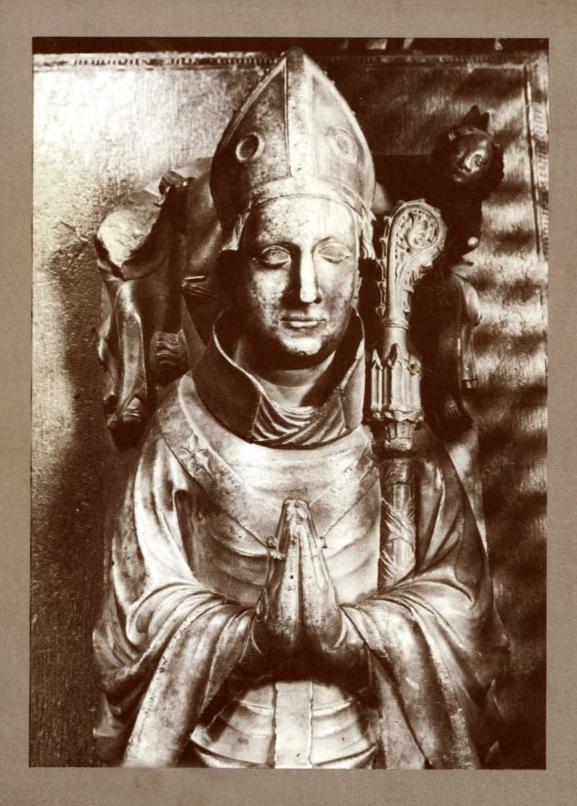
Who Was Who in Rutland—

Rutland Record No.8 1988



The Rutland Record Society

The Rutland Record Society was formed in May 1979.

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

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A special issue of Rutland Record 8

Edited by Bryan Waites

Introduction

A landscape without figures may be entrancing and the spirit of the place may be felt as a presence, but, in the end, it is *the people* who express themselves through this landscape. It is they who ultimately give life, vivacity and meaning to it.

Rutland, it is true, is enshrined in our hearts forever but without people and personalities it is a skeleton without flesh. Moreover, Rutland is mainly known outside its boundaries by those who either visit or leave to do greater deeds elsewhere. Who are the personalities associated with Rutland who have, for good or ill, contributed to its character?

This book is intended to begin to answer that question. It is a community project in so far as thirty-three people contributed entries to it. The Editor is particularly grateful to John Barber and the late Bryan Matthews who provided a quarter of the entries.

But laudable as it may be to have an army of contributors this may lead to differences in style, approach and content and we ask the reader to remember this sympathetically.

The intention is to include people of note who have made some impact on the Rutland scene over the centuries as well as national figures with Rutland connections. Often the links are by birth, family, residence, visit or occupation. All entrants are dead but a few only recently. Famous local families as well as individuals are dealt with, though we are conscious of omissions since there are so many links in this family network.

We have been rationed as to length and so many biographies are not likely to be the last word in comprehensiveness. When dealing with national figures in particular we have confined ourselves mainly to their Rutland links. We have tried to give dates where possible but, despite all best efforts this has occasionally eluded us.

We have given references in most instances so that the interested reader can pursue an entry further. We could not list all sheriffs, MPs, JPs, coroners, Knights of the Shire and Lord Lieutenants because space was insufficient. Therefore, we have given sources where these can be found. Similarly with the many Domesday People.

We should like to have illustrated more personalities but mostly they lived in the age before photography and it is often difficult to find the right portrait. Again, however, many of the references given will have some help in this direction. To find other illustrations one would need to visit the great houses such as Burley, Exton, Burghley House and the notable art galleries and museums as well as the National Portrait Gallery.

Where there are still things to see in connection with personalities we have directed attention to them so that, with book in hand, you might visit localities using the book as a guide as well as a reference.

We hope you will be conscious, as we were, of the way in which Britain's history and culture is reflected in the personalities included in this book. Aristocracy, fox-hunting, politics, scientific heritage, poetry, art and architecture, theatre, industry, farming, education and much more can be found here. Most interesting of all, it becomes clear that many personalities were themselves interlinked in a network slowly being revealed by recent research.

This book is a beginning. We hope that you will notify the Editor of additional facts, events, persons for future issues, which will come out periodically as the need arises. There are extraordinary and ordinary people included in *Who Was Who in Rutland* and we are convinced they will all surprise, interest and delight you as they have done us.

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The front cover has been designed by Brenda Tew and the photograph of Simon de Langham appears by courtesy of the Dean & Chapter of Westminster Abbey. Grateful thanks to Rutland County Museum and Rutland Journal for several illustrations.

ADAMS, Rev. James William (b. 1839)

James William Adams was the first Clerk in Holy Orders to be awarded the V.C. and at the time he was Rector of Ashwell in Rutland, the only Incumbent ever to have received that award.

He was born in 1839, and during the Second Afghan War, in 1879, was Chaplain to the Kabul Field Force, which was under the command of Major-General Roberts (later Field Marshal the Earl Roberts V.C.). Adams was a personal friend of Roberts and accompanied him through most of the campaign; on the day he won his award for bravery he had been with Roberts all the time, and his brave action was performed under the eyes of his Commanding Officer, who himself describes the occasion in his famous book Forty-one Years in India. Several men of the 9th Lancers had fallen, with their horses, into a deep ravine, full of water, and as the enemy pressed closely upon them, the Rev. J. W. Adams rushed into the water, dragged the horses off the men, and though under heavy fire and up to his waist in water, managed to extricate them, although the leading Afghan got within a few yards of him. Roberts had been yelling to him to look after himself and get away, but he stayed in the danger zone until he was successful in getting the men to safety.

ALSOP, Vincent (1630-1703)

The son of George Alsop, Rector of Collingham, Notts. In 1647 he won an exhibition from Uppingham School to St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated. After being ordained deacon he came to Oakham School as usher in 1654 and remained in that office for some five years. In his early years he was somewhat irresponsible, but the intruding minister at Oakham, Benjamin King, reformed him, and converted him to his own principles to the extent that Alsop was re-ordained as a Presbyterian, and may at one time have been minister of the Congregation at Oakham, which afterwards built the chapel (now known as Queen Anne and a part of Oakham School). He married Elizabeth, King's daughter. In 1657 he was made rector of Wilby in Northamptonshire, but was ejected five years later. Thereafter for some years he preached semi-privately in the Oakham and Wellingborough areas. His nonconformist sermons and the publication in 1675 of a book called Antisozzo brought him into great prominence, and he was called upon to take charge of a large nonconformist congregation in Westminster. After the Declaration of Indulgence in 1687 he became the chief Government agent responsible for managing the Presbyterians. He wrote several more books, but was always happier as a preacher and author than as a politician. He died in London on 8 May 1703 at the age of 73.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. I, Victoria County History, Rutland, vol. 2

ANCASTER, Earls of (and Aveland, Lord) see Heathcotes

ATLAY, James (1817-94)

Bishop of Hereford 1868-94. He was the son of Rev. Henry Atlay, Rector of Great Casterton. He was born in 1817, and educated at Grantham and Oakham Schools before going to St John's College, Cambridge with a scholarship. He was elected to a Bell University Scholarship in 1837 and took his B.A. in 1840. Two years later he was made a Fellow, and became M.A.

in 1843, B.D. in 1850 and D.D. in 1859, After being ordained deacon in 1842 and priest in 1843, he was in turn curate of Warsop (1843-46), Vicar of Madingley (1847-52) and Vicar of Leeds (1859-68). He was elected a select preacher at Whitehall and at Cambridge. He had great organisational abilities, and soon made Leeds one of the best run parishes in the kingdom. In 1861 he was elected canon-residentiary of Ripon, and in 1867 turned down the Bishopric of Calcutta, accepting the see of Hereford the following year. He was widely respected throughout his diocese and in the House of Lords for his wisdom, geniality and business acumen, and was in Archbishop Benson's words "the most beautiful combination of enthusiasm, manliness and modesty". He was married in 1859 and had a large family. He died on Christmas Eve 1894 and was buried in "the ladye arbour" under the walls of the cathedral. Inside there is a marble effigy of the man.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XXII (Supplement) pp. 85-86

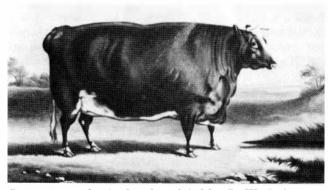
BAKER, Richard Westbrook (1798-1861)

The second son of Richard Baker of Ware, descended from a northern family of property who had settled near Aylesbury in the 1650's. He became land agent for the Earl of Gainsborough at Exton, and lived at Cottesmore. He was recognised as a distinguished agriculturalist and patron of the poor. He established the Rutland Ploughing Meeting in 1828, and the small allotment system in 1830, and was involved in the foundation of the Rutland Agricultural Society in 1831 and the Rutland General Friendly Institution in 1832. His many successes in breeding shorthorned cattle included gold and silver medals (now in the Rutland County Museum) won at Smithfield and at local shows. His design of the Rutland plough was successfully manufactured by J. A. Ransome of Ipswich (whose daughter Anne he married) and others. In 1842 he was presented with a silver service to which there were over 1,000 subscribers (including the Tsar of Russia), and in 1847 with a silver model of the plough. The silver was divided among his descendants and the plough is now thought to be in New Zealand. He was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1842-43. At his death, he left property at Exton, Glaston, Langham and Oakham in Rutland, and Newborough, Northamptonshire. The Langham property included a brew-house, better known now as Ruddle's Brewery.

J. T. Briggs, Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland (1861)

T. H. McK. Clough, 'The Formation of the Rutland Agricultural Society', Rutland Record No. 2 (1981)

W. White, Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland (1846) and (1877)



Prizewinner heifer bred and fed by R. W. Baker

BANTON, John (1793-1848)

Rutland has nurtured many interesting people during its long history, and one of them is certainly John Banton. Born in the 18th century in the village of Teigh, he was the son of a labourer in what was primarily an agricultural community, at a time when education was mainly reserved for the well to do. But like his near neighbour, John Clare, he read all the books that he could buy or borrow, to such good purpose that he became the schoolmaster in the village school at Teigh, a position that he was to hold for the rest of his life. But he was also a poet and writer, and during his lifetime published several volumes of verse, which were well supported in and around the County. The first of these was called The Village Wreath. His second work in 1824 was Excursions of Fancy and this contained 27 poems of pastoral and descriptive nature. The third of his publications in 1834 was The Sulliot Chief, this being a five act drama. His last works in 1847 were called Gleanings in Carmel and The Isle of Probation, the former contained both verse and religious commentary. John Banton died in 1848 and was buried in the churchyard at Teigh. Though his works have not yet achieved any kind of notice his verses indicate the possession of a vivid imagination and an excellent knowledge of the Classics.

Rutland Magazine, vol. 2, 1905-06, p. 219

BARKERS, The, of Lyndon Hall

The Barkers were rich yeoman farmers from Northamptonshire who owned the Manor of Maidford, near Towcester, in 1512. As important wool graziers, their fortunes prospered. Ambrose Barker of Maidford rented land at Lyndon, Rutland, in 1513, and his son, Baldwin rented a property called Henbecke in Hambleton from Henry Ferrers in 1584 which he passed to his son Abel in 1599.

Baldwin's grandson, another Abel, purchased the Hall, Hambleton, (now known as the Old Hall) in 1634 and went on to acquire the manor of Lyndon in 1662. Abel was Sheriff of Rutland in 1646-47 but supported the Commonwealth against the King although married to Ann Burton whose Royalist father, Sir John Burton of Stockerston, was fighting for King Charles.

Abel was returned as MP for Rutland from 1656-58 but, together with a number of Rutland Parliamentary notables welcomed the Restoration. He was made a Baronet by Charles II in 1665 and was MP again in 1679. In the 1670s Abel Barker built the handsome house now Lyndon Hall. His son, Sir



Lyndon Hall, Rutland



Lyndon church, burial ground of the Barkers

Thomas, inherited and was twice sheriff in 1670-71 and 1680-81. He died childless in 1707 and the title became extinct.

Consequently it passed to another branch of the family, the Barkers of South Luffenham. Samuel Barker, the noted Hebrew scholar came to live at Lyndon and, about 1715, married Sarah, daughter of William Whiston, the celebrated divine (q.v.) who died at Lyndon Hall in 1752. Samuel's son and heir, Thomas, married Anne, sister of Gilbert White of Selborne, the famous naturalist. Thomas himself was known for his writings and meteorological observations (q.v.). On his death in 1809 his son Samuel succeeded but died without male heirs in 1835 leaving no Barkers to carry on the name in Rutland.

Family & Estate Records in the Leicestershire Record Office by Heather Broughton, Record Office Collections No. 1

BARKER, Thomas (1722-1809)

Thomas Barker, pioneer of scientific weather observing, astronomer and mathematician, was born at Lyndon Hall, Rutland in 1722. Sarah, his mother, was the daughter of William Whiston. Scholarship, with a scientific outlook, formed an integral part of Thomas's upbringing.

In 1733, Thomas Barker began his Weather Journal which he maintained for over 60 years. Besides its invaluable meteorological content this document contains fascinating comments on natural phenomena, crops and garden plants. In recognising the inconstancy of climate Thomas Barker was astutely anticipating current research on climatic change; his long and patiently compiled series of daily meteorological observations enabled him to detect trends that were taking place in Britain's climate during the 18th century.

Like his maternal grandfather, Thomas published works on astronomy and theology. He also communicated findings based on his weather observations to the Royal Society.

On 6th January, 1751 Thomas married Anne, one of Gilbert White's sisters. They had four daughters: Sarah (1752), Anne (1754), Mary (1760) and Elizabeth (1764) and one son Samuel (1757). On the death of his father, Samuel Barker, in 1759 Thomas, as only son and heir, succeeded to Lyndon Hall. The same year he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Rutland and a Governor of Archdeacon Johnson's

Foundation for the Schools and Hospitals at Oakham and Uppingham.

Both in his life and work Thomas Barker was a most industrious, thoughtful and perceptive individual having a strong sense of purpose in all his pursuits. He had been a vegetarian from childhood. Thomas Barker died at Lyndon on 29th December, 1809 in his 88th year.

J. A. Kington & Beryl Kington, 'Thomas Barker of Lyndon Hall, Rutland, and his Weather Observations', *Rutland Record* No. 2, 1981. See also *The Life & Works of Thomas Barker*, Rutland Record Society, by the same authors, forthcoming.

BAYLY, Thomas (d. 1670)

He was born in Rutland (Uppingham perhaps) and educated at Cambridge University. Under the patronage of Bishop Lindsell of Hereford, to whom he was chaplain, and later Archbishop Laud he made a study of the Greek Fathers, but with Laud's fall from grace, his studies were interrupted. For a time he taught in a school in Clerkenwell, and then became chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, but was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors. Dr Jeremy Taylor (q.v.), knowing his abilities and learning, brought him over to Ireland, and maintained him in studious retirement until the Restoration. He took his D.D. at Dublin University and for a short time he was its Pro-Vice-Chancellor. After a brief spell as Dean of Down and Archdeacon of Connor, he was consecrated Bishop of Killala on June 5th 1663. He died on June 20th 1670 and was interred in the nave of the cathedral.

A sermon preached by him in Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, before King Charles I can be found in Gandy's *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, published in London in 1709. Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae by Henry Cotton (Dublin, Hodges 1849)

BEAVER, John (d. 1682)

A few yards down the steep path from the south doorway of Uppingham Church stands a stone which carries the following felicitously-worded epitaph:-Here lies JOHN BEAVER/ That Honest Man/ which stood up for the Common of Uppingham/ Died Nov. the 11th 1682.

It is possible by piecing together details from various local records to form a picture of John Beaver as a moderately well-off, worthy, conscientious and generous townsman of Uppingham. We know that in 1662 he was one of the two Overseers of the Poor and that two years later he was an Overseer of the Highways, responsible for organising labour to repair the parish roads or collecting money in lieu of such labour. So he played his part in the running of the local town affairs. In the 1670's he regularly made contributions to various fire or other disaster funds, well beyond the boundaries of Rutland - as was customary at that time - and his contributions fall into what we may call an intermediate zone, neither paltry, nor lavish. We know from the Barker MSS (Hambleton and Lyndon) 1544-1733, that he was assessed for house and lands at £4 annual rent, which was about the average for the townsfolk of Uppingham, but not nearly as much as the gentry were assessed for. Two of the Fawkeners at the Hall, for instance, were assessed at £74 and £102.

There is no record of the incident when John Beaver "stood up for the Common", but it is most likely that as a leading citizen, he opposed an attempt by a big landowner to encroach upon the Uppingham

Common, known as "The Brand" which stood roughly in the area of the present Community College, and to its west, and which was of utmost importance to the poorer people of Uppingham because of the free pasturage and other rights it bestowed.

BEDE, Cuthbert (1827-1889)

This was the pseudonym of Edward Bradley, taken from the names of the two patron saints of Durham University, which he entered in 1845 as a Foundation scholar after some years at Kidderminster Grammar School. He came of an old Worcestershire family, being the second son of Thomas Bradley, a surgeon in Kidderminster. He took his B.A. in 1848 and his licentiateship in Theology two years later. Thereafter he spent some time in Oxford, where he formed a life-long friendship with J. G. Wood, the great naturalist, and then worked for a time in the clergy schools in Kidderminster before being appointed curate of Glatton-with-Holme in Huntingdonshire in 1850. He then held livings at Bobbington, Staffordshire (1857-59), Caldecote, Huntingdonshire (1859-71), Stretton in Rutland (1871-83) and finally Lenton-with-Hanby in Lincolnshire (1883 till his death in 1889). He is buried at Stretton, being 62 when he died. He wrote countless articles for the periodicals of his time and many books, the best known being The Adventures of Mr Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman. A good account of his life and works can be found in The Rutland Magazine, vol. 2, 1905-6, pp 220/1, written by George Phillips.

BEVERIDGE, William (1636-1708)

Born in Barrow-upon-Soar and educated at Oakham School. After a long and distinguished clerical life he was made Bishop of St Asaph, Wales, in 1704. He was an acknowledged authority on theology and his *Private Thoughts* (1709) had a strong influence on younger clergymen. His complete works were published in nine volumes in 1804 and continued to be influential well into that century.

Michael Raftery The Writers of Leicestershire, Leicestershire Libraries, 1984

BLORE, Thomas (1764-1818)

He was born at Ashbourne in Derbyshire on 1st December 1764. After being educated at the local grammar school he became a solicitor in Derby. Later he moved to London and entered the Middle Temple, though he was never called to the bar. He then lived at Benwick Hall, near Hertford, where he made an extensive study of the history and antiquities of the area, which later formed the basis of Clutterbuck's history of Hertfordshire. Subsequently Blore lived at Mansfield Woodhouse, Burr House (near Bakewell), Manton (Rutland) and Stamford. Here he stood, unsuccessfully, as a Whig candidate and for a short time edited Drakard's Stamford News. He was buried in Paddington church, where a stone bears the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Blore, Gentleman of the Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple and a member of the Antiquarian Society whose days were embittered and whose life was shortened by intense application. He died Nov. 10th, 1818, aged

He is chiefly remembered for his uncompleted *History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland*, published in 1811. Blore was painstaking in his research, and received much help and encourage-

ment from the landed gentry of Rutland, especially Gerard Noel Noel, to whom he dedicated his work. He also worked in close liaison with John Nichols, the Leicestershire historian.

His eldest son, Edward Blore (1787-1879) illustrated his father's History of Rutland. Edward became a nationally known architect and artist.

Rutland Magazine, Vol. I pp. 54-61 and 151 Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. II

BODENHAM, Sir Wingfield (b. 1615)

His father was Sir Francis Bodenham who was sequestered as a Royalist and who died in 1645 at Belvoir, possible during skirmishes there that year. He was buried in Ryhall Church. Sir Francis' first wife, Penelope, was the daughter of Edward Wingfield and Wingfield Bodenham's mother.

Wingfield married Francisca, daughter and heir of Farnham Beaumont of Stoughton, another loyal Royalist. There were five children of the marriage. Wingfield was knighted in 1642 at Reading and appointed Sheriff of Rutland the following year. In 1644 he was taken in arms against Parliament at Burghley and was imprisoned in the Tower where he remained until 1647.

During this time Roger Dodsworth, the famous antiquary, was a frequent visitor and it seems that he assisted Wingfield to compile records relating to families, pedigrees, land ownership and other matters. James Wright (q.v.) acknowledges his debt to Sir Wingfield in his History of Rutland. In 1980 a manuscript entitled Rutlandshire was acquired by Leicestershire Record Office which proved to be the work of Sir Wingfield and can be consulted there.

Rutland Record, No. 2. 1981, pp. 87-88

BOLTON, Edward George (1899-1964)

Born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, he first came to Rutland in 1923, and spent forty years in the educational service of the county, first as an assistant master at Cottesmore Primary School, then in succession as headmaster of Barrowden C. of E. School and finally Great Casterton Secondary Modern School. It was his collection of folk objects at Casterton, along with the archaeological material collected by Mr W. L. Sargant (q.v.) at Oakham School, that formed the basis of the Rutland County Museum. He died in 1964 only months after retiring from Great Casterton, where he had been headmaster since 1939: he was 65.

Stamford Mercury, 27 Nov. and 4 Dec., 1964

BOND, John Linnell (1764-1837)

Designed the nucleus of Exton Hall after the fire, in 1811. Sir Gerard Noel, MP was also his chief patron.

BRADLEY, Edward, see under BEDE, Cuthbert

BRETON, Rev. Clement (1604-69)

An eminent 17th century Uppinghamian who became in later life Archdeacon of Leicester. His grandfather, who spelt his name Brittayne as often as not, was a wealthy inhabitant of Uppingham and bequeathed to his son Everard considerable property in south Rutland, including his "dovescote house in Uppingham", which perhaps still exists in the old part of the town now known as "Reeve's Yard".

Everard Breton had a daughter, Rebecca, who married John Clarke, Headmaster of Uppingham Grammar School, one of whose early pupils was his wife's young brother, Clement, born in Uppingham in 1604.

Clement had the normal education and early career of a young man bound for the church in those days, and by 1642 was Rector of Church Langton, but being a stout-hearted Royalist, was "sequestered" by the Roundheads in 1645, and had to retire to live in Uppingham in a "fair house on the south side of the town," which must have been somewhere near the present site of The Hall.

In 1660 he was restored to his living at Church Langton, but soon after was elevated to the office of Archdeacon of Leicester. He died in 1669, aged 65, leaving at least four sons, one of whom, another Clement, became High Sheriff of Rutland in 1686.

There can be no doubt that Archdeacon Breton was a shrewd, hard-working intelligent man. During his enforced idleness in the Commonwealth period, he became a Governor of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, and it is clear from the Minutes of the Governors that he spent a vast amount of time and energy looking after the finances and general welfare of the Foundation throughout what must have been very difficult times. He saved the early legal documents which dated from 1584 and Robert Johnson's founding of the Schools and Hospitals, codified them and had them all copied into a large foolscap book which now resides in the Leicestershire Record Office.

BROCKLEBANK, Agnes Sylvia (1882-1962)

Born at Irton Hall, Cumberland, twin daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank head of the Brocklebank Shipping Company of Liverpool. After her father died in 1911, Miss Brocklebank moved to Allexton Hall in Leicestershire. In 1913 she bought Wing Grange, Rutland, and lived there until her death on November 27th 1962 at the age of 80.

Miss Brocklebank was renowned for her prowess as a horsewoman, being a leading expert on driving pairs, tandems, unicorns and fours with outstanding skill. She was considered to be one of the finest whips of her day. She competed with all the leading professionals, winning many prizes. Her trump card was winning the quick change competition at Olympia in 1908. She drove her four-in-hand all over the country for pleasure and in competition, and in 1906 logged 1,758 miles.

When the war broke out in 1914 Miss Brocklebank gave up driving, except to take convalescing soldiers for drives round Rutland. She turned her activities to agriculture, to promote growing food for the war effort, and joined the Womens War Service Legion, becoming Commandant of the Agricultural Section for Rutland and later appointed to Commandant for the whole of the country.

Miss Brocklebank was the pioneer in introducing motor tractors for ploughing, not only in Rutland but to other parts of the country. She persuaded Headquarters to raise subscriptions for the purchase of a 25 h.p. Mogul tractor. In June 1916 over 100 landowners and farmers attended a public demonstration of ploughing. Orders were booked for hiring, and extensive use under the supervision and management of Miss Brocklebank was made. Through a

generous donation of £7,000 from the Commandant's twin sister, Mrs Westinghouse of America, several more tractors and ploughs were acquired, enabling ploughing to be done night and day. For her contribution to the war effort Miss Brocklebank was awarded the O.B.E. in 1920.

In 1921 she gave up keeping horses and turned her attention with equal success to the breeding of prize-winning short-horn beef cattle, and built up a prestigous herd, whose reputation was so well known that its progeny was exported to Argentina for breeding purposes. Owing to her knowledge and skill she was invited to be a judge in both the horse and cattle rings at the leading shows throughout the country, and four years in succession she judged at the International Horse Show at Olympia. She was also the first lady to be elected to the Council of the Hackney Horse Society. Her public services to Rutland were acknowledged by her being made a Justice of the Peace in 1924 and a member of the Rutland Agricultural Society's Committee when she was made President for 1946.

The Road and the Ring being memories of her coaching days by A. Sylvia Brocklebank, additional notes by Tom Ryder, Horse Drawn Carriage Ltd., 1975

War Service Legion & Women's Legion 1915-18, 115 Victoria Street, London SW1

BROUGHTON, **Andrew** (1603-1688)

Although the registers are defective, it is highly probable that Andrew Broughton was born in Seaton and brought up there with the rest of his family. Trained as a lawyer, he set up in Maidstone as an attorney. There he lived with his family. A Parliamentarian by dispostion he was appointed one of two clerks to the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned King Charles II in January, 1649. According to the transcripts of the trial, which are probably in his hand, Broughton read both the charge and sentence to the King. He became magistrate, mayor and later MP for Maidstone and lived in a large house which is still standing. At the Restoration of Charles II, Broughton fled abroad. He was named in the proclamation against the Regicides and others connected with the trial, some of whom were caught, imprisoned or executed. He spent the remainder of his life in exile in Switzerland with others who had also fled. He died at Vevey, Lake Geneva, after living twenty-eight years there in exile. There is a monument to him in the church there.

Leicestershire Record Office and Kent Record Office

BROWNE Robert (?1550-1633)

Third son of Anthony Browne, Robert was born at Tolethorpe Hall about 1550. He has been described as the father of religious non-conformism and was certainly an early and leading advocate of dissent from the Church of England. He is generally allowed to have been the first to set down and actively introduce the principles of congregationalism, i.e. the freedom for people to gather together for worship without a priest and outside the established church.

In the time of Elizabeth I he was so well known that all non-conformists, whether his followers or not, were known as "Brownists". One illustration of this is Sir Andrew Aguecheek's remark in *Twelfth Night* that, "I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician".

Repeatedly imprisoned for preaching without a licence Robert was usually released, as he put it,



Tolethorpe Hall, Rutland

"thanks to the offices of my good cousin Burghley", for the Brownes were related to the Cecil family and William Cecil, first Lord Burghley and chief minister to Elizabeth I, seems to have been always interested in the affairs of his rebellious relative.

Obstinate and dogmatic, Robert repeatedly quarrelled with his followers and was constantly on the move, Norwich, London, Holland, Scotland and back to England. In 1591 he returned to the Church of England and was appointed rector of Achurch in Northamptonshire, but apparently still rebellious he was suspended from 1617 to 1627 and was still widely known as "Troublechurch" Browne.

In 1632, over the age of eighty, he was again imprisoned, this time for assaulting the village bailiff who was demanding the payment of certain rates, and was deprived of his living. Obstinate to the end he refused to apologise and died in Northampton gaol in 1633.

F. J. Powicke, Robert Browne Pioneer of Modern Congregationalism, 1910

C. Ř. N. Routh, Who's Who in History, vol. 2, England 1485-1603 pp. 342-344, Oxford, 1964

BRUDENELLS, The

This illustrious Northamptonshire family has some Rutland connections. Sir Robert (1461-1531) was Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas under Henry VIII. As well as being a successful lawyer, he was a wool farmer. His estates in Rutland were Holyoaks manor (acquired 1500), land at Lyddington (1501) and Wardley and Ayston manors (1510). His descendants held various judicial and governmental posts within the county. His grandson, Sir Edmund (1521?-1585) became High Sheriff in 1558. It was he who acquired the manor of Thistleton by virtue of his marriage to Agnes Bussy. The descent of this manor became the subject of a bitter family feud, conspiracy litigation between the Bussys and the Brudenells. In 1584 Sir Edmund lost the Hermitage at Wardley when it was confiscated by the Crown for being "concealed land" which had been overlooked at the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Sir Thomas (1578-1663) reacquired Wardley manor in 1640 from Sir Thomas Burton of Stockerston. However, in 1642 all the Brudenell estates were sequestered for delinquency and recusancy. Sir Thomas, a resourceful and politic man, managed to recover them and to be created Earl of Cardigan in 1661.

James Brudenell (d. 1746), brother to the third earl, lived at North Luffenham and held the Rutland estates. He married Susan, daughter of Bartholomew Burton, a rich city merchant who also had land at North Luffenham. James was MP for Chichester in 1713 and 1736-46 and Andover from 1715 to 1734. He held a long list of official appointments and spent much of his time at Court. He was Master of the Jewel House until 1730 when he joined the Board of Trade and Plantations. He also became a groom in the Royal Household and a Gentleman of the Horse. His wife became a Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline but was not a very popular member of the Queen's inner circle.

George Bridges Brudenell, his son (d. 1801), was Equerry to George II and Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth. He married the daughter of the Earl of Westmorland. He was MP for Rutland and Stamford for many years and lived on his estates at Ayston. Caroline Brudenell, George Bridge's sister, married the wealthy city clothier Sir Samuel Fludyer. She is buried with her brother, sister-in-law and son in the family vault at Wardley. Thus it came about that the Brudenell Rutland estates came into the descent of the Finch-Fludyer families (q.v.).

Victoria County History Rutland J. Wake, The Brudenells of Deene, Cassell, 1953

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592-1628)

Second son of Sir George Villiers of Brooksby, Leics. His handsome person and engaging manners early won for him court favour and rapid promotion. Educated at the Free Grammar School, Billesdon and then in France he becane a Gentleman of the Bedchamber (1615). Between 1616-18 he was knighted and created successively Viscount Villiers, Baron Waddon, Earl of Buckingham and Marquis of Buckingham. In 1620 he married Lady Katherine Manners, daughter of the 6th Earl of Rutland, the richest heiress in the kingdom.

He acquired ascendancy over Prince Charles (later Charles I) during the negotiations for the treaty of marriage with the Spanish Infanta, which ended fruitlessly. He continued to influence the new king after his accession in 1625 but a series of failures at Cadiz, La Rochelle and elsewhere contributed to his disgrace. On August 23 1628 he was assassinated by John Felton in Portsmouth.

He bought Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland, in 1615 from the settlement of John, Lord Harington, and built a magnificent house where he entertained King James and the court on a number of occasions. Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf (q.v.), was served up in a pie here and later presented to Queen Henrietta Maria (1609-69) as a page.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of (1628-87)

Son of the above born at Westminster and brought up in the Royal Household. Served with the royal forces in the Civil War. After the Restoration he became one of the most powerful men in the country and a member of the CABAL. Pepys records that Charles II had "become a slave to the Duke of Buckingham". However, his involvement in political intrigues grew and so, in 1674, the king abandoned him. By the accession of James II, Buckingham's public career was virtually at an end. He died of a chill caught whilst hunting in Yorkshire, heavily in debt. His Rutland estate was sold to Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham (q.v.). Buckingham had married Mary, the daughter of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1657. His



George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham

house at Burley had been occupied by the Parliamentary Army and burnt down in 1645, only the stables on the east side surviving. The Burley estate was granted to Lord Fairfax in 1650 and sold by the Trustees for Forfeited Estates in 1652 to Oliver Cromwell. But on the Restoration in 1660 it was returned to Buckingham. Buckingham wrote a successful comedy entitled *The Rehearsal* which may have inspired Sheridan's *Critic*. Buckingham was portrayed in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*. He was the object of satire as Dryden's *Zimri*.

Victoria County History Rutland Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1929 ed.

BURTONS, The

The Burtons of Rutland are a branch of a distinguished family descended from Ingenulfe (or Ingulfus) who came over with the Conqueror. He and his son, Ralph, were men at arms in the service of Henry de Ferrars, who were granted land before 1086 in the village of Burton below the walls of Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire. Ralph's holding is recorded in Domesday Book.

One of Ralph's descendants (probably a grandson) Robert had three sons. The Leicestershire branch of Burtons at Higham and Lindley came down from the second son, William counting among its members, Sir William Burton the Standard Bearer of Henry VI, who was killed at Towton and William the historian of Leicestershire (1575-1645).

From the third son, Robert, descend the Burtons of Rutland, the first of whom was Nicholas de Burton living in Stamford in the reign of Edward II. Here as a Burgess of the town in 1294, he was called to Parliament in London, the first time that Stamford sent a representative to Parliament.

Sir Nicholas was a Knight of the Shire for Rutland in 1311 and after acquiring Tolethorpe Hall in Little Casterton by marriage in 1314, he represented the County of Rutland in Parliament in 1314/15 and 1318. Sir Nicholas' son, William, was a member of the King's Bench, a Knight of the Shire for Rutland in 1353, 1354 and 1357/8 and became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin where he died in 1375.

While at Tolethorpe, the Burtons represented the Shire in Parliament through several generations and served their country as soldiers in Gascony and France under Edward III, Richard II and Henry V. In 1500, the Tolethorpe estate had descended through the line of the elder Burton sons to a daughter who was sole heiress and died childless. By then, however, the junior Burton line had moved to Braunston at the other end of the County, where they had, like the progeny of many other younger sons, moved down the social scale to become yeoman farmers.

The Burton family stayed at Tolethorpe for eight generations, selling the property to the Brownes of Stamford in 1503, when the Burtons moved to Braunston. Here they purchased a Manor of Braunston in 1544 and another in 1607. After this, the family dispersed, the eldest son, John, to Stockerston (Leics), the second, Bartin to Oakham, Simon the third son staying in Braunston and the youngest, Augustin, moving to London.

John Burton of the Stockerston line was made a Baronet in 1622, but the title died out when his great grandson, Sir Charles, was transported for debt. The Oakham Burtons moved first to North Luffenham Hall and to Ashwell Hall. A daughter of the family married the 4th Viscount Downe in 1728. Branches of the Burton family grew up in several Midland counties including Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Others settled in Devon and the South of Ireland.

Simon and Augustin's family no longer live in Braunston, but have equally spread into Rutland and surrounding counties. There must be many younger sons' descendants in the area who carry the name without perhaps realising their connection with such illustrious ancestors.

BUTTERFIELD, William (1814-1900)

English architect who did much to revive Gothic architecture, and largely developed the use of colour in ecclesiastical buildings using brick, marble, mosaic and painted tiles. Designer of Keble College, Oxford, Chapel, Quadrangle, etc. Rugby School and many other important buildings. He was commissioned by Viscount Downe in 1851 to restore St Mary's, Ashwell, Rutland, which he did to such good effect that the *Ecclesiologist* pronounced it "very striking and just exactly what a country church should be". He also designed almshouses and model cottages in the village as well as rebuilding the porch at nearby St Nicholas, Cottesmore.

Nelson's Encyclopaedia, London, 1911 Gillian Dickinson, Rutland Churches Before Restoration, Barrowden Books, 1983

CAMDEN, William (1551-1623)

English antiquary and historian born in London. Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral (1589-1623), Headmaster of Westminster (1593), Clarenceux king-of-arms (1597-1623), Professorship at Oxford (1622). His most celebrated work *Britannia*, a survey of the British Isles, first appeared in 1586 in Latin and in English in 1610. There are references to

Rutland, for example, "Uppingham hath ... one street, which though not elegant, is not despicable. The church is a decent building".

Gough and Nichols edition of *Britannia*, 2nd ed., 4 vols, 1806 *Nelson's Encyclopaedia*, Vol. 5

CAMPBELL, Donald (1921-67)

Son of Sir Malcolm (b. 1884) both holders of world land and water records and both Uppinghamians. Donald achieved the world water speed record of 202.32 mph in *Bluebird*, July 1955 and raised this to 276.3 mph in 1964. In the same year he set the world automobile record at 403.1 mph. He lost his life whilst seeking further records on Coniston Water.

CANNON, Blanche (1918-1986)

Born in London, moving to Whitwell, Rutland, in 1972. Here she began to write her *History of England* which she did not finish before her death. This remarkable effort comprised over 1,000 pages in handwriting and has been deposited with Rutland Record Society. Very few people knew she had been writing this work for the last fourteen years.

CARPENTER, Richard Cromwell (1812-1855)

Prestigious London architect who was one of the rising stars of the ecclesiological movement, friendly with Pugin and highly thought of by the influential Cambridge Camden Society. His untimely death in 1855 robbed English church architecture of a notable talent. He was called in by the Noel family to restore Exton church shortly after lightning shattered the spire in 1843. However, he was later replaced by J. L. Pearson (q.v.) probably due to a disagreement with the parish over costs.

Rutland Record No. 6 (1986) pp. 207-211

CAVE, William (1637-1713)

Anglican divine born at Pickwell where his father, John Cave, was vicar. Educated at Oakham School and St John's College, Cambridge. Became chaplain to Charles II. His prodigious output of works on church history includes *Scriptorum Eccliasticorum Historiae Literaria*, a literary history of ecclesiastical writers, in 1688 and 1698. He died in Windsor and was buried at St Mary's church, Islington.

Michael Raftery, $The\ Writers\ of\ Leicestershire$, Leicestershire Libraries, 1984.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. III

CAWDRAY, Robert (b.1538?)

A notorious and intransigent sixteenth century Puritan, he appears to have been born about 1538. Nothing is known about his early education, but he never went to university. In 1565 he was ordained deacon, and five years later priest. In 1571 he became Rector of South Luffenham, being presented to the living by Sir William Cecil. In this parish he appears to have practised every manner of nonconformist principle and to have broken every rubric of the established church (refusal to wear a surplice, to marry with a ring or to baptise with the cross); moreover he called the Prayer Book a "vile book", and had little respect for his ecclesiastical superiors. In addition he had an aggressive and unreasoning temper, which made any compromise impossible. Despite numerous appeals and protests, often in the most influential quarters, he was deprived of his

living in 1587 and degraded from the priesthood three years later. In his early days prior to his appointment to South Luffenham he appears to have taught at Oakham, possibly in a grammar school under the auspices of Westminster (Deanshold) and the Harington family (Lordshold), which pre-dated Robert Johnson's 1584 foundation. After being defrocked he seems to have reverted to teaching, and we last hear of him in Coventry in 1604. He published three books, of which the best known is A Treasurie or Storehouse of Similes. The fullest account of his life can be found in an article by Rev. E. A. Irons in the Fourteenth Annual Report and Transactions of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society (1916).

CECIL, William, Lord Burghley (1520-1598)

Tudor statesman born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, son of a wealthy squire. In 1550 appointed secretary of state and shortly after, knighted. In May, 1552, his father died leaving him vast estates in Rutland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. He continued to build Burghley House, Stamford, though it absorbed much of his fortune. In 1571 he became Baron of Burghley and a year later Lord High Treasurer, "the most powerful man in England". The links between Rutland and the Cecils also Marquis of Exeter and Earl of Salisbury can still be noted in the many public houses entitled Exeter Arms or Marquis of Exeter in the area. One important possession of the family was the Bede House, Lyddington.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. III

CHAPMAN, Arthur Percy Frank (1900-1961)

Born in Reading and educated at Oakham and Uppingham Schools. Playing for the Under 14 XI at Oakham in 1914 he scored 200 in less than two hours. In 1919 he was chosen by Wisden as one of the five Public School Cricketers of the Year. Cambridge Blue as a Freshman in 1920 followed by some years playing for Berkshire before qualifying for Kent. Surprise choice as Captain of England for the Final Test in 1926, in which he led the team to a triumphant victory to win the Ashes from Australia. Remained Captain of England until 1931 and of Kent between 1931 and 1936. A brilliant attacking batsman and one of the finest fielders to play for England. Chapmans House, Oakham School, commemorates both father and son, the former being a housemaster at the school.

Times Obituary, 19 September 1961 J. L. Barber, The Story of Oakham School, Sycamore Press, 1983

CHESELDEN

A family first recorded in Rutland in the reign of Henry VI (1434) when John Cheselden, whose father came from Allexton, Leics., married a great English heiress, Anna de Burgh. She brought him properties in Uppingham, Ridlington and Braunston. John Cheselden appears in a list of Rutland gentry in 1434 and as a Keeper of the Peace. The family seat appears to have moved in the reign of Richard III to Uppingham where they lived until the reign of James I, when the Cheseldens dispersed to Ridlington, Somerby, Manton and Braunston.

The family were considered important members of the Rutland gentry finding careers as land owning farmers, lawyers, churchmen and army officers. Five of the family were Sheriffs of Rutland: Robert Cheselden of Uppingham (1418), Johannes Chiselden of Uppingham (1500), William Chisseldine of Ridlington (1748), Francis Cheselden of Ridlington (1772) and Nedham Cheselden of Manton (1780).

William Cheselden of Somerby (1688-1752), the English surgeon, was the most famous member of the family. He studied anatomy in London under William Cowper (1666-1709) and in 1713 published his Anatomy of the Human Body which received much popularity and went into thirteen editions. In 1712 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1718 he was appointed as assistant surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital, London, becoming full surgeon the following year. He was appointed surgeon to Queen Caroline in 1727 and when St George's Hospital was founded in 1733 he was elected one of the surgeons.

Cheselden is famous for his "lateral operation for the stone" which he first performed in 1727. He also effected a great advance in opthalmic surgery by his operation of iridectomy, described in 1728, for the treatment of certain forms of blindness by the production of an "artificial pupil". He will always be regarded beyond dispute as one of the greatest of British surgeons. He attended Sir Isaac Newton in his last illness and was an intimate friend of Alexander Pope and Sir Hans Sloane.

He was promoted Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital in 1737 but retired from St Thomas's the next year and died in Bath on 10th April, 1752 being buried in Chelsea Hospital. It is stated in Faulkener's *History of Fulham* that Cheselden, whose true talent was mechanical, drew the plans for the Old Putney Bridge.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. IV

CHRISTIAN, Dick (1779-1862)

Born in Cottesmore, the son of a farmer and spent most of his life working with horses. He was a legendary huntsman and renowned whipper-in for the Quorn and Cottesmore Hunts. He began riding at the age of eight and continued until he was sixty-two. He was married three times, including one elopement and fathered twenty-two children. He appears in a Ferneley picture shown schooling a horse.

Roy Palmer, The Folklore of Leicestershire and Rutland, Sycamore Press, 1985

CHRISTIAN, Ewen (1814-95)

Architect involved in the church restoration at Braunston (1886), Brooke (1879) and Langham (1876-78).

CHURCHILL, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer (1874-1965)

Was staying at Burley-on-the-Hill House in 1908 when a serious fire destroyed ceilings, paintings and tapestries. He was personally responsible for saving many items, especially from the Library.

CIBBER, Caius Gabriel (1630-1700)

Sculptor, born Flensborg, Slesvig, the son of a cabinet-maker employed at the Danish Court. After various travels he came to England, eventually being appointed "sculptor in ordinary unto His Majesty" by William III. In 1670 he married, as his second wife,

Jane Colley, daughter of William Colley of Glaston, Rutland, who brought him a fortune of £6,000 dowry. Their son, Colley Cibber (1671-1757) was the actor, dramatist and poet laureate. Caius Cibber produced statues for Chatsworth and one of the finest monuments in England commemorating Thomas Sackville at Withyam, Sussex. Caius was buried with Jane in the Danish Church, Wellclose Square, London, which he built between 1694 and 1696, but was demolished in 1869.

Rutland Record No. 6 (1986) pp. 213-214 Dictionary of National Biography, vol. IV

CLARE, John (1793-1864)

John Clare began his period of attachment to Rutland in the spring of 1817 when he came, at the age of 24, to Great Casterton to work as a lime-burner for Mr Wilders of the *New Inn* (now *The Crown*). His *Sonnet to the River Gwash* shows how greatly he enjoyed the scenic qualities and peace of the district.

John also worked for Wilders at Pickworth on a site still recognisable today from the ruins of former lime-kilns. He was fascinated by Pickworth, calling it "a place of other days," and in his Autobiography he mentions the arch of the previous church (c. 1300) which still stands isolated in a field. Local features are also described in the Elegy on the Ruins of Pickworth, Rutlandshire, Hastily Composed, and Written with a Pencil on the Spot.

A further reference to Rutland occurs in the *Autobiography* where he writes of the "ruins, moats and fishponds" to be found partly in the copse named *Woodhead* and partly where today's map marks "old moat". all to the left of the Great Casterton to Pickworth road, proceeding northwards.

During his stay in the region, which lasted until autumn 1819, the poet was a regular visitor to the countryside surrounding Tickencote and particularly to *The Flower Pot*, the public house then open in the village. Near here he first saw Patty (Martha) Turner, who was to be his wife. She was living with her family at Walkherd Lodge, part of a remote farming complex still standing on a ridge between Pickworth and Ryhall. Her father, William Turner, was a tenant of six acres, and the family lived in a cottage which takes up about one third of a long building, the remainder consisting of barns.

Patty's parents did not approve of John as a husband for their daughter, but were eventually compelled to agree to the marriage, which took place at Great Casterton Church on 20th March, 1820. This year not only included his wedding but also his first visit to London and publication of the first book of poetry—*Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*. The three years of contact with Rutland were thus of prime importance in his life. After the wedding he moved back to his native village—Helpston, and so beyond the County boundaries.

As one of our leading poets in the expression of natural history and rural life the observations of John Clare are of outstanding value and interest. They were recorded in the Autobiography, the Journal, Natural History Letters, and Nature Notes. There is now an extensive bibliography on the subject of his life, and studies can also be made through the activities of the John Clare Society, founded recently at Helpston and already of international repute.

Eric Robinson, John Clare's Autobiographical Writings, Oxford, 1983

E. Robinson & G. Summerfield, The Life of John Clare, London, 1964

Edward Storey, A Right to Song, Methuen, 1982

J. W. & Anne Tibble, John Clare: A Life, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1932

They have also edited his works.

CLARKE-JERVOISE, Sir Henry

Born in 1831, son of the second baronet. Succeeded to the title as fourth baronet on the death of his nephew in 1902. After leaving Eton he was commissioned in 23rd Royal Fusileers in 1851, but later served with 42nd Royal Highlanders, and fought in the Crimean War. As A.D.C. to Sir Colin Campbell, he first saw action at the Battle of the Alma in 1854. When Sir Colin was posted home, Sir Henry joined the Coldstream Guards, rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel and was awarded a number of campaign medals. He was a Unionist (Conservative) and a staunch supporter of Langham church. He is buried in the churchyard there, and there is a large window in his memory in the church. He died in 1908 at the age of 77. There is reported to be a memorial to him in the church at Flam, Norway.

COCKERELL, Samuel Pepys (1754-1827)

Related to Samuel Pepys. A pupil of Sir Robert Taylor (q.v.) and soon rose to eminence in his profession of architect being involved in the building and design of many mansions and churches. His remarkable restoration of Tickencote church, Rutland, in 1792 is outstanding. He also contributed to modifications at Normanton Park. He died in Paddington. His son Charles Robert (1788-1863) was described as "a far more distinguished architect than his father".

Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. IV Bryan Waites, Normanton Tower Rutland Water, Anglian Water, 1984

COLLEYS, The, of Glaston

This influential family spelt its name in a great variety of ways through the generations: Coly, Colly, Collie, Collye and in later years Colley which was the form adopted by the Dramatist and Poet Laureate, Colley Cibber who was connected with family on the female side. He writes of the family:

"The Colleys are recorded in Wright's History of Rutland as Sheriffs and M.P.s from the reign of Henry 7th to the latter end of Charles 1st in whose cause chiefly Sir Anthony Colley, my Mother's Grandfather, sunk his estate from £3,000 to about £300 per annum".

The V.C.H. of Rutland calls the family

"a striking example of local landowners being active as M.P.s, High Sheriffs and Magistrates".

The family can be traced back to a time when they owned land in Lubenham, and they became possessors of the Manor of Glaston in 1481 when John Coly established his claim to it by legal action. The family made many advantageous marriages with other landed gentry in the district:- the Haringtons, the Palmers of Carlton, the Skeffingtons for instance, but they were never a really wealthy family, and more than once petitioned Queen Elizabeth for relief from various charges laid upon them. The family was at its most influential in the mid-16th century when Anthony Colley and a son of the same name were High Sheriffs and Members of Parliament for the County. In 1621 King James when staying at Burleyon-the-Hill knighted Sir William Colley, but he, a dedicated Royalist, saw ruin come upon the family at the time of the Civil War, and in 1647 his son,

William, deeply in debt, had to sell the manor to William Fancourt. The most distinguished of all the family was the Anthony Colley who was born in 1503, succeeded to the estate in 1519 at the age of 16, was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1547, 1551, 1559 and 1568 and died in 1574. It would seem that like the Vicar of Bray, he was able to survive throughout religious changes at court without losing the royal confidence.

Victoria County History Rutland Arthur Hawley's notes on the family

CONANTS, The, of Lyndon Hall

The Conants are an old family of Huguenot origin who settled first in Devonshire in the 15th century. Their connections with Lyndon go back two ways through the Browns of Horbling, Lincs., and through the Whistons. Both of these families were intermarried with the Barkers who built Lyndon in 1662.

When the Barkers of Lyndon were left with no direct line in 1708, the estate went to a cousin Samuel Barker of South Luffenham, husband of Sarah Whiston, daughter of the eminent Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, William Whiston (q.v.).

Samuel Barker's daughter Sarah married Edward Brown of Horbling and Stamford, thus when the last of the Barkers, Sarah's niece, Ann, died in 1846, the estate went to Sarah's son, the Rev. Edward Brown of Stamford.

Edward Brown died without issue in 1862 so he passed Lyndon to Nathaniel Conant, the son of his sister Catherine. Edward Nathaniel was also a cousin of the Browns as his grandfather had married Sarah Whiston, a niece of old Samuel Barker who had inherited Lyndon in 1708. This made it doubly appropriate that Lyndon should come to the Conants.

Edward Nathaniel moved to Lyndon from Twickenham in 1862 and soon began to play an important part in the life of the county, first as a JP then Deputy Lieutenant and as High Sheriff in 1867.

His son Ernest William Roby Conant JP, Sheriff of Rutland in 1907, succeeded in 1909 having married Eva Mildred Tryon of Bulwick Park, Northants, in 1898. The latter property was inherited by Mr Timothy Conant, the younger brother of today's proprietor of Lyndon, Sir John Conant, Bart.

Sir John inherited Lyndon from his father Sir Roger Conant in 1973. The latter had been in possession of Lyndon since 1920 when his father Ernest William Roby Conant died. Sir Roger was elected MP in 1931 and served almost continuously for twenty-eight years (Chesterfield 1931-35, Bewdley 1937-50, Rutland and Stamford 1950-58). He was Controller of the Royal Household 1951-54 and was made a Commander of the Victorian Order in 1953 and a Baronet in 1954.

COOK, Thomas (1808-92)

The founder of the travel agency, started his career in 1828 as an itinerant Baptist missionary for the counties of Rutland and Northampton. In 1829 he met a farmer's daughter from Barrowden, Marianne Mason, who was also a keen Baptist and a Sunday School worker, presumably in the newly built Baptist chapel in Chapel Lane (completed 1819). Thomas's job as a missionary finished in 1832, due to lack of funds, and he settled in Barrowden as a wood-turner and cabinet maker, getting married in 1833. The couple then moved to Market Harborough where they continued the same kind of business and became

very interested in temperance work, managing as a side-line a distribution centre for temperance literature. At Market Harborough he had the idea of hiring a special train for the transport of Leicester temperance supporters to a rally in Loughborough on 5 July 1841. This was the start of his interest in travel.

There is evidence that Marianne had a shrewd business sense and was of great help to her husband in those early years. They opened up their house in Harborough for the accommodation of temperance travellers, and she managed it. When they later moved to Leicester (1841) they opened a larger temperance hotel. In 1862 they used newly completed houses in London for visitors to the International Exhibition, eventually accommodating 20,000. In 1865 they started a temperance hotel in Great Russell Street, London, and also provided accommodation at the first London office at 98 Fleet Street, and in 1867 in Paris. In all of these Mrs Cook then helped by her daughter Annie, took a prominent part.

COUSE, Kenton (1721-1790)

Architect who re-modelled Normanton Park between 1763 and 1767. Amongst his many other designs were the bridge over the Thames at Richmond and St Paul's Church, Clapham Common.

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COWARD, Sir Noel (1899-1973)

Stayed with a Mrs Cooper at Hambleton on at least several occasions. He refers to a visit in early Spring, 1919, as though it was not his first. Here he drove a car and rode a horse for the first time and also sang at village concerts. He writes affectionately of his visits which had "all the warm, comfortable ingredients of country life". He also refers to "a bleak, horse-infested paradise" (Rutland).

Noel Coward, Autobiography, Methuen, 1986

CRAPPER, Thomas (1837-1910)

Pioneer of modern sanitation, inventor of the flush tank and lavatory pan and responsible for the plumbing at Sandringham and Westminster Abbey. Born in Thorne, Yorkshire, and died in London. J. L. Barber has discovered at least twelve Crapper manholes in Oakham.

 $Rutland\ Record\ No.\ 4\ (1984)\ pp.\ 152-153.$

CRIBB, Tom (1781-1848)

Champion boxer known as the "Black Diamond". Challenged by the American pugilist, Tom Molineaux, on 18 December, 1810, whom he reputedly "demolished" in 33 rounds. Their second meeting was at Thistleton Gap on the borders of Rutland, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, on 28 September, 1811. This fight was watched by 20,000 people and lasted only twenty minutes. Molineaux's jaw was broken in the ninth round and by the eleventh he was unable to stand. Cribb earned £400 and his patron £10,000. Cribb stayed overnight at the Black Bull Inn, North Witham and Molineaux at the New Inn (now Greetham Inn, south of Stretton). The nearby Ram Jam Inn has a stone panel depicting the fight and a Tom Cribb Room.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. V Roy Palmer, Folklore of Leicestershire and Rutland, Sycamore Press, 1985

CROMWELL, Thomas, Earl of Essex (1485?-1540)

English statesman who was the chief agent in bringing on the English Reformation and establishing Tudor absolutism. Best known for his suppression of the monasteries. On 9 July, 1536 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Cromwell of Oakham. His share of confiscated monastic lands included Launde Abbey. Abandoned by Henry VIII he was executed; however, his son, Gregory, was granted the title Baron Cromwell of Oakham on 18 December, 1540. He died in 1557 but the Barony did not become dormant until 1709.

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CROWTHER-BENYON, Vernon Bryan

He took his M.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge (where he was a contemporary of W. L. Sargant, Headmaster of Oakham School 1902-29). He trained as a barrister, but never practised. From 1895 to 1912 he lived at Edith Weston Grange, and took a keen interest in the archaeology and local history of the area (especially the Anglo-Saxon finds at North Luffenham). In 1902 he was a founder member of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society, and its first honorary secretary until 1912 when he went to live in Beckenham, Kent. In 1929 he succeeded Lord Ranksborough as President of the Society. In 1919 he founded a similar society in Beckenham.

For many years he was a member of the British Archaeological Association and a vice-president of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. His main interst however, lay in numismatics, and he was a member of both the Royal and British Numismatic Societies and president of the latter. He was made an F.S.A. in 1905 and served on the Council of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1920 he became an M.B.E. and a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium for his work on behalf of Belgian war refugees, and three years later he received the long service medal for his work in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary. He was a frequent contributor to *The Rutland Magazine*. He died at Beckington near Bath in his seventy-fifth year on 8th April 1941.

Stamford Mercury 18th April 1941

CRUTCHLEY, John

John Crutchley of Burley-on-the-Hill is known for his *General View of the Agriculture in the County of Rutland* (1794), the first of the Board of Agriculture's two reports on the county (see Parkinson, R.), in which he stressed in particular the merits of the Rutland Society for Industry's efforts to relieve the situation of poor children, and the merits of enclosure. A manuscript copy of his *General View* survives in the Leicestershire Record Office (Finch MSS).

CUNDY, Thomas, the Elder (1765-1825)

Architect and builder. At 28 he was employed as Clerk of Works at Normanton Park, Rutland, under S. P. Cockerell (q.v.) upon whose retirement he was retained by Sir Gilbert Heathcote to complete alterations then in progress. In 1821 he was appointed surveyor to Earl Grosvenor's London estates which may account for him building St Matthew's tower and portico in the style of St John's Smith Square, Westminster. His son, Thomas (1790-1867) suc-

ceeded him and finished the work on St Matthew's in 1826

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. V Bryan Waites, Normanton Tower Rutland Water, 1984

CUSTANCE, Henry (1842-1908)

Born in Peterborough and trained as a jockey at Epsom. At the age of 18 he won the Derby on *Thormanby* (1860) and again in 1866 on *Lord Lyon* and in 1874 on *George Frederick*. He won the 1,000 Guineas on *Achievement* in 1867 following his victory in the previous year in the St Leger on *Lord Lyon*. He became a racing official and as a starter was the only man to have started a Derby as well as having ridden a Derby winner.

For some years he farmed at Manton, Rutland, and became a keen rider to hounds. Later he was proprietor of the *George Inn*,Oakham, and his two sons went to Oakham School. He may also have lived in Bay House, South Street, before he spent his last years in Leicester. His *Riding Recollections* and *Turf Stories* were published in 1894.

CUTTS

Not certainly the name of a person at all, but the main public park in Oakham is known as Cutts Close. It was originally the outer bailey of the twelfth century castle and within it are the remains of the manorial fish stews. An unsubstantiated report names the agent of the Haringtons as Mr Cutts from which the park name may have derived.

DALBY, Rev. Robert (1808-1884)

Vicar of Belton and botanist mentioned in the listing given in Horwood, A. R. & Noel, C. N. F., Flora of Leicestershire and Rutland, 1933

DALBY, William (d. 1405)

Nothing is known of his birth or parentage, but he lived in Exton, and his name suggests a local origin. His wife's name was Agnes, and their daughter, Katherine, married Roger Flore (q.v.). William Dalby was a Merchant of the Staple and traded in wool, his merchandise being shipped to Calais by way of (King's) Lynn. He is chiefly remembered in Rutland for the Hospital of St John and St Anne, which he founded in 1399 - six years before his death. It was built upon a piece of his own land in Oakham known as Chamberlayne's Close. Originally intended to support twelve poor men, it had two chaplains, of whom the senior was Warden. The advowson was in the hands of the Prior and Convent of St Anne's, Coventry. However, the hospital never flourished, and in 1597 it was refounded by Archdeacon Robert Johnson (q.v.). It was all but obliterated when the railway drove through its midst in the middle of the nineteenth century, but despite everything the charity survives to this day. The original chapel was refurbished and a new almshouse complex was built in 1983.

Victoria County History, vol. I p. 162 Arthur Hawley papers (Uppingham School) Rutland Magazine, vol. III p.158

DAVENPORT-HANDLEY (HUMPHREYS), John William Handley (1851-1914)

Born on 19 October 1851 at Bramall Hall, Cheshire, the only son of Lt. Col. William Davenport and his

second wife, Diana Elizabeth, daughter of John Handley senr., a wealthy banker of Newark, Notts. In 1876 J. W. H. Davenport married Fanny Constance Mabel Broadwood at St Jude's Kensington, and in 1877 he sold his 500-year old home and estate to a building company. He inherited the manor of Clipsham in 1881 under the will of his bachelor uncle, John Handley junr., who had purchased the estate in 1865, but as a condition he was required to add the surname "Handley" to his name. During the 1880s he built the neo-Jacobean stables and coach house at Clipsham. In 1882 he served as High Sheriff of Rutland and in 1883 stood as a Liberal for Parliament, but was defeated by Conservative G. H. Finch of Burley-on-the-Hill. In 1885 he divorced his wife for adultery, retaining the custody of his two young sons, and two years later married Eliza Allen (née Harding) in Natal. In 1910 he added the third surname "Humphreys" to his name, but its use was discontinued by his successors.

As a JP and deputy lieutenant for Rutland, J. W. H. Davenport-Handley settled quietly in his adopted county, where he died on 27 July 1914. His son and grandson worked the famous Clipsham quarry after him, until 1953 when the stone was found to be exhausted. They also maintained the topiary of the Yew Tree Avenue, clipping the trees in honour of various members of the family, until the 1970s when the avenue was transferred to the Forestry Commission.

Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, 1905 Victoria County History of Rutland, vol. 2, p. 42 Stamford Mercury, 31 July 1914 E. B. Dean, Bramall Hall: the story of an Elizabethan manor house,

DAVENTRY, Viscount (1893-1986)

Captain the Hon. Robert Oliver Fitzrov of Stoke Drv. Uppingham, succeeded to the title in 1962. He entered the Royal Navy in 1906 and commanded HMS Rodney in the bombardment of Caen during the Normandy landings in World War II. Previously he had been Director of Minesweeping at the Admiralty. During World War I whilst operating coastal motor boats he was captured and interned in Holland until the Armistice. Between the Wars he served on the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert from 1926 to 1928. Thereafter he commanded the sloop Crocus, the destroyer Witch and the cruiser Dragon. He served for many years on Rutland County Council and was vice-chairman of Uppingham Rural Council in 1961. He was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1956-57. His father was Captain Edward Fitzroy, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1928-1943 and Conservative MP for Daventry.

Leicester Mercury obituary 21 January, 1986

DENBIGH, **Earls of** (see Fielding)

DESPENSER, of Ryhall and Essendine

The Manor of Ryhall was granted in 1227 by the King to Hugh le DESPENSER (Hugh I). The Dispensers were important officers in the Royal Household, who were in charge of the issuing department – master dispensers of bread and wine of the larder, and of the buttery. Often these appointments passed from father to son and it is possible that Hugh had such an inheritance. Hugh (I) died in 1238 and his son Hugh (II) inherited Ryhall. However he joined the Barons

under Simon de Montfort in their fight against the King and was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, after which his lands were forfeited.

In 1281 Hugh's lands were restored to his son Hugh (III), although Hugh (III) was then not yet of age. In 1297 Hugh (III) went overseas with the King and gave his lands to Hugh (IV) and his wife Eleanor. Hugh (IV) in 1321 joined the insurrection of the Earl of Lancaster for which he was initially banished by the King, a sentence which was annulled in the following year and the Manor of Ryhall returned to him. In 1323 Hugh (III) had acquired the Manor of Essendine with its Castle, but both he and his son, Hugh (IV), continued to plot against the King. They were arrested and both executed in 1326 and Ryhall went back into the King's hands.

Edward (I), son of Hugh (IV), succeeded in regaining Essendine in 1334 and on March 24th, 1336 when his son and successor Edward (II) was born, he was baptised in Essendine Church on the same day. Edward (I) died in 1342 and his son Edward (II) came of age in 1356, granting two-thirds of the Manor to his brother Thomas. On the latter's death in 1381 his part reverted to Thomas son of Edward (II). Thomas succeeded his father as Lord Despenser in 1375. In 1381 Thomas was still a minor and the manor was held by his mother Elizabeth. She survived her son



Sir Everard Digby

who was executed in 1400. Thomas had given the manor to Hugh le Despenser but he died in 1401 and the property devolved on Richard, Thomas's son, who died in 1414 while still a minor. Essendine then passed first to Thomas's widow Constance and then, on her death in 1416, to Isabel, Richard's sister through whom the manor descended on her son Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick.

The le Despensers still maintained their claim to Ryhall years after it had been taken out of their hands until 1399 when the Earl of Kent obtained for Thomas le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester a just claim of all the latter's right in the Manor. Thus ended nearly two hundred years of association with Rutland of a prominent medieval family.

DIGBYS, The, of Stoke Dry

The Digbys came to Stoke Dry from Tilton, Leicestershire, when Everard Digby married into the Clerkes of Stoke Dry, themselves related to the Flores (q.v.). Everard was later killed at Towton in 1461 but had founded a family which lived at Stoke Dry for many generations and was distinguished for great ability, treason and loyal service. During the 16th century they were stewards of the eight manors still left of the royal estates in Rutland. Sir Everard (1578-1606), knighted by James I at Belvoir Castle in 1603, had been attracted to the Roman faith for years. His name is infamous for his implication in the Gunpowder Plot, his betrayal of his colleagues when cornered, his subsequent trial for treason and his execution in St Paul's churchyard in 1606. This blot on the escutcheon was wiped clean by his son, Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-1665), author, naval commander, diplomat, philosopher, botanist and Chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria. Banished for his royalist sympathies in 1649 he worked for Cromwell as a spy in Belgium only five years later. There are three Digby monuments, including an alabaster table tomb, in the church.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. V Bryan Matthews, The Book of Rutland, Barracuda, 1978

DOMESDAY PEOPLE IN RUTLAND

There are fifty named people in the Domesday Survey of Rutland. Biographies for most of these are given in Domesday Book in Rutland: the dramatis personae, by Prince Yuri Galitzine, Rutland Record Society, 1986, which should be consulted for further details.

DONCASTER, Dr John (1773-1858)

As Headmaster of Oakham School from 1808-46, he is remembered for the progress that the school made in his time and for the number of fine scholars that he produced. He was himself educated at the school in the time of Dr Thomas Orme (1778-96). After being initially admitted as a Sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, he migrated soon afterwards to Christ's, to which he won a Scholarship in 1791. Three years later he took his degree, being 13th Wrangler and first Chancellor's Medallist. He was ordained deacon immediately after graduation, and in 1796 he became a Fellow of his College, but resigned his Fellowship when he was appointed Rector of Navenby, which he held in absentia. In 1816 he took his D.D. He was twice married, but his only son died in boyhood. An extreme Evangelical, he was for many years chaplain to the Oakham Gaol. It was he who purchased much of Doncaster Close for Oakham

School, but the mound and tree (Mount Parnassus) planted there in his memory have long since disappeared. He died in Brighton at the age of 85.

The Book of Oakham School by W. L. Sargant, C.U. Press 1928 The Story of Oakham School by J. L. Barber, Sycamore Press, 1983

DRAKE, E. T

Scored 67 runs in Rutland's first innings of 209 against MCC in the historic record-breaking match of 1885 at Lords when the most runs ever scored in one day was achieved. MCC scored 278 in their first innings then, in the second innings of a drawn match, scored 645 for 8 wkts. in one day. The score card for the match hung in Royce's Estate Agents (now Murray's), Market Street, Oakham.

Wisden

EABBA, Saint

Cousin of St Tibba who also lived as an anchorite at Ryhall in the seventh century. Stableford Bridge may commemorate her (St Eabba's-well-ford) as may the holy spring Shepherd Jacob's Well.

EDITH, Queen (d. 1075)

Wife of Edward the Confessor whom she married in 1045. Acquired lands in Rutland as part of her dowry as was the custom in the Saxon dynasty of Mercia. The Rutland territory comprised Martinsley Wapentake and the manors of Ketton and Barrowden plus a Stamford connection. She died in 1075 at Winchester.

Prince Yuri Galitzine, *Domesday Book in Rutland*, Rutland Record Society, 1986. Rutland Record No. 1 (1980) pp. 5-12

EDWARDIV (1442-83)

Victor at the Battle of Losecoat Field, Rutland, in 1470, where he put to flight Lincolnshire rebels aiming to join the Earl of Warwick at Leicester. The exact site is uncertain but is believed to be near Bloody Oaks on the A1.

'Leicestershire Battles' in Sycamore Leaves: a Leicestershire Collection, Sycamore Press, 1985

ELLICOTT, Charles John (1819-1905)

Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol from 1863-97, and after the division of the dioceses Bishop of Gloucester till March 1905, seven months before he died in retirement at Birchington-on-Sea. He was a descendant of John Ellicott (1706-72), the famous clockmaker, and was born in 1819 at Whitwell, where his father was rector. After attending school in Stamford and Oakham, he went up to St John's College, Cambridge, where in his first year he won the Bell University Scholarship. In 1841 he graduated B.A., took his M.A. three years later, and from 1845-48 was a Fellow of his college. After his marriage in 1848 to Constantia Annie, daughter of Admiral Becher he accepted the living of Pilton, and it was here that during the next ten years he began to make a name for himself as a writer on religious matters. From then on promotion came fast: professor of New Testament exegesis at King's College, London in 1858, Hulsean lecturer (1859) and professor (1860) at Cambridge, Dean of Exeter in 1861, and Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol two years later. Not only was he very active in his own diocese, but was a member of the Royal Commission on ritual (1867-70) and served on a number of important committees nationally. He wrote extensively, most of his work being commentaries on the Bible, both Old Testament and New.

EVANS, Ann (1792-1857)

Sometime governess to the Brontës who married James O'Connor in 1826. He was Vicar of Knossington from 1845 to 1864. Both are buried in the churchyard. There were no children of the marriage.

EVELYN, John (1620-1706)

English diarist born at Wotton, Surrey. His great Diary records visiting Rutland and describes Uppingham as "pretty and well-built of stone".

FALKENER or FAWKENER

The Falkener family was one of the richest and most influential in Uppingham during the 16th and 17th centuries. It had many branches, cousins proliferated, and as the same Christian names (e.g. Anthony, Lyon, Wyborough) recur in the various branches of the family over many generations, it is difficult to retain a clear idea of family relationships.

The family has traced its origins, (though not to the full satisfaction of the College of Arms) right back to William the Conqueror, when a Sir Henry de Fauconer settled at Keyham in Leicester. Ten generations later there was a Sir John Fauconer in Lyddington who lived from 1403 to 1483, and there are references to the family, though at a lower social scale, in the 1522 Military Survey. But with Kenelm Falkener, the great-grandson of Sir John of Lyddington, we can definitely date the importance of the family in South Rutland and particularly in Uppingham. Kenelm died in 1588, Armada year, but had earlier made two marriages from which stemmed the important branches of the family. Fortunately, from our point of view, he registered his surname, in those days of capricious spelling, in a different form in each marriage, so that the two branches can be distinguished. From his first marriage, to a wife who died young, came Anthony ffalkener, born before 1559, died in 1621. Either he or his son Lyon built The Hall at Uppingham, the most considerable house in the town, which still bears the date 1612, and for the next 200 years, generations of the ffalkeners lived there until eventually there came a gambler in the family, Edward, whose son had to break the entail and sell the Uppingham lands, including The Hall, to C. B. Adderley Esq. so that the debts could be paid.

Kenelm's second marriage was more fruitful in every sense, and from it, spelling their name ffawkener (never a capital F in either branch until the 18th century), came men who went to London and made their fortunes as City mercers. One, Everard, returned to Uppingham after he had amassed his money, bought the Manor, and lived to be its most considerable citizen, as the inscription in Uppingham church on his memorial testifies. He died in 1653, having been High Sheriff of Rutland in 1628. His nephew, Edward, (born 1627) succeeded to the Manor, became a local JP and one of the two MPs for Rutland, a rich and important local worthy. He died in 1706, after which the Manor was sold to the Noels, and this branch of the family disappears from the scene it had dominated for some hundred years.

There were other branches of the family living in Uppingham – cousins of a lower social standing. One of these was a Churchwarden, Anthony ffalconer a joiner, – who had a long and acrimonious law-suit

with Everard ffawkener in the 1630's in which Anthony is charged before the Archbishop of Canterbury with having exacted money from the parishioners which he then proceeded to turn to his own benefit. It was a sad and bitter case, but it shows how the falconer family, however the name was spelt, being on both sides of the conflict, dominated the life of the town of Uppingham in the 17th century.

The late Mr Charles Oliver, of Seaton, himself a direct descendant of the family, provided the writer with the family history which he had earlier compiled from various sources. There is a Pedigree of the family of le Fauconer, Falkener and Fawkener in Leicestershire and Rutland in *The Genealogist*, new series vol. I (1884) pp. 129-39 with fold-out pedigree.

FEILDING/FIELDING

The family name of the owners of Martinsthorpe from the reign of Henry VI till about 1758, when the property was sold to the Duke of Devonshire. Originally it came into the family when Sir William Feilding married Agnes, daughter and heir of John de St Liz or de Seyton. It was his son, William, who winning favour with James I was made Master of the great wardrobe, and in 1622 created Earl of Denbigh. At one time an admiral, he enlisted as a volunteer in Price Rupert's troop and fought nobly in the Royalist cause. He was wounded in a skirmish near Birmingham on 3rd April 1643 and died five days later. He was buried at Monks Kirby in Warwickshire.

Victoria County History of Rutland, vol. II Rutland Magazine, vol. V Wright, J., The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, 1684

FERRERS, Walkelin de (1135/45-1201)

The genealogy of the Ferrers family, Lords of Ferrières and Chambrais in Normandy, caused confusion to early authorities, but was resolved by L. C. Loyd. It has since been accepted that Walkelin de Ferrers was the son of Henry; grandson of William (whose younger brother Robert was created Earl of Derby in 1138); and great-grandson of Henri de Ferrières St Hilaire, Sire de Ferrières, one of William I's Domesday commissioners and a major land-holder whose manorial *caput* was at Tutbury. The Ferrers probably held Oakham at least as early as 1130, and are several times mentioned in connection with their Rutland property in the later 12th century. Walkelin was evidently a minor when his father died (pre-1156/7), in the guardianship of his overlord Robert de Newburgh. Later references to Walkelin include his sitting in court at Caen in 1174; witnessing a charter of Richard I in 1189; and participating in the Crusade of 1190. At his death in 1201 he left two sons, Henry and Hugh, and two daughters, Margaret and Isabella. Oakham passed to Henry, but in 1204/5 when Philip Augustus conquered Normandy and it was lost to the English crown, he chose to forfeit his English lands; Hugh died without issue in 1204 and Margaret stayed in Normandy; but in 1207 Isabella and her husband Roger de Mortimer obtained a grant of Oakham for life. She outlived both Roger and her second husband Peter fitz Herbert, and died in old age in 1252. Oakham then reverted to the crown and had no further association with the Ferrers family. However, it still possessed the legacy of Walkelin in the Great Hall of Oakham Castle which he must have built in 1180-90, and probably another reminder of the Ferrers and their position as ironmasters in the

continuing horseshoe tradition which, one feels, must have its origins in Norman times.

T. H. McK. Clough, Oakham Castle: a guide and history (1981, 1987) pp. 24-5

L. C. Loyd, The family of Ferrers of Ferrières, St Hilaire, and its connection with Oakham, *Rutland Magazine* vol. I (1903-4) pp. 177-85

Victoria County History, Rutland vol. I (1935) p. 11

FINCH FAMILY, The, of Burley-on-the-Hill

In 1694 Daniel Finch 2nd Earl of Nottingham bought the Burley estate from the executors of 2nd Duke of Buckingham. He had already sold his house in Kensington to William III, resigned as Secretary of State, and therefore was able to take his family to live at Exton Hall while he built a new house at Burley.

Daniel Finch (1647-1730) was the son of Heneage Finch (1621-1682) and his wife Elizabeth Harvey. Heneage was a distinguished lawyer who was Solicitor General in 1661 and became Lord Chancellor in 1674. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681. Daniel was also a lawyer, MP for Lichfield and a Privy Councillor. He was a Tory and a supporter of the Church of England. He was tall, dark and very solemn and often known as "Don Dismal". He married 1st Lady Essex Rich, and 2nd Anne daughter of Viscount Hatton, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1729 on the death of his kinsman he succeeded to an older title and became 7th Earl of Winchilsea.

His eldest son Daniel Finch 8th Earl of Winchilsea and 3rd Earl of Nottingham (1689-1769) was MP for Rutland 1710-1729. He was a Privy Councillor, Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Knight of the Garter. He married Lady Frances Fielding, and Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer. He had a number of daughters, christened with boys names, but no son to inherit the title. The third son of Lord Nottingham, John Finch (1692-1763), was MP for Rutland 1741-1747. The fifth son, Edward Finch Hatton (1697-1771), was a diplomat who in 1764 inherited the Hatton property of Kirby, Northamptonshire, and in 1769 he also inherited the Winchilsea property in Kent. He was the ancestor of the present Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

The second son of the 2nd Lord Nottingham was William Finch (1690-1766) a lawyer of the Middle Temple, he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1726. He was MP for Cockermouth in 1729 and a member of the Privy Council in 1741. In 1746 he married Lady Charlotte Fermor, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, who was Governess (1762-1792) to the children of George III. They had four daughters and a son.

George Finch 9th Earl of Winchilsea and 4th Earl of Nottingham (1752-1826). He succeeded to his uncle's titles in 1769. He graduated at Oxford and travelled on the continent, returning to live at Burley-on-the-Hill. The house had been neglected as the 8th Earl lived mostly at Eastwell in Kent. He employed Adam to refurbish the Dining Room and in 1795 Repton to alter the entrance to the Court and the old terrace garden and it is his plan which we see today. The Riding School and the Home Farm were also built. He took a personal interest in the new agriculture, and encouraged the labourers by building new cottages with gardens and an acre for a cow. He raised a regiment at a cost to himself of £20,000 to serve in the American War of Independence, and as Lord Lieute-



Burley-on-the-Hill

nant raised regiments of Militia, Volunteers and Yeomanry Cavalry during the Napoleonic Wars.

Cricket was one of his great interests and he played for the Hambledon Club of which he was President in 1787, and at the time he founded the MCC. The cricket ground at Marylebone was acquired by his servant Thomas Lord and is still called "Lords". He was President of the Royal Society, created Groom of the Stole in 1804, and a Knight of the Garter. Although unmarried he had a son and a daughter who were allowed to use the name of Finch by Act of Parliament.

The son, George Finch, (1794-1870), inherited the Burley estates in 1826. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was MP for Stamford (1832-1837) and for Rutland (1846). He carried on the tradition of a love for hunting and cricket, but owing to strong religious convictions he gave up hunting which he thought left insufficient time for more worthy occupations. His second wife, who was also a member of the evangelical Reformation Society, was Lady Louisa Somerset daughter of 6th Duke of Beaufort. They married in 1832 and had two sons and two daughters.

The younger son, *Henry Randolf Finch* (1842-1935) was a lawyer but is remembered for his devotion to hunting which he pursued until he was ninety-three. He married, in 1873, Katherine daughter of Sir John Henry Fludyer. They had two sons James and Vere, and a daughter.

The elder son *George Henry Finch* (1835-1907) was at New College, Oxford and a "hard rider to hounds." In 1867 he was elected to Parliament, and was still Member for Rutland at his death forty years later when he was Father of the House. He became a Privy Councillor in 1902. He married Emily Eglantine, daughter of John Balfour of Balbernie, and they had a son and two daughters.

Alan Finch (1863-1914) was educated at Eton and served in 1st Life Guards (1884-1890). Whilst he was prospecting in South Africa, he volunteered his services during the Matabele War in 1893. His sport was shooting and he travelled widely in Europe and South America. Owing to ill health, he was unable to live at Burley-on-the-Hill after the death of his father, and it was in 1908 when the house was let, that fire caused so much damage to the building. His sister Gwendoline married Evan Hanbury, and was the grandmother of James Hanbury who inherited the Burley estate.

G. H. Finch married a second time to Edith, eldest daughter of Alfred Montgomery, by whom he had two

sons and five daughters. The elder son, Somerset Alfred George Finch (1877-1924), was educated at Winchester and served in the Boer War in 60th Rifles. In 1902 he went to Canada and spent a number of years in the North West Territories. He married, in 1917, Rosine Elsie daughter of Thomas Sanderson and had one son George Somerset. The younger son Wilfred Henry Montgomery Finch (1883-1939) was educated at Charterhouse and was a civil engineer. He worked in India 1906-1914 when on the death of his brother Alan he inherited the Burley estates. He served during World War I with the Royal Engineers. He was a JP and High Sheriff of Rutland in 1926. He enjoyed shooting and gardening. He designed several new gardens at Burley and restored those which had been there in the old days.

The Rev. Heneage Finch (d. 1865) was Chaplain to the Queen and Vicar of Oakham. He was the grandson of the 3rd Earl of Aylesford, and a kinsman of the 9th Earl of Winchilsea. He built the Lodge in Oakham giving up the use of the vicarage in Church Street, now one of the houses of Oakham School.

Pearl Finch, The History of Burley-on-the-Hill, 1901 Victoria County History Rutland vol. I

FLORE, Roger (d. 1428?)

Son of William Flore or Flower, Sheriff of Rutland in 1386-87. Speaker of the House of Commons a record four times in 1416, 1417, 1419 and 1422, a distinction only once before achieved, by Thomas Chaucer. He was a lawyer and returned to Parliament for Rutland in 1396/7, 1399, 1402, 1404 and 1413/14. He held estates in Leicestershire as well as his Oakham manor. He married Catherine, the daughter of William Dalby, Merchant of Exton (q.v.). Roger and William were both members of the Company of the Staple at Calais and wool exporters. Roger is reputed to have made a considerable contribution to the cost of the spire at All Saints, Oakham, as well as being patron of the Hospital of St John & St Anne, Oakham, first founded by his father-in-law. Flore's House stands in the High Street, Oakham.

There is a good description of Roger Flore's will in the Beauties of Rutlandshire (from Bolton & Brayley's Beauties of England, c.1825, pp. 52-53).

See also "Roger Flore of Oakham" by J. S. Roskell in Leics. Arch. & Hist. Soc. Trans., vol. 33, 1957, and Dictionary of National Biography, vol. VII



Flore's House, Oakham

FLUDYERS, The, of Ayston

The Fludyer family first came to Rutland through the marriage of Sir Samuel Fludyer 1st Bt. to Caroline Brudenell, daugher of James Brudenell of North Luffenham. Sir Samuel (1705-1768) was a rich merchant, son of Samuel Fludyer and Elizabeth de Monsallier, a Huguenot. He was educated at Westminster School. He was a member of the Clothworkers Co., MP for Chippenham (1754) Deputy Governor of the Bank of England (1766) and Lord Mayor of London (1761). In 1758 he married Caroline whose grandfather, Bartholomew Burton of North Luffenham, was also a city merchant and Governor of the Bank of England. Her father, James Brudenell, owned land at Ayston and Wardley, bought in 1510 by Sir Robert Brudenell of Deene, and at Thistleton, inherited from Dame Agnes Bussey in 1583.

The estate was inherited by Caroline's younger son George from her brother George Brydges Brudenell (d. 1801).

George Fludyer (1761-1837) was MP for Chippenham 1783-1802. He married Lady Mary Fane (1773-1855) daughter of the 9th Earl of Westmorland. He built the Hall at Ayston in 1810. They had three sons and four daughters born at Thistleton:-

George (1797-1856) Lt. Col. Grenadier Guards William (1801-1863) Lt. General

John Henry (1803-1896) Clerk in Holy Orders
John Henry was educated at Westminster School and
St John's, Cambridge. He was Rector of Thistleton in
1826 and of Ayston in 1834. In 1832 he married
Augusta, daughter of Sir Richard Borough Bt. They
had three sons and a daughter and lived at Thistleton
until his brother William died in 1863 when they
came to live at Ayston. On the death of his cousin Sir
Samuel Fludyer at Felixstowe in 1876 he became the
4th Baronet. John Henry died in 1896. The Rev. Sir
John Henry Fludyer's children were:-

Charles (1840-1895) joined the Grenadier Guards in 1857, Capt. 1862, Lt. Col. 1870 and retired in 1876. He married, in 1866, Lucy Harriet Fanny, only daughter of Lt. Col. Moore Hodder of Hoddersfield, Co. Cork. They had no children. He died at Camborne, Cornwall where he had interests in mining and is said to have lost a large fortune.

Henry (1847-1919) C.V.O. Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to Edward VII. He joined the Scots Guards becoming Regimental Major (1884) Col. Commanding 2nd Battalion (1892), Command of Scots Guards (1898-1903). He married Mary Hordern in 1891.

Arthur who after service in the Northamptonshire Regiment devoted his life to public service in Rutland. He was born in 1844 and married Augusta daughter of Sir Edward Borough Bt. in 1876. There were no children. He became 5th and last baronet in 1896. Lt. Col. Fludyer was a JP, in 1881, Chairman of Petty Sessions (1891-1921), and Chairman of Quarter Sessions (1893-1922), Dep. Lieut. of Rutland and High Sheriff (1900). He was one of the original members of the County Council, Alderman (1898) Chairman (1919-1922). He was also Chairman of Uppingham Board of Guardians, Uppingham Rural District Council, a Governor of the Foundation of Archdeacon Johnson's Schools and Chairman of the Cottesmore Hunt Committee. He died in 1922.

When Lady Fludyer died in 1924 the estate passed to Vere Finch, son of Henry R. Finch who had married Katherine daughter of Sir John Henry Fludyer.

FULLER, Thomas (1608-61)

English divine born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, also the birthplace of Dryden. Prolific writer, especially on theological matters. He died before completing *The Worthies of England* which was finished by his son. His comments on Rutland include "Show me so fair a bunch of sweet grapes which had no more flies to suck them" by which he approves of the absence of abbeys or monastic houses in the area. *Nelson's Encyclopaedia*, vol. X

GAINSBOROUGH, Earls of

The Haringtons (q.v.), deeply in debt after the death of Sir John in 1613, had to sell thirteen of their Rutland manors, including Exton which was bought by Sir Baptist Hicks, rich London mercer, moneylender and contractor for Crown lands, who was looking for a country estate. He had no son and his daughter had married the 1st Baron Noel of Ridlington, Master of the Game in Leighfield Forest, a soldier and Royalist. Thus came to Exton the Noel family which, with the Finches who later acquired Burley, must rank as the two families who for the longest time and in the greatest number of capacities — as Lord Lieutenant after 1660, as Sheriffs, as MPs—performed services and used their wealth for the benefit of the county.

There was a connection between the Noels and the Haringtons for Edward Noel's father, Sir Andrew Noel, had married Lord Harington's sister, and a younger brother of his, Sir James Harington Bart, was a stout Roundhead when the Noels fought for the King.

Sir Baptist Hicks bought another estate in Campden and was created Viscount Campden just before he died, so the Noels inherited Exton and the title, further augmenting their eminence in 1682 when the 4th Viscount Campden was created Earl of Gainsborough. The family had more than one branch in Rutland, and although all the titles became extinct in 1798 when the 6th Earl of Gainsborough died unmarried, the estates devolved on a nephew who assumed the names and arms of Noel. In 1841 the titles were revived in the same family so that to this day an Earl of Gainsborough resides at Exton, having maintained as vigorously as any of its members the tradition of service to the county. There is an outstanding collection of monuments, banners and funerary helmets to the Haringtons and Noels in Exton church and a beautiful canopied alabaster tomb to Charles Noel (d. 1619) in St Peter's, Brooke. Bryan Matthews, The Book of Rutland, Barracuda, 1978

GAMBLE, Fanny (1833-1907)

The following inscription appears on a memorial tablet in St Helen's with St Martin's Ontwich, Bishops Gate, London: "In memory of Fanny Gamble daughter of William Gamble of Uppingham thirtynine years beloved nurse to Robert Wigram, grandson of the late Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. and to Mary Edith his wife. Born 6 March 1833. Died 26 August 1907. Faithful over a few things."

GIBBONS, Grinling (1648-1721)

Born in Rotterdam and one of the greatest woodcarvers and sculptors of all time who did work at Burghley House, Stamford and also a monument to Viscount Campden in Exton Church (1683).

R. Gunnis, Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851, Murray, London, 1951



Monument by Grinling Gibbons, Exton church

GUNNING, **Peter** (1614-84)

In 1660, Cottesmore received a well-known cleric of growing importance for their Rector. However, sadly, it is unlikely that he spent more than a minimum amount of time in the Parish for, in the same year, he was also appointed Lady Margaret Professor at Cambridge, Chaplain to the King, Curate of Little Saint Mary, Cambridge, Rector of Stoke Brewerne and Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. No disgrace was attached to pluralities in the 17th century, but the system meant that the Incumbent often relied on curates to do the spade-work. His duties were added to in 1661 when he became Regius Professor of Divinity, and further added to when he became actively involved in the Savoy Conference. He is thought to be the author of "The Prayer For All Sorts And Conditions Of Men" which was added to the Prayer Book in 1662.

Peter Gunning was an ardent Royalist, who never wavered in his principles or in his conduct. Because of his beliefs, he was imprisoned for a short while during the Interregnum and deprived of his Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge in 1644.

Peter Gunning ceased to be Rector of Cottesmore in 1670 when he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. He was translated to Ely in 1675, and died in 1684. He wrote *Schism Unmasked*, Paris, 1658 and *Sermons On The Lent Fast*, 1662.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. VIII H. I. Longden, Northamptonshire & Rutland Clergy, Archer & Goodman, 1940

P. E. Moore & F. L. Cross, Anglicanism, SPCK, 1962

HALLIDAYS, The

The Halliday family first appeared in Rutland records in the sixteenth century when three brothers are noted in the county. They were Richard and Henry both of whom married in Oakham to girls from the Jordaine family. The third brother, Hugonie, lived at Burley. Henry and his wife Agnes had a great grandson called Nathaniel who was baptised in Oakham in 1662. Nathaniel was the first person in



Halliday's workshop, Greetham

the family to be mentioned as a stonemason and builder in Rutland. He was the eldest of four children and in 1687 he married Elizabeth Moyzey in Oakham where they had nine children.

From the account books of the Finch family of Burley-on-the-Hill, it appears that Nathaniel did considerable work there. From 1700 to 1706 he worked on the church, pond head, stables, etc. He had several men working for him. The story of this building is well told by H. J. Habakkuk in J. H. Plumb (ed.), *Studies in Social History*, 1955. Nathaniel died in 1739 and was buried in Oakham.

The family retained the occupational interest in stonemasonry and their activities and movements through Oakham, Burley, Greetham, Exton, Stamford and Nottingham have been traced by Gale Hayes-Halliday in *Rutland Record* No. 6.

Thomas Charity Halliday (1816-84) is the best known in the family. Baptised in Greetham, he was the son of John and Sarah Halliday and one of five children. In 1842 he married Lavinia Fancourt, daughter of Jasper Fancourt, a carpenter of Exton. Thomas was a stonemason like his father and many ancestors had been. The Census Returns of 1851, 1861 and 1871 show his growing industry based in Greetham. By 1881 he was a builder and contractor employing forty-eight men and six boys. He was also a farmer. He lived in Main Street, Greetham, in the building now used as the Post Office. Round the corner, in Great Lane, was situated his workshop, inset with carvings from various commissions. He kept a notebook, now in the possession of Rutland Record Society, which itemises work done in many parts of the region. He died on February 8th in Greetham and in his will he left £13,161 comprising building businesses in Greetham and Stamford, quarries at Clipsham and farms and corn merchant concerns in the area.

Rutland Record No. 6 (1986) pp. 202-204

HANBURY

Evan Hanbury of Braunston (1854-1918) was descended from a family of ancient and influential stock of whom his ancestor Richard Hanbury of Panteague, Mon., was one of the earliest members of the Society of Friends. In the 18th Cent. the family had interests in banking through their relationships with the

Lloyd and Barclay families and were also partners in a firm of brewers.

Evan Hanbury, 2nd son of Robert Culling Hanbury of Poles Herts, was educated at Eton and Christ's College Oxford, JP, High Sheriff of Rutland 1892, and Master of the Cottesmore 1900-1907. In 1886 he married Gwendolen, younger daughter of George Henry Finch of Burley-on-the-Hill by his 1st wife Emily Eglantine eldest daughter of John Balfour of Balbernie Fife.

Their only son *Robert Evan Hanbury* (1887-1918) Major in Leicestershire Yeomanry was killed in action in November 1918. He married in 1913, Sophia Olave only daughter of Alfred Jacobson of Quarndon Hill, Derby.

They had an only son James Robert Hanbury (1914-1971) who was educated at Eton, served with the Royal Scots Greys retiring in 1947. Colonel, the Leicestershire Yeomanry, Joint Master of the Belvoir Hounds 1947, Lord of the Manor of Oakham. He married three times and by his 2nd wife Sarah Margaret, younger daughter of Sir Henry Birkin 3rd Bt., he had two sons, Evan and Timothy.

On the death, in 1939 of Wilfred Henry Montgomery Finch, his grandmother's half-brother, he inherited the Burley estates.

D. D. Windom The Overhon Forton

D. B. Windsor, The Quaker Enterprise Burke's Landed Gentry, 1952 ed.

HARBOROUGH, Earls of (see Sherards)

HARDY, Helyn (d. 1486)

Helyn was the wife of Robert Hardy of Lyddington, and they lived there in the 15th century in the time of Bishop Russell of Lincoln. At that time the church was known as All Hallows Church. Robert Hardy was described as "Gentleman". Helyn outlived him, dying in 1486, and is commemorated by a beautiful brass memorial in the chancel. This is of a lady attired in a gown with mitten sleeves, belt and cordon, and with a butterfly headdress, symbolising the vow of chastity which widows often took at that time. The inscription on the brass which is in black letters in Old English style, reads:

Here lyeth Helyn Hardy, the wyf of Robert Hardy, Gentleman, which decessed on Wissonday the yere of our Lord MccccLxxxVI. On whose Soule God have mercy. Amen.

HARINGTONS, The

The Haringtons were, during the 16th and 17th centuries until the Noels rose to supplant their position, *the* most important family in Rutland for influence, wealth and power.

They originally came from Cumberland and are first clearly connected with Exton, their main Rutland Seat (though in their prime they owned many of the manors in the County) in the mid-15th century when a John Harington acquired the manor by marrying Catharine Colepeper (or Culpepper) whose ancestors had been related to the Scottish Royal Family. John Harington's son, Robert, was High Sheriff for Rutland four times between 1502 and 1521, and the next four generations of Harington who lived at Exton were frequently in office as High Sheriff or MP for Rutland. The family reached the zenith of its influence in the generations which lived in the second half of the 16th century and at the beginning of the 17th. John Harington's grandson, James (1523-92) was knighted in 1554 and from the



Brass rubbing of Helyn Hardy, Lyddington church

18 children who were the fruit of his marriage to Lucy Sidney (see their tomb in Exton Church) stemmed eventually: 8 Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 70 Earls, 9 Counts, 27 Viscounts and 36 Barons. Sir James' son John (1540-1613) reached even greater heights, being created Baron Harington at the Coronation of King James I, (whom he had entertained at his secondary seat of Burley-on-the-Hill during the Royal progress south to claim the throne of England).

Furthermore, Lord Harington was given the care of Princess Elizabeth, whom he rescued in 1605 from a threatened hi-jack by the Gunpowder plotters. The



John, 1st Lord Harington of Exton

supervision of his royal ward ruined Lord Harington since he was not adequately reimbursed for the Princess's extravagances, though he was given special licence to coin farthings (known as "Haringtons".) When the Princess was married to the Elector Palatine, Lord Harington accompanied her to Europe, but he died at Worms on the way back, to be succeeded by his son John, who only survived him by a year, and died before he was twenty, thus following the example of his great friend, Henry Prince of Wales, who had died in the previous year.

The Haringtons were by now deeply in debt, and Exton and much of the land in Rutland had to be sold – in all they had to dispose of thirteen manors in the county, evidence of the extent of their possessions.

Another branch of the family in Rutland, cousins of the Baron, the Haringtons of Ridlington, continued for another three generations to carry much influence, although much of it was directed against the Crown. Sir Edward Harington Bart. of Ridlington, Lord Harington's nephew, was the leading Parliamentarian in Rutland in the Civil War, and his son, Sir James, was a member of the Rutland Committee in 1645 and later MP for Rutland. He became one of the Regicides and at the Restoration was imprisoned. With the return of the King to his throne the political influence of the family in the county ceased.

Victoria County History Rutland. Dictionary of National Biography. Rutland Magazine, vol. 3. Arthur Hawley Notes.

See also "Shakespeare in Rutland: Sir John Harington of Exton Patron of the Christmas Festivities at Burley-on-the-Hill 1595/96" in Rutland Record No. 7 (1987)

HAUSTED, Peter (d. 1645)

Dramatist and divine born in Oundle, educated Queen's College, Cambridge. Curate at Uppingham. D.D. (1642). Chaplain to the Earl of Northampton during the Civil War. Died at the siege of Banbury Castle.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. IX



Normanton Park, Rutland

HEATHCOTES, The, of Normanton

By the end of the 18th century the Heathcotes, a family of Derbyshire origins, were established as part of the Rutland elite. The family fortune was established by Sir Gilbert Heathcote (1651-1733), City merchant. a founder and Director of the Bank of England, Lord Mayor of London 1710-11, and Whig politician. Knighted in 1702 and made a baronet in January 1733, Heathcote ended his life as senior Alderman and "father" of the City corporation. Despite a fortune estimated at a stupendous £700,000 making him the richest commoner in England, Heathcote was notorious for his meanness. As Pope wrote:

"The grave Sir Gilbert holds it for a rule That every man in want is knave or fool". Moral Essays, Ep. III. 101-2.

This blunt, self-made man bought land in Lincolnshire and Rutland steadily after 1700. He acquired the Manor of Kelthorpe in 1702, but his main coup was the purchase of the estates of Empingham and Normanton. They were conveyed to Heathcote in 1729 by Charles Tryon of Bulwick, who had himself bought them from the bankrupt Sir Thomas Mackworth in 1723. Normanton became the Heathcote seat in Rutland, and a mansion was designed for them, c.1735-40, by Henry Joynes, former Clerk of the Works at Blenheim, with two wings flanking the central block.

Sir Gilbert's heir, Sir John Heathcote, (c.1689-1759), reduced his City links to adopt the life of a country gentleman. Before 1735 he was a Director of both the East India Company and the Bank of England; he spent seven months annually at Normanton after defeat in his Bodmin constituency in the 1741 General Election. However his hopes of adoption for one of the Rutland seats were dashed in 1754 when Lord Exeter would not support his nomination.

His heir, another Sir Gilbert (c.1723-85), fared no better in the attempt to represent Rutland, despite his marriage to a daughter of the powerful Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. The 3rd Baronet demolished Normanton church and village in the 1760s to form the park, and called in the architect Kenton Couse to rebuild Normanton House (1763-67). At his death the Heathcote estates in Rutland had a total rental value of £4,788 10s. 7d, or about one quarter of the entire estates yield per annum. He served as High Sheriff of Rutland in 1771-72.

The 4th Baronet, another Sir Gilbert (1773-1851), was the complete squire, interested in agricultural improvements and the turf. He had the park land-scaped by Repton c.1797. and gave the county long and unstinting service in the Commons from 1796 to

1802, and 1812 to 1841. His son and heir, Gilbert John (1795-1867), replaced his father in the seat until he was created Baron Aveland in 1856. In 1828 Gilbert John had made a spectacular marriage to the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby of Grimsthorpe Castle, who succeeded in her own right to her father's ancient Barony in 1871. The ultimate beneficiary of this marriage was their eldest son who succeeded his father as Lord Aveland in 1867, his mother as Lord Willoughby in 1888 and was further created Earl of Ancaster in 1892. The estates were merged in 1888 giving Lord Ancaster a total holding of 160,000 acres. The Heathcote lands in Rutland totalled 17,637 acres in 1883.

With the inheritance of Grimsthorpe, the need for nearby Normanton was reduced. The 2nd Earl sold the estate and the house was demolished in 1925. The family monuments, formerly lodged in Normanton Church, were moved to St Mary's, Edith Weston, Edenham Church and Grimsthorpe Castle Chapel, when Rutland Water was constructed in the 1970s. The 3rd Earl of Ancaster died in 1983 when the Earldom of Ancaster and Barony of Aveland became extinct. The Baronetcy of Heathcote passed to his kinsman but Lady Willougby d'Eresby continues the succession at Grimsthorpe.

Victoria County History Rutland, vol. 2;

J. P. Neale, Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland . . . (6 vols., London, 1819--23);

E. D. Heathcote, *The Family of Heathcote*, Winchester, 1889; Bryan Waites, *Normanton Tower Rutland Water*, Anglian Water, 1984

HICKS, Sir Baptist, Viscount Campden, see Gainsborough, Earls of

HINMAN, John, Rev. (d. 1859)

Baptised on 11th Jan., 1779 at Market Overton, John Hinman left Oakham School (his name appears on the list of Old Oakhamians, who graduated to Oxbridge, which is on a wall at the Shakespeare Centre, Oakham School) as a Johnson Exhibitioner, becoming a Pensioner of Clare Hall, Cambridge on 30th Jan. 1796. Hinman gained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (1801), Master of Arts (1804) and Doctor of Divinity (n.d.); he was a Fellow of Clare Hall from 24th Oct. 1803 to 11th Jan. 1812.

Deaconed on 28th Oct. 1801 and priested on 5th June 1803, Hinman was curate of Market Overton and of Cottesmore (subscribed, 28th June 1801 and 5th June 1803 respectively) and officiated at other Rutland churches, both while still at Cambridge and after he had returned to his native village.

Hinman owned land in Market Overton and Barrow (Rutland), and at Frisby-on-the-Wreake and Ashby Folville (Leicestershire); some of the Market Overton land was subject to Green's Rentcharge on behalf of the Oakham and Market Overton poor; he was a trustee of Cottesmore's "Stamford House" charity and (from 1815) of Birch's Charity (which benefited Cottesmore, Barrow, Market Overton and Greetham).

In 1850, Hinman gave Clare College £1,350 to found a £40 p.a. scholarship with preference for Raddlemen, and around then paid £500 towards the laying-out of Stamford's Casterton Road Cemetery; he died on 15th Aug. 1859 and was buried on 20th

Aug. at Market Overton, in whose church is a memorial to him and his sisters.

Market Overton and Teigh Parish Registers Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Record Offices

HOPWOOD, Ronald Arthur (1868-1949)

Son of John Turner Hopwood of Ketton Hall, Rutland. Educated at Cheam School, entered the Royal Navy in 1882. Promoted Captain in 1907 and commanded HMS Grafton, HMS Revenge and HMS Gibraltar. Flag Captain in HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Hercules to Vice-Admiral Jellicoe. Member of the Ordnance Committee, 1914-17, Vice-Chairman 1917-19. Retired in 1919 on promotion to Rear Admiral. C.B. 1919, Vice-Admiral, 1924, Admiral, 1928 on the retired list. His first well-known poem was "The Laws of the Navy" (1895). Other poems were published in three volumes: Secrets of the Ships (1916), The Old Way (1918) and The New Navy (1919). His widow published a volume of his poems The Laws of the Navy and other poems, London, John Murray, 1951, with a foreword by Alfred Noyes. The Times published his patriotic "The Old Way" in 1917 which caused a great stir at the time.

HORNUNG, E. W. (1866-1921)

Educated at Uppingham School. The creator of the gentleman crook, Raffles. Born in Middlesbrough. Married Constance, the sister of Arthur Conan Doyle in 1893. He served in World War I and died in France. His novel, *Fathers of Men* (1912) is based on his own experiences at Uppingham School under Thring (q.v.) between 1880-83.

Michael Raftery, The Writers of Leicestershire, Leicestershire Libraries, 1984

HOUGHTONS, The, of Kelthorpe

John Houghton of Kelthorpe (or Kilthorpe) was an inhabitant of the borough of Stamford for which he was one of the representatives in Parliament in 1557/58 and again in 1558/59. In 1563 he acquired from Francis Coleby the Manor of Kelthorpe (or Kilthorpe) which remained in his family for 200 years. John Houghton was made an Alderman of Stamford in 1558, 1566, 1575 and 1581. He was responsible for erecting the Guildhall which formerly stood at the north ridge of the borough. John Houghton was buried in St Mary's Church, Stamford on 25th December 1583 and his wife Susan (née Walpole of Pinchbeck) was buried next to her husband on 13th October 1592.

Toby Houghton, John's second son, acquired, in addition to Kelthorpe, land at Kings Cliffe, but the family resided at Kelthorpe until the Civil War, when Toby's grandson John emigrated to Dublin, probably encouraged by the success of his cousin Richard Tighe, son of his aunt Mary, the wife of William Tighe of Carlby. Richard had gone to Ireland in 1640 and was made Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1651/52. The Tighe family is said to have originated in Teigh (formerly Tighe) in Rutland.

John's son George married a cousin of the Tighes, Euphemia Bor of Wexford. However, to arrange his marriage settlement George was forced to mortgage his Manor of Kelthorpe to the Annesleys, an aristocratic Irish family and on George's death in 1730 his widow Euphemia inherited. She lived in Ireland, so having no ties with Rutland assigned the manor to Francis Wooton in 1751 (Kelthorpe was sold in 1782)

by the Wooton family to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, one of the Rutland landowners).

T. C. Smith, Genealogical Gleanings in England, p. 214 The Genealogist, vol. 1, 1877

HUDSON, Sir Jeffrey (1619-82)

Renowned as the Rutland Dwarf, being the son of John Hudson, a drover in the service of George, Duke of Buckingham. His birthplace is said to be the thatched cottage in Melton Road, Oakham. From the age of eight to thirty he was but eighteen inches tall, later growing to three feet six inches. He became a great favourite with the Duchess, and on one famous occasion he leapt fully armed from a venison pie at a banquet given for the King and Queen at Burley-onthe-Hill. He was taken by Queen Henrietta into the royal service, became well known at Court and was knighted. He was twice captured and ransomed whilst on the Queen's business, once by French pirates, who carried him to Dunkirk, where he fought his alleged duel with a turkey cock, and once by corsairs from Tangiers. In the Civil War he fought with Prince Rupert at the Battle of Newbury, but later, as the royal cause faltered, he fled to France with the Queen. Here he fought and killed a Mr Crofts, a member of the Queen's household, and was forced to flee back to England, where he lived on a small pension granted him by the Duke of Buckingham. He died in Oakham. His clothes are preserved in the Ashmoleum Museum in Oxford. There are references to him in Fuller, Wright, Sir William Davenant (the contemporary Poet Laureate), and he features in Sir Walter Scott's Peveril of the Peak.

Rutland Magazine, vol. V Dictionary of National Biography, vol. X

JACKSON, Robert Noble (1828-1920)

Educated at Oakham School. First chaplain to *HMS Warrior* (Britain's first ironclad warship launched 29 December, 1860). Later Vicar of Winchcombe and Sudeley Manor, Gloucestershire. "Exposed" by J. L. Barber as the boy who stole the horseshoe "Clinker" from Oakham Castle.

Rutland Record No. 6 (1986) pp. 205-206

JACKSON, Sir Thomas Graham (1835-1924)

Architect and former pupil of Sir G. G. Scott who was responsible for School House Quadrangle and the Victoria Tower at Uppingham School, built after 1889. The similarity to Oxford colleges is not surprising since "hardly a college near the High Street in that city does not contain a set of rooms designed by him".

Bryan Matthews, By God's Grace, Whitehall Press, 1984

JENKINSON, Anthony (d. 1611)

Merchant, sea-captain, explorer and the first Englishman to penetrate Central Asia. Agent to the Muscovy Company (1557), visited the Czar in Moscow and reached Bokhara (1558-9). On a second expedition in 1561 again visited the Czar and established trade routes with Persia. Secured the monopoly of White Sea Trade for his Company in 1567. Retired to Sywell then Ashton, Northamptonshire. Whilst visiting Sir Philip Sherard of Teigh in Rutland in 1611 he was taken ill and died. He was buried

in the churchyard though no gravestone can be found. A relative of his may have been the vicar of Holy Trinity at the time.

Bryan Waites, Exploring Rutland, Leicestershire Libraries, 1982

JOHNSON, The Ven. Robert (1541-1625)

The name of Robert Johnson must rank high in the list of those men whose deeds have been of great and lasting advantage to Rutland. He was the "sole Founder" of the Schools and Hospitals in Oakham and Uppingham where even today, 400 years on, there are many who benefit from the charities he set up.

He was born in 1541, son of a wealthy and eminent Stamford dyer, whose native land had been in Shropshire. Educated at the King's School, Peterborough, and then at Cambridge, Johnson travelled in Europe, took Holy Orders, and then landed the influential position of Chaplain to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Queen Elizabeth's Keeper of the Great Seal. In this position Johnson often met and clearly impressed Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley of Burghley House, Stamford. After some problems of conscience connected with his Puritan inclinations had been resolved. Johnson was inducted as Rector of North Luffenham, whose Incumbent he remained for the rest of his long life. He became a rich man. - either by inheritance from his successful father, or through marriage settlements (his first two wives both died young), by pluralities (at one time he held simultaneously four prebendal stalls), or by just knowing the right people. He used his money for the benefit of his adopted county by founding the two schools in 1584 and the two hospitals (or almshouses) a few years later. He endowed these institutions handsomely and in his will supplied the schools with valuable scholarships to certain Cambridge colleges, which ensured that there was always a demand for places in the 6th Form from able boys who aspired to Cambridge.

In 1591 Johnson was appointed Archdeacon of Leicester, a position he combined with the parish of North Luffenham, but – perhaps because of his Puritan attitude at a time when a Higher Church tendency might have served him better – he never reached the Bishops' bench.

By the time of his death in 1625 at the age of 84, he had amassed considerable wealth, much of which, including the manor of Clipsham, he left to his favourite grandson, Isaac, who proceeded to die at an early age in New England.

"Archdeacon Robert Johnson: Puritan Divine" in $Rutland\ Record\ No.\ 2,\ 1981$

JOYNES, Henry (*c.*1684-1754)

Reputed to have been the architect for the new Normanton Hall built between 1729-40. Former Clerk of Works at Blenheim.

Bryan Waites $Normanton\ Tower\ Rutland\ Water$, Anglian Water, 1984

JUDD, John Wesley (1840-1916)

Author of the *Geology of Rutland* (1875) and a member of the Geological Survey (1867-70). Inspector of Schools (1871). President of the Geological Society (1887-88). Professor of Geology and Dean Royal College of Science, London (1876-1905).

KARLOFF, Boris (1887-1969)

Educated at Uppingham School, real name W. H. Pratt. Film star, especially of horror movies both silent and sound. *Dracula* and *Frankenstein* started the vogue for horror films in 1931 and he featured in a series of these. However, a war film, *Lost Patrol*, is often regarded as his best. During the 1940s he had notable stage successes and continued to appear on stage, screen and TV in his later years. He died in Midhurst, Sussex.

Times Obituary, 4 February, 1969

KENNEDY, Brian

Rutland County Architect responsible for the attractive conversion of the Rutland County Museum in 1967-69 from the riding school of the Rutland Fencibles to the excellent rural life museum which attracts large numbers of visitors. He built Rutland County Library (1971-72), completed by J. T. Stephens. In recognition of this the local room is called the Brian Kennedy Room.

KETTON, Robert de (fl. 1143)

Alias Robert of Chester. Alchemist, mathematician and translator, born Ketton, Rutland, became Archdeacon of Pamplona. Made the first translation of the *Koran* into Latin (1141-43). Completed the translation of the *Book of the Composition of Alchemy* from the Arabic (1144) which was the first work on alchemy to appear in Latin Europe. Produced the first Latin translation of the *Algebra* of the Arab mathematician Al-Khwarizimi.

E. J. Holmyard, Alchemy, Penguin, 1957 Dictionary of National Biography, under Robert the Englishman

KING, Benjamin

Abraham Wright was appointed to the Parish of Oakham in 1645. Because of the Interregnum he was unable to take up his duties until 1660. During at least part of this time, Benjamin King occupied the Benefice. His name occurs as Minister first in the Burial entries for 1649, and last in the Marriage entries for 1658. Benjamin King was son of William of Edmondthorpe. He was born at Cottesmore, went to school at Melton Mowbray, and further studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Before he came to Oakham, he was Vicar of Hitchin, and previous to that Vicar of Flamstead, so he must have been in Anglican Orders. He was considered a saintly man and a forceful Preacher. The Puritan Colonel Waite managed to secure his inclusion amongst the mainly royalist Governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools. At the Restoration Benjamin King left Oakham peaceably.

Anthony A. Wood, Athenae Oxonienses, Lackington (London), 1820, vol. 4, p. 276
Henry Isham Longden, Northamptonshire and Rutland Clergy, Archer and Goodman, 1940, vol. 8, p.95
Oakham Parish Church Registers
Calamy's Life of Baxter, 1713, vol. 2, p. 544

LAIRD, F.C.

Little known except that he published a book entitled Rutlandshire; or Original Delineations, Historical and Descriptive of That County, the result of personal survey by Mr Laird. Illustrated with four engravings and a map. Printed in London for J. Harris, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1818.

LANGHAM, Simon de (?1310-1376)

Abbot of Westminster (1349-62), Treasurer of Eng-(1360-63),Lord Chancellor (1363-67).Archbishop of Canterbury (1366-68) and Cardinal (1368-76). Believed to have been born in Langham, Rutland, noticed, perhaps through the connection of Langham chapelry with Westminster Abbey's Oakham Manor. An Abbey Roll of 1339 shows his name as "de Langham" and his father, Thomas died at the Abbey and was buried in the Nave. As Abbot of Westminster he proved outstanding in a time of crisis and was the only Abbot to become Archbishop of Canterbury and a Cardinal. He is also the only Archbishop of Canterbury to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

As Primate and Chancellor he held the highest offices of Church and State simultaneously. Edward III relied increasingly on Simon and was highly displeased when Pope Urban V created him Cardinal. For the rest of his life Simon was attached to the Papal Curia in Avignon, responsible for the Church in England. As Papal Legate attempting to end the Hundred Years War he twice returned to England.

His highest honour came in 1373 when Pope Gregory XI made him Cardinal Bishop, one of the seven most powerful men in Christendom. He died in Avignon and was buried in the Chartreuse de Bonpas and later re-interred in Westminster Abbey where in the Chapel of St Benedict his tomb is the finest ecclesiastical monument (see cover photo on this publication). The major part of his large fortune went to Westminster Abbey where he is remembered as the greatest benefactor after Edward the Confessor and Henry III.

Brenda Tew, $Simon\ de\ Langham$, Rutland Record Society (forthcoming)

LELAND, John (1506?-1552)

English antiquary born in London. His famous *Itinerary* was published at Oxford in nine volumes (1710). There are references to Rutland, for example, Uppingham has "one meane streete, and a very meane church".

LIGHTFOOT, Reginald Prideaux (1836-1906)

Eldest son of Rev. Dr Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. He became Archdeacon of Oakham in 1880 and Rector of Uppingham in 1890.

Who Was Who, vol. 1

LINCOLN, Bishops of

The newly created Lincoln Diocese covered in 1072 an enormous area stretching from the Humber to the Thames, and included the whole of Rutland. The Bishops found it necessary to have places to stay at during their travels, and among several sites selected was Lyddington, where a "Bishops Palace" was built next to St Andrew's Church.

It is not known when it was actually built, but it came in for rebuilding or alterations at intervals. Bishop Burghersh (1320-1340) is said to have embattled and fortified it, as well as constructing fishponds, and he also had hunting rights in the district.

Bishop Russell (1480-1495) probably rebuilt and resided in it, and it was extended or completed by Bishop Smith (1496), with possibly some more work being done by Bishop Longland (1521). In the ex-



St. Andrew's, Lyddington and the former Bishop's Palace

isting building which is well preserved can be seen their arms over the ancient Gothic fireplace, a chevron between three roses, and a large red rose crowned. Because of this connection with the Bishops of Lincoln, Lyddington became the most important settlement in the area.

At the Dissolution, Bishop Holbeach gave the building up to Thomas Cromwell, and then after his execution his son Gregory took it over. On his death the property was given by Edward VI to the Cecils, who in 1602 turned it into a Bede House, or Almshouse for the poor, and so it remained until early in this century.

"The Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln at Lyddington" by Charmian and Paul Woodfield, *Trans. Leics. Arch. & Hist. Soc.* vol. 57, 1981-82, pp. 4-16. For a complete list of Bishops see *Guide to Bishops' Registers of England and Wales.* ed. D. M. Smith, Royal Historical Society, 1981

LONSDALE, Earls of (see Lowther)

LOWTHER, Hugh Cecil, 5th Earl of Lonsdale (1857-1944)

Born London. The second son of Henry Lowther, 3rd Earl, and the former Emily Susan Caulfield. Educated for two years at Eton and one month in Switzerland. Married Lady Grace Cecilie Gordon, third daughter of the 10th Marquess of Huntly (1878). Their only child was lost before term but actress Violet Cameron had an illegitimate daughter to him. Very keen sportsman, particularly boxing in which he sponsored the first Lonsdale Belt. Also sailing, coursing, shooting, fox-hunting. He was at different times, M.F.H. Woodland Pytchley, Blankney, Quorn and Cottesmore. He was a superb horseman and athlete who would respond to any challenge. In 1878 he walked 100 miles from Knightsbridge Barracks to Ram Jam Inn, Rutland, to win a wager and he did it in 17 hours 21 minutes. He was Chief Steward of the Jockey Club steering the National Stud through a crisis in 1914-18. He made his Barleythorpe Stud, Rutland, famous. He indulged in the "Race Against Time" and was, on another occasion, said to have made one of the biggest jumps, 32 feet, in the history of fox-hunting.

The Earl inherited the title following the death of his elder brother, St George, 4th Earl of Lonsdale. Hugh travelled extensively to the U.S.A. and Canada collecting specimens in Alaska for the Scottish Naturalist Society. He devised a new livery for his cars, carriages and servants, giving rise to the nickname "The Yellow Earl". As first President of the

Automobile Association it is said that this is how the A.A. colours originated. Appointed G.C.V.O (1925) and a K.G. (1928) he died at the Stud House, Barleythorpe (now Lonsdale House, Rutland Sixth Form College) on 13th April, 1944 eighteen months after his wife and was buried next to her at Lowther. His fresh daily gardenia and six inch long cigar had been characteristic of this extravagant personality who was once described as "almost an Emperor and not quite a gentleman". Barleythorpe is now a residential home.

D. Sutherland, The Yellow Earl, Molendinar Press

LUMLEY, John (1654-1721)

Surveyor employed by the 2nd Earl of Nottingham to supervise the building of Burley-on-the-Hill. He took over from Henry Dormer who may have been responsible for laying the foundations in 1694. The house was complete by 1700 but Lumley was still discussing the Stables in 1705.

J. H. Plumb, Studies in Social History, 1955 Country Life, 17th Feb., 1923

MACKWORTHS, The, of Normanton

Thomas Mackworth, Esq., of Mackworth, Derbyshire was MP for that county in 1432. He married Alice, sister and heiress of Sir John de Basings, thereby acquiring the towns and manors of Normanton, Empingham and Hardwick in Rutland. He made Normanton his chief residence. His descendant, Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1619. He was Sheriff of Rutland on three occasions and died in 1626. His successor, Sir Henry, rebuilt the manor house but died in 1640. Subsequent members of the family were sheriffs and MPs the most notable being Sir Thomas who was MP for Rutland on three occasions between 1694 and 1727 as well as MP for Portsmouth 1713-15. He died unmarried in 1745 and was succeeded by a cousin who lived in Huntingdon. The title became extinct in 1803. In 1723 Sir Thomas Mackworth sold the manor of Empingham with Normanton and other Rutland estates to Charles Tryon for whom a map of the estate and village of Normanton was prepared by Tycho Wing (q.v.) in 1726.

MARKHAM, Beryl (d. 1986)

Pioneer airwoman, big game scout, racehorse trainer and writer. Flew solo across the Atlantic from east to west becoming the first woman to do so (1936). Born in Ashwell, Rutland, she moved to Melton in 1902, shortly after she was born. Then she went to Kenya with her father where she operated an air delivery service and used aircraft to spot game for hunters. She trained six Kenyan Derby winners from her own stables. She wrote West into the Night (1942) giving an account not only of her epic flight but also of a woman living in colonial Africa. She died in a Nairobi hospital aged 84. A TV film (50 mins.) has been produced by Andrew Maxwell-Hyslop on her life entitled World Without Walls (1986) to mark the 50th aniversary of her Atlantic crossing.

Leicester Mercury reports

MARTIN, Edward (c.1590-1662)

Chaplain to Archbishop Laud in 1627 and President of Queen's College, Cambridge in 1631. He was Rector of Uppingham 1631-37 and so the immediate predecessor of Jeremy Taylor (q.v.). He was impris-

oned during the Civil War, but escaped, was pardoned and went to the Netherlands. He was nominated to the Deanery of Ely and installed (by proxy) on 25 April 1662 but died a few days later.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XII

MASON, G. H. (b. 1844)

Son of Henry Mason of Barrowden who was the first man to introduce Rutland barley to the buyers at Burton-on-Trent where he and his son would often ride on horseback there and back in a day. G.H.M. was for many years in the wholesale flour and corn business but eventually left to manage his family farm and its maltings. Guardian of the Poor for over thirty years at Uppingham he served on Rutland County Council from 1892. First Master of the National Conservative League Lodge. An ardent opponent of Free Trade principles.

The Rutland Conservative, No. 9 June 1908 (ed. G. Phillips)

MASON, Marianne

Farmer's daughter from Barrowden who became the wife of Thomas Cook (q.v.), the father of the modern tourist industry. She was of great help to him in his work.

Leicester Graphic, June 1986

MATTHEWS, Bryan (1917-87)

Born in Tunbridge Wells, the son of Sir J. B. Matthews, K.C., he spent almost his entire life in Rutland, first as an Entrance Scholar at Uppingham School (1930-36) and later as a member of staff (1941-87). From 1936-39 he was at Magdalene College, Oxford reading P.P.E., having won a Millington Drake Exhibition from school, but after a short spell at Abingdon School he returned to teach at Uppingham. At school as a boy he caught polio and was excused military service. At Uppingham he taught a wide variety of subjects, but finally ended up as Head of the Geography Department. He was Housemaster of The Lodge (1955-70), Second Master (1970-77), and for one term in 1975 Acting Headmaster. Even after his official retirement in 1977 he continued as a teacher of Geology, Librarian and Archivist. For over forty years he was secretary of the Uppingham Association, doing so much to keep former pupils in touch with each other and with the school. In 1955 he married the Headmaster's secretary, Nesta Gardner, and all his four children attended Uppingham School, his eldest daughter being the first full-time female pupil there.

Outside Uppingham School he served on a great many local organisations in Rutland and district, particularly in Uppingham and in Lyddington, where he lived latterly. He was the founder secretary of the Rutland Record Society and later its vice-president. He was much in demand as a lecturer on Rutland history, and wrote a number of articles on the subject.

Doubtless he will be best remembered for *The Book of Rutland* (1978), *By God's Grace* (1984), the quatercentenary history of Uppingham School and *Eminent Uppinghamians* (1987) published posthumously.

MAUDUITS, The

The Mauduit Chamberlains of the Exchequer appear to have held an increasingly strong hold over parts of Rutland between 1131 and 1268. The areas involved were Barrowden, North Luffenham, South Luffenham, Cottesmore and Greetham. A range of charters illustrates their policy of aggrandisement. See *Rutland Record* no.7 (1987) pp. 236-241

MERES, Francis (1565-1647)

Divine and author who on 14 July 1602 became Rector of Wing, Rutland, and kept a school there. He retained the living until his death. His son, Francis, was Headmaster of Uppingham School between 1641 and 1669. His grandson, Edward, was Rector of Wing from 1688 to 1690.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XIII

MOLINEAUX, Tom

See Cribb, Tom.

MONCKTONS, The

The Moncktons were an ancient Yorkshire family which rose to fame and fortune during the 18th century becoming Viscounts of Galway. The younger sons of the first Viscount made their fortune in India. On his retirement from India the Hon. John Monckton partly bought and partly inherited the Fineshade Estate in north Northamptonshire during the last quarter of the 18th century. He bought more properties to establish himself as a local squire of an estate straddling the Welland Valley centred on Seaton and Thorpe-by-Water.

The Hon. John died in 1830 and was buried in a private vault in Seaton. His descendants assumed the role of local gentry. E. P. Monckton (1848-1916) was High Sheriff of Rutland (1883-84) and MP for North Northants (1895-1900). After expensive enclosures, the estate was developed with new farm buildings in the 1880s. This benevolence and "gentrification" masked the scandalous private lives of some of the family. The income from India stopped when the indigo market collapsed in the 1800s. From then onward they lived off ever-diminishing accumulated capital. This, combined with falling revenues from land, meant that when George Edward Monckton succeeded to the estate in 1916 his inheritance was already heavily mortgaged.

The great wealth of Fineshade Abbey and the rest of the estate had to be sold, the final portions going in 1936 on the death of George. His surviving daughter died in 1984 and is buried in the family enclosure in Seaton churchyard. Her son and his family now reside in the parish maintaining a link with the past.

D. H. Monckton, A General History of the Family of Monckton, privately pub., 1887

NAYLOR, Allen Edward (1898-1975)

Served a record forty-seven years on Ryhall Parish Council. He was also on Rutland County Council and later the District Council as well as Ketton RDC. He was a magistrate for many years and served on numerous other community organisations. He founded the Stamford Branch of the National Union of Agricultural Workers and was President of the local NGA for years. He was awarded the MBE in 1966. He worked for sixty-one years with Dolby's Printers of Stamford.

Stamford Mercury Obituary 26 June, 1975

NEWTON, Sir Isaac (1642-1727)

Natural philosopher born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, on Christmas Day, 1642. His mother was

Hannah Ayscough of Market Overton, Rutland. His father died in the October before Isaac was born. Isaac is reputed to have spent some time with his grandmother in Market Overton when young and the sun dial on the church tower is said to have been a gift from Newton. A carved head on the Manor House is said to be that of Newton. Pope's famous lines

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said 'Let Newton be', and all was light"
are carved on a tablet at his cottage in Woolsthorpe which can still be visited and has apple trees in the garden. There is a statue in Grantham where his old school, King's School, is also located.

NOELS, The

See Gainsborough, Earls of

NOEL, Tom (c.1705-88)

Reputed originator of one of Britain's oldest hunts, the Cottesmore. For sixty years he owned the Hunt and it appears to have been kennelled at Exton Park. The dogs were purchased by Sir William Lowther in 1788 and its home then varied between Cottesmore, Stocken and, lately, Ashwell. Tom Noel was one of the greatest personalities ever to chase the fox. In 1732 he wrote what is believed to be the first book on fox-hunting. There is a portrait of him in Oakham Library and his diary, kept at Rutland County Museum, covers the period 1766-88. Married Elizabeth Chapman, widow of Baptist Noel, in 1756. Inactive MP for Rutland 1728-41 and 1753-88 "his ideas are not known, but he does not attend much".

NOLLEKENS, Joseph (1737-1823)

English sculptor responsible for several monuments in Exton Church which he executed in 1787 and 1790.

R. Gunnis, Dictionary of British Sculptors, 1660-1851, Murray, London, 1951

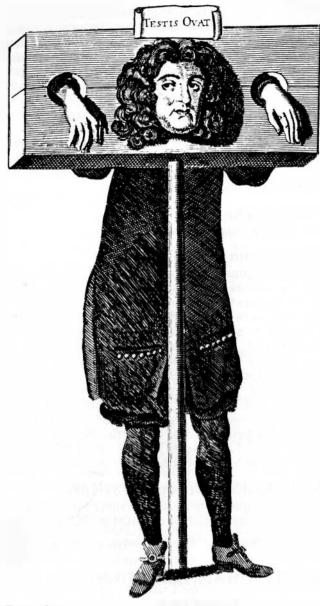
NOTTINGHAM, Earls of (see Finch)

OAKHAMIANS, Old

Many old boys of Oakham School became famous or well-known, for example, P.C. 49, D. H. Everett who commanded the *Ajax* at the Battle of the River Plate (1939) and T. F. Merton, the Trappist Monk, who was the leading Catholic writer of the twentieth century. See John Barber, *The Story of Oakham School*, Sycamore Press, for more details.

OATES, Titus (1649-1705)

The son of an eccentric and unorthodox clergyman, and known in his own day as "The King of Liars", he was without doubt the greatest villain ever to have been born in Rutland, having first seen the light of day in 1649 in a small house said by some to have been in Mill Street, and by others opposite the Crown Hotel, Oakham. After a series of misdemeanours at school (Merchant Taylors and Sedlescombe near Hastings) and university (Caius and St John's Colleges, Cambridge) he was ordained about 1672, and for a time he was a naval chaplain, but he was expelled. Later he served in a Jesuit community in Spain, and maintained, falsely, that he had won a Doctorate of Divinity at the University of Salamanca. He is chiefly remembered, along with a certain Dr Tongue, as the instigator of the infamous Popish Plot, for which he was severely punished, although he later won a Royal Pardon and a pension. Even then



Titus Oates

he barely kept out of trouble and died in Axe Yard, Westminster on 13th July 1705.

Rutland Magazine, Vol. 3
Titus Oates by Jane Lane, Andrew Dakers, London, 1949, which provides a full bibliography.
Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XIV

ONSLOW, Arthur Hughes (1862-1914)

Major Arthur Hughes Onslow of Braunston was one of the most famous gentlemen riders of the last century. He rode four times in the Grand Military Gold Cup and won three times; in 1888 on H. T. Fenwick's *Bertha*; in 1898 on Major Fenwick's *County Council* and in 1903 on Major Loder's *Marpetha*.

Arthur Hughes Onslow known to his intimates in and out of the Service as "Junks" was born in South Ayrshire. Educated at Eton he was commissioned into the 10th Royal Hussars with whom he served in India, Ireland and in South Africa during the Boer War, where he was present at the capture of Cronje. He was invalided out of the Army in 1903 only to join up again like so many others in August 1914.

In 1901 he bought Braunston House (now Quaintree House) near Oakham with a view to hunting with the Cottesmore. During this time he took up acing again and won the Irish Grand Military three

times and had five successes in the Maiden Military Chase in Ireland. Within four years he won the Ladies' Plate at Melton three times, the Leicestershire Chase twice and also the Melton and Oakham Plate. While residing at Braunston the Major won three Ladies' Purses at Melton; for Mr Charles Newton on *Maid of the Forest*, for Mr Evan Hanbury on *Tipperary*, and for Captain Forester on *Trandy* as late as 1907.

Arthur Hughes Onslow contributed three chapters to Volume I of the *Victoria County History* on Angling, Shooting and Racing. He was the first officer casualty of the 1914-18 War dying in August 1914.

OVERTON, Major General Robert (1609-1678)

Born at Easington, Yorkshire, he was training to be a lawyer when the Civil War broke out. He served on the Parliamentary side under Fairfax. He soon established a reputation as a skilful soldier in the North. He served with note at Marston Moor (1644) and was given command of a foot regiment, later being made Governor of Hull. In 1650 he served under Cromwell at Dunbar and played a leading role in the subjugation of Scotland. He was made Governor of Edinburgh and put in command of the west of the country.

By 1653 he was back in Hull as Governor and playing an active part in politics being a leading Fifth Monarchist. He opposed the Protectorate and Cromwell reacted severely. He was sent to the Tower and later to prison on Jersey. Released after Cromwell's death, and restored to his posts, his political opinions soon resulted in trouble. Hull was an important garrison and Overton a prominent republican. Upon the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, he was regarded with suspicion. He was arrested again and imprisoned in the Tower and Jersey but he was released sometime after 1668 into the custody of his daughter and son-in-law, Andrew Broughton jnr. Broughton was High Sheriff of Rutland at this time living on the family farm at Seaton. It was at Seaton that Overton spent the remainder of his life, dying and being buried there in July 1678.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XIV Leicestershire Record Office

OWEN, The Most Rev. R. H.

The Most Rev. R. H. Owen D.D., Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand, lived and worked in Rutland from 1916 to 1934 as Headmaster of Uppingham. Educated at Dulwich and Wadham College, Oxford (where he won a First in Classical Moderations and a rowing Blue,) he was only 28 when he was appointed to Uppingham at a difficult time when the imminent prospect of death on the Western Front made young men unusually careless of School Rules. Owen had a will of steel, and with draconian measures quickly disciplined the School and taught it the importance of good manners. Under him the School won a remarkable reputation for success at games, while its outward apearance was embellished by many fine buildings, the money for which Owen showed great skill in raising.

In 1934 Owen retired from Uppingham to become Chaplain of Brasenose College, Oxford, but in 1939, although well over age, persuaded the Navy to accept him as a Chaplain to the Forces. At the end of the War he was offered the post of Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, and a few years later became Archbishop of New Zealand, an elective position into which his fellow-Bishops voted him, although he was one of the most recent appointment to their number. As Archbishop it was said he ruled his Bishops with the same firm discipline he had exacted at Uppingham. He was forced to resign through ill-health in 1960, and a year later he died much respected in his adopted country.

PAINTER, Ben (1852-1915)

Member of a well-known farming family based on Cow Close Farm, Burley-on-the-Hill, since 1814. One of the oldest breeders of Leicesters in the country and the winner of many show prizes for sheep, cattle and crops. Ben was also a familiar figure in the judging ring in Leicester, Yorkshire, Northampton, Peterborough and the Royal. He was secretary of Rutland Agricultural Society for sixteen years and promoted hedge-cutting and sheep shearing skills as part of the newly-introduced technical education. He retired in 1913 due to ill health and went to live with his sister at Hambleton Vicarage. He is buried in the churchyard there.

Rutland Record No. 4 (1984) p. 144

PARKINSON, Richard (1748-1815)

Farmer and agricultural writer, born and in later life again living and working in Lincolnshire. Author of a number of agricultural works, including *A General View of the Agriculture of Rutland* (1808), published as an addendum to W. Pitt's companion work on Leicestershire; and a similar treatise on the agriculture of Huntingdonshire (1809). (See Crutchley, J., for the earlier report on Rutland).

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XV

PAYNE, Monsignor Charles

In 1883 the third Earl of Gainsborough built a Catholic church dedicated to St Joseph & St Edith in Mill Street, Oakham. Charles Payne was the first priest to serve the Oakham Mission as well as continuing to reside as chaplain at Exton Hall. By the end of World War I he bought a presbytery in Mill Street and lived there in preference to the Hall.

M. Fenton, Nottingham Diocesan Yearbook, 1985

PEACH, Samuel

Grandson of Samuel Charles Hardy, who farmed at Thistleton, Rutland, in the early 1800s. Whilst a boy, Samuel spent some time at Thistleton, which, in 1873 he set down in a long poem called "Reminiscences of Farm Life". Samuel became a well-known lace manufacturer in Nottingham but also had religious leanings and was connected with the Railway Mission. Not only did he write poetry but also hymns, one being "Are the signals all right". According to a correspondent "Often have the walls of the Sailors' Rest at Devonport rung to the cheery voices of British tars singing some of Mr Peach's choruses". The ancestral home of the Peach family is Stoke Dry where many memorials can be found in the church.

PHILLIPS, George (1857-1924)

Born in Manchester he first came to Rutland in 1891 when he was appointed Inspector of Weights and

Measures for the county. He was a keen churchman and organised, at Oakham, one of the earliest Parochial Church Councils in the country. But it is for his interest in the archaeology and local history of the area that he is chiefly remembered, and for the publications arising from his research. Apart from numerous historical articles in *Matkin's Almanac* he inaugurated in 1903 The Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record, and was its editor throughout its nine years of publication. He also published the Cambridge County Geography Rutland (1912) and Rutland and the Great War (1920). A plaque has been erected to him in Church Passage, Oakham, where he founded a small library, and an annual, prize (The George Phillips Award) is given for the building or group of buildings which is considered to have made the greatest contribution to conserving the essential character of Rutland. He died on 31st May 1924 at the age of 67.

Dictionary of Edwardian Biographies: Leicestershire & Rutland Peter Bell, Edinburgh, 1985

PICKERING, J.

Local agent for the Tithe Commissioners c.1840. He worked on four reports for Rutland parishes.

M. E. M. Holt, Agricultural History Review, 32, ii (1984) pp. 189-200

RANKSBOROUGH, Baron Ranksborough of Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.

Born John Fielden Brocklehurst on 13th May 1852, he took a B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1873 joined the Royal Horse Guards, of which he later became Commanding Officer with the rank of Major-General. He served with distinction in the Egyptian Expedition 1882, the Sudan Expedition 1884-5 and in the Boer War 1899-1901: he was present at the defence of Ladysmith. He was equerry to Queen Victoria 1899-1901 and to Queen Alexandra 1901-10, and Lord-in-Waiting to King George V from 1915. He was at one time Lord Lieutenant of Rutland. In 1898 he married Louisa Alice Parsons, but there were no children, and the title became extinct when he died on 28th February 1921. There is a memorial tablet in Langham church.

Burke's Peerage 1933 Stamford Mercury, 2nd and 9th March 1921 Daily Telegraph, 2nd March 1921

REDLICH, Rev. Vivian Frederick Barnes (1905-42)

One of the eleven New Guinea Martyrs and one of two English missionaries summarily executed by the Japanese in August 1942. Shortly before his death he became engaged to an Australian nurse, Sister May Hayman, who also perished. Born in 1905, he was the elder son of Rev. E. B. Redlich, Rector of Teigh. He was educated briefly at Oakham School and then at St John's, Leatherhead before being ordained in the Diocese of Wakefield in 1932 and serving for a time as curate at Dewsbury Moor. He then joined the Bush Brotherhood of St Andrew in Queensland, where he served for five years in the Dawson and Callide valleys. In 1941 he volunteered for New Guinea and was appointed priest-in-charge of Sangara Mission. His last letter (to his father) is preserved in St Paul's

Cathedral in London, whilst he himself is commemorated in the Martyrs' Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral

See *The Road from Gona* by Dorothea Tomkins and Brian Hughes (Angus & Robertson, Sydney), and *Faithful Unto Death* by E. C. Rowland, Australian Board of Missions, Stanmore, N.S.W.

REPTON, Humphrey (1752-1818)

Repton executed two garden designs in Rutland: in 1795-96 for the 9th Earl of Winchilsea at Burley-on-the-Hill, and in 1797 for Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 4th baronet, at Normanton Park. By the 1790s Repton had established himself as the foremost British exponent of landscape design with clients from Cornwall to Yorkshire. He amended rather than disavowed the principles of his famous predecessor "Capability" Brown: where Brown had created broad swathes of parkland and unbroken vistas, Repton preferred gentle remodellings of the landscape which emphasised and incorporated the irregularities and particular features of the ground. He had a general respect for the "picturesque" aesthetic of the late 18th century, but sought also to put beauty to use.

Edward Hyams has called Repton's work at Burley "a first attempt to synthesize Italian and English garden styles", though his achievement has since been obscured by the maturing of the plantations and the construction of the reservoir. Repton divided the landscape into the "artificial" north view and the "natural" vista to the south across Catmose Vale. To the north he emphasised the majestic proportions of the courtyard and redesigned the approaches to maximise its dramatic impact on the visitor, while to the south he retained the formal gardens around the house and controversially replaced the five brick terraces with a single stone terrace. Other proposed changes in the parkscape were vetoed by Lord Winchilsea.

Repton's *Red Book* (a before and after look at a landscape for clients) survives for both Burley and Normanton. The latter had not been refashioned since the Heathcotes originally acquired the estate in 1729 and, having seen Repton's work at Burley, the wealthy Sir Gilbert Heathcote was quick to commission him. Repton was responsible for redesigning the park which ran N.W. across gently rising land towards the Hambletons. The landscape of Normanton Park has recently been submerged by the construction of Rutland Water.

D. Stroud, *Humphrey Repton*, London, 1962 Edward Hyams, *Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton*, London, 1971

G. Carter, P. Goode & K. Laudrie (eds.), Humphrey Repton Landscape Gardener 1752-1818, Norwich, 1982

Bryan Waites, Normanton Tower, Rutland Water, Anglian Water, 1984

RICHARDSON, George

Architect who re-built Teigh Church (1782) for his patron, the Rev. Robert Sherard (q.v.), 4th Earl of Harborough, to be followed by Stapleford (1783) and probably Saxby (1789).

N. Pevsner, The Buildings of England; Leicestershire and Rutland, 2nd edition, 1984.

N. R. Aston, "The churches of George Richardson and the 4th Earl of Harborough", *Country Life*

RUDD, Rev. Robert

Robert Rudd was Vicar of Lyddington for over fifty years, from 1591 to 1649, and it would seem from the

troubles into which he fell in his later career that he was there far too long. He left his initials carved in two places in the village:- on a stone in the wall of the Priest's House, and on a corner of the unique rails which were constructed all around the communion table in the compromise proposed by the Bishop of Lincoln to scotch Archbishop Laud's then extreme views about the altar at the east end of the church. This took place in 1635 as the date carved next to the initials "R.R." shows.

But four years later Rudd was in severe trouble with the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and was summoned before them to explain many charges of disreputable conduct:- of wearing disreputable dress; of preaching offensive sermons; of treating his ecclesiastical superiors with disdain, and worst of all, of refusing the communion to some of his parishioners and of taking the bread and wine home for his own use. Old man that he must have been then, he was not spared severe punishment. He was fined £100, he had to find the salary for the curate who was put in to replace him, for he was suspended "tam ab officio quam beneficio", which deprived him of his income. Worst of all he had to make a public confession of his misdemeanours.

After this he lived another ten years, but history does not relate how he occupied himself or how he survived.

RUDDLE, Sir George Kenneth Fordham (1903-79)

Son of George Ruddle, who had managed the brewery at Langham since 1896 and who bought it in 1911. He was educated at Repton, and thereafter learnt the brewing trade in Leicester and London. In 1924 he took over the firm, which has gone from strength to strength ever since. He retired in 1970 and was made the company's first President. However it was in public life that Sir Kenneth became pre-eminent, and it was for his public services that he was knighted in 1957. More than anyone else he was identified with the fight to save Rutland: at first he was successful, but later the battle was lost. He was elected to the Rutland County Council in 1931, later became an Alderman and was Chairman from 1958-70. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and a JP. He served the Conservative Party at local, regional and national level. He helped to found the Rutland Rotary Club and for many years was President of the Rutland Horticultural Show. In the T.A. (5th Bn. Leicestershire Regt.) he rose to the rank of Lt.-Colonel, and was evacuated from Dunkirk. He was a keen cricketer, a member of the MCC and of the Gentlemen of Leicestershire. In 1930 he married Nancy Gwynne Allen, and there were three daughters and one son. He lies buried in the churchyard at Langham.

 $Rutland\ Record\ No.\ 5.\ (1985)\ pp.\ 172-180$

RUTLAND, Hugh of (otherwise Hue de Roteland)

An Anglo-Norman poet who wrote two poems, *Ipomedon* and *Prothesilaus* between 1174 and 1190. He lived at Credenhill near Hereford and no direct link with the county of Rutland is known.

RYSBRACK, John Michael (1694-1770)

Sculptor responsible for monuments to Sir Gilbert Heathcote at Normanton (1773) and a bust at Burley (1724).

SARGANT, Walter Lee (1866-1956)

Headmaster of Oakham School 1902-29. Born in London in 1866, he was the third son of Henry Sargant, Barrister at Law, and came from a most gifted family (one brother was a judge, another a sculptor, whilst his sister, Mrs Sargant-Florence, was an artist). He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, to which he won a Sizarship. In 1888 he graduated 29th Wrangler and became a schoolmaster at Bilton Grange Prep School, then Brighton College and finally Fettes before being appointed to Oakham in 1902. He brought Oakham from a struggling school of about eighty boys to a total of nearly 250 - a notable feat due partially to acceptance of the Direct Grant status in 1904 and partially to his own munificence. It was in his time that the Chapel and Junior House (now Chapmans) were built, Wharflands was acquired and all the ground to the west of both Kilburn Road and Church Street was purchased – the first real expansion from the School House area. It was whilst he was at Oakham that he assembled a valuable archaeological collection, which, along with the folk material brought together by $Mr \, E. \, G. \, Bolton \, (q.v.)$ formed the basis of the Rutland County Museum.

He was closely integrated with the life of the locality, and for over forty years he was a JP and a member of Rutland County Council, as well as being its chairman from 1937-46 and an alderman. For many years he was chairman of the Local Education Committee, acting as a most useful link between that body and Oakham School. He died at Sidmouth in July 1956 at the age of 90. He published histories of Oakham School in 1906 and 1928 as well as a pamphlet Oakham Through The Centuries in 1950.

The Book of Oakham School, W. L. Sargant, C.U. Press, 1928 The Story of Oakham School, J. L. Barber, Sycamore Press, 1983

SCOTT, Sir George Gilbert (1811-1878)

English architect born at Gawcott, Buckinghamshire. Having, in 1840, come under the influence of Pugin, he soon became the foremost representative of the Gothic school and found his life-work as an architectural restorer. In this he was highly regarded as the greatest in England though attacked by advocates of the classical school. He restored many churches and cathedrals. Amongst his original buildings were St Pancras railway station and hotel, the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, and government offices in Whitehall. He was active in Rutland between 1857 and 1870 restoring churches at Oakham (1857-59), Ketton (1861-62) and Whissendine (1865-70). He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XVII Gillian Dickinson, Rutland Churches Before Restoration, Barrowden Books, 1983

SCOTT, Rev. Robert (1811-87)

Born in Bondleigh, Devon, he moved with his family to Cumberland, where his father became Rector of Egremont. He attended school at St Bees and Shrewsbury and was elected Student at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1830. He was ordained in 1835 and became Fellow of Balliol the same year. Having held livings in the West Country for some years, he became Rector of South Luffenham in 1850, relinquishing the appointment on becoming Master of Balliol in 1854. In 1836 he began work, with the Dean of Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, on the Greek Lexicon with

which their names are associated. The first edition of this work was published in 1883. Scott also published volumes of sermons.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XVII

SHAKESPEARE, William (1564-1616)

Foremost English dramatist and poet who is believed to have appeared on stage in *Titus Andronicus* when it was performed by a London company of actors (the Chamberlain's men) at Burley-on-the-Hill on New Year's Day, 1596. The performance was part of Sir John Harington's Christmas Festivities.

Rutland Record No. 7 (1987) pp. 242-248

SHEILD FAMILY, The, of Uppingham

The family's original name was Gilson. Why William Gilson changed it to Sheild at some time between 1849 and 1859, is not clear. The earliest reference so far traced is to William Gilson of Uppingham, Gentleman, who in September 1824 was made an Honorary Freeman of the Borough of Leicester and actually took up his Freedom. On 15th October in the same year he was admitted to copyhold property in what is now Sheilds Yard, High Street West, Uppingham. From his office here, he practiced as a Solicitor, became Steward of the Preston with Uppingham Manor, lending money on security of conditional surrenders of property in the town, as well as purchasing outright.

By the time of his death on 24th March 1880 he had become a substantial property-owner. His Copyhold

properties alone comprised:

(a) 6 separate properties in what is now Sheilds Yard, High Street West, then known as either Gamble's Yard or by its even earlier name of Freeman's Yard, including William's office.

(b) 3 separate properties in Bennett's Yard.

(c) 2 and perhaps more, Closes in the fields surrounding the town.

By William's will all the above copyholds passed to his son *William Thomas Sheild*, also a Solicitor, who enfranchised his inheritance in 1883. In 1891 he acquired property to the east of the then Black Horse Public House (ie, beyond No. 48 High Street East) while in 1879 he was reported to be occupying a property in Orange Lane,

William Thomas Sheild continued his father's practice. In the year of his father's death, he is recorded as being the joint clerk to justices and Highway Board, deputy superintendant registrar and coroner, registrar and high bailiff of Uppingham

County Court, in High Street, Uppingham.

The same Directory lists a *Robert Sheild*, Solicitor, as joint clerk to East Norton Division and Highway Board, coroner for Rutland, steward of the Manors of Lyddington and Caldecott, registrar of Stamford, county and superintendent registrar of births, deaths and marriages, also in High Street, Uppingham. It is assumed that Robert was a close relation of William Thomas, probably a son and practising from the same office.

One other presumed member of the same family, *Charles Swann Sheild*, Barrister of 11 Chester Gardens, London, is recorded as owning No. 46 High Street East from 1875 to the turn of the century; the property then described as a cottage and shop.

Leicestershire Record Office

Wright's Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland, 5th ed. 1880

SHERARDS, The

The main seat of the *Sherards* was just over the Leicestershire border at Stapleford but, through the possession of land in the vicinity of Whissendine and Teigh, they exercised considerable influence in Rutland, especially in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. After the Restoration the Sherards were, with the Noels, one of the dominant county families, and their prestige locally was never in doubt until the death of the 6th and last *Earl of Harborough* in 1859.

The first *Sherard* to own the Manor of Stapleford was *Robert*, who inherited the estate through his wife Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Lawrence Hawberk, in 1402. Robert served as Sheriff of Rutland in 1437/38 (as later did his sons *Laurence* and *Geoffrey*), but the family held no land in the county before the reign of Henry VII when *Thomas Sherard* (grandson of Robert) acquired the Manors of Teigh and Whissendine through his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Helewell, Merchant of the Staple. There was a Manor House at Whissendine (no trace remains) but it stayed a secondary residence, with the principal seat remaining at Stapleford.

In the Tudor period the Sherards became Protestants and continued to serve as Sheriffs and JPs in Rutland. However, it was only in the lifetime of William Sherard (1588-1640) that the family began to rise beyond upper gentry status. A Gentleman Pensioner to James I, William was knighted in 1622 and given the Irish Barony of Sherard of Leitrim five years later. After his death and the depredations of the Civil War, the family property was divided between Bennet, 2nd Lord Sherard (Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, 1690-99), and his younger brother, the Hon. Philip Sherard (1623-95), who lived at Whissendine. Philip was an MP in the Parliaments of 1660, 1661, March/October 1679, 1681, and as a Whig opponent of James, Duke of York, lost all his local offices in 1682. The Sherards came into their own after the Revolution of 1688 and Philip's son Bennet Sherard (1649-1701) was MP for Rutland 1689-98. His grandson, another Philip (c.1680-1750), also represented the county as a staunch Whig in 1708-10.

In 1719 the senior Stapleford branch of the family obtained a British Earldom to which Philip Sherard (above) succeeded by special remainder as 2nd Earl of Harborough on the death of his cousin in 1733. Unfortunately there was little sympathy between the two branches of the family, and the 1st Earl (deprived of a surviving male heir of his own) deliberately created a trust for the Stapleford estate as a means of excluding his Whissendine kinsfolk from immediate ownership of the combined estates on his death. The 2nd Earl was the last Sherard to hold the office of Lord Lieutenant of Rutland: in 1733-50. His sons *Bennet*, 3rd Earl (1709-70) and the Rev Robert Sherard, later 4th Earl (1719-99) lived at loggerheads, with the latter (through his agents) wilfully mismanaging the Trust estates.

Only after 1770 were the Whissendine and Stapleford estates to all intents and purposes merged, and thereafter the Sherards can be considered as primarily a Leicestershire family. It was a measure of their severely curtailed influence in Rutland that the Sherards did not contest the county between 1722 and 1795. In the latter year, *Philip, Lord Sherard* (1767-1807) (later 5th Earl of Harborough) was returned at a by-election; however, he held his seat only a few months until the 1796 General Election. It is probable that before inheriting the Earldom in 1799, he was the last family occupant of the Whissendine Manor House.

Rutland Magazine, vol. 4 (1909-10) pp. 1-11 Vicary Gibbs (ed.), The Complete Peerage, VI 295-98, XI 673-76 N. R. Aston, "An 18th century Leicestershire Squarson: Robert Sherard, 4th Earl of Harborough", Trans. Leics. Arch & Hist. Soc. vol. LX (1986)

SMITH, Edward (1931-1974)

Born Aldgate, Ketton and educated at Stamford School. Served in the R.A.F. then in the Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace. He was invited to become the first Personal Secretary to Charles, Prince of Wales which he accepted. He was mentioned in the Queen's Birthday Honours and awarded the R.V.O. He travelled extensively abroad with Prince Charles and, on his untimely death at the early age of 43, Prince Charles attended his funeral

STERNDALE-BENNETT, Robert

Son of Sir William Sterndale-Bennett (1816-75), the eminent musician. Robert was a master at Uppingham School for thirty-seven years and took over as Master of Music from Paul David. In 1941 he arranged a memorable concert at the School by the London Philharmonic conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. During World War II he was involved with the Home Guard and at this time he organised a survey of field names in Rutland. He retired from the School in 1945.

STREET, George Edmund (1824-1881)

Architect born in Woodford. He was pre-eminent as an ecclesiastical architect. He had been a pupil under Sir G. G. Scott. He designed and restored many churches also the law courts, Strand, London. His restoration at North Luffenham church has been called "a brutal...tragedy" (1870-71, 74-5). He also restored the chancel at South Luffenham (1852). He designed Uppingham School chapel.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XIX

STURGES, John

Completed Lyndon Hall (1671-73) to the designs of Sir Abel Barker, also involved in building at Belton House, Lincs. (1684-88), Hardwicke Hall and Chatsworth, Derby., (1685) and Milton House, Northants, (1688).

SWAFFIELD (or SWAFELDE)

A family who were Lords of a Manor in Braunston from 1166 to 1607. Richard de Braunston was the progenitor of the *Swaffield* family who only adopted the surname at the beginning of the 14th century. Richard came from Bradewell, in Derbyshire, a Manor held by William Peverel, the father-in-law of Walkelin Ferrers. So when in 1166, Richard (de Braunston as he became known) was awarded land in Braunston by Walkelin Ferrers, the Lord of Oakham, it was probably to favour a retainer of his wife's family.

About 1290, William Swaffield ("atte Halle") built the Hall in Braunston (now known as Quaintree House). In 1301, Hugh de Braunston (probably William's son) purchased a Manor of Normanton which descended to Robert Swaffield in 1537. After which there is no further record of this Manor.

William *Swaffield* was a Keeper of the Peace in 1434 and was named in a list of the Gentry of Rutland

in the reign of Henry VI. In 1521 Symonde Swaffielde (of Braunston) held the Office of "Porter of the Castell" (i.e. Oakham), "lately admitted the King's servante graunted by Letters Patent during pleasure with fee of 30s 4d. The Keeper of the said Park (the Duke of Buckingham's) is occupied by the said Symonde by a like graunte with the fee of 60s 8d."

In 1601, Augustine *Swaffield*, the last recorded member of the family in Rutland sold the family house and Manor to the *Burton*'s of Braunston. There are two hundred recorded Swaffields in Britain 59% of whom live in the Home Counties and the South West.

TAYLOR, Rev. Jeremy (1613-67)

Rector of Uppingham, academic, preacher and spiritual writer. Taylor was born in Cambridge and became one of the earliest pupils of the Perse School there. On graduation he became Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. As an occasional preacher in London he attracted the attention of Laud, through whose influence he became Chaplain to Charles I. In 1638 he was instituted Rector of Uppingham, where he showed great zeal in caring for the concerns of his parishioners. His pulpit remains in Uppingham, where also one of his sons is buried.

In 1643 Taylor became Rector of Overstone, Northants, and the living of Uppingham was sequestrated in May 1644. He was taken prisoner after the Royalist defeat at Cardigan in 1645, but was soon released and lived quietly as chaplain to Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, until the Restoration, in the meantime writing his best-known works *Holy Living* and *Holy Dying*. He took up a lectureship in Lisburn in 1658, and in 1660 was appointed Bishop of



Rev. Jeremy Taylor



Rev. Edward Thring

Down and Connor. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, where he is said to have carried out much re-organization. He died in 1667 and was buried in the cathedral he had built at Dromore.

R. Bush, English Literature in the Early Seventeenth Century, OUP, 1945

P. Harvey, The Oxford Companion to English Literature, OUP, 1946

TAYLOR, Sir Robert (1714-88)

Architect of the Bank of England and involved in building at Normanton Park, Rutland.

THORPE, Charles "Tiny" (1860-1939)

When born would fit into a pint pot. Ran horse-cab service and collected mail from Seaton Junction. Drove the Falcon Hotel coach from Uppingham to Manton Station for many years. A lay preacher and well-loved character for his sayings and anecdotes.

THRING, Rev. Edward (1821-1887)

This great Victorian Headmaster was born in 1821 at Alford in Somerset where his father was both Rector and Squire of the Village. He was educated at Eton and went on to King's College, Cambridge, both as Scholar and later as a Fellow. He was ordained in 1846 and took a curacy in a poor district of Gloucester. Seven years later, soon after his engagement to a German girl, Marie Koch, whom he had met on a Grand Tour of Italy, he applied for and was appointed to the post of Headmaster at Uppingham Grammar School which at that time contained about 45 boys,

rather more than half of whom were boarders. Here he found his life's work; within ten years he had turned the School into a nationally known Public School with over 300 pupils, a number which he always refused to exceed on the grounds that a Headmaster could only know well and really be in charge of those that he could get to know personally. A man of vision with very strong opinions and the drive to put them into action, he was a pioneer in educational thinking, and introduced into Uppingham many principles now accepted as normal practice. He soon acquired a national reputation for his writings on education (Education and School, 1864; The Theory and Practice of Teaching, 1883), for the part he played in founding the Headmaster's Conference in 1869, and for his successful transportation of Uppingham School to the Welsh Coast for a year when a typhoid epidemic made Uppingham an unsafe place for a school in 1876. In his latter years he was the best-known Headmaster in the country, much in demand as a speaker and writer on education, and much regarded in the U.S.A. where he had many disciples. In the last year of his life, 1887, he convened the first conference of Headmistresses at Uppingham, and only a few months later died, still on the job, at the age of 66.

TIBBA, Saint

Niece of King Penda of Mercia who lived as an anchorite at Ryhall in the 7th century. The present church may be built over her cell. In 936 her bones were transferred to Peterborough Cathedral. Patron Saint of falconers and wildfowlers. Possible origin of hunting cry "Tantivy" from her name. Day 14 December.

TIPTOFT (or TIPTAFT) of the Manor of Ryhall

For forty years from 1446 to 1485 the Manor of Ryhall was held by the ancient Norman family of TIPTOFT or TIPTAFT. Their origins like all Normans, were from Scandinavia which can be seen from the name of the village they settled in Normandy, Thiboutot, (that no longers exists today). This name is derived from the Norse "Tybalt's Toft".

The Tiptofts or Tiptafts as they became, appear to have been given lands in the East Midlands by William the Conqueror as their name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey. The earliest references, however, to this are already a hundred years after the Battle of Hastings, where we find members of the family owning land in Clare (Suffolk) Denton (Lincs.) and Edmondthorpe (Leics.).

The family married well and had estates all over England and Wales. Records survive of two main branches, the first line which settled in Leicestershire and Rutland were ennobled as Baron Tiptoft but died out, apparently without male heirs, in 1733. The other line settled in Cambridgeshire at Burwell where Tiptofts Manor exists to this day.

In 1446 John Tiptoft of Burwell, Cambs. inherited the Manor of Ryhall (Rutland) from his mother Joyce. He was the son of Sir John Tiptoft — a staunch supporter of the House of Lancaster, who was an able statesman and successful soldier. Sir John Tiptoft became in 1406 under Henry IV, Chief Butler of England; then Treasurer of the King's Household. In 1415 Henry V made him Seneschal of Aquitaine and 1417 President of the King's Exchequer in Normandy

and Treasurer of the Duchy. Under Henry VI he became Chief Steward of the Royal Castles and Manors throughout Wales and the Marches with the title of Lord Tibetot and Powyss.

It was not surprising therefore, to find that his son John should have inherited his father's talents which led him to become one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and wandered in search of learning to Italy, studied in her universities and became a teacher at Padua, "where the elegance of his Latin drew tears from the most learned". Caxton whose patron he was could find no words warm enough to express his admiration of him. He wrote a number of learned tracts and had a position unsurpassed in science and in literature. In 1449 he received the Earldom of Worcester from Henry VI in memory of his father's services and eight years later, while still under thirty, was appointed Deputy of Ireland. When Edward IV came to the throne John Tiptoft changed his allegiance to the House of York and accepted the offices of Justiciar of North Wales and Constable of The Tower. More favours followed; in 1461 he was Treasurer of the Exchequer, in 1462 Lord Chancellor of Ireland for life; in 1463 Steward of the Household and then again Deputy of Ireland, where he took up residence in 1466; and finally Constable of England and Knight of the Garter.

John Tiptoft is said to have been so cruel that he earned the epithet "the Butcher" even amid the horrors of the civil wars. In 1469 he decided to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and on his way home visited Padua, Rome and the Vatican. His return to England in 1470 was unfortunately timed as the Earl of Warwick had just achieved the short-lived restoration of Henry VI. Tiptoft was sought out by the Lancastrians as a traitor, and was caught in the Forest of Weybridge in Huntingdonshire, from here he was taken to London and beheaded on Tower Hill. His son Edward succeeded but died unmarried at eighteen in his minority, so that the Manor of Ryhall with his other estates went to his aunts.

TIPTAFT of Braunston, Lyddington & Tinwell

Three members of the Tiptaft family of Braunston – James Tiptaft and his son and grandson, both also James, became Sheriffs of Rutland respectively in 1766, 1792 and 1819. Although the earliest record so far discovered as to the origins of this family go back only to 1563 they undoubtedly stem from the ancient Norman family who held the Manor of Edmondthorpe (Leicestershire) and Market Overton (Rutland) and many properties in England (see Tiptoft of Ryhall). It was not unusual for younger sons of noble families in medieval times, if they did not inherit or marry well, to become yeoman farmers and then sink even lower in the social scale, so that their names are not recorded in the family trees that have survived.

The last of the noble Edmondthorpe Tiptafts died in 1485, but in 1653 we find a Christopher Tiptaft, Shepherd, as the sole surviving inhabitant of Whatborough, one of the deserted villages of Leicestershire. He moved to Braunston where his line lived on becoming, two hundred years later, for a time the largest landowners in the parish. Married into some of Rutland's important families such as the Cheseldens, the Burtons and the Tomblins, they resided at Quaintree Hall until 1835 when they



James Tiptaft of Braunston

moved to Tinwell Manor.

At one stage they held land and lived in Lyddington, where one of them is remembered as a church warden in 1538, his name being inscribed on the board in St Andrew's Church. About fourteen members of this ancient family survive today but are scattered between South Yorkshire, Sussex, Cumbria, Oxfordshire and Australia.

Yuri Galitzine, "The Quaintree Hall House, Braunston, Rutland", Rutland Record No. 1 (1980)

TOD

Little known native of Uppingham who, for a wager, undertook to scythe a field in so many hours. Although the feat was regarded as impossible, he completed it in the set time, then fell dead. The field is called "Tod's Piece" in memory of this deed.

TRAYLEN, J. C. (1845-1907)

Stamford architect educated at Oundle and Northampton schools. Surveyor for the Archdeaconry of Oakham in 1877, an office he held for seventeen years. His sensitive restoration work from the 1880s at Braunston, Empingham, Lyddington, Exton and Caldecott churches is much commended.

Rutland Magazine, vol. 3 (1907-8), p. 89

TRYONS, The

This Flemish Huguenot family emigrated to England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. They quickly made their fortune by trade and judicious marriage. Moses Tryon acquired the manors of Harringworth and Bulwick early in the 17th century. They settled at Bulwick although much of their time was spent in

London. In 1646 they bought the three manors of Seaton from William Montague of Boughton for £9,000. Members of the Tryon family became Deputy Lieutenants, High Sheriffs of Rutland, and, in 1761 Charles Tryon stood for Parliament for the county. Commercial necessity and the need to be at Court kept male members of the family in London. In 1771 Charles Tryon sold the Seaton manors to Viscount Galway. In his will, Charles founded a charity for the poor of Seaton and Thorpe. Descendants of the Tryons still live in the Bulwick area.

UPPINGHAMIANS, Eminent

A great many old boys of Uppingham School became famous or well-known people. See Bryan Matthews, *Eminent Uppinghamians*, Neville & Harding, 1987, for more details.

VILLIERS (see Dukes of Buckingham)

WAITE, Colonel Thomas (c.1610-1670)

An important Parliamentarian Leader in the Civil War and a Regicide. Thomas Waite's enemies used to say that he was the son of an Ale-house keeper at Market Overton; other evidence suggests he was born at Wymondham round about 1610. He was trained as a lawyer, and entered Gray's Inn in 1634, but reached no great eminence until 1642 when he chose the parliamentary side and soon proved his ability as a soldier. In 1643 he was a captain under Lord Gray, and garrisoned Rockingham Castle. By the end of that same year he was promoted Colonel and made Governor of Rutland. In 1644 he was in command of the Parliamentary troops at Burley-onthe-Hill, had a row with Lord Gray, was suspended from his duties, but won the support of the Army and was soon restored to his posts.

In July 1646 he became one of the two MPs for Rutland, but retained his military command and in 1648 suppressed a Royalist uprising near Peterborough. In January 1649 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Charles I's trial, and his name can still be seen, spelt WAYTE, on the death warrant. His political influence in Rutland remained high, and there was little that went on in the county with which he was not concerned.

At the Restoration he surrendered to the Royalists, was tried as a Regicide, pleaded not guilty on the grounds that Cromwell and Ireton twisted his arm and made him sign against his will, but was condemned to death. But his life was spared, though he spent several years in prison (he was still incarcerated in 1668), and it is not known whether he was ever released. His wife and five surviving children constantly begged for his freedom and continued to live in Rutland.

WALES, Prince of

Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, visited Rutland on many occasions. One of the most memorable was his visit, with Alexandra, Princess of Wales, to Normanton Park, Rutland, the home of Lord and Lady Aveland, in January 1881. The visit was reported in the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*. The Princess went to Oakham Castle and later a horseshoe was mounted on her behalf. An account of the visit is given in *Rutland Heritage*, Bryan Waites, Spiegl Press, 1986. Edward VIII, when Prince of Wales, met Mrs Simpson at Burrough

Hill Court, just over the Rutland border at Burroughon-the-Hill, Leics. He frequented Melton Mowbray and Rutland on his fox-hunting visits.

WARD, Sir Edward (1638-1714)

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Second son of William Ward of Preston, Rutland. Educated Uppingham School under Francis Meres (q.v.). Presided over the Trial of Captain Kidd (1701). Died Strand, London but was buried at Stoke Doyle, Northants., where he had purchased the lordship of the manor in 1694.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XX

WATSON, Edward (c.1460-1530)

Edward Watson came from a prosperous family which occupied a prominent position in Cambridge and Huntingdon. He himself was born at Sledmere in Yorkshire somewhere around 1460. In addition to the Manor of Great Gidding and property at Lyddington in Rutland which he inherited from his father he subsequently inherited the Manor of Garthorpe and other property in Leicestershire from his uncle Lewis Watson.

He took up residence at Lyddington marrying Emma Smith, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Smith, brother of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln. He was appointed Surveyor to the Bishop of Lincoln, a Justice of the Peace, and acquired a position of considerable wealth and influence not unconnected with the fact that his wife's uncle was one of the most important bishops of the time and a great favourite of King Henry VII. He served three Bishops of Lincoln; William Smith (d. 1513), William Atwood (d. 1520) and John Longland (d. 1547) and himself died at Lyddington on 10th October 1530 where a fine brass tablet marks his burial place with that of his wife.

Edward Watson appears to have been a generous man and a conscientious surveyor much respected by all who came into contact with him. His marriage to Emma was a happy one and they had at least three sons and four daughters. The eldest son Henry was confined to a monastery. His second son Edward married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton and succeeded to most of his father's property apart from that at Lyddington which went to the third son Kenelm. Edward achieved great influence at Court through his father-in-law and also Thomas Cromwell (q.v.) who was a great friend. Undoubtedly it was through these contacts that he managed to acquire a lease of the Royal Castle and Park at Rockingham.

WHISTON, William (1667-1752)

William Whiston, divine, philosopher and mathematician, was born at Norton-juxta-Twycross, Leicestershire on 9th December, 1667. He was admitted to Clare Hall Cambridge in 1686, elected Fellow in 1691 and qualified as M.A. in 1693. Ordained at Lichfield Cathedral in 1693, he served as chaplain to John Moore, Bishop of Norwich from 1694 to 1698. In 1696 he published A New Theory of the Earth in which he proposed that the origin of the Earth and all outstanding events in its history could be attributed to cometary action. Whiston became Rector of Lowestoft in 1698 and married Ruth Antrobus in 1699. They had a daughter Sarah (1700), and three sons, William (1703), George (1705) and John (1711).

In 1701 Whiston returned to Cambridge and succeeded Newton as Lucasian Professor of Mathema-



Rev. William Whiston

tics. Whiston's lectures on Newton's Principia became extensively used in their published form as textbooks during the 18th century. He was dismissed from his Chair in 1710 because of his unorthodox religious beliefs and moved to London, where he continued his theological and scientific studies including prolonged efforts to solve the longitude problem. In about 1715 his daughter Sarah married Samuel Barker, Squire of Lyndon Hall, Rutland. William Whiston's grandson, Thomas Barker, was to be a notable pioneer of scientific weather observing. Whiston had a happy family life and died at Lyndon Hall, which had become his second home since his daughter's marriage, on 22nd August 1752, following a short illness.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XXI J. A. Kington & Beryl Kington, "Thomas Barker of Lyndon Hall, Rutland and his Weather Observations", Rutland Record No. 2

M. Farrell, The life and work of William Whiston, Ph.D, Thesis, University of Manchester, 1973

WILKINS, Rev. George

Rector of Wing, Rutland (1827-39) and also Vicar of St Mary's, Nottingham, from 1817 to 1843. He was a powerful preacher and a prolific and successful author. He came from a distinguished family of architects his father being the first professional colleague of Humphrey Repton and a well-known Norwich architect; his elder brother was William Wilkins, the Regency architect best known as the designer of the National Gallery, London. His daughter, Alicia (b. 1815), who married William Kingsley, poet, artist and friend of Ruskin, in 1853, may have been the artist responsible for the watercolours and drawings of Rutland churches published by Gillian Dickinson as Rutland Churches Before Restoration, Barrowden Books, 1983



The 9th Earl of Winchilsea

WINCHILSEA, Ninth Earl of (1752-1826)

George Finch, also fourth Earl of Nottingham, founder of the MCC who celebrated their 200th anniversary in 1987. See Finch.

WING, Vincent (1619-68)

Land surveyor and astronomer born at North Luffenham, Rutland. Self-taught in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Joint author with William Leybourn of *Urania Practica* (1648) followed by many other publications, in particular an almanac *Olympia Domata* which sold 50,000 copies per year and was continued to 1805 by his relatives. He resided at North Luffenham occasionally seeking the "society of the learned in London". Whilst "riding early and late in all kinds of weather" in his role as surveyor, he contracted consumption and died aged 49. He is buried at North Luffenham.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XXI Rutland Magazine, vol. 2, 1905-06

WING, John, of Pickworth

Nephew of Vincent and Coroner for Rutland. Published *Heptarchia Mathematica* (1693) and an enlarged version of his uncle's *Art of Surveying* (1699).

WING, Tycho (1630-1750)

Grandson of John Wing who taught arts and sciences mathematical at Pickworth in 1727 and is also described as an astrologer. Coroner of Rutland from 1727 to 1742.



Vincent Wing

WINGFIELDS, The, of Tickencote

The Wingfields have been associated with Rutland since 1631 as Lord of the Manor of Tickencote and Market Overton. The family came over from Normandy during the reign of William I who awarded Robert de Wingfield the castle of Wingfield in Suffolk in 1087.

His descendant, Robert Wingfield of Upton who was MP for Peterborough in 1571, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cecil and sister of Lord Burghley, Treasurer of Queen Elizabeth I. Robert's second son, John, sat in Parliament for Grantham in the reigns of James I and Charles I and married Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Gresham. She was heiress, through her mother, of Tickencote. John was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Wingfield, who purchased the Manor of Market Overton and became Sheriff of Rutland in 1631.

The Wingfield family served as sheriffs and magistrates in each generation thereafter. It was Elizabeth (1708-94), mother of Sir John Wingfield (Sheriff of Rutland 1702), who restored and rebuilt Tickencote Church. The Wingfields held the advowson of both Market Overton and Tickencote until well into the present century.

WOLFENDEN, John Frederick, Baron of Westcott (1906-1985)

Lord Wolfenden spent only a decade of his life (1934-44) in Rutland but his subsequent public career places him surely among the most distinguished men of the County.

He was appointed at the early age of 27 to the Headmastership of Uppingham. He had been educated at Wakefield Grammar School from which he won a scholarship to Queen's College, Oxford where he gained a Blue as goalkeeper at hockey, and a First

in Greats. Then a scholarship took him to Princeton in the U.S.A., until he was appointed Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford. Five years in this post (during which he played for England in goal at hockey on a number of occasions) were succeeded by the appointment to Uppingham. His ten years there were interrupted by a year in Whitehall working for the R.A.F. as Director of Pre-Entry Air Training, for which he was later awarded the C.B.E. In 1944 he went on as Headmaster to Shrewsbury School, and for five years was Chairman of the Headmasters' Conference. In 1960 he became Vice-Chancellor of Reading University, and was much in demand as Chairman of important Departmental and National Committees of which the one which brought him most into the public eye was that which reported in 1957 on Prostitution and Homosexual practices, which, some years later, had a considerable effect upon the laws and outlook of the country.

From 1963-68 Wolfenden was Chairman of the University Grants Committee, and from 1968 to 1973 Director of the British Museum. He held many other posts connected with education and was always greatly in demand as a Chairman or Visitor of the Day, being gifted with vast intelligence and a balanced judgement. He was knighted in 1956 and became a Life Peer in 1974. His last visit to Rutland was in 1984 when the 50th anniversary of his appointment as Headmaster of Uppingham coincided with the School's Quatercentenary.

WRIGHT, Rev. Abraham (1611-90)

Oakham's notable Vicar, Abraham Wright, was born in 1611. He became a Fellow at St John's College, Oxford, in 1632 and, in 1636, when Archbishop Laud, a former President, came with King Charles II and the Queen to open the new Library, it was Abraham Wright who read his own poem of welcome, later contained in "Parnassus Biceps". During the same visit, he acted before the Royal Visitors in "Love's Hospital". Earlier, he had written a comic interlude, which he called "The Reformation". Later, he published his own Sermons, including one which he preached at his own Ordination, and another given before the King. Other writings include an essay in praise of Strafford.

In 1645, Wright was offered the living of Oakham by William Juxon, his President when he went up to Oxford, and by now Bishop of London but, because he could not accept the interregnum requirement to take the covenant, he was not instituted until 1660. Instead, he was active in Peckham and St Olave's, Hart Street. When 1660 came, he was offered the Chaplaincy to the Queen of Bohemia, the new King's

sister. However, he refused this and other offers of high preferment and chose to come and remain in Oakham until his death in 1690.

He married twice. His first wife bore him James, the writer of *The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland*, towards which Abraham Wright provided the cost of two plates, including one of the windows of a former hall of the Hospital of St John and St Anne.

As a disciple of Juxon, and as seen in some of his writings, Abraham Wright was a Laudian and, as such, insisted on ceremonial, belief in the Sacraments and the dignity of the Priesthood.

A. Chalmers, Biographical Dictionary, 1817, vol. 32 pp. 275-278
Abraham Wright, Parnassus Biceps, Edward Archer, 1656
Five Sermons in Five Several Styles, Edward Archer, 1656
Novissima Straffordii, Roxburgh Club, Historical Papers
Shakespeare Press, 1846, part 1
Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XXI

WRIGHT, James (1643-1716)

Born at Yarnton, Oxfordshire, the son of the Rev. Abraham Wright (q.v.) and his wife Jane. It is not known for certain where he was educated, and he evidently attended no university, but he was probably brought up in or near London. He was called to the bar in 1672 from the Middle Temple, where he was then living, and practised, or at least maintained an interest in, the law thereafter. He formed a library and manuscript collection, but this was destroyed in the Middle Temple fire of 1678. He acquired the manor of Manton, Rutland, in 1682-3.

He was also a writer and published a variety of works, ranging from royalist booklets (reflecting his political stance) to the poetic Farther Additions to the work for which he is best known, The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland (London 1684, with later additions). This invaluable work is the earliest, and one of the very few, detailed history of the county. Even though by no means a definitive or entirely accurate authority, it stands proud as an early example of the great tradition of English county histories, and remains a source to which, sooner or later, every Rutland scholar must turn.

To Prof J. Simmons' commentary on this work and his biographical notes, one can now add the discovery of manuscript notes compiled by Sir Wingfield Bodenham (of Ryhall) during, perhaps, his imprisonment in the Tower of London – for Bodenham was one of Wright's principal sources of assistance. This MS is now in the Leicestershire Record Office.

Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XXI

J. Simmons, Introduction to James Wright, History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland (repr. EP Publishing Ltd., 1973)

Victoria County History, Rutland, vol. II (1935) p. 79

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Rutland Record Society: Publications

Rutland Record 1 (1980)

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Archdeacon Robert Johnson; Thomas Barker of Lyndon Hall and his weather observations; Rutland Agricultural Society; Rutland Farms in 1871.

Rutland Record 3 (1982/83)

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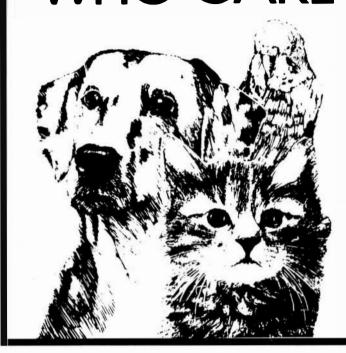
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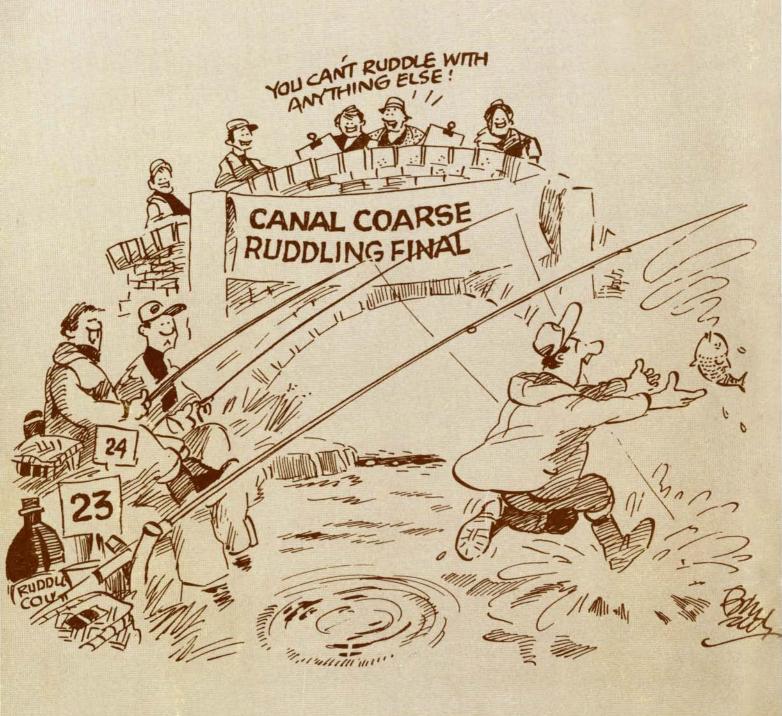
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