Beer Duty and the price of the year's malt. We are not sure how many workers were in the brewery at this time but an interesting figure of £400 appears to be allocated for 'Manager's Salary'. This figure is in a pencilled postscript to the Executors Balance Sheet and is obviously the sort of controlled graffiti which historians love to find but hate to draw conclusions from. The Manager was of course George Ruddle and his salary of £400 left only just under £1000 for the wages of the other workers who, at say £200 p.a.,

could only number five persons. Pure speculation! but it gives some idea of the scale of enterprise which George Ruddle decided to purchase.

The full list of running costs is given below not in the order as they appear on the Profit and Loss Account but in the order of financial importance:

Salaries Wages Commissions	1383.	18.	5
Rates Taxes Licences Insurance	516.	8.	10
Rents payable	200.	3.	4
Repairs to Houses	185.	2.	11
(Parry owned 10 cottages as well as 16 Public Houses and six off-licences, all attached to 'The Brewery Estate', according to the 1911 Conditions of Sale).			
Sundry Expenses	177.	5.	2
Repairs to Brewery	175.	3.	6
Coals and Fuels	135.	13.	8
Horse Feed	134.	13.	4
Travelling Expenses	102.	9.	1
Professional Charges	96.	14.	2
Bad Debts	93.	19.	4
Gifts & Subscriptions etc.	80.	16.	7
Compensation Fund	80.	7.	11
Carriage	78.	16.	5
Corks, Labels etc.	75.	15.	11
Repairs and Fuel for Steam Wagon	44.	2.	6
Printing and Office Expenses	28.	17.	8
Repairs to Plant	20.	0.	1

The Net Profit on the Langham Brewery in 1910 worked out at £1156. 5. 10d. This was what could be made in one year but how much was the whole affair worth to a potential buyer? The same document drawn up by the Executors of Parry's will provides the answer as £28,635. 6. 6d. Most of this sum was attributable to 'Estates Freehold and Copyhold'

which was worth £22,640. 5. 4d, the 'Estates Leasehold' was worth £498. 1.4d., while much of the remainder was directly connected to the everyday workings of the brewery. Their estimated worth is listed as follows, again in order of financial importance:

Stock on Hand	923.	14.	10
Plant & Utensils	693.	16.	6
Casks	567.	10.	1
Steam Wagon	422.	3.	2
Bottles and Cases	286.	0.	3
Horses, Harness, Wheelers Work	200.	0.	0
Miscellaneous Articles	43.	17.	2
Fixtures at House	43.	5.	4

Parry also left £509. 0. 11d in cash at the bank and £32. 14. 11d as cash in hand. This then was the Brewery which George Ruddle decided to buy. Considering its viability and its estimated worth of over £28,000, it was a shrewd bargain which George Ruddle made on the 20th June 1911 when he signed the contract and agreed to pay £19,500. The details of the contract meant that George was to pay £1,950 within seven days, the traditional 10% deposit. It is this fact that makes the historian realise that George Ruddle was something more than just a manager of a small brewery, not everybody could put down a deposit of nearly £2,000 in 1911. George also agreed to pay £750 off the principal each year. A brave decision considering the working profit (net) for 1909-1910 had only been £1156. 5. 10d. but if anybody knew the potential of the Brewery then surely the man who had managed it since 1896 would know. According to Eric Munday who began work at Ruddles in 1919, George 'increased the trade considerably' and eventually cleared off his debts in 1920.

The Particulars and Conditions of Sale refer to the Brewery as a 'Flourishing and Old-established Freehold Trading Concern'. It was put up for auction at Tokenhouse Yard, London on Wednesday 5th April at 2.00pm. It was obviously designed to attract the established brewers and gentlemen farmers: the particulars of sale saw fit to mention 'the Quorn, Cottesmore, Duke of Rutland's and other famous packs being within easy reach, and Uppingham with its well-known Public School only a few miles distant'. A brief breakdown of sales is given for the calendar year of 1910 to attract buyers, it is interesting that they chose not to use the Trading Account figures drawn up by Parry's executors for the year June 1st 1909 to May 31st 1910. These would not have been so flattering! The Conditions of Sale quote the following annual sales for the brewery:

Beer	£9,706	5	0
Wines and Spirits	£1,781	17	8
Yeast, Grains, Sundries	£ 154	9	9
	<u>£11,642</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

The brewery in 1910 was very much the same as it had been earlier. The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1885 and 1930 show little development. Both of the new building areas were close to the main gates but their size is overshadowed by the large house which Parry had built on the adjacent plot of land in 1904. It is therefore highly likely that the configuration of



A: Ruddle's Brewery, Langham  
 A. Field. Council houses built here in the late 1950s B. Brewery C. Kitchen Garden D. Harewood House E. Tennis Courts F. Paddock, sold in 1965 G. Field, developed for housing 1970/71

buildings shown on the 1930s O.S. map were the same shape and size of those in 1911 when George Ruddle took over the ownership.

The Conditions of Sale are very specific about what the brewery contained and the position of each particular section of the brewery. The brewery was enclosed by buildings and walls of red brick. Gates allowed access from the road on to the northern edge of the plot to a stone paved front yard which was partly covered with a toughened glass roof supported on iron framing. It must have seemed very modern to the local landworkers: red brick, glass and iron instead of the traditional limestone building material.

The brewhouse was a tall tower with different floors and is still in use today. Attached to this was the Copper House, Cooling, Fermenting and Racking Rooms. The long building on the west side of the yard was a two storey affair containing cask and bottle washing bays which opened out onto the yard with storage space above for malt, hops and other goods. Along the road edge to the north were the Wine and Spirit Stores and Clerks Offices on the ground floor and Private Offices above. On the eastern side of the yard was a Coopers Shop, a Men's Convenience, and a Cart Lodge. Underneath all of the main buildings and under part of the Yard itself was a range of stores and a bottling cellar. Both hand and steam hoists were used to raise the goods to ground level and to a 'loading-out platform' where, no doubt, the Foden steam wagon and the carts would take the beer for sale.

The stabling was on the length of the southern boundary of the plot where the warehouse now stands and included, '2 Loose Boxes and 3 stone-paved stalls, large lock-up Coach House, flagged Saddle Room, and 2 Stall Nag Stable with loft over'. Between the stables and the brewery itself was the kitchen gardens for the Family Residence on the adjacent plot.

It is a remarkable fact that this same configuration of buildings and gardens is to be found in 1957 as photo 'A' shows. It indicates the 'static' nature of the

company between 1911 and 1957 during which time its outlook remained local to a 26 mile radius.

The water supply in 1911 was from a deep dug well actually on the premises and from a spring a short distance away which fed a small reservoir the other side of the village. The site of this reservoir can still be seen covered in alders and nettles and as it lies on higher ground to the north of the village it was a simple matter to conduct the water to the brewery.

On a 1904 Ordnance Survey Map in Leicestershire Record Office, there is a very interesting piece of pencilled graffiti, which runs a line from the Reservoir towards the chapel just off Wells Street. The pencilled line then takes some right angled turns to avoid the Chapel's burial ground, it crosses the local brook and Church Street before becoming indistinct on the opposite side of the road to the brewery in a plot of land which in 1930 has only a shed and a well on it. Could this pencilled line be the course of the conduit which carried the brewery's water?

The house which Parry built was an Edwardian gentleman's residence. It is now used for the administration of the firm but at one time it must have been a haven of peace and quiet on the southern edge of the village with no buildings to the left or right and only the large private house known as Langham Hall (or in later years Old Hall) opposite the front gates. A wide swing gate gave you access to the road and a long straight drive flanked by a paddock on the right and an orchard on the left led you to the house. The photograph shows the nine bed roomed house (six for the household and three for the servants who, incidentally, were on the second floor) which in 1911 had a hot and cold water supply and a double tennis lawn. George Ruddle in 1911, even before he bought the brewery, lived in this

house as manager at the rent of £60 per annum.

The Conditions of Sale also included three cottages in Langham itself, seven other cottages, three beer houses, 13 public houses, and six off-licences. Each of these establishments are described in the Conditions of Sale together with the rents due per annum and the name of the present occupier. The summary of this information is given as follows:

<i>Freeholds:</i>	1. King's Head	Oakham
	2. Crown Hotel	Uppingham
	3. Exeter Arms	Uppingham
	4. George & Dragon	Seaton
	5. Old Greyhound	Billesdon
	6. Queen's Head	Billedson
	7. Fox & Goose	Ilston on the Hill
	8. Duke of Northumberland	Leicester
	9. Cheney Arms	Gaddesby
	10. Golden Fleece	South Croxton
	11. Three Crowns Hotel	Somerby
	12. White Lion	Whissendine
	13. Black Bull	Market Overton
<i>Off-Licences</i>	14. 46 Roslyn Street	Leicester
	15. 46 Earl Howe Street	Leicester
	16. 97 Dorset Street	Leicester
	17. Hildyard Rd, Beer Off-Licence	Leicester
	18. The Beer Off-Licence	Queniborough
<i>Leasehold:</i>	19. Cross Keys	Oakham
	20. Noel Arms	Ridlington
	21. Carrington Arms	Ashby Folville
	22. 24 Ross Walk, The Off Licence	Leicester

We are even told about a dispute over the Hildyard Road Off-Licence in Leicester. The estate adjoining this property seems to have been in a developing residential neighbourhood. The owners of the Building Estate were trying to make future purchasers agree to ban the sale of 'wine, ale, beer, or spirituous liquors' on their estate. Such mumblings gave George Ruddle no sleepless nights.

The brewery we know had been profitable on a modest scale. The Executors of Parry's will had taken the trouble to list the profits from 1901 to 1910. George Ruddle would have seen these gradual



Early transport at Ruddles

changes as Manager and have assessed the viability of the Langham Brewery. From 1901 to 1906 the profits rose from £612 to £1,546. This figure was not to be improved upon in Parry's time because from 1907 a brief decline set in and by 1908 profits were only the same as they had been five years previously. In 1909 they rose to £1185 when apparently because of 'heavy depreciation of horses', they dropped back in 1910 to £1156.

1901	£612	1906	£1546
1902	£878	1907	£1376
1903	£1032	1908	£1095
1904	£1218	1909	£1185
1905	£1358	1910	£1156

### THE ADVENT OF RUDDLES

George Ruddle bought the brewing concern that he had been nurturing for the past 15 years as Manager to Parry. Parry's head brewer in 1896 was John Munday (the great-uncle of Eric Munday who himself became head brewer under Sir Kenneth Ruddle) later replaced by E. Bryant. While George would have been ultimately responsible for this work as well, his main concerns were with the smooth running of the brewery as an economic unit looking after the orders, the sales, the staff, the public houses and off-licences and the financial bookwork.

The Ruddle family farmed on Salisbury Plain, at Nether Avon and owned a small brewery in Bradford-on-Avon. This was run by E.A. (Ted) Ruddle. George Ruddle, his brother, was sent to learn brewing at Fordham's Brewery, Ashwell, Hertfordshire. He married Nora Fordham and came as manager for H.H. Parry when he bought Langham Brewery. Parry had been a friend of the Ruddles since living at Harewood Park, Ross-on-Wye.

There were no dramatic changes to the brewery now that George Ruddle was the owner. Indeed, why should there be? George had run it as a business venture for the past 15 years. An indication of how little the changes were can be seen from two advertisements for The Langham Brewery in Directories before and after Parry's death. The format and copy of the advertisements are exactly the same, the only change being the disappearance of Parry's name and the insertion of Ruddle's.

As a personality George was a well-loved and respected individual. Eric Munday referred to him as 'one of the most popular men that's ever been in the county'. George, Eric tells us 'increased the trade considerably' but was limited by water and transport. George adapted the business from the large private trade to the huge public house demand which sprang up after World War 1. What George was running was a very small business, employing about a dozen men who brewed good traditional beers for a purely local market. It was the normal size for a brewing concern — the brewers for national markets were the exception rather than the rule.

George began the family tradition of links with local politics at which Sir Kenneth later excelled,

George was a local councillor, chairman of the Village Institute and a Captain of Oakham Cricket Club. He was, it seems, as popular with the gentry and hunting fraternity as he was with the ordinary village people. Having accepted Langham as his home he was determined to be of use to the community.

Eric Munday recalls an incident which illustrates George's paternalistic generosity: Eric was an amateur footballer who played for Oakham but because of his work at the brewery could not play on Thursdays. George questioned him about this and said that Eric should take the time off and play for the town. Eric agreed but was a little worried about what would happen to his pay for Thursday. He need not have worried, his wages were paid in full and so Eric Munday became one of the first sponsored football players in England! Looking back on the incident Eric now sees that it was a good piece of publicity for Ruddles Ales.

### Sir Kenneth Ruddle

Kenneth Ruddle was still at school at Repton when his father died in 1923 at the age of 48. The brewery was guided through the change from father to son by the Executors of his will; Sidney Fordham and Ted Ruddle. Kenneth went to the Leicester Brewing and Malting Company to gain some experience after Repton and he also went to London for some training in brewing chemistry. So, in 1924, at the age of 21, Kenneth Ruddle took over the Langham Brewery.

Sir Kenneth continued to expand the brewery along local lines but he seems to have been more a County politician than a business man. He allowed the brewery to go under its own steam, entrusting the workings of the plant and the administration to a few people, notably David Payne and Eric Munday. Changes came about as much through necessity as forward planning. In the mid-30s, chilling, filtration, and pasteurisation produced a convenient and foolproof bottle of ale. Bottled Ruddle's beer came from 54 gallon casks or hogshead barrels and had been hand-syphoned, corked and labelled by hand. In the mid 30s these were 'mechanised' and the corks were superseded by metal crown corks. It was, however, not until 1957 that the large bottling hall was erected, thanks to borrowed money from Whitbreads, on the vegetable garden behind the brewery. It illustrates just how static development was until this date.

Ruddles became a Limited Company in 1946 and successfully adapted to the changes and competition of the post war years. It is interesting to note that their famous County Ale was a mild beer before the war then it faded away to reappear in the 50s as an award winning bitter beer. The change of taste in the nation's palate from sweeter mild beer to bitter was foreseen by Ruddles who even tried to introduce a lager beer in the 50s, a venture which they are now repeating in the 80s.

Sir Kenneth's fame rests in his services to local politics rather than his interests in brewing. He was well-known and well-respected, the list of his local



B: Ruddle's Brewery, 1970  
 A. Bottling Shed erected 1956/57 B. Loading Bay erected 1967 C. Warehouse D. Private house built in Paddock E. Council houses

interests are very impressive\* but one wonders how much this affected the brewery. It was certainly a good advertisement for the product though this was incidental to Sir Kenneth. But would an owner who was more business minded have altered the complexion of the brewery completely? The question is rhetorical and perhaps Sir Kenneth's concentration on quality rather than quantity is something we should all be grateful for.

The link between Rutland County and Ruddles Brewery was forged by Sir Kenneth and symbolically he adopted the county motto of *Multum in parvo* (Much in Little) and the county's famous horseshoe emblem for the company. It was in 1970 that Sir Kenneth gave up being Managing Director and Chairman. In 1973 he became the first President of the Company; after a half-century of looking after the brewery, he now became its figurehead.

* 1938 onwards	Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Rutland
1958-1970	Chairman of Rutland C.C.
1951-1957	East Midlands Area of National Union of Conservative & Unionist Association (Chairman)
1957-1967	National Union Executive Committee
1957	Knighted for Political and Public Services in the East Midlands

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The family links continue with Sir Kenneth's son, Tony Ruddle, taking over as Managing Director and Chairman. It is under Tony Ruddle that the Company has expanded. He joined the firm in 1959 after a two-year training with Whitbreads and made himself conversant with all aspects of the firm before taking on management responsibilities. In 1968 he was Joint Managing Director with Sir Kenneth. It is at this time that the inflatable warehouse was erected and served as useful storage space between 1969 and 1977 before a permanent warehouse replaced it. The house that Parry built became the main offices in 1969. By 1973 Tony Ruddle found himself sole managing director and

chairman and it was soon realised that the company must either expand or fade out completely. The company did not have the resources to expand its free-trade market *and* develop its tied house estate, so it decided to sell off the latter. In 1978 all but one of its 37 tied houses were sold to generate capital for reinvestment in modern plant and equipment. The decision to remain at Langham was to ensure that the quality of the award winning beer would not be affected by a change of location. In 1980 Ruddle's County won the award for the best cask beer in the country, the only brewery to have won this prize twice. The quality has therefore been maintained and the sale of the tied houses completely justified.

Ruddles concentrates now on providing for public houses which are capable of making it economically viable for Ruddles to do so. This minimizes delivery and servicing costs. Ruddles also ensure that the publicans are trained to look after the beer and so maintain the reputation of the Brewery. The greatest outlet for the company, however, must be through the national off-licence and supermarket chains. This is a deliberate and financially necessary policy pursued since the sale of the tied estate in 1978. Even here, careful thought has gone into which particular supermarkets would be the most economically sensible to deal with.

The sale of the tied houses must symbolically herald the end of the 'old' Ruddles. The decision was taken, not without considerable opposition, by Tony Ruddle and his Financial Director. There was obvious economic sense in this, though the patriarchal nature of the Company meant that it would be an unpopular change with many. In 1978 Ruddles owned 38 tied houses which were only accounting for 15% of the annual barrelage. The sale of these properties allowed debts to be paid off and more important allowed Ruddles to concentrate on other markets. As it turned out, the barrelage lost by the sale of the tied houses had been totally replaced in free trade outlets by Christmas of the same year!

The recent growth of Ruddles seems almost



C: Ruddle's Brewery in the 1980s  
 A. Car Park B. Harewood House (admin) C. Silos D. New Warehouse E. Land for Expansion

entirely due to the hard work and business sense of the present Managing Director. The product and the workforce are excellent but they have always been among the best. The one single factor seems to be Tony Ruddle's drive and desire to expand. He sees it as economically essential: as he says, it was feasible to run a static business before 1960 but with inflation and rising costs a company has to keep on increasing its production and profit in order to survive.

The local market has been replaced in seven years by a national market. In 1973, the Company's free trade was within a 40 mile radius of the brewery but now it includes London and Birmingham. The association with high quality supermarkets and off-licence groups such as Sainsburys and Waitrose ensures that Ruddles can be bought almost anywhere in the Midlands and South. About 60% of Ruddles' production now goes to supplying this take-home trade. Even more recent markets have been found on British Rail catering trains and through a mutual exchange with a small brewery in Normandy.

What makes Ruddles so special as a firm? The Chairman, Tony Ruddle, specified four things.

1) Labour relations are very smooth. There is a formal discussion system with staff and a wage structure that is negotiable. There has never been any industrial disputes in the Company and national strikes do not seem to affect the firm. Indeed, they had to ask their lorry drivers to join a union so that they could deliver to places like Sainsburys. The communications with the workforce, both formal and informal are seen as vital to the success of the Company.

2) Ruddles is a 'caring' company. However trite that may sound it is still absolutely true, they care about their workforce, their product, and their customers. The pages of their scrapbook are littered with photographs of formal dinners given to workers, of presentations to people who have given their life's work to the firm, and with letters of thanks and praise. And it is not all a big public-relations exercise as perhaps the cynics of our time would suggest. The scrapbook is not available to the public but in it can be seen genuine concern for workers as people and for the idea of Ruddles as a 'team' if not almost a 'family'.

3) The quality of the product — 'we're all wrapped up in how wonderful it is,' said Tony Ruddle with enthusiasm. The awards they have won are important as a sales weapon but moreover it makes the staff morale very high. People are proud to be part of the workforce that produces such high quality beer. Workers strive to maintain the perfection and are rewarded for it by bonuses.

4) Finally, size is very important. By this Tony Ruddle meant two things: the actual site where the work was done and the actual number of people employed. Currently they employ 120 people but he feels that it can only expand to about 150 before it changes its nature completely. He feels that the

Senior Management should know the names of all employees to ensure the personal touch:

"There is a definite ceiling before the Company changes. The whole animal will change if we had more than around 150 people and, almost more important, if we operated our production, warehousing, transport etc. from two sites or more. We now operate from one site, therefore we can see everything, we can actually talk to everyone. I wander through the whole brewery on most days. Once we've got bottling on a different site and transport on yet another site then I'm not going to see these people except on rather formal occasions... I've got enormous reservations (about size). We are trying to find the level of growth that is the slowest speed; the slowest speed to grow at rather than the fastest...because we are concerned we are getting too big to stay as we are."

This study has purposely focused on the impact of personalities on the evolution of a rural industry. The evidence exists for much more to be written on raw materials, workforce, transport, markets and changes in output over time. Indeed, this study serves to illustrate the historical riches available, often in the repositories of small local firms rather than in County Record Offices. Before it is too late we should make a concerted effort to reconstruct the history and evolution of our rural industries, not only in Rutland but in other parts of Britain.

#### REFERENCES

1. Census Enumerators Returns, 1841, 1861, Leicestershire Record Office
2. Trade Directories, 1855 to 1941. LRO Collection.
3. Ruddles Archives. Collection of newspaper cuttings and memorabilia; photographs; an inventory of H.H. Parry's Brewery in 1910; Particulars & Conditions of Sale of Langham Brewery, 1911; Bill for building Harewood House, 1903; 1945 Articles of Association; Mr K.A. Ruddle's planning appeal notes; output figures 1960-80.
4. The wills of R.W. Baker and George Harrison in LRO also O.S. maps for 1885 and 1930.
5. There is an interesting report on the Rutland Brewery, Westgate, Oakham, operational between 1842 and 1927 in the *Melton Journal*, 7th January, 1983. See also *Leicestershire Industrial History Society Bulletin*, no.6, 1983, for an article by Michael Bone.

The author and the editor are grateful to Lady Ruddle, Mr K.A. Ruddle and Mr Eric Munday for their advice and help, also for providing photographs.

# The French Revolution and Rutland

NIGEL ASTON

While historians have carefully examined the social and political repercussions of the French Revolution in the expanding English towns of the 1790s,<sup>1</sup> there has been little systematic investigation of the Revolution's political impact on country districts. Rutland, though set at a comfortable distance from the nearest centre of radical influence — Leicester<sup>2</sup> — and shepherded by the guiding hands of its Lord Lieutenant (that cricketing courtier, the 9th Earl of Winchilsea),<sup>3</sup> deputy lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, was still not immune from the political ferment of that turbulent decade.

Rutland society was solidly Pittite and Tory. Like other East Midland counties, the majority of Rutland property owners rallied to the cry of 'King and Constitution' to guard against the example of those French Jacobins who had guillotined King Louis XVI in January 1793 as a defiant gesture from the fledgling Republic to the crowned heads of Europe. Yet surviving evidence reveals not only the depth of loyalist feeling for the Crown and Pitt's government in the country among most sections of the population, but the possible flaws in this political consensus. Sympathisers with French politics and republicanism undoubtedly existed in Rutland and their activities and suspected activities make the 1790s an exceptionally exciting period in the county's history.

The French Declaration of War on Austria in April 1792 signalled the start of the expansionist phase of the Revolution as the Girondins and their allies in Paris sought to spread their ideology throughout Europe. Their anti-monarchical clamour was taken up by the politically discontented in England that spring. An alarmed ministry rushed out a Royal Proclamation on 21 May 1792 requiring magistrates to act against 'wicked and seditious writings'.<sup>4</sup> Rutland notables in response met at Oakham Castle on 7 July to order their two MPs, Gerard Noel Edwards<sup>5</sup> and John Heathcote,<sup>6</sup> to present their Address to the king in thanks,<sup>7</sup> but in the country as a whole, the Proclamation did little to stabilise public order or deter some Englishmen from advocating the adoption of French Revolutionary principles in their own land.

'Frenchmen, you are already free, but the Britons are preparing to be so',<sup>8</sup> declared the London Corresponding Society, implicitly taking up the Declaration of the French Convention on 19 November which had offered help to all peoples who wished to recover their liberty. By late 1792 Pitt's ministry, most of the Whig opposition (hardly represented in Rutland), and property owners generally, smelt French republicanism everywhere and began a campaign to extirpate every trace of

seditious sentiments by drawing on the depths of loyalty to the Crown that existed in the hearts of George III's poorer subjects.

Like other Lord Lieutenants, Winchilsea received a circular letter from the Home Secretary, Henry Dundas, on 24 November 1792 obliging Grand Juries to make presentments of seditious papers published and distributed in his own county. Dundas wanted above all to stop the spread of radical influence, and from this date began the prosecution of their leaders all over the country.<sup>9</sup> His Under Secretary, Evan Nepean, followed up with a letter to magistrates urging them to apprehend those caught writing treasonable and seditious words on the walls.<sup>10</sup> Popular patriotism welled up in response to this threat of French politics exported to England.<sup>11</sup> Winchilsea and the Rutland bench had an advantage in the struggle against sedition unknown to their hard pressed colleagues in the West Riding or Middlesex — the small size of the county — which enabled magistrates to keep a most effective eye on potential troublemakers by encouraging neighbours to report on any suspicious activities they noticed. More than this, they relied on the unpopularity that those who supported a nation that could put its monarch on trial would incur among their friends and acquaintances.

They were not disappointed. The public's rooted dislike for the vaunted anti-monarchical principles of Tom Paine<sup>12</sup> was shown when effigies of the notorious republican were hanged in many Midland towns including Oakham for New Year 1793.<sup>13</sup> The importance of ale houses for gossip and brave talk that might be misconstrued was underscored by the declaration of 16 Oakham publicans (including four women) on 26 December 1792 that they would hand over to the authorities anyone known to be involved in 'seditious Plots or Conspiracies against the King or Constitution'. Anyone found distributing anti-government handbills or indulging in inflammatory talk liable to disturb the peace would be brought before a JP.<sup>14</sup> In the uncertain political atmosphere all the authorities from the Home Office downwards were too eager to credit reports from informants on men in their cups as unequivocal evidence of Jacobin conspiracy.

The leaders of Rutland society responded in their turn to this popular mood when early in 1793 an open letter went out from leading county figures (including the four peers with territorial interests in Rutland — the Earls of Winchilsea, Gainsborough,<sup>15</sup> Harborough,<sup>16</sup> and Lord Sherard<sup>17</sup>) to James Tiptaft<sup>18</sup> of Braunston, the High Sheriff, asking him to call a general meeting of Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders on 15 January at Oakham Castle.

There they formed an Association to attest their 'most sincere & unequivocal Attachment to the Constitution' and to denounce those who 'by insidious and artful means' would 'plunge us into all the miseries attendant upon Anarchy and Confusion'. These Rutland notables announced their resolve to defeat such 'villainous designs' and uncover not only those who published or circulated seditious writings but anyone who 'by any other means' ventured to stir up feeling against the government.<sup>19</sup> It all amounted to a licence for neighbours to spy on each other in the interests of political good order.

Rutland thus participated fully in the mania for establishing Constitutional Associations which affected so many English counties immediately before war broke out with France in February 1793.<sup>20</sup> The newly formed Rutland Association soon set up a standing committee to meet at the White Horse Inn, Empingham (conveniently placed in the centre of the county for the exchange of information between watchful property holders) on the first Monday in each month or sooner if the situation required it. Magistrates ordered village constables to be particularly diligent, and the Association made a direct plea to innkeepers unhesitatingly to inform their committee if they suspected a customer of holding 'treasonable or seditious veivs'. This broad categorisation gave carte blanche to the suspiciously minded or the disgruntled to come forward and offer incriminating information to the authorities about local people whose activities or attitudes slightly diverged from the new national mood of defensive conservatism.

The Resolutions taken on 15 January 1793 were inserted into two books for a wider circulation around the county. One copy was kept at the Crown Hotel, Oakham, and the other at the Falcon, Uppingham, and those in sympathy with the Constitutional Association had until 12 February to record their names.<sup>21</sup>

Despite this hectic readiness, the haul of political dissidents in Rutland during the 1790s was nominal. The county's loyalty, nurtured by Lord Winchelsea and his colleagues, was never in doubt. Small scale larceny and assaults were as much the staple business of the Rutland Quarter Sessions in the 1790s as they had been a decade earlier.<sup>22</sup> The only difference was that even petty crime came to be viewed primarily as disloyalty to the British Constitution. Thus when a horse belonging to Colonel Edward's Rutland Light Dragoons was stabbed in the stomach on 16 June 1794, the offence was declared to be perpetrated by an unknown 'disloyal villain'.<sup>23</sup>

The most seious case of suspected sedition came before magistrates at the Quarter Sessions on 16 January 1794. Richard Fountain the Elder, a Cottesmore stone mason, was presented by the Grand Jury as 'a person of a malicious wicked and seditious mind...' for having broken the peace in Oakham on 21 October 1793 when he had tried to start a tumult with personal abuse of George III — 'a fool of a king' — and Queen Charlotte — 'a Bitch in a Kennel and has a great many whelps who take a great deal of bringing up'. Perhaps the most damning evidence against Fountain was provided by his crony, James Donkin, who had talked with him. All kings and queens, Fountain was alleged to have stated, 'deserve to be beheaded like Louis the Sixteenth'. It is to the credit of the Oakham jury that only months after the French regicide, they dismissed Donkin's flimsy testimony and upheld Fountain's plea of Not Guilty.<sup>24</sup>

One notorious Oakham Jacobin sympathiser was less fortunate. Rejoicing in the name of 'Citizen Jack Vellam', he made it his task to distribute radical pamphlets and songs locally. These were sent out in parcels from London until one was intercepted and Jack's source of supply from what was quaintly called an 'understrapper of discontent' was cut off.<sup>25</sup>

The most serious breach of the peace may accurately be described as a Rutland version of the Storming of the Bastille! It occurred in 1800 when the Jacobin menace had been replaced by the newly installed First Consul of France — Napoleon Bonaparte. On 15 September William Frisby the younger, an Oakham tailor, and Thomas Fox, a labourer from the town, had tried to smash down the door of Oakham gaol. Sheer wanton destructiveness probably motivated them rather than a libertarian urge to free prisoners held by an oppressive public authority. After blowing a horn to summon the mob, they hammered on the door with clubs and stones. A riot ensued for 30 minutes putting many local people 'into the utmost Terror, Fright and Consternation'. Frisby was sentenced to the local House of Correction and fined five shillings, while Fox received the same fine and was imprisoned for one month.<sup>26</sup>

It was in fact the impetuosity of popular patriotism that required more supervision from Rutland magistrates than the activities of any local Jacobin sympathisers. One major focus for the expression of loyalist sentiments in the county were the rapidly growing Friendly Societies, newly protected by Parliament under Rose's Act of 1793,<sup>27</sup> in the hope that their formation would lower the demand for Poor Relief.<sup>28</sup> The rules and regulations of Friendly Societies had to be confirmed by JPs

after 1793,<sup>29</sup> so it is not surprising that most Societies made an uncompromising commitment to the established order in Church and State a precondition of membership.<sup>30</sup> Thus the Empingham Society, 80 strong, declared that after its 1794 annual General Meeting, all new members must declare their allegiance to the King and duty to the laws of the land. At Ryhall on 3 June the same year, all 94 members claimed that they stood ready to suppress riots or unlawful assemblies if called on to do so.<sup>31</sup> The Oakham Society, meeting at the George Inn on 2 June, adopted both these resolutions.<sup>32</sup> Pitt's Government significantly excluded the Friendly Societies from the ban on Combinations imposed in 1799.<sup>33</sup> Their high membership figures give a clear indication of the pressures exerted in rural communities towards creating political uniformity in popular attitudes in the first years of war with France after 1793. An individual risked the undesirable status of social pariah unless he echoed the patriotic fervour of his neighbours.

Organisations like the Friendly Societies ensured that Rutland was never in the slightest danger of revolutionary subversion. Republicanism, such as it existed in England during the 1790s, remained primarily an urban phenomenon, untranslated to the East Midland countryside. Rutland endured the acute political tension of the crisis years 1792-94 with little disruption of the customary lives of her inhabitants from such shadowy figures as 'Citizen Jack Vellam'.

There was a reduction in tension in 1794 after the fall of Robespierre in July ended the power of the Jacobins in France and the repressive legislation of Pitt's ministry began to take effect at home.<sup>34</sup> It was a decade of poor harvests, high inflation and military disruption, but for all these discomforts, most sections of Rutland society were fully in accord with the emergent mood of national solidarity that a global war against the French required. Thus a public subscription at Oakham in 1798 raised over £62 for the widows of sailors who had fallen in Nelson's victory at the Nile, and at Uppingham a ball was held where the proceeds went to the same cause.<sup>35</sup>

The Rutland Constitutional Association, like others organised throughout the country, proved a victim of its own success, and had a brief but effective life of only a year. It acted as a vital rallying point for the county in 1793 and demonstrated to the alarmed gentry that the patriotic sentiments of ordinary rural folk were never in doubt. As early as 1794 the propertied members of the Rutland Association were increasingly absorbed in raising Volunteer Troops as the direct Jacobin

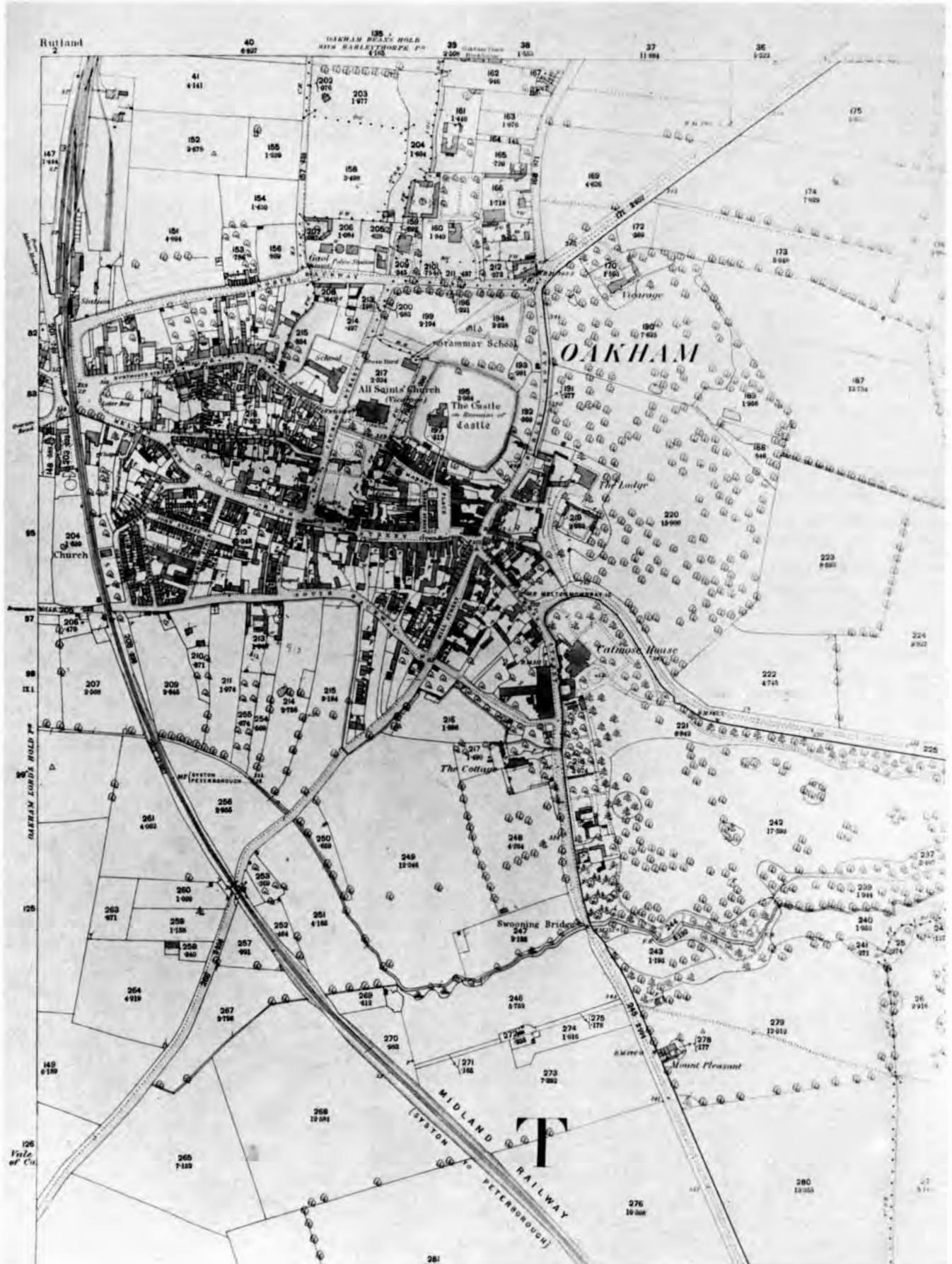
threat receded. The Volunteers and Militia raised by Lord Winchilsea and his fellow magistrates became a major focus for Rutland popular loyalties in the last years of the century. In Empingham enthusiasm ran so strong that virtually the whole village took up arms during the invasion scare of 1798 and declared themselves ready to march anywhere in support of Religion and the Constitution.<sup>36</sup>

The people of Empingham and the vast majority of Rutland folk shared the national repugnance for the politics of a country that could execute its own monarch. The only social group at all receptive to republicanism appears to have been the skilled artisans like Frisby and Fountain — literate men somewhat above the poverty line.<sup>37</sup> But their talk of liberty and a new order came to nothing. They could not hope to compete against the firmly established tradition of landlord benevolence<sup>38</sup> in a county whose small size was well suited to careful supervision by its Justices of the Peace. Rutland thus remained immune to republican blandishments inspired by the French example, and in an atmosphere of national panic the social orders were undeniably brought closer together to guard against a threat to the traditional constitution. In the words of Austin Mitchell it amounted to 'one of the first manifestations of conservatism as a conscious, organized force in English history', not only in Rutland but also in rural England.<sup>39</sup>

#### REFERENCES

1. See most recently P.J. Corfield, *The Impact of English Towns 1700-1800*, Oxford, 1982, pp.166-67.
2. For Leicester radicalism in 1792 see A. Goodwin, *The Friends of Liberty: The English Democratic movement in the Age of the French Revolution*, London, 1979, pp.231-32, and the bibliography cited there.
3. George Finch, 9th Earl of Winchilsea and 4th Earl of Nottingham, 1752-1826. Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, 1779-1826; Lord of the Bedchamber 1777-1812; Groom of the Stole 1804-12.
4. For text see ed. William Cobbett, *The Parliamentary History of England*, 1813, vol.29, pp.1476-77.
5. Gerard Noel Edwards, later Noel Noel (1759-1838). MP since 1788 for the county, nephew of the 6th Earl of Gainsborough, to whose Exton estates he succeeded in 1798. Succeeded as 2nd baronet, 1813. Lived at Catmose Lodge, Oakham.
6. John Heathcote (c.1727-95), MP since 1790 and uncle to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bt., (b.1773) of Normanton Park.
7. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXI, no.3200, 13 July 1792.
8. Quoted in Roy Porter, *English Society in the Eighteenth Century*, Harmondsworth, 1982, p.366.
9. A.D. Harvey, *Britain in the Early Nineteenth Century*, London, 1978, p.77.
10. Public Record Office, Home Office 43/4, 10 December 1792.
11. Austin Mitchell, The Association Movement of 1792-93, *Historical Journal*, IV(1961), pp.56-77, at pp.61-62; Goodwin, *op. cit.*, pp.265-67.

# Rutland in Maps



*Oakham 1884 reproduced from the First Edition 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.  
(Reproduced by kind permission of Leicestershire Museums)*

continued from page 183

12. Paine (1737-1809), outspoken advocate of both the American and French Revolutions, had his famous 'Rights of Man' published in 1791.
13. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol. LXI, No.3225, 28 December 1792.
14. *Ibid.*, Vol. LXII, No.3226, 4 January 1793.
15. Henry Noel, 6th Earl of Gainsborough, of Exton, 1743-98.
16. Rev. Robert Sherard, 4th Earl of Harborough, 1719-99.
17. Philip, styled Lord Sherard, succeeded his father as 5th Earl of Harborough in 1799. Lived at Whissendine in 1793. (1767-1807). MP for Rutland, 1795-96.
18. James Tiptaft (1761-1811), is commemorated by a blue-glaze slate tablet in Braunston church. See Prince Yuri Galitzine, The Quaintree Hall House, Braunston, *Rutland Record*, I (1980), pp.25-31, at p.29.
19. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXII, No.3228, 18 January 1793.
20. Mitchell, *op cit*, passim.
21. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol. LXII, No.3228, 18 January 1793.
22. Details of Rutland Assizes in the 1790s are unfortunately scarce, as the earliest official documents from the Midland Circuit date from 1818. See J.C. Cockburn, *A History of English Assizes from 1558 to 1714*, Cambridge, 1972, p.xii.
23. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol. LXIII, No.3302, 20 June 1794.
24. Leics. County R.O., DG 2056/1, Rutland Quarter Sessions 2/18, pp.316-18.
25. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXIII, No.3284, 14 February 1794.
26. R.Q.S. 2/18, pp.430-33, 9 October 1800.
27. 33 Geo. III, c.54.
28. P.H.J.H. Gosden, *The Friendly Societies in England 1815-1875*, Manchester, 1961, pp.5, 173-74.
29. *Ibid.*, p.174.
30. See F.M. Eden, *Observations on Friendly Societies*, London, 1801, for an attempt to estimate the total national membership.
31. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXIII, No.3300, 6 June 1794.
32. *Ibid.*, No.3301, 13 June 1794.
33. Gosden, *op. cit.*, p.5.
34. The catalogue of restrictive laws includes the suspension of Habeas Corpus in 1794, and the passage of the *Treason and Sedition Act 1795*, the *Unlawful Oaths Act 1797*, and the *Corresponding Societies Act, 1799*.
35. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXVII, Nos.3529, 3527, 9 Nov. and 26 Oct. 1798.
36. *Stamford Mercury*, Vol.LXVII, No.3501, 27 April 1798.
37. Harrvey, *op. cit.*, p.63.
38. Thus the introduction of a Society for Promoting Industry among the Infant Poor in 1785 had reduced Poor Rates in Rutland to a lower rate than prevailed in most English counties in the 1790s. See John Crutchley, *General View of Agriculture in the County of Rutland*, 1794, p.23.
39. Mitchell, *op. cit.*, p.57.

For background reading consult:

- J.M. Roberts, *The French Revolution*, Oxford, 1980  
A.C. Cobban, *The French Revolution*, Harmondsworth, 1953  
A. Goodwin, *A History of Modern France*, Vol. 1, London, 1957

# Rutland Records

## RUTLAND RECORDS IN THE LEICESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

### New Accessions 1 April, 1983-31 March, 1984

- DE 2505 Pilton Parish Records, 1548-1969  
DE 2506 a) Records of Rutland Quarter Sessions, 1772-1933  
b) Records of Fowler and Co., solicitors, Oakham  
DE 2511 Uppingham Title deeds, 1794-1896  
DE 2540 South Luffenham Parish Records, 1678-1983  
DE 2551 Rutland Womens' Institute Graveyard Surveys (8)  
DE 2567 Normanton Estate Sale catalogue and plans, 1924  
DE 2568 Day books of William Lawrence and John Parker of Preston, 1812-1855  
DE 2694 Oakham parish poor law papers, 17c-20c.  
DE 2573 Town plan of Uppingham, 1858  
DE 2574 Greetham Parish Records, 1813-1850  
DE 2575 Glaston Parish Records, 1556-1954  
DE 2586 Noels of Exton papers, 1824-1888  
DE 2622 Empingham Parish papers, 1718-1834  
DE 2624 Charity Commission Accounts, 1853-1954 (ex-Public Record Office, London)  
DE 2627 Records of Ketton Portland Cement Company, 16c-1945  
DE 2631 Ketton Parish Council Records, 1869-1969  
DE 2648 Rutland Rating Valuation Lists, 1928-1955  
DE 2650 Rutland National Savings Committee, Minute Book, 1934-1977

In addition, the Record Office has been fortunate to have held on loan nine letter books of the Finch family, of Burley on the Hill. These contain copy correspondence, orders, statements and genealogical notes of various branches of the family, mainly during the period 1666-1813. Microfilm copies of these volumes can be consulted at the Record Office (ref. MF 156, 166, 167)

### Ketton Portland Cement Company (DE 2627)

The records of this company were deposited by Ketton

Cement's parent company, Thomas W. Ward of Sheffield, upon their takeover by Rio-Tinto-Zinc in 1983. Although an archive accumulation is not normally broken down, the archive of T.W. Ward was so vast that it was decided the Ketton records could be repatriated without destroying the archive group.

Other companies owned by Thomas Ward included Marshall Fowler of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln (agricultural implements), Milford Haven Dock and Railway Company, Darlington Railway Company, John Lee of Grantham (sack manufacturers), Butters Cranes of Glasgow and over twenty five other companies excluding T.W. Ward's own companies, T. Ward (Railways) and T. Ward (Roadstone).

The accumulation falls naturally into two sections, divided chronologically at the year 1928, when the Ketton Portland Cement Company was established at Ketton. Records prior to that date comprise title deeds relating to the various manors and properties from 1546, manorial court rolls, surveys and correspondence. From 1928 the collection consists of the administration and commercial records of the company, including order books, day books, sales ledgers and delivery books. It is however to the former earlier section of the collection that this article refers.

The series of title deeds commences with a grant of licence in 1546 to Sir John Harrington of the manor called Kettlethorpe Hall formerly belonging to Sempringham Priory, co. Lincoln, until the Dissolution, 1536-1540. Later conveyances for Kettlethorpe Hall record transactions between the Staces, Tredways and Armyns and for Rushham's manor between the Benyons, Smiths and Rushouts (lords Northwick).

The earliest mention of quarrying activities in Ketton is a copy document of 1657 recording a court case over trespass into the quarries. Evers Armyn and a group of men including John Ashby, a freemason, were accused of entering Arthur George's land from where they 'did dig and cast forth and take away a hundred cartloads of stones to the value of £40'.

Samuel Tryon, of Collyweston, who bought the estate in 1697 makes no mention of the quarries or pits in his 'Particular of Ketton Estate by which I bought it', although this account of the value and extent of properties and land, with field names, has an intrinsic interest for any researcher into early quarrying. However, two years later he commits to paper a memorandum entitled 'My

Entry Upon Ketton Heath and Stone Pitts' and states "that on 24 October 1699 Samuel Tryon did make an entry on a parcel of heath ground in Ketton with the stone-pitts or quarries there being cutting up a piece of the ground as the rightful owner."

An undated document, written prior to the Enclosure of Ketton in 1768, is perhaps the most interesting in connection with the quarries. It is an 'Admeasurement of the Stone Pitts Belonging to Sir John Rushout' and lists one Gravel Pitt in the Meadow furlong Containing 18590 one other Gravel Pitt in Breadam furlong 25024 one Stone Pitt in Stead fold Road furlong 03960 one other Stone Pitt upon the same furlong 05080 One Other Stone Pitt at ye Town End by Solomon Grooby 02640

The Stone Pitt in Garls Pitt Road furlong		04961
The Vicar Pitt	13195	
Deducted for Samuel Stangar	<u>4928</u>	<u>08267</u>
	08267	68522

0<sup>a</sup>. 2<sup>t</sup>. 29<sup>p</sup>. 2,74088

40

29,63520

A probable near contemporary document to this account surveys the condition of buildings on the Rushout estate in 1731. The measurement of each building, the repair work to be done and the cost are given; in the case of John Wade's house, which required rebuilding at a length of 30', a width of 16' and height of 8', the cost, including a barn, is £28.

Bundles of correspondence relating to the administration of the Northwick estate, Ketton manorial rolls dated 1628, 1699-1713 and the Enclosure Award of 1768 concluded the earlier half of this collection.

*Heather Broughton  
Keeper of Archives*

---

## RUTLAND RECORDS IN THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

---

### Peterborough Diocesan Church Court cases

The church courts were still quite active in the 18th century dealing with many types of cases. Amongst these were cases arising from parishioners not paying their tithes, grazing cattle in the churchyard, refusing to pay the church rate, brawling in church, and illegally moving pews. Some cases were of course formal and were merely steps in the procedure for granting faculties or issuing licences for various purposes. There were others brought as a result of disputes over wills or failure to exhibit an inventory of the goods of the deceased. Common were cases of defamation arising from parishioners shouting at each other and calling each other names. Sometimes it was the clergyman himself who might misbehave. He might get drunk or fail to pay his curate.

The surviving records of these cases are of two kinds. There are the actual papers produced at the beginning and at each stage in the case ending sometimes with a 'sentence' or judgement, and then there are the entries in registers of the appearances in court of the parties as the case proceeded. Generally the parties were represented by apparitors, men trained in the canon law, who would argue the case before the judge. The judge would be the bishop or archdeacon or someone appointed by or acting for him. The clerk of the court was the registrar of the diocese or his deputy.

As with other courts the records were kept in Latin until an Act of Parliament made recording in English compulsory. The first entry in English in the Peterborough Consistory Court registers was made on 30 March 1733. The deputy registrar or 'register' as he called

himself was William Gurnall, the registrar Samuel Pennington.

The courts were held every three weeks necessitating a new page with a new heading in the court book. The clerk prepared the book with entries for every case carried forward from the previous court, the parish concerned being written in the left hand margin to make it easier to find the entries. Sometimes a minute of the result of the proceedings was entered at the time and sometimes perhaps later.

The particular book in which the change over to English occurred begins with proceedings at a court held on 10 October 1729 and ends on 31 March 1735. Looking through those recorded in English which relate to Rutland parishes as a sample of the work of these courts one finds seven cases begun or proceeding during this period. The papers relating to these were subsequently bound up in thick volumes but it is not easy to find them as the registrar clearly regarded them as mainly useful as precedents and hence the index he supplied to these volumes is an index by the type of document. For instance proceedings might be begun by 'allegation' or 'libel' (which is a statement of the case to be answered) so these papers are indexed under A and L respectively and not by the parties or even the parish concerned.

Papers relating to cases heard between March 1733 and March 1735 are bound up into one of four overlapping volumes but of the seven cases I have found individual papers relating only to four of them.

The first case entered is one concerning Greetham. On 26 April 1733 an apparitor named Pennington (not the registrar) appeared for the Revd. Joseph Drake the curate of the parish and accused the vicar the Revd. John Wells of not paying his salary, 'and the said John Wells being three times called and not appearing, the Judge... decreed him contumacious... and decreed the said vicarage of Greetham... to be sequestered'. Drake curiously enough was at the time rector of Burley on the Hill ending his life as rector of Milton Keynes and a prebendary of Southwell in 1751. Drake signed the 'Bishops Transcript' of the parish register at this time but in 1735 a newly ordained man William Weston was acting as curate, being instituted also in that year as vicar of Empingham. A charitable interpretation of the Wells' failure to pay Drake might be that he had become incapable of managing the benefice and that the 'case' was merely a formal move to obtain a sequestration so that someone else could manage it on his behalf. One notices also that he did not sign the glebe terriers of these years leaving it to the churchwardens to do so.

The second case first came before the court on 15 June 1733. The Revd Richard Smith, rector of Wardley and Belton was prosecuting William Cheseldine of Ridlington, Richard Godfrey of Belton, yeoman, and Jane Marston, widow, and Anne Marston, spinster, executrices of the will of George Marston of Belton, gent., for failing to pay tithes and other ecclesiastical dues. At every subsequent court up to 13 June 1734 the case is entered and a note of its progress minuted. It ended with the serving of a 'rule for a prohibition' which was a legal means of taking the case out of the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities and transferring it to a secular court for further hearing and judgement. The first step was for the apparitor to give in a 'libel'. It was usual for the parties to be given three opportunities to take any step in the proceedings so that it would not be until the fourth next court day that in this case the 'libel' was given in, that is on 16 July 1733. After the summer recess Cheseldine was then ordered by the Judge to answer the libel and on his failing to do so was on 23 October declared contumacious. Eventually on 29 November Cheseldine appeared but Godfrey was by then dead. Proceedings on subsequent court days were stayed 'in the hopes of agreement' but ended abruptly as stated above.

Some of the papers relating to this case are bound up in

volume 10 of the bound up court papers and it is only from these that the details can be discovered. Cheseldine, they disclose, grew woad worth at least £25 on the Nether Close in Belton in 1726 and 1727, Godfrey kept up to ten milch cows in the years 1726 to 1732 'the tithe milk of which cows every tenth day' belonged to the rector and also each cow produced a calf each year from which tithe was due as also from up to 40 sheep with their fleeces and their 40 lambs each lamb being worth 2s 6d and each fleece 3s 6d. Cheseldine's answer was that the Nether Close was formerly part of the demesne of Thomas Haselwood's manor of Belton for which a modus in lieu of tithes was paid.

The third Rutland case entered is a defamation cause brought by Richard Hawkins of Brook against Elizabeth wife of Henry Rawlings of Brook. I have not found the papers concerning it.

The fourth case was a formal one leading to the grant of a faculty to Sir John Heathcote to confirm the exclusive appropriation of a vault in Normanton church for himself and his family. In volume 10 the 'intimation' or order in the name of the Bishop to the rector to publish Sir John's application in church and to the parishioners to make any objections thereto before the 4 July 1734 is preserved. On the back James Dove, the curate, certifies that he has read the document out in Normanton church.

The fifth is again a defamation case, one brought by Mary wife of Thomas Crawford, 'mason', against Rhoda wife of Thomas Kirby of Bisbrooke, mason, on 19 Sept. 1734. A paper bound in volume 12 of the court papers tells us that Rhoda called Mary a whore and a bitch. On failing to appear in court and answer the charge Rhoda was excommunicated on 14 January 1735.

The seventh case is another tithe case but the sixth is of quite a different kind. On 19 Dec. 1734 William Burton, yeoman, of Uppingham was accused of marrying Elizabeth Edgeton his wife's daughter, a marriage within the prohibited degrees of affinity. In volume 12 there are many papers relating to this case, including copies of William Burton's marriage certificates. Apparently he married the first Elizabeth who was a widow with a daughter Elizabeth on 26 Dec. 1710 at East Carlton, Northants., and the second Elizabeth (the daughter) at Stamford St. Martin on 10 June 1734. The daughter Elizabeth was at the time a widow herself (of John Edgeton of Uppingham). Their confessions are included signed by them on 15 Feb 1735, and eventually the court declared the marriage null and void and ordered the parties to perform a public, salutary and suitable penance.

It is hoped that these few examples will indicate something of the nature of the surviving records of 18th century church courts.

(References: Court Book ML 571; Proceedings Vol. 10 ML 645, Vol. 12 ML 647)

P.I. King  
County Archivist

---

## RUTLAND RECORDS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

---

In *Rutland Record* 1, 1980 (p.40) Michael Lloyd drew attention to the largest accumulation of Rutland records in the Lincolnshire Archives Office, the records of the Rutland estates acquired by the Heathcote family in the eighteenth century, part of the archives deposited by the late Earl of Ancaster. Recently a detailed catalogue has been made of the maps of these Rutland estates.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in the process of establishing himself in Rutland and Lincolnshire, established his son John in 1715 to 'nurse' the Grantham constituency while residing at Normanton. He, following his father's example, acquired lands in Empingham, Greetham and Langham and, in 1753, acquired from the Digby family the lordships of North and South Luffenham. The third

baronet, another Sir Gilbert (*d.* 1785), bought the residue of the Digby holdings in Barrowden and Leighfield and the Wotton estates in Ketton and Kiltorpe.

As Michael Lloyd wrote in 1980 the Heathcote estates totalled some 13,600 acres in Rutland alone by 1883. An estate office was maintained at Empingham and in 1888 an amalgamation of offices occurred and many maps are stamped with a new mark — 'Grimsthorpe and Normanton Estate Office', though, curiously, not so far found on any Rutland items. For those with access to the reports of the Archivist to the Lincolnshire Archives Committee more will be found on the Ancaster deposits, the family background and full listings of other documents in no.3, 1951-2 (pp.36-44), no.7 1955-6 (pp.21-28), no.8 1956-7 (pp.21-27), no.9 1957-58 (pp.8-10), and no.10 1958-59 (p.10-14).

So far 132 maps and plans have been found and catalogued relating to Rutland. Five are of a general nature and the remainder are of the following parishes: Barrowden 1839-81 (3); Bisbrooke c.1880 (1); Clipsham 1876-1907 (2); Edith Weston 1829-1921 (8); Empingham c.1800-1906 (12); Glaston 1798-1905 (5); Greetham 1867-c.1880 (2); Gunthorpe 1717-1888 (4); Hambleton 1792-1894 (6); Horn c.1904 (1); Ketton c.1860-1887 (3); Kiltorpe 1902 (1); Langham 1823-1882 (3); Leighfield 1772-c.1900 (4); Morcott 1841-1902 (3); Normanton c.1750-1938 (14); North Luffenham 1776-c.1952 (21); Oakham 1849 (1); Pilton 1796-c.1923 (6); Preston 1907 (1); Ridlington 1894-1907 (2); Seaton 1856 (1); South Luffenham 1887-1940 (8); Stretton 1865-90 (3); Thorpe-by-Water 1895 (1); Whissendine 1861-1953 (6); Wing c.1900 (1); and Woolfox 1664-c.1890 (4). Many maps, of course, include lands in neighbouring parishes; for instance, all the maps of Glaston also include lands nearby but in Bisbrooke.

The general maps include three of special interest. One relates to 'the proposed navigable canal from Melton Mowbray ... to Oakham ... and Stamford ...' and similar to that is 'Plan of the intended navigation from Melton ... to Oakham ...' The former was issued in 1786 and surveyed by Robt. Whitworth; the latter was surveyed by C. Staveley and is dated 1792. The third item is 'Plan of the lands taken from the estate belonging to Sir Gilbert Heathcote ...' for the Syston and Peterborough Railway, 1846-9. No surveyor is given. Is it known now who did this plan?

As examples of the early surveyor's art a number of plans deserve special mention. The earliest map found so far with date and surveyor's name is of Woolfox, dated 1664 by Vincent Wing, 'Mathem' (i.e. mathematician). The well-known Tycho Wing is represented by a highly colourful map of Normanton Lordship dated 1726 and which includes an 'Advertisement' in which he proclaims his new, less complicated, method of measurement superseding Gunter's chains and other previous systems. The collection includes 'A mapp of the lordship of Gunthorpe ... taken in ... 1717 by me, Thomas Pine of Ridlington', a plan of leaseholds in Langham, 1823, 'A plan of the manor of Leigh-field ...' (1772 by Jn. Snape), which appears in two versions, several of Normanton which must have been produced around 1750 and one of Edith Weston relating to 129 acres bought for £7,884, 'late the property of Robert Tomblin' dated 1829.

Thomas Wilson, a surveyor active in the later part of the eighteenth century is represented by a number of plans notable for their great clarity, fine engraving and a decorative quality generally lacking in the Lincolnshire material. These maps cover Sir Gilbert Heathcote's estates at 'Glaiston (sic) and Bisbrooke' (1798), two of lands in North Luffenham (1776), lands in Pilton (1796) and a 1792 map of estates in Great and Little Hambleton. Other local surveyors include Cuming and Arden (Morcott, 1841) and Wynn Hill of Stamford (Pilton, 1860).

The majority of the maps are merely utilitarian working maps for the estate office though some relate to lands

being sold off for railways or brickworks or as part of the sale particulars. Many are still of interest, however. Between 1880 and 1920 it was common to record on the maps details of the crops each year. Many bear tenants' names as well as the names of owners of neighbouring properties. Some historical value must inevitably attach itself to those plans for lands now under Rutland Water. One of the interesting points on a seventeenth century map(?) of Normanton House is that it shows an avenue of trees westwards from the house as well as the avenue to the east. This feature appears on no other map of Normanton Hall in the collection.

The striking thing was how little has been changed. Without this it would have been impossible to assign map references to much of this material which often enough lacks date, surveyor's name, roads, names or direction indicators. But, luckily, the features of seventeenth and eighteenth century maps can yet be found on the large scale Ordnance Survey maps produced at the turn of the century and features such as Woolfox Wood are still largely as they were when Vincent Wing put colours to parchment 300 years ago.

R.A. Carroll  
Cataloguer of Maps

## THE MORMON LIBRARY, LOUGHBOROUGH

Mormons, or to give them their correct name, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, believe very firmly in life after death; that family relationships are both eternal and sacred, and that true believers can be 'sealed' — that is bonded — to their ancestors so that the generations can be united at the Resurrection.

Every committed Mormon must trace as many ancestors as he or she can, (and this includes all members of each generation as far as possible, not merely the direct line) for at least four generations. To help their church members research their family history, a huge programme of copying of documentation all over the world which began in 1894 has been taking place progressively over the years. Stored on microfilm, the Granite Mountain Records Vault in the Rocky Mountains beyond Salt Lake City is the main repository. It is believed that this form of storage provides complete safety from every form of attack be it by insects, the elements or man's inhumanity to man.

We in the British Isles are exceptionally lucky in that our island is small and travel easy; even so, our ancestors often ventured much further afield than is commonly supposed. It is not always possible financially, let alone because of family or business commitments, to take two or three days' vacation in order to visit a distant County Record Office, and probably out of the question to carry out research in another country. There is a possibility, however, that help may be a mere thirty-odd miles away.

Whatever their religious beliefs, all genealogists owe the Mormons a debt of gratitude. From Salt Lake City a network of Libraries has spread across the world. There are several in England, and we are fortunate that Leicestershire has a branch at Loughborough which is generously open to the public. The Library at Thorpe Hill is startlingly small in ground area, but the range of information held there is impressive. *The main classifications are:*

1.) **The International Genealogical Index (IGI)**, formerly known as the CFI, or Computer File Index. Entries are in alphabetical order of surname, spelt as it occurs in the relevant register. Names of parents (or spouse, according to the type of entry) follow. Sex is then given as 'M' or 'F' for births or christenings; 'H' (husband) or 'W' (wife) for marriages. The category of event is shown next with the date, and the town or parish where it was recorded. At Loughborough, indices are kept for the whole of the British Isles, but the percentage of parishes varies from County to County.

Generally speaking, copying of individual records takes place only when the document or register has reached the County Record Office. Rutland has been slow to relinquish her hold on these, for perfectly understandable reasons, and I believe it is most unfortunate for local researchers that a Rutland County Record Office was never established. Consequently, so far as the IGI is concerned, only the following parishes appear in the current microfiche:

Barrowden	1608-1692	Marriages
Barrowden	1813-1837	Marriages
Caldecott BTS*	1813-1836	Marriages
Caldecott	1796-1840	Christenings
Empingham	1813-1834	Marriages
Empingham BTS	1813-1834	Christenings
Ketton Independent	1823-1836	Christenings
Liddington	1813-1836	Marriages
Liddington BTS	1813-1840	Christenings
Liddington BTS	1605-1631	Christenings
Liddington	1672-1673	Christenings
Liddington	1724-1747	Christenings
Liddington	1785-1802	Christenings
Morcott & Barrowden		
Gen. Baptist	1769-1837	Births
North Luffenham	1572-1812	Christenings
North Luffenham	1565-1832	Marriages
Oakham Baptist	1766-1837	Births
Oakham Bargates		
Meeting House	1759-1837	Christenings
Oakham Wesleyan		
Methodist	1816-1837	Christenings
Uppingham Ebenezer		
Independent	1785-1837	Christenings

Every quarter the Library receives an update indicating new parish records under transcription: the IGI itself is updated every three years. The January 1984 Parish and Vital Records listing shows the following Rutland parish records or Bishop's Transcripts\* being processed:

Ashwell, Ayston, Barrowden, Belton, Bisbrooke, Braunston, Brooke, Burley, Caldecott, Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Essendine, Exton, Glaston, Great Casterton, Hambleton, Ketton-cum-Tixover, Langham, Liddington, Little Casterton, Lyndon, Manton, Market Overton, Morcott, Normanton, North Luffenham, Oakham, Pickworth, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Ryhall, Seaton, South Luffenham, Stoke Dry, Stretton, Teigh, Thistleton, Tickencote, Tinwell, Uppingham, Wardley, Whissendine, Whitwell and Wing.

The dates vary, and there is no indication of availability. A word of caution: whenever possible the original record should be checked afterwards. A copy is only as good as its copier and mistakes can be — and are — made from time to time.

2) All the censuses for Rutland from 1841-1871 are available. 1881 is being catalogued (April 1984) and should be available by the time this article appears in print.

3) The Library has Births and Marriages indices for the whole of the British Isles on microfilm. To date the following years are covered:

Births	1866-1903
Marriages	1862-1906

As monies become available the remainder will be purchased; it is hoped by the end of 1984. Civil registrations in other countries are also held, or can be obtained on request.

4) Records are held of the only Branch of the Mormon Church in Rutland, located at Empingham in the nineteenth century. Full details will be given in the next issue of the *Rutland Record*.

5) Other, less general, documents are held. These, too, will be detailed later, but researchers are advised to ask the Librarian if he holds a particular resource.

Records not immediately available at Loughborough itself may be ordered through the Librarian, and may take from two to ten weeks according to source. The current fee

per film is £1.50, and print-outs of the IGI are 22p each plus postage. The Library's opening times are very restricted since staffing is carried out on a voluntary basis. Currently they are:

Wednesday afternoons 2.0 pm to 4.0 pm  
Friday evenings 6.0 pm to 9.0 pm

with the possibility that Tuesday evenings may be added in the near future. Facilities are at a premium, and it is essential to book an appointment well in advance. There is no set fee for viewing the records; the Library is run

entirely on donations which are used to purchase further material.

For an appointment, either write or telephone Mr Graham Rasmussen, 1 Henson's Lane, Thringstone, Leicestershire (Tel. Coalville 222742).

A useful article on 'The International Genealogical Index' appeared in the *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol 21, nos. 2 and 3, June and September 1983.

A.M. Buxton

## Museum & Project Reports

Edited by T.H. McK. CLOUGH

### RUTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

The appointment of Mrs Pam Drinkall as Teacher/Leader, and the completion of a new meeting/education room, herald a new phase in the development of the Rutland County Museum, following the purchase of the Stable Block of the Riding School by the Friends of the Museum. New agricultural displays, which will concentrate on the development of farming in Rutland from about 1750-1950, are being prepared for the Poultry Hall, and will become an invaluable teaching resource. Likewise, a specialist report on the history of the volunteer soldier in Leicestershire, including Rutland, has been commissioned and will lead to the preparation of another long-term display.

The museum is therefore anxious to improve its collection of photographs, catalogues and documents relating to Rutland, especially those of an agricultural or rural nature, and will welcome the opportunity to see anything relevant. Photographs and printed matter normally form part of the museum's permanent collections, while archive material is normally deposited at the Leicestershire Record Office (also part of the county museums service) for conservation and maintenance in the proper conditions, and where it is available for consultation. The re-appearance from time to time of public or deposited archives which for one reason or another have been lost sight of is particularly welcome, especially when they help to fill gaps.

A selection of relevant items acquired in 1983 is given here:

- 1983.29(1) Town plan of Uppingham, 1858, showing levels for surface drainage. \*LRO DE 2573.
- 1983.29(2) Printed Oakham and Uppingham map and street guide, c.1900.
- 1983.31 Cast iron milepost from the Oakham Canal.
- 1983.33(1-3) Military General Service Medal, with Vittoria and Salamanca bars, Lt H Alcock, 58th (Rutlandshire) Regt, his commission (1810), and a silver beaker inscribed with his service details.
- 1983.34(1-2) Farm day books, 1812-53 and 1845-55, from Preston. \*LRO DE 2568/1-2.
- 1983.39(1-3) Minute book of Rutland Savings Committee 1934-77 and two silver savings cups.
- 1983.44(1-7) Farm labour and expenses books, 1851-1923, and other items relating to farming at Tinwell.

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

### RUTLAND FIELD RESEARCH GROUP FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Excavation work has again concentrated on the exposure of more of the medieval building complex at Whitwell.

Due to very wet weather until June 1983, the season was seriously shortened and weeds on the site were a continuing problem. However the paddock area of the site was extended eastwards and necessitated the removal of a large quantity of turf, nettles and overburden. It appears that this end of the area was quarried for building stone and most the wall foundations have been removed. Traces of drain trenches exist and a reasonable quantity of artifacts recovered. These include a ferrous loop, 17cm x 11½cm with swivel which could be a piece of harness or kitchen equipment (pot lifter) — but it is very similar to a Roman strigilholder, one horseshoe probably 15/16th century, jawbones of ox and pig and potsherds ranging from 11th to 15th century. Removal of rubble from above and the central 'hall' or passage revealed a continuation of well-worn flat stones extending northwards under the spoil heap. Removal of lower rubble and a mixture of ironstone 'sand' and some clay from the upper western area of the site has produced several probable stone-lined postholes, a small midden of mussel shells, a large ox jaw and a wide range of potsherds including Stamford ware, Bourne ware and Midland wares. The northern end of the western yard wall had a well cut stone-lined drain in the foundations. Weather permitting, it is hoped to complete the exposure of the western area of the site and then to concentrate on the extension and clearance of the lower eastern area.

Under the guidance of Mr Pete Liddle and Mr Fred Hartley (Leicester Field Officers) several field walking groups have been formed and some areas examined including the Leighfield Lodge. Instructional lectures have been given to the Group members to assist in pottery identification (Medieval and Roman). Other work sessions in the Museum have been used to sort and repack some of the large quantity of medieval potsherds. Members have regularly attended meetings and visits arranged by C.B.A. Group 14 and also visited other archaeological sites including Etton (Fenland Group) and Repton (Derbyshire).

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

### RUTLAND LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

With the retirement of Roger Sandford from the Museum, the Society loses its Secretary, and with it a great friend.

During the past year the Society has had published its book on Barnwell, the seat of the Duchess of Gloucester. Although this village is in the adjoining county, the author of many of the recollections has lived for many years in Caldecott, and was unable to publish without our help.

*Traction Engines of Rutland, and Maps of Rutland, although completed as our latest books, still await their final printing at Spiegls of Stamford.*

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

# Notes and Queries

David Parsons, Senior Lecturer in Church Archaeology, University of Leicester writes:

'...to thank Richard Davies for his stimulating article on church orientation in the fourth issue of the *Record*. This is a subject which has fascinated researchers for a long time, and your readers may like to know of two earlier investigations of a similar sort reported in the *Antiquaries Journal*: by C.J.P. Cave in vol.30 (1950), pp.47-51, and by the Rev H. Benson in vol.36 (1956), pp.205-13. Benson in particular draws attention to a number of methodological difficulties, including the inaccuracies of the Julian calendar in use before the 18th century and the horizon anomalies touched on by Mr Davies in question (d) of his Conclusion.

Correction for factors such as these might have produced a better 'fit' between the magnetic data and the sunrise amplitude curve in Mr Davies's Fig.2, but it could not account for the total lack of correlation between the significant number of Rutland churches with dedication dates in November/December (just over one third of the total) and the observation that no churches at all point to sunrise amplitude during November, December and January (Mr Davies's question (c)). The simple answer to the question is almost certainly that no one with any sense would begin building at that time of the year, when mortar would not dry out and would be easily damaged by frost. In the Middle Ages the masonry building industry, like the army, had a close season during the worst weather. So, supposing sunrise orientation to have been the controlling factor in church layout, what happened in the case of churches with patronal festivals in the winter? Where the dedication was to All Saints (1 November; five examples in Rutland), the simple solution would be to choose the festival of the principal secondary saint venerated at the church concerned. In the case of the other winter saints there would often have been an alternative feast-day. The date most frequently observed was that of the saint's death, but it was also quite common to celebrate the day on which the saint's mortal remains were subsequently *translated* (i.e. moved) from their original resting place to another tomb, to a reliquary, or even to another church altogether. For example, the feast of St Kyneburga, patron saint of Castor church in the Soke of Peterborough, is 6 March, the date of her translation to Peterborough in 963. Before this event, however, her day, and thus the original patronal festival at Castor, was presumably the date of her death. This is no longer known, but the carved Norman tympanum in the chancel of the church suggests that it may have been 17 April. In addition, Benson points out (p.206) that major saints had multiple festivals, and he quotes two alternatives to St Peter's 'standard' day of 29 June.

What is clear from all this is the extreme difficulty of settling what the original patronal festival of a church actually was, quite apart from the well-known tendency in the early 16th century to standardise festival dates and to alter church dedications to 'safe' invocations like All Saints or St Mary (Mr Davies's question (b)). What is

needed in each case is medieval evidence for the dedication, of the sort laboriously compiled for Northamptonshire by R.M. Serjeantson and H. Isham Longden (*Archaeological Journal*, 70 (1913), 217-452). Even with this evidence there still remain insoluble problems, as the case of Brixworth church demonstrates. The All Saints dedication is reliable, being attested as early as 1356, but there is also evidence for a considerable cult of St Boniface and a patronal festival on his day, 5 June. It would be interesting to compare the orientation of the church with sunrise amplitude at that time of the year. However, if the church was founded in the late 7th century, as is claimed, neither festival is relevant, since St Boniface did not die until 754 and the 1 November feast of All Saints was not fully established until shortly after that. If a saint's day influenced the original setting out of Brixworth church, we do not know which one it was.

Mr Davies's paper begins with the premise 'the builders cannot have used magnetic instruments' and ends with a reference to Sidney Searle's interesting *New Scientist* article, which explores the possibility that medieval church builders determined east by magnetic means. Searle's correlations between church alignments and magnetic declination at the period of construction are at least as good as any which have ever been produced from sunrise orientation data, and this seems to be a hypothesis well worth pursuing. Perhaps a new generation of Oakham School sixth-formers would care to continue this line of research as well as trying to refine the data on Rutland church dedications.'

---

The following corrections are noted for *Rutland Record* No.4:— The restoration of Exton church was between 1844-54 not in 1850 (p.137). Tickencote church was rebuilt in 1792 (p.138). Bisbrooke church tower was completed in 1914 (p.139). The photograph on p.141 is St. Andrew's, Hambleton. Sqn Ldr A.W. Adams is Chairman RFRGAH not RLHS (p.158).

---

The Society members had a very pleasant half-day at Tolethorpe Hall in the Autumn, 1983. On 19 June, 1984, fifty-five members and friends visited Rockingham Castle to see the filming of *By the Sword Divided* (BBC TV). Grateful thanks are extended to Major Hawkesworth, the producer, for his talk and to Commander Saunders-Watson for giving a personal tour of the Castle and arranging cream teas. Visits were made to Oakham and Uppingham Schools on the occasion of their quatercentenary. The AGM was held on 10th May, 1984, attended by a large number of members. The Chairman reported on a successful year and a flourishing Society. Mr G.A. Chinnery lectured on 'Pigs, People and Pathways'. There was a successful and popular Symposium held in December, 1983. A course on Rutland Surnames lasting for two terms was held 1984/85. The project *Who Was Who in Rutland* is progressing. Contributions from members are welcomed. Contact the Editor who will pass on suggestions to the Steering Committee.

---

We regret to record the enforced resignation of our Secretary Bryan Matthews due to ill-health. We sincerely thank him for his outstanding, hard work for the Society and for his services to Rutland.

## Book Review

**Operation Oakham**  
By John Buchanan. Sycamore Press, 1984. £6.00  
ISBN 0905837 142

The story of Oakham School's metamorphosis from a lesser, direct-grant, boarding/grammar

school of some 300 boys to a front-rank, independent, co-educational boarding/day school of nearly one thousand scholars, is told by the man chiefly responsible for the change. The book should be read in conjunction with the relevant

section of Mr Barber's *History of Oakham School*, which places the Buchanan headship in context and confirms the greatness of the man. Mr Buchanan has a good tale to tell, and he tells it well. *Operation Oakham* may appeal first to

old Oakhamians, teachers and educationalists, but it will also be read with interest and pleasure by a much wider circle. Rutland L.E.A.'s obstinate resistance to proposals for comprehensive education started Oakham School on its road to independence, and the story has now become a matter of Rutland, as well as educational, history. Mr Buchanan aimed at a top-of-the-league standard in education, and to this end gave priority to expansion sufficient to support a wide variety of subjects, and to the appointment of gifted teachers. By a 'gifted teacher' he meant one who not only possessed the necessary techniques and knowledge but also was able to inspire even the most mediocre pupil with some of his own infectious enthusiasm for his subject. The author's recipe for a co-educational boarding school? A place which is as nearly like home as possible; a place where people learn to avoid wrong relations by the cultivation of right ones. (The chapter headed 'State of the Union' is relevant here.) High ideals, worth striving for.

Barbara Dean

### By God's Grace... a history of Uppingham School

By Bryan Matthews, Whitehall Press, 1984. £19.50

Writing a school history is bound to be an introspective exercise, and *By God's Grace* is no exception. It is nevertheless a work of immense scholarship which will also appeal to the social historian and to those who live in Rutland. At the same time, the reader will find many links with neighbouring counties, from the Ishams of Lampart to the Johnsons of Witham.

Bryan Matthews, as a former second master, has concentrated mainly on the character and achievements of the school's headmasters over the last 400 years. Unfortunately too little is known of the very early days, in particular about the founder, Archdeacon Johnson. This book, however, sets out in greater detail than ever before all that is known of him, making use of unpublished material from the only biographical study previously attempted. It is sad to learn that even in the early 17th century Rutland records were leaving the County, these were the Johnson family papers taken by the founder's son to America and which have never been traced since.

Researchers into Rutland's history will find some interesting material covering the Civil War period which surprisingly survived when little else did at this time. Perhaps it was the Puritan Governors whom we have to thank. Also, for the Rutlander, there are many references to the rectors of Rutland parishes, but alas, to only a few of the more prominent and interesting local old boys.

The author has drawn a very detailed picture of each of the headmasters, particularly those who followed Edward Thring, to whom it is not unnatural that more space has been devoted than any other, since he ranked not just as Uppingham's 'second founder' but also among the greatest headmasters of this country.

The portrait of Reginald Owen, Uppingham's other longest serving headmaster, can perhaps help to redress the balance of the unflattering comments of some old boys who gave him the nickname of 'Ogre'. In material terms the legacy of today's school fabric owes much to Owen.

Beautifully illustrated, the book brings not only the charm of Uppingham's buildings but records the portraits of every headmaster throughout the years except, alas, the founder. Sadly it presents a poor record of life for the boys at the school, two chapters at the end give a brief cameo of sport and the arts in recent times but the reader has to search for the occasional and often indirect reference to the pupils and their daily life.

*By God's Grace* will be treasured by all old Uppinghamians but will also be an essential work of reference for all those interested in Rutland's history.

Prince Yuri Galitzine

### The Story of Oakham School

By John Barber, Sycamore Press, 1983. £18.00. ISBN 0 905837 185

This book celebrates the school's development

over 400 years and it brings up-to-date W.L. Sargent's history of 1928. First, the context of Rutland is set then the foundation by Archdeacon Johnson is examined. Recent material has been used and the author honestly refutes suggestions that Johnson was a self-seeking charlatan who only re-founded the school in 1584 for his own glory.

Though the author freely admits to gaps in the story in the 17th and 18th centuries he has uncovered more than enough information for the subsequent periods. He has been unstinting in his search for new material, especially on the headmasters whose biographies form a large part of the book. He stresses the contributions of Dr Doncaster, Hodge and Sargent in particular. At the same time he never forgets to relate life in the school as seen from the boys' angle.

The author's keen sense of history, personal knowledge and sympathetic understanding produce remarkable insights, not least into the growth of school buildings, where his detective work uncovers all kinds of interesting secrets. There is an excellent evaluation of the Buchanan era and the Old Boys are not forgotten either, from Percy Chapman to PC 49; from Dan Archer to the Commander of the *Ajax* at the Battle of the River Plate. They include a variety including Trappist monk, cancer research specialist and novelist.

Sport is examined fully in a final chapter and the appendices contain many useful documents not seen in full before. There is a useful bibliography. Even as the book was being written the school was expanding more than ever before in its history and there is little doubt that another story will soon be waiting to be told. Indeed the author is keeping an interleaved copy of this book so that he can add new happenings as they occur.

The public schools are one of England's most characteristic and successful phenomena and the detailed histories contained in this book and *By God's Grace...* are just what is required as a contribution to a wider national history. When it is written we must hope that its approach has the humour, culture, humanity and fluency of style displayed by Mr Barber.

Bryan Waites

### Rutland Churches Before Restoration

An early Victorian album of watercolours and drawings; commentary and photographs by Gillian Dickinson; contributions from Richard J. Adams and others. Barrowden Books, 1983. £22.50. ISBN 0 9508989 0 2

The reproduction of fifty-two drawings, thought to be the work of the wife or daughter of a former Rector of Wing, Rev George Wilkins, (several of them being signed 'AW' and dated 1838 or 1839), forms the basis of this book. The drawings are now in the possession of Uppingham School and they form a unique record of the external appearance of the wonderful medieval churches of Rutland before the great wave of Victorian restoration. Prefatory articles on the nineteenth century theological upheaval in the Anglican Church, which had so striking an effect on church architecture and restoration, introduce the drawings, which are then arranged alphabetically according to place. Each church is allotted a double spread, the early drawing being placed (usually horizontally) on one page and the short descriptive text, with photograph of the church as it is now, on the opposite page. A map of Rutland (undated, but obviously early nineteenth century), references and a bibliography complete the book.

This material is obviously of immense value for the study of Rutland churches as they were one hundred and fifty years ago and as they are today. The drawings, so far as one can judge, are exact in their detail and the reproduction is good. But the eye has to travel from one broad page to the far side of another in order to compare drawing and photograph; in between is a solid block of text, descriptive of the church both inside and out, which can be studied separately. Would it not have been possible — still maintaining an artistic lay-out — to place the photo near the drawing, with a short caption giving the main points of difference, and the body of the text around it? In five cases (Barrowden, Empingham, Exton, Ketton and Oakham)

the drawing has been done vertically and therefore printed the other way up on the page; this makes comparison with the still-horizontal photograph even more difficult. Ketton, with its central tower, presents the most puzzling case of all: this reviewer has come to the conclusion that the drawing has been reproduced wrong way round, for although the church is seen from a southern aspect the great west door is on the right instead of the left of the picture.

Most of the churches are drawn and photographed from the south, but in some half dozen cases both drawing and photograph are from the north. Ashwell and Egleton, however, are drawn from the north and photographed from the south, though this is not specifically stated in the text. Indeed, the photographs are strangely ignored in the text although there is occasional reference to the drawings. The text seems to aim at giving a short architectural history of the church rather than to elucidate the illustrations. Who, coming new to Rutland, would locate the cut-away south window at Whissendine in the illustration, even though it is faithfully drawn? There are other passages (notably concerning the east end of Oakham which is impossible to photograph and the new porch at Wing which looks exactly like the old one) where a slightly longer text would have added to clarity.

This is a book to be taken on pilgrimage to the various churches, not just an album of delightful drawings to be flicked through and put aside. It is a measure of its importance that searching criticisms must be made, coupled with an expression of regret that the high price will deter the ordinary purchaser and tend to turn the book into a collector's piece. However, Rutland County Museum has acquired another collection of drawings of Rutland Churches, believed to pre-date those in the book under review by some thirty years. How these will reflect on each other remains to be seen.

Barbara Dean

### A Bibliography of Leicestershire Churches Part 3: Parochial Records Parishes A-H

Edited by David Parsons, University of Leicester, 1984. £4.00 post free. ISBN 0 901507 29 6

This series began in 1978 and is an excellent example of what can be achieved by an amateur, part-time group under wise supervision over a number of years. When it is complete it will form an invaluable source for ecclesiastical history in the County, more particularly for details of everyday workings of churches and the maintenance of the buildings.

The criteria are clearly explained. There is an evaluation of the information with reflections on significant discoveries such as the copy of an agreement with contractors for rebuilding Braunston church in 1728. The arrangement of the gazetteer is discussed, this follows and comprises 74 pages, the bulk of the book. Twenty one Rutland churches are listed and there are very full entries for Belton, Bisbrooke, Braunston, Clipsham, Cottesmore, Exton, Glaston and Hambleton.

Bryan Waites

### The Making of English Towns: 2000 years of evolution

By David Lloyd. Victor Gollancz, 1984. £12.95. ISBN 0 575 03337 1

#### English Stone Building

By Alec Clifton-Taylor and A.S. Ireson. Victor Gollancz, 1983. £12.95. ISBN 0 575 03214 6

These books are really close companions, in time, format, content and appeal. They are fine books to own and will continue to be cherished. In a sense, the former gives the context for the latter but its huge scope inevitably causes shortening of certain periods. However, David Lloyd has drawn on his very wide experience to produce a most readable narrative spiced with lively opinion. The illustrations are excellent in both books and they have a unity due to Peter Crawley's devotion to a task which has led him to all corners of Britain. Indeed, there are many fresh angles on well-known views. Attention to photographic detail is outstanding.

In both, text and illustrations are well-placed in relation to each other. David Lloyd traces townscape evolution from Roman times to Victorian cities with an epilogue on modern

contributions. He has a really comprehensive bibliography. My main regret is that in my copy pages 147 to 162 were completely missing. I hope this is not true of the whole run.

*English Stone Building* must be dear to all our hearts since its co-author is A.S. Ireson, one of our own members and founder of the Men of Stones. He has put his lifelong experience as a working mason, building surveyor and architectural stone carver into the book. This deals with the stonemason's craft and the story of the winning of stone. We are told about the first

stone builders, the character of building stones, methods of work, types of masonry, mortars and pointing, uses of stone, stone roofs, substitutes and the future of stone. There is an excellent glossary. It is easy to read since the ideal, 'I was determined that it should be absolutely clear to the interested layman', has been splendidly achieved by Alec Clifton-Taylor.

Fascinating glimpses into 'using sugar lumps', 'drumming up', 'sweeping and lacing', 'frosting' and other mysteries are revealed. There are many references to examples from all parts of

England though more from Rutland might have been hoped for and one would wish for more on the place of stone in modern conservation policies.

At the end, we are left with the same reverence for stone that the masons had. We stand amazed at their achievement in all ages but most of all in the remarkable way in which the medieval mason overcame his obstacles in building our great cathedrals.

Bryan Waites

## Rutland Bibliography

CHRISTINE HILL

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

BARBER, John — *The Story of Oakham School*. Sycamore Press: £18.00, 1983. This history updates the last previous history of the school which was published in 1928. It is written by John Barber, a former housemaster and second master at the school, to celebrate the quatercentenary of Oakham School in 1984.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEICESTERSHIRE CHURCHES Part 3: Documentary Sources Fascicule I: Parochial Records, Parish Records A-H, edited by David Parsons. Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester: £4, 1984. The third part of a compilation of sources for the architectural history and archaeology of parish churches in Leicestershire and Rutland covering the period from the mid-nineteenth century.

BINNEY, Marcus — *The Country House: to be or not to be*. Save Britain's Heritage: £4.00, 1982. This book suggests ways in which currently disused and neglected country houses could be repaired and converted to be of beneficial use. A chapter is devoted to Stocken Hall at Stretton in Rutland.

BUCHAN, James — *Thatched Village*. Hodder and Stoughton: £8.95, 1983. Recollections of village life in Exton during the early twentieth century. The author's mother came to the village in 1919 as the Headmistress of Exton Roman Catholic Primary School. Place-names and Proper-names have been altered and Exton is known as 'Overton' in this book.

BUCHANAN, John — *Operation Oakham*. Sycamore Press: £6.00, 1984. J.D. Buchanan's personal account of the evolution of Oakham School during his years as Headmaster from 1958 to 1977.

DEAN, Roy — *The Great Walk*. Rutland Railway Museum: £0.50, Undated. The story of how, in 1974, 'Sundew' a large walking dragline was 'walked' from the ironstone quarry at Exton Park to a new quarry nine miles away at Wakerley. The planning of the operation took one year and the operation itself eight weeks.

DICKINSON, Gillian — *Rutland: A guide and gazetteer*, with photographs by Richard Adams. Barrowden Books: £1.35, 1984. Contains sections on Rutland Water and on 'Things to see and do in the area' plus a gazetteer to the towns and villages of Rutland. A separate supplement (to be updated yearly) contains lists of local facilities, places of interest, events, etc. with opening times and admission charges.

ENNIS, Philip — *Rutland Border Rides (Leicestershire — Eye Brook and River Eye) Vol V*. Spiegl Press: £1.00, 1983. This completes the series of booklets on cycle rides in Rutland and its neighbouring counties.

FABES, Ray etc. — *The myth of the rural idyll*. Poverty in rural Leicestershire. A case study of Rutland District and its implications for county policies. Child Poverty Action Group, Leicester

Branch: £1.00, 1983. A report that suggests that poverty exists in Rutland district when measured against the national standards of living but is hidden behind the 'myth of the rural idyll.'

HARDY, Eric — *A quest for Rutland*. Leicestershire Libraries and Information Service: £1.95, 1984. The story of the author's search for his origins in the county of his ancestors. During his 'quest' he travelled the length and breadth of Rutland and recounts many aspects of Rutland life, landscape and history.

HEWETT, Cecil A and GIBSON, A.V.B. — *Quaintree House, Braunston, Rutland*. Visited 15 November '81 and 18 April '82. A report on the timber frame construction. Rutland Record Society, £1.00, Undated. A short illustrated report of two surveys which revealed that the oldest portion of Quaintree House contains the substantial remains of a base-cruck hall dating from the later part of the thirteenth century.

LEARY, Elaine — *The building limestones of the British Isles*. Department of the Environment: £12.00, 1983. The British limestones are described and assessed and buildings listed where they can be seen. Sections are included on Clipsham Stone, Big Pits and Longdale Quarries and on Ketton Stone.

LEICESTERSHIRE — *The County Handbook, 1983-84*. British Publishing Company Limited with the approval of Leicestershire County Council: 50p, 1984. A comprehensive guide to Leicestershire for both residents and visitors.

MATTHEWS, Bryan — *By God's Grace...A history of Uppingham School*. Whitehall Press: £19.50, 1984. This first complete history of Uppingham School is published in the school's quatercentenary year. Bryan Matthews has been a pupil and a master at the school and is its present Librarian/Archivist.

RUTLAND churches before restoration. An early Victorian album of watercolours and drawings. Commentaries and photographs by Gillian Dickinson. Barrowden Books: £22.50, 1983. Reproductions of 52 drawings and watercolours of Rutland churches as they were in the 1830s. Each reproduction has on its facing page a photograph of the particular church as it is today (if the church still exists). Brief commentaries draw attention to the main architectural features and to 19th century changes made to the churches. Limited edition of 700 copies.

RUTLAND Morris Club — *The Rutland Morris Journey*. A photographic record of a tour by the Rutland Morris Men throughout the entire county of Rutland on the 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1983. Rutland Morris Club: £3.00, 1983. The Rutland Morris Club danced in each of the 56 villages and towns of Rutland to raise funds for the Mental Health Foundation and to take the Morris dance out into the villages and market squares where they feel it belongs.

TEW, David — *The Melton to Oakham Canal*. With additional material and photographs by Trevor Hickman. Sycamore Press: £15.00, 1984. A new and extensively revised edition of the author's 'The Oakham Canal' which was published in 1968. It includes much new information that has been discovered in the last fifteen years and numerous photographs of the present day condition of the course of the canal.

UPPINGHAM Quatercentenary Record — *Reminiscences of our time*. Uppingham School: £2.00, 1984. A collection of frank reminiscences of Uppingham School from staff and pupils past and present which covers about the last 60 years of the school's history.

WAITES, Bryan — *Normanton Tower, Rutland Water*. Anglian Water, 1984, 50p. On sale at Normanton, Sykes Lane and Whitwell.

WAITES, Bryan — *Children's Leicestershire*. Leicestershire Libraries, 1984. Where to go and what to do for children and families.

### JOURNALS

BULLETIN OF LOCAL HISTORY: East Midland Region, Vol. XVIII, 1983. Published by the Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham.

EAST MIDLAND BIBLIOGRAPHY, Vol.21, Nos.1-4, 1983. Published by the East Midland Branch of the Library Association. A quarterly list of current publications relevant to the historical counties of the East Midlands.

THE JOHN CLARE SOCIETY JOURNAL, No.2, July 1983. The official journal of the John Clare Society, published annually to reflect the interest in, and approaches to, the life of the poet John Clare.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORIAN, Vol.3, No.1. 1982-83. Published by the Leicester Local History Council.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PAST AND PRESENT: The journal of the Northamptonshire Record Society, Vol.VII, No.1, 1983-84.

RUTLAND RECORD: The journal of the Rutland Record Society, No.4, 1984.

COUNTRY LIFE: 17 May 1984, 'Reticence & Nobility: Oakham, Leicestershire' by J.S. Curl. 7 June 1984, 'A Journey Through Rutland' by Roy Christian.

ECOLOGIST: Vol.13, no.6, 1983, 'Rutland — a true English Region' by Bryan Waites.

LEICESTER GRAPHIC: April 1984. A complete issue devoted to Oakham and Uppingham Schools.

LEICESTERSHIRE INTO THE 1990s. Roll forward of the Leicestershire & Rutland Structure Plans to 1996. Nine broadsheets (inc. Rutland no.9). Leicestershire County Council.



**All  
building societies  
give a good rate  
of interest.**

**Only the Leicester  
gives you a  
discount card as well.**

 **Leicester Building Society**

6/8 Market Place, Oakham. Manager: Mr. F. Ward  
Telephone: Oakham 56777

**It all adds up to more from the Leicester**

**for people  
who care**



**PEDIGREE CHUM  
CHAPPIE  
BOUNCE  
PAL  
MR. DOG  
MICK  
FROLIC  
MUNCHIES  
TRILL  
SWOOP  
WHISKAS  
KITEKAT  
KATKINS**



**Pedigree  
Petfoods**