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Journal of the Rutland Local History and Record Society

Martinsthorp House, on the South Side.
The Rutland Local History and Record Society

The Society is formed from the union in June 1991 of the Rutland Local History Society, founded in the 1930s, and the Rutland Record Society, founded in 1979. In May 1993 the Rutland Field Research Group for Archaeology and History, founded in 1971, also amalgamated with the Society. The Society is a Registered Charity, and its aim is the advancement of the education of the public in all aspects of the history of the ancient county of Rutland and its immediate area.

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**EDITORIAL**

The Rutland Local History and Record Society

Many members of the Society will already be familiar with the work of the Rutland Field Research Group for Archaeology and Local History. In 1993 the Group amalgamated with the Rutland Local History and Record Society. The two societies shared many common aims, and it is hoped that the merger will provide greater opportunities for members of both groups to investigate and monitor the history and archaeology of Rutland. The name of the RLHRS will not change, but there will be an archaeological sub-committee, reporting its activities to the General Committee and represented there by Elaine Jones. The merger of the two groups will provide Society members who did not already belong to the RFRG with an opportunity to take part in archaeological work.

The RLHRS has accepted the commitment to publish reports on the excavations being conducted by the RFRG at Whitwell and on a much earlier excavation at Nether Hambleton. The RFRG's current field-walking survey on the edge of Oakham along the proposed route of the by-pass will also continue under the aegis of the RLHRS. Both groups have always kept a keen eye on planning applications to ensure, as far as possible, that sites of ancient and historical interest and historic buildings should not be unnecessarily damaged or irretrievably lost. Their joint efforts in future should ensure a careful regard for Rutland's heritage both above and below ground.

Members of the Society will be pleased to know that Squadron Leader Fred Adams, for many years a mainstay of the RFRG, together with Olive, his wife, have been elected Honorary Members of the Society.

On a sadder note the Society has to report the death of Allen Chinnery, our Honorary Archivist since the Society's foundation. Allen's career in Leicester City Archives, and then in the Leicestershire Record Office, culminated in his last appointment as Deputy Director of Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service. Both then and in his retirement, this Society benefitted greatly from his sound and knowledgeable advice, and his considered judgement on matters of historical fact and interpretation. One of his last projects was a tutorial group on a map and concordance of Oakham in 1787, and the Society has resolved to see the study of these documents into print in his memory.

Allen is succeeded as Honorary Archivist by Carl Harrison, County Archivist. In this issue, we have a report on the move to the new Leicestershire Record Office at Wigston. A number of our members have visited the new premises and it is clear from all reports that the county is to be congratulated on the provision of the facilities there.

**Contributors**

**Roger Bland** is a Curator of Coins and Medals and **Catherine Johns** a Curator in the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities at the British Museum.

**Leonard Cantor** was Schofield Professor and Head of the Education Department at Loughborough University of Technology until his retirement in 1991. He trained as a geographer and studied historical geography at the University of London under Professor H.C. Darby. His main research interest has been in mapping the mediaeval landscape and he has written numerous articles, especially on mediaeval deer parks.

**T.H. McK. Clough** has been Keeper of the Rutland County Museum, Oakham, since 1974. He is author of *Syllsge of Coins of the British Isles, 26: Museums in East Anglia* (1980); and of numerous archaeological and other papers in society journals.

**Robert Owens** is a member of the RLHRS and of the British Horological Institute. He runs his own business restoring antique clocks. **Sheila Sleath** was a teacher with an interest in local history. Both authors were born in Rutland.

**Alison Awcock**, formerly a student at Rutland Sixth Form College, is currently reading Modern languages at the University of Sussex. The original version of this article was submitted as her A Level History Personal Study in 1992.

**Brian Rose** lives in Oakham and worked in Rutland until his recent retirement.
A Roman hoard from Whitwell

ROGER BLAND and CATHERINE JOHNS

Circumstances of finding
Between September and October 1991 Mr and Mrs R V Stubbs, Mrs J R Holmes and Mr W Finbow discovered one gold finger-ring, two gold soaldi of Valentinian II (AD 375-92, Fig. 1) and Honorius (AD 393-423, Fig. 2) and 784 silver siliquae of emperors from Constantius II (AD 337-61) to Honorius while searching with metal detectors on a ploughed field between Grange Farm and the A606 in the parish of Whitwell. They had the permission of the owner of the land. The finders reported their finds to the police and the hoard was submitted to the British Museum for examination in January 1992; it was then declared Treasure Trove at the British Museum has acquired the other gold coin (of Honorius (Fig. 2) and six silver siliquae; these coins were also declared Treasure Trove at a second inquest held at Oakham Castle on 21 May 1992.

Leicestershire Museums have acquired the ring, the gold coin of Honorius (Fig. 2) and six silver siliquae; the British Museum has acquired the other gold coin (of Valentinian II, Fig. 1) and 59 silver siliquae; an ex gratia reward equivalent to the full market value of all these objects has been paid to the finders. The remainder of the coins have been returned to the finders and were sold at auction by Sotheby’s on 20 April 1993 (lots 402-430). The British Museum has kept a full record of the find, including photographs of all the coins, and a full catalogue will be published in Coin Hoards from Roman Britain volume X. The purpose of the present note is to set the hoard in its context; in addition Catherine Johns has provided a detailed account of the ring.

The total number of coins in the hoard now stands at two gold soaldi and 870 silver siliquae. The coins were found widely scattered over a fifteen-acre field, mostly about three inches below ground level; many of the coins had been bent by the rotovator.

The find-spot of the hoard lies about 550 metres north-west of an Iron Age and Roman settlement at Whitwell which was the subject of a rescue excavation carried out by Professor Malcolm Todd in 1976-77, before the construction of Rutland Water. Apart from a few traces of Iron Age occupation, the site was found to contain a settlement consisting of a group of enclosures bounded by substantial ditches, in which, amongst other things, iron-smelting was carried out. This settlement could be dated to between AD 43 and 50. In the late second or early third centuries AD a timber aisled building was constructed, to be replaced by the end of the third century by a rectangular structure with stone foundations. The site was thought to have been abandoned in the mid-fourth century on the basis of the ten coins found during the excavations, none of which could be dated to later than c. AD 360.

Since the field where the hoard was found and the one adjoining it contained 151 Roman coins from the mid-second century AD down to the end of the fourth century and also other Roman artifacts (see below), it seems likely that Roman settlement occurred here as well. Further archaeological investigation will be needed to determine whether this is so.

The coins
The composition of the hoard is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constantius II</td>
<td>AD 337-61</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian (Caesar)</td>
<td>AD 355-60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian (Augustus)</td>
<td>AD 360-63</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jovian</td>
<td>AD 363-64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentinian I</td>
<td>AD 364-75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valens</td>
<td>AD 364-78</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratian</td>
<td>AD 367-83</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentinian II</td>
<td>AD 375-92</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosius I</td>
<td>AD 379-95</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus Maximus</td>
<td>AD 383-88</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Victor</td>
<td>AD 387-88</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenius</td>
<td>AD 392-94</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcadius</td>
<td>AD 383-408</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>20.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorius</td>
<td>AD 393-423</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>27.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary copies</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total         | 872 |

The mints represented are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mint</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trier (Treveri)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>31.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons (Lugdunum)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arles (Arelate)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan (Mediolanum)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>47.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquileia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome (Roma)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisak (Sissia)</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sremska Mitrovica (Sirmium)</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul (Constantinopolis)</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antakya (Antiochia)</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>10.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total         | 872 |

It is a curious feature of coin circulation at this time that, with a very few exceptions, silver siliquae are only found in two parts of the Roman empire: Britain and Romania. This is particularly surprising since these coins were struck at mints all over the empire, and hoards of gold coins of this period have been discovered all over the empire. The new hoard from Hoxne in Suffolk, discovered in October 1992, contained about 14,000 siliquae and 563 gold solidi, several times larger than any previous hoard of this type. Before that the largest number of silver coins of this period found anywhere was about 3,000 in a hoard found at Cleeve Prior in Worcestershire in 1811: this
find was also said to have contained around 500 gold coins. Other large hoards of silver coins of this period have been found at East Harptree, Glos (15 miliaria and 1,481 siliquae and one silver finger-ring), Holway, Somerset (at least 43 miliaria and 1,598 siliquae), North Mendip, Glos (31 miliaria, 2,003 siliquae and 10 half-siliquae), Southsea, Hants (77 miliaria and 901 siliquae), and Ballinrees, near Coleraine, northern Ireland (1,506 siliquae). Whitwell therefore takes its place as one of the ten largest silver coin finds of this period to have been discovered in Britain; it is also interesting that it includes two gold coins, but lacks any of the large silver miliaria.

Hoards of Roman silver coins of this period are relatively rare from the East Midlands area: none are known from Rutland, while Leicestershire has produced three: from Stockerston, Causeway Lane, Leicester, and Sproxton.

Thirteen different emperors are represented in the Whitwell hoard and the coins span a period of some 45 years, between 358, when Constantius II reduced the weight of the siliqua from around 3.1 grams to 2 grams, and about 402. The coins in the hoard were made at ten different mints, from Trier in Germany in the west through to Antakya in Turkey in the east; most, however, come from Trier, Lyons and Arles in Germany and France, and Milan in Italy and this is the normal pattern for hoards of this kind. There was no imperial mint in Britain at this time, except perhaps for a few very rare coins of the usurper Magnus Maximus which might have been minted in London: unfortunately the hoard did not contain any of these issues.

The latest coins are 230 siliquae of the emperor Honorius from the mint of Milan in northern Italy, with the VIRTVS ROMANORVM reverse, which were minted between his accession in 393 and the removal of the imperial court to Ravenna in 402 (Fig. 7). We know, therefore, that the hoard was buried sometime after AD 400, about the time when the Romans finally withdrew from Britain. However, it is difficult to be certain as to the precise date when the hoard was likely to have been buried since no more coins entered Britain after the reign of Honorius and numismatists still disagree as to how long the inhabitants of Britain continued to use coins after the Roman withdrawal. Silver siliquae found in Britain are commonly clipped around the edges and sometimes as much as half of the coin was removed (Fig. 8); three-quarters of the siliquae in the Whitwell hoard have been clipped in this way (657 out of 870 coins). We do not know exactly when clipping took place – it seems to be a phenomenon that is unique to Britain – but it is likely that it could only have occurred after the breakdown of Roman authority in Britain from about AD 410 onwards. The high proportion of clipped coins in the Whitwell hoard therefore points to a late date of deposition.

It is difficult to understand why coins should have been clipped, since they could hardly have gone undetected, but one possible reason was to try to make the pool of coins in circulation go further at a time when no new coins were entering the province. Certainly forgeries of silver siliquae have been found in Britain and they could have been made from the metal obtained by clipping: the Whitwell hoard contained 42 such forgeries (Figs. 10–13), which is the largest group of siliqua forgeries to have been identified in a single hoard (the previous largest groups being 26 in the Brompton, Wiltshire, hoard and 28 in the Holway, Somerset, hoard). A study of the dies from which these imitations were made has revealed that there are several cases where more than one coin has been struck from the same die, suggesting that some at least of these imitations may have been made locally. Further research comparing the forgeries in the Whitwell hoard with those from other hoards should shed more light on this.

Two coins deserve further discussion here. One is the first known example of a siliqua of the short-lived emperor Jovian (AD 363–64) from the mint of Lyons in France (Fig. 3). No silver coins of Jovian from this mint were recorded in volume 8 of Roman Imperial Coinage or in Pierre Bastien’s corpus of the coinage of the mint of Lyon; however, the existence of such a coin was postulated by Kent. This has now been shown to be completely justified.

The second coin that is of interest is an anonymous half-siliqua from the mint of Trier (Fig. 9). Its description is as follows: Obverse: no legend. Helmeted, draped bust of the goddess Roma, facing left. Reverse: X within laurel-wreath; in exergue, TR. Weight: 1.06 grams (clipped).

It is very rare at this period to find coins without the emperor’s portrait and the date and purpose of this issue remain uncertain, although the type is listed in Roman Imperial Coinage and two examples were found in the North Mendip hoard. The example in the Whitwell hoard shows an appreciable amount of wear which suggests a date in 380s at the latest. The reverse legend X is most plausibly explained as being a reference to the imperial vows or vota, which are very commonly commemorated on the coins of this period, although whose vows these might be is at present uncertain. Other specimens are known with the same obverse and reverse designs but with XV in place of X. These probably represent the vota of another, contemporary, emperor. The purpose of this issue is also uncertain, although Sir Arthur Evans’s suggestion that they were pieces struck for distribution on a particular occasion, such as the celebration of the renewal of the emperors’ vota, remains the most likely possibility.
Fig. 1 Gold *solidus* of Valentinian II (AD 375–392) from the mint of Constantinople.

Fig. 2 Gold *solidus* of Honorius (AD 393–423) from the mint of Milan.

Fig. 3 Silver *siliqua* of Jovian (AD 363–64) from the mint of Lyon.

Fig. 4 Silver *siliqua* of Gratian (AD 367–83) from the mint of Rome.

Fig. 5 Silver *siliqua* of Magnus Maximus (AD 383–88) from the mint of Aquileia.

Fig. 6 Silver *siliqua* of Eugenius (AD 392–94) from the mint of Trier.

Fig. 7 Silver *siliqua* of Honorius (AD 393–423) from the mint of Milan.

Fig. 8 Clipped silver *siliqua* of Honorius (AD 393–423) from the mint of Milan.

Fig. 9 Anonymous silver half-*siliqua* from the mint of Trier.

Fig. 10 Ancient forgery of silver *siliqua* of Valens (AD 364–78).

Fig. 11 Ancient forgery of silver *siliqua* of Honorius (AD 393–423).

Fig. 12 Ancient forgery of silver *siliqua* of Honorius (AD 393–423).

Fig. 13 Two views of the Whitwell ring.
The stray finds
These coins were found in two adjoining fields at Whitwell, one of which contained the coin hoard. Unfortunately the finders did not keep a note of the exact find-spot of each coin. The distribution of coins is very heavily biased towards the fourth century AD, and in particular towards the Valentinianic period (364–78): forty of the coins (34.2% of the total of identifiable coins) date to these years, a much higher proportion than would normally be expected. Many of the coins in the hoard were also minted during this period: the hoard has a likely terminal date of c. AD 402, while the latest stray coins date to the same period (388–402). Just as the latest silver coins normally found in British hoards are the coins of Arcadius and Honorius from Milan with the VIRTUS ROMANORVM reverse which, as we have seen, probably continued to be struck down to c. AD 402, so the latest bronze coins to enter Britain in any quantity are the VICTORIA AVGGG and SALVS REI PVBLICAÆ issues which ceased to be minted in 402.

The evidence of these finds does therefore suggest a considerable level of activity on this site during the last four decades of the fourth century, although it is of course impossible to be more precise in the absence of any archaeological exploration of the site.

The gold ring (Fig. 13)
The Whitwell find includes one piece of jewellery, a gold finger-ring in fine condition. The ring has a broad hoop bordered with beaded wire, and each shoulder is decorated with a small applied ram’s-horn volute in plain wire with added small globules of gold. The bezel is a raised, slightly sub-rectangular oval surrounded by a flange impressed with alternating semicircular depressions and triple lines, creating a minuscule incuse ovolo. Within the setting is a repoussé gold plate depicting in low relief a pair of confronted busts within a frame of 34 raised beads: the long-haired figure on the right is evidently female, and the other bust, though indeterminate, is like to be male; the scale is small, and the details quite stylised. Both figures have drapery swathed around their shoulders.

The internal diameter of the ring is 1.7 cm, its weight is 4.03 grams, and the composition of the metal, determined by semi-quantitative X-ray fluorescence analysis, is 86% gold, 11% silver and 3% copper.

The ring is typically late-Antique in its use of a modest quantity of thin sheet gold and filigree ornament to create a weighty and imposing impression. The use of a metal setting, either engraved in intaglio or using repoussé to create a design in relief, was also an increasingly common feature in the late Roman period as good engraved gemstones became more difficult to obtain. The repoussé gold plaque and its surrounding ornamental flange may be compared with rings from the Thetford treasure28 with a ring from Richborough29. Ring no. 10 from Thetford and the Richborough example have repoussé gold settings with the device of clasped ring hands (dextrarum iunctio); the handshake signified a contract, and it is generally supposed that the specific contract referred to on such rings was that of betrothal or marriage. Roman rings bearing this device are well-known and there is no reason to doubt that they are betrothal gifts.

Though the Whitwell ring bears a different motif, its function is probably the same. Rings with facing male and female busts are also usually interpreted as betrothal rings, and the figures, though generic rather than actual portraits, must be intended to represent the affianced couple. The best-known example of the type from Roman Britain is a fine Christian ring from Brancaster, Norfolk30, in which the engraved busts are accompanied by the inscription VIVAS IN DEO. The British Museum collections include three unprovenanced examples in gold which are relevant, one bearing the inscription SPERATU(s) BENERIAE31, another without any lettering32 and a very fine and highly decorated late ring with carefully engraved portraits above which is set a small engraved cross33.

Common to all these rings is their robust form, with plain hoop and a solid, raised bezel upon which the figures are engraved. The shape of the bezel is most often square, but rings with circular and polygonal bezels also occur. They were evidently intended for use as seal-rings, and the inscriptions are usually cut retrograde so that they will read correctly in the impression, though this is not invariably the case (e.g. the Brancaster evas in deo is not reversed). Rings of this form were made in gold, silver and bronze, and they are conventionally dated to the very end of the fourth century AD and later. Many other engraved devices are found upon them, including patently Christian ones34.

There is another gold ring in the British Museum which is superficially similar but of much lighter construction, with a flat oval bezel35. It was found in Colchester, and the engraved device consists of two bearded male busts with the legend IMP retrograde engraved above them. These figures have been plausibly identified as portraits of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and if this is correct, the ring probably dates to the late second century. In any case, it is clearly not part of the series of late-Roman betrothal rings under discussion here.

The Whitwell ring provides a typological link between the clasped-hands betrothal rings of the Middle and Late Empire, usually rendered in relief (i.e. not seal-rings) and the confronted-couple seal-rings of the late period. Another personal ornament which clearly indicates the connected meaning of the two devices is the famous
# A Roman hoard from Whitwell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Mint</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>141–61</td>
<td>Faustina I (posthumous issue)</td>
<td>AVGUSTA (Ceres standing l., BMC 389)</td>
<td>Denarius</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>207+</td>
<td>Caracalla</td>
<td>PONTIF TRP X COS PP</td>
<td>Denarius (plated imitation)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>218–22+</td>
<td>Elagabalus</td>
<td>FIDES EXERCITVS</td>
<td>Denarius (plated imitation)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>235–8+</td>
<td>Maximinus I</td>
<td>PROVIDENTIA AVG</td>
<td>Denarius (plated imitation)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>260–8</td>
<td>Gallienus</td>
<td>IOVI [.........]</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>270–2</td>
<td>Divus Claudius II</td>
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<td>Rome</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>270–2</td>
<td>Divus Claudius II</td>
<td>CONSECRATIO, eagle</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>269–71</td>
<td>Victorinus</td>
<td>INVICTVS</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Mint I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>271–4</td>
<td>Tetricus I</td>
<td>PAX AVG</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Mint I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>271–4</td>
<td>Tetricus I</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>269–71</td>
<td>Victorinus or Tetricus I</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>286–93</td>
<td>Carausus</td>
<td>PAX AVG, F O/ML</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>286–93</td>
<td>Carausus</td>
<td>PAX AVG</td>
<td>Radiate</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>294–305</td>
<td>Diocletian</td>
<td>GENIO POPVLRI ROMANI</td>
<td>Nummus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>293–305</td>
<td>Constantius I</td>
<td>GENIO POPVLRI ROMANI</td>
<td>Nummus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>313–15</td>
<td>Constantine I</td>
<td>SOLI INVICTO COMITI, T F/PTR</td>
<td>Reduced Nummus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>311–17</td>
<td>Constantine I</td>
<td>SOLI INVICTO COMITI</td>
<td>Reduced Nummus</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>320–2</td>
<td>Crispus</td>
<td>CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT X,-AQS-</td>
<td>Reduced Nummus</td>
<td>Aquileia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>321–4</td>
<td>Constantine II</td>
<td>BEATA TRANQVILLITAS</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>321–4</td>
<td>House of Constantine</td>
<td>BEATA TRANQVILLITAS</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>Constantine II</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>Constantine I</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>Constantine II</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>House of Constantine</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>House of Constantine (Urbs Roma)</td>
<td>Wolf and twins</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>House of Constantine (Constantinopolis)</td>
<td>Victory on prow</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>330–5</td>
<td>House of Constantine (Constantinopolis)</td>
<td>Victory on prow</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>335–7</td>
<td>Constans (Caesar)</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>337–41</td>
<td>Constantius II (Augustus)</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>337–41</td>
<td>Constans (Augustus)</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>335–41</td>
<td>House of Constantine</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Aquileia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>335–41</td>
<td>House of Constantine</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>335–41</td>
<td>House of Constantine</td>
<td>GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)</td>
<td>AE 4 (imitation)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>337–41</td>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>PAX PVBLICA</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>337–41</td>
<td>Theodora</td>
<td>PIETAS ROMANA</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>341–8</td>
<td>Constans</td>
<td>VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>341–8</td>
<td>Constantius II or Constans</td>
<td>VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>348–50</td>
<td>Constans</td>
<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Gailley)</td>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>348–50</td>
<td>Constantius II</td>
<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Phoenix on rock)</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>350–3</td>
<td>Magnentius</td>
<td>FELICITAS REI PVBLICE</td>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>350–3</td>
<td>Magnentius</td>
<td>GLORIA ROMANORVM</td>
<td>AE 2 (imitation)</td>
<td>'Lyon'</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>353–4</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>353–4</td>
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<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Lyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>353–8</td>
<td>House of Constantius</td>
<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>353–8</td>
<td>Constantius II</td>
<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO</td>
<td>AE 3 (imitations)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>353–8</td>
<td>Constantius II</td>
<td>FEL TEMP REPARATIO</td>
<td>Minim (imitations)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>364–75</td>
<td>Valentinian I</td>
<td>GLORIA ROMANORVM</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>364–75</td>
<td>Valentinian I</td>
<td>SECVRITAS REI PVBLCAE</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>364–75</td>
<td>Valentinian I</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>364–78</td>
<td>Valens</td>
<td>SECVRITAS REI PVBLCAE</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>364–78</td>
<td>Valens</td>
<td>SECVRITAS REI PVBLCAE</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>364–78</td>
<td>Valens</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>367–78</td>
<td>Gratian</td>
<td>SECVRITAS REI PVBLCAE</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>367–78</td>
<td>Gratian</td>
<td>GLORIA NOVI SAECLI</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Arles</td>
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<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>364–78</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>364–78</td>
<td>House of Valentinian</td>
<td>SECVRITAS REI PVBLCAE</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Lyon</td>
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A Roman hoard from Whitwell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Mint</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Uncertain</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>364-78</td>
<td>House of Valentinian</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>383-7</td>
<td>Theodosius I</td>
<td>VICTORIA AVGGG (2); /R T (LRBC 790)</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>388-95</td>
<td>Arcadius</td>
<td>VICTORIA AVGGG (1), TCON</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Arles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>388-402</td>
<td>House of Theodosius</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>388-402</td>
<td>Arcadius or Honorius</td>
<td>SALVS REI PVBLCARE (2),</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Aquilea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>c.260</td>
<td>c.378 Illegible</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>c.260</td>
<td>c.395 Illegible</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>

Total of stray finds 151

Romano-British jet pendant from Vindolanda which bears a cameo carving of the dextrarum iunctio on one side and the heads and shoulders of a kissing couple on the other. Their hairstyles suggest a late-Roman date. The stylistic evidence and the parallels indicate a date for the Whitwell ring within the last quarter of the fourth century, and this is supported by the associated coin hoard. While the ring cannot be classified as specifically Christian or pagan, we may confidently define its social function, and its design is of particular interest in combining features from two acknowledged types of marriage or betrothal ring. It is an important addition to the corpus of precious-metal jewellery from Roman Britain.

[Editorial note: While this paper was in press, the discovery of further coins was reported.]

NOTES
1. We would like to thank Mr and Mrs Stubbbs, Mrs Holmes and Mr Finbow for showing us their finds; Sheridin Bowman and Duncan Hook of the British Museum Research Laboratory for their help in preparing this note.
3. The coins, described by T H McK Clough (in M Todd, op. cit., n. 2) were as follows: 1 Iron Age Coritaniun stater; 1 silver denarius of Caracalla (AD 201–206); 1 BEATA TRANSVSLITAS of Constantine I (AD 322); 1 GLORIA EXERCITVS of Constantine II (AD 330–335); 1 FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Phoenix) of Constans (AD 348–50); 1 GLORIA ROMANORVM of Magnentius (AD 350–353); 1 illegible AE 3 or 4 of the House of Constantine; 2 illegible minims of the mid-fourth century and 1 barbarous radiate (AD 270–27).
5. Hoxne also contains 61 large silver coins of the miliairensis denomination and 19 bronze coins, in addition to some 200 other gold and silver objects: for preliminary reports on this hoard see Minerva 4, 1 (January/February 1993), pp. 15–16; 4, 2 (March/April 1993), p. 3 and 4, 3 (May/June, 1993); a full catalogue will be published by the British Museum.

8. The hoard was discovered in 1936, and the coins contained up to 4,000 coins. The report by R F Bland and S C Minnitt, Holway, Somerset in R F Bland and A M Burnett (eds.), The Normandy Hoard and other Roman coin hoards, Coin Hoards from Roman Britain VII, London, 1989, pp. 231–233, is an authoritative description of this find.
14. 61 siliquae from Constans to Theodosius I: see Winter, op. cit., p. 2 (the coins are now in the collections of the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service).
17. See A M Burnett, Clipped siliquae and the end of Roman Britain, Britannia 1984, pp. 163–8 who argues that clipping took place in the reign of Constantine III (407–11). This view, however, has been challenged by C E King, A hoard of clipped siliquae in the Thenford Museum, Leicestershire in 1830 and could have contained up to 4,000 coins. For hoards of this period from Britain see R F Bland and S C Minnitt, Holway, Somerset in R F Bland and A M Burnett (eds.), The Normandy Hoard and other Roman coin hoards, Coin Hoards from Roman Britain VII, London, 1989, pp. 231–233, is an authoritative description of this find.
19. See n. 8.
20. The breakdown of obverse dies is: 25 are known from one specimen; 1 from 2 specimens; 2 from 3 specimens and 1 from 4 specimens. For reverse dies the figures are: 19 from 1 specimen; 3 from 2 specimens; 2 from 3 specimens and 1 from 4 specimens.
A Roman hoard from Whitwell

26. Roman Imperial Coinage IX, p. 34, 110.
33. Ibid., no. 207.
35. Marshall, op. cit. n. 31, no. 82; Henig, op. cit. n. 30, no. 785.

A guide to Oakham’s townscape in full colour

Follow the trail into Oakham’s past

Available from Rutland County Museum, Oakham Castle and local bookshops

Price £2.95
The Parks of Rutland
Past and Present

One of the most notable and valuable features of the English landscape, both rural and urban, is our inheritance of parks. Indeed, it is probably the case that, in relation to its size, England has a greater density of parks than any other country in the world. Yet the concept and function of a park have varied considerably since it was first introduced into England by the Normans: from the embanked, wooded hunting preserve of the early Middle Ages, through the landscaped grounds of the wealthy eighteenth century landowner, the municipal parks of the second half of the last century, to the countryside and farm parks of recent years. Almost all these types of park, or at least their remains, are to be found in even so small a county as Rutland.

The term 'park' originally simply meant an enclosure and was derived from the old French 'parc'; by the Middle Ages the Latin term 'parcus' or 'parca' was commonly used to denote a hunting park. These enclosures were usually areas of wooded land, to provide covert for the fallow deer which were the principal beast of the chase, situated on the edge of the manor outside the cultivated land and owned by the lord of the manor. They were usually enclosed by an earth bank, topped by a wooden paling fence, with an inside ditch, all designed to contain the deer within the park. Occasionally, however, as at Lyddington, they were enclosed by stone walls. They were commonly elliptical in shape to make it easier to construct and maintain the pale and varied considerably in size, depending on the wealth and aspirations of their owners.1 Traces of these ancient parks can still be found in the contemporary landscape in the form of earth banks and field names.2

The great majority of deer parks were created in the two hundred years between 1150 and 1350 and in Rutland ten such parks were in existence during this period: at Barnsdale, Burley, Essendine, Exton, Lyddington, Market Overton, Oakham, Ridlington, Stretton and Whissendine. In addition, an eleventh park, Greetham, was in existence in 1446.3 The earliest park in the county for which there is a record is Exton in 1175, though it may well have existed for some time by then. It was owned by the Earl of Huntingdon who also owned Whissendine. Elsewhere in the county the Crown possessed Oakham (or Flitteris) and Ridlington parks, and the Bishop of Lincoln Lyddington. All of these were great landowners who had manors in different parts of the country, many of them containing deer parks. From about 1350 onwards, the advent of the Black Death and subsequent outbreaks of plague resulted in an acute shortage of labour which made it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the hunting parks. As a consequence, the herds dwindled, many parks were leased out for pasture and other agricultural uses, and others fell out of use altogether.4 However, a century later, as the country's economy began to improve, a number of parks were once again created. They differed from their predecessors in being generally substantially larger and often consisting of tracts of arable land, common pasture or woodland which could no longer be properly farmed because of shortage of labour. A typical example was Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire in 1474, consisting of 3,000 acres, and possibly Greetham in Rutland in 1446 was a similar example. As these parks were considerably larger than the hunting parks, they were not enclosed by high earth banks but probably by hedges or merely paling fences.

It was thus towards the end of the fifteenth century, and particularly in the sixteenth century, that the nature of the park fundamentally changed and 'amenity' parks came into existence. These were designed to provide an appropriate backcloth to the new and often grandiose houses that were going up in various parts of the country. Rutland examples are the now ruined early seventeenth century Exton Hall, in Exton Park alongside its early nineteenth century successor, and Toletorpe Hall, rebuilt in the sixteenth or early seventeenth century and enlarged soon after. However, perhaps the most splendid example is Burghley House, just over the south-eastern

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1. Leonard Cantor
2. William Kip's map of 1607 shows four parks - Flitteris (or Oakham), Barnsdale, Ridlington and Lyddington - using the conventional symbol of the time, a circular or elliptical area surrounded by a paling fence.
The Parks of Rutland Past and Present

The border of the county and where building started in the 1550s. At this time, the typical sixteenth century parks were still largely used as deer parks, though the deer were mainly kept for food and ornamental purposes. The park was mainly 'wild' and wooded, enclosed by a high paling fence, while immediately around the great house formal gardens, with intricate patterns of planting, were placed so that they could be looked down upon from the windows. A good example of a garden laid out in the late Tudor style is to be found at Doddington Hall, a few miles west of Lincoln.

Many of these parks are shown, not always with the greatest accuracy, in the first county maps of the great Tudor cartographers, Christopher Saxton and John Speed. Both Saxton (1576 and 1579) and Speed (about 1610) show parks at Lyddington (originally in the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln and attached to his palace there; by 1602 it had come to Thomas Lord Burghley who converted what remained into the present Bede House), Oakham (Flitteris), and Ridlington. In addition Saxton shows a park at Barnsdale (now submerged under Rutland Water); and Speed one called 'Uppingham Park'. Speed's map, in particular, gives a good impression of the impaled, wooded nature of early seventeenth century parks. Another interesting map of this period, which uses the conventional symbol for parks of a paling fence enclosing a circular or elliptical area, is the map of 1607 by William Kip in Camden's Rutlandiae. It shows parks at Flitteris, Barnsdale, Ridlington and Uppingham (see Fig. 1).

The late seventeenth century and the eighteenth century witnessed major changes in park landscapes. From 1660 onwards, once Charles II and his court had returned from the continent, the great era of the formal, landscaped park began. English gardens modelled themselves on those of France with their great avenues and masses of foliage and broad expanses of grass and water. These formalised arrangements of geometrically laid-out parks lasted about a century, when from the middle of the eighteenth century they were superseded by 'naturalised' parkland which brought the lawns up to the walls of the great houses. Associated particularly with Capability Brown, they had as key features the planting of groups of trees and the creation of lakes. All the above features are to be found in the two Rutland parks which during this period, and indeed thereafter, were the largest and most important: Burley-on-the-Hill and Exton.

As we have seen, both began as medieval hunting parks, which almost certainly fell out of use in the late Middle Ages. At Burley, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, the property came into the hands of John Harrington whose principal estate was at Exton. Although he built a house at Burley and created a park around it, it was his successor, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, having purchased the estate in 1615, built a new house here and greatly enlarged the park, encompassing it by massive park walls, now all gone. At the same time during the seventeenth century, presumably during the latter part when the second Duke of Buckingham was ensconced at Burley, the two great avenues of trees were planted, to the south and east of the house, and the fishponds were constructed, at the southern end of the south avenue, from which they are now separated by the new Oakham-Stamford road. The avenues remain today as striking features of the Burley landscape. In 1693, Burley was bought by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and he it was who built the present house and created formal terraces and gardens to the south of the house, in the Italianate manner fashionable at the time. There is no evidence of Burley Park having been landscaped in the fashion of Capability Brown; instead much of the park seems to have been devoted to arable and pasture land at this time, and the next major influence upon it was that of Humphrey Repton. Hired by George Finch, Earl of Winchilsea, he produced one of his celebrated 'Red Books' detailing his plans for the park. Amongst other things he wanted to remove the avenue to the south and to make the fishponds grander. Although Winchilsea prevented him from doing either, Repton made substantial alterations to the terraces and created wooded hills at other angles to the house. As a result, in Aston's words, 'his distinctive signature is ... much in evidence at Burley!' Exton Park was enclosed by Viscount Campden, lord of the manor in about 1640, and shortly thereafter he began enlarging it. Although no detailed survey of the development of the park has been undertaken, it should be possible to piece together something of its history when the Exton Manuscripts, currently being listed in the Leicestershire Record Office, are made publicly available. In the meantime, the broad outlines of the development of the park can be traced. By 1700, like Burley, it wore the formal appearance of geometric woodland and trees, grassland and water, all surrounded by a paling fence, whilst around the house itself were formal gardens. All these features show up clearly in the estate map of this period reproduced in part by Jenny Clark in her article in the previous edition of the Rutland Record and in a print of about this date in the British Museum (see Fig. 2). At some time after the mid-eighteenth century, the Noels, Viscounts Campden, Earls of Gainsborough, had the park enlarged in the 'natural' style of Capability Brown, including the construction of the large lake which is so attractive a feature of the present park. In the lake is the gothic summer house, which was constructed between 1785 and 1790 and later came to be known as 'Fort Henry'. This building is quite typical of late Georgian pavilions and summer houses which adorned many great parks.
Another building of this kind was the Tuscan barn at Burley. Built about 1787 along the lines of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, it has long since disappeared and a modern agricultural building occupies the site today.

However, Burley and Exton were not the only parks in Rutland during the period between 1650 and 1800. For example, Morden's map of 1684 which appears in James Wright's The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland shows parks at Martinsthorpe and Brooke. The former was created by the Feildings, Earls of Denbigh, who built a fine house there, pulled down in the middle of the eighteenth century. All that remains now are the stables\textsuperscript{14}. At Brooke, the Noels of Exton built a mansion, and presumably created the park around it, at some time after Brooke Priory, which originally owned the land, was dissolved. All that remains now are an octagonal stone gate lodge and arched gateway\textsuperscript{15}. The four parks of Burley, Exton, Martinsthorpe and Brooke are also shown on Herman Moll's Rutland map of 1724\textsuperscript{16}, so presumably they were still in existence at that time. However, they do not appear on John Carey's 1792 map of Rutland, by which time they may have been disparked. On the other hand, Carey's map shows a park at Pilton; so far, no other indication of the existence of this park has been found. Another eighteenth century park was that at Normanton. The great house there was built for Sir Gilbert Heathcote between about 1735 and 1740 and enlarged in the 1760s, when the park was created\textsuperscript{17}. In order to make room for the park, the village was swept away, a not uncommon occurrence at the time, and the villagers rehoused at Empingham. In 1797, following his work at Burley, Humphrey Repton was called in to re-design Normanton Park. However, nothing is to be seen today as the parkland has very largely vanished under Rutland Water and of the house only the stables and farm buildings survive.

Across the country as a whole, the nineteenth century witnessed the laying out of a substantial number of parks, around new or rebuilt country houses. Many small parks were created during this period and many existing parks enlarged their boundaries. Park owners adopted a more eclectic approach, often mixing older styles and fusing together earlier landscape traditions. Of particular importance was the availability of a much wider range of exotic trees and shrubs which came into England from all over the world, offering a greater variety of colour and texture than had been available before\textsuperscript{18}. At Exton, in the 1840s and 1850s for example, new plantings of trees took place, within viewing distance of the house which was greatly enlarged at about this time. In the 1860s, Exton was described as 'a noble existing park of 800 acres, with a herd of 400 fallow deer', while Normanton contained 900 acres and had a herd of about 500 fallow deer\textsuperscript{19}. Smaller parks included that at Ayston where the hall was rebuilt early in the nineteenth century. In order to make way for the Hall Park, the northern part of the village was cleared\textsuperscript{20}. At Clipsham, where the old house was added to at various times, a park is shown on James Wallis's map of 1813 and on C. and J. Greenwood's 1831 map of the county. In the 1870s and 1880s, a topiary avenue was created here from pre-existing yews\textsuperscript{21}. Other small parks, mostly of nineteenth century origin, or altered at this time, are those of Edith Weston, Ketton and Tickencote.

It was in the latter part of the nineteenth century that
a new type of park appeared, one designed primarily for public recreation. These municipal parks, frequently named Victoria Park as in Leicester and Loughborough, unlike all their predecessors, were open to the general public. Their landscapes, however, often imitated those of the private parks, with lakes, lawns, screens of trees and carefully tended flower beds, though of course on a much smaller scale. Presumably because it has no towns of any size, Rutland does not have any municipal parks of this sort, the nearest approximation being Cutt’s Close in Oakham and Todd’s Piece in Uppingham.

As with so many other features of the English landscape, the twentieth century has seen profound changes occurring both in the nature and function of parks. As the country house has declined, so many parks have been converted into other uses or have disappeared almost entirely as in the case of Normanton. Another smaller house to disappear, pulled down about 1950, was the hall at Tickenhote; however the stables and outbuildings remain, as does the parkland setting. A sign of the times is that the great house at Burley-on-the-Hill is being converted into separate living quarters and, interestingly enough, a small ‘amenity’ park has been created to the south of the house, stocked with Sika deer, an unconscious echo of its medieval predecessor. On the other hand, the growing demand for leisure, especially in the period since the end of the Second World War, has resulted in the throwing open of many hitherto private parks to the public and in the creation of new types of park. Among the latter are ‘country parks’ and ‘farm parks’. The Countryside Commission has in recent decades encouraged local authorities to create country parks and, although there are none in Rutland, two good examples in Leicestershire are Market Bosworth Park, once the park surrounding the Hall, the ancestral home of the Dixie family, and Bradgate Park, the former estate of the Grey family. Among the increasing number of farm parks dotted about the country is Rutland Farm Park, on the Uppingham Road in Oakham. Originally the park attached to Catmose House, once owned by the Noel family and now Rutland District Council offices, it contains 18 acres of parkland, a range of exotic trees and Victorian rockeries.

Fig. 3. The parks of Rutland, past and present: at various times during the past 800 years, even so small a county as Rutland has contained at least 24 parks.

Thus, Rutland, like virtually every other county in England, is fortunate in its inheritance of parks (see Fig. 3). Though they have changed greatly in character since they were first introduced by the Normans, and although many have disappeared, in some cases leaving significant traces behind, we nevertheless still have today a significant number of beautiful parks within the county, from the great and historic parks at Burley-on-the-Hill and Exton, to the smaller, more domestic parks at Ayston and Tolethorpe.

REFERENCES
2. See, for example, Anthony Squires, Flitteris and Cold Overton: Two Medieval Deer Parks, Rutland Record 12, 1992, pp. 47-52.
3. L.M. Cantor, The Medieval Hunting Grounds of Rutland, Rutland Record 1, 1980, pp. 13-18. This article lists all these parks except Burley, for which there is now sufficient field evidence to support the belief that a park was in existence here in 1206, as suggested in Mary O’Hagan, Report on the Evolution of the Park at Burley on the Hill, Rutland, c.1086-1894; December 1989, p.12.
9. For a full account of the historical development of Burley, see O’Hagan, op cit.
11. Ibid.
17. Pevsner and Williamson, op cit., p. 488.
22. Woodward, op cit, p. 35.
A find of 13th century Silver Coins from Oakham, 1990

T H McK CLOUGH

The discovery

A small parcel of mid-thirteenth century coins was found on the edge of Oakham, Rutland, in March 1990. They were found by Mr T W Young, who was using his metal detector, in a field adjoining the road to Barleythorpe which was being prepared for use as a playing field. It had recently been ploughed, drained and levelled, but not yet sown. Mr Young was searching a less disturbed area adjacent to the northern boundary hedge of the field when he received a positive signal. On investigating, he found first one coin, and then a number of others. The coins were at various depths, but were all in the same immediate area; indeed, four were adhering together. The order in which they were found and their precise depth were not recorded, which as will appear later makes for a difficulty in interpreting the discovery. Besides the main group, one stray coin was found elsewhere in the field. In total, 28 coins were recovered.

Mr Young brought the coins to the Rutland County Museum for identification, where they were seen to be nearly all pennies or cut halfpennies of Long Cross type, dating from the reign of Henry III. The find was reported to the police, as is required by current Treasure Trove law, and HM Coroner, Mr Philip Tomlinson, held an inquest into their discovery on 29th June 1990 at Oakham Castle. Here, it was proposed that although the coins appeared to belong together as a single find, there was no evidence to suggest that they had been deliberately hidden. A visual search of the field had failed to disclose any further coins or any remains of a container – indeed, it was remarkably devoid of any finds of archaeological interest considering the amount of disturbance it had recently undergone. Although further, later, coins had been found by other searchers, these were of no relevance and mostly seemed to represent stray losses over the past hundred years or so from the pockets of those using a footpath which crossed the field.

It was proposed at the inquest that the coins were most likely to represent the contents of a small purse which had simply been lost. This interpretation was supported by the high proportion of cut halfpennies to whole pennies, as well as a cut farthing, as detailed below. Accordingly, the coins were adjudged not to be Treasure Trove, and were therefore not seized by the Coroner on behalf of the Crown. They were, however, retained by him until a mutual agreement had been reached between Mr Young and the Rutland District Council, on whose land, with the permission of an officer of the council, he had been undertaking his search. The coins are now in his possession, and the writer is grateful to Mr Young for making them available for more detailed recording as presented here.

The coins and the date of the find

The contents of this find can be summarised as follows:

- **Henry III (1216–72)**
  - 1 penny
  - 2 whole pennies
  - 8 cut halfpennies
  - 1 cut farthing

- **Ireland**
  - 1 cut halfpenny

- **Henry V (1413–22)**
  - 1 penny

It will be seen at once that the coin of Henry V is an anomaly. Mr Young has assured the writer that it was found in the same spot as the others, and has not been transposed with the stray Long Cross coin found elsewhere in the field. The only plausible explanation seems to be that this late coin appears here by pure coincidence, and has no connection with the coins of the main group which date from 150 years earlier. It would have been reassuring to know that it was found first in disturbed topsoil, with the remainder coming from a less disturbed, deeper context. The circumstances instance the archaeological need for precise recording of such finds.

The Long Cross coinage was introduced in 1247, well into the reign of Henry III (Brooke 1966, 107–9, 114–5; Sutherland 1973, 62–4). It replaced the lengthy series of Short Cross pennies which had continued in production without any change in the king's name since 1180 — in other words, from the latter part of Henry II's reign and throughout those of Richard I and John. The standard weight of the new coinage remained the same at 22.5 grains (1.45 gm). The design of the Short Cross penny had rendered it vulnerable to clipping — that is, to the slicing of slivers of silver from the edge which were then melted down. In order to deter this fraudulent practice, the cross on the reverse was now extended to the edges of the die, and any penny which did not display all four ends of the cross would be declared invalid.

The coin of Henry V (no 28), irrelevant though it must be to the other coins, shows that clipping was nonetheless to remain a problem in later times as well: so much metal has been removed that only fragments of the legends are visible. By this time, a lighter penny of 15 grains (0.975 gm) had been introduced, but even so the weight of this coin, at only 8 grains (0.52 gm), is hardly more than that of a halfpenny, graphically illustrating the problem. The simplified design which had been adopted was almost fossilised, and subtleties of dating these early 15th century coins rely on details of privy marks, such as the mullet and broken annulet which appear on this coin (Brooke 1966, 144; Sutherland 1973, 62–4). It will be seen at once that the coin of Henry V is an anomaly. Mr Young has assured the writer that it was found in the same spot as the others, and has not been transposed with the stray Long Cross coin found elsewhere in the field. The only plausible explanation seems to be that this late coin appears here by pure coincidence, and has no connection with the coins of the main group which date from 150 years earlier. It would have been reassuring to know that it was found first in disturbed topsoil, with the remainder coming from a less disturbed, deeper context. The circumstances instance the archaeological need for precise recording of such finds.

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1973, 89-91).

Such was the parlous financial state of the English throne, after the disorders of the reign of king John, that the new coinage could only be produced by securing the loan of a huge amount of bullion - enough for over 1 million pennies - from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who naturally ensured he would make a healthy profit from the operation. The name of Richard, Henry III's younger brother, would have been familiar in Oakham, for when Isabella de Ferrers died in 1252, he was granted the manor and castle of Oakham as part of his dowry and held the same until his own death in 1272.

There are none of the earliest Long Cross coins in the find - indeed, they are rare - but two cut halfpennies (nos 4 and 8) are attributed to Class II, dating from 1248, with obverse legend hENRICVS REX TERCI. The word TERCI represents the first instance of regnal numbering on English coinage. The coin attributed to the Gloucester mint (no 4) exemplifies the opening of a number of provincial mints, each with four moneyers, to support the principal ones of London and Canterbury in the major business of achieving this great recasting.

Between 1248 and 1250, an even larger issue appeared, now from 20 mints, distinguished by the obverse legend hENRICVS REX III. There are 13 examples of this Class III, varying in detail and including three of the whole pennies; one of these is the very light-weight stray coin (no 5) which may or may not be truly part of the original parcel.

One of these coins (no 1) has been through the dies twice. The re-striking of a coin which had been imperfectly struck the first time seems to have been a relatively common occurrence in this issue; sometimes such a coin may have been turned over between the two strikings, in which case one cannot tell which is the obverse and which the reverse. Such a flaw does not seem to have invalidated these coins, since they clearly remained in circulation (cf. SCBI East Anglia, nos 1732, 1738, etc., or indeed a similar coin from the Rutland Field Research Group's excavations at Nether Hambleton, Rutland).

From 1250 onwards, the obverse was changed again, with the introduction of a sceptre in the king's right hand. There are none of the earliest coins of this type in the find, all eleven of the sceptre coins being of various phases of Class V, distinguished by the obverse legend beginning to the left of the crown rather than above it. The number of mints was now reduced to four, namely London, Canterbury, Durham and Bury St Edmunds, and of these only the first two are certainly identifiable here.

Class V continued in production until 1272, when Henry III died. However, two further issues of Long Cross coins in the name of Henry III were made in the earliest years of Edward I's reign (he was, after all, out of the country until 1274), and it was not until 1279 that new types were issued. Then, however, the reforms were drastic and far-reaching, with the introduction of new denominations — not only the groat (4d), but also halfpennies and farthings minted as such. No longer would it be necessary to cut in half a silver penny to make two halfpennies, or to halve those again to make farthings, a practice facilitated by the voided cross of both the Short Cross and the Long Cross issues and illustrated so well in this find. But it contains none of these new coins, nor indeed any of the late Long Cross coins struck in Edward I's reign.

Coins of Ireland appear with some frequency in hoards of this period, for the king was also Lord of Ireland, and it is no surprise to find one Irish coin of Henry III here (no 27). This, again, had been halved, for the reverse type followed the Long Cross design, even if the obverse was very different, with the king's head enclosed in a triangle rather than a circle (SCBI Belfast). The English coins of Henry III make no other territorial claims, and it is another new feature of the coinage of Edward I that we then find regular reference to Ireland and Aquitaine or France.

This Irish coin does display one detail of interest to the numismatist. Two moneyers were working at the Dublin mint, Davi and Roberd. The latter produced about twice as many coins as Davi. Of the 154 or so obverse dies which they used, most have a five-petalled mark, or cinquefoil, to the right of the portrait. On only four dies is a six-petalled mark, a pierced sexfoil, found, and this coin can be matched with one of those dies (SCBI Belfast, xxxvii and no 440).

The chronology of the Long Cross series is well-established, with the names and dates of individual moneyers documented in the archives. Thus it is known, for example, that the London moneyer Renaud (nos 19-20) was working only from Class Vg onwards, i.e., from the late 1250s. This gives an effective terminus post quem for the loss of the coins of about 1260. The absence of the latest Long Cross types suggests that this is not likely to have been later than, say, 1275, giving an acceptable date range for the deposition of the coins of c.1260-75.

The total face value of the coins, omitting the Henry V penny, but including the stray Long Cross penny, is 15 3/4d. This may not sound very much, but it can been seen in perspective by reference to the Oakham Survey of 1305 (Rutland Record Society 1988). There, for example, only some forty years on, we find certain burgesses of Oakham paying almost exactly this amount (16d) yearly for one burgage (ll.042-3 etc.); a hen might be worth 1d, or a dozen eggs; and a day's ploughing was valued at 2d. Thus, the loss even of such a comparatively small purse of small change would have been rather more than simply an inconvenience.
Inventory of the hoard

Conventions used in the Inventory

Letters shown in upper case (capitals) are present and legible on the coin. Upper case letters within square brackets are partly legible; lower case letters within square brackets are illegible or absent but are reconstructed on the basis of numismatic comparisons.

Underlining indicates that the letters in question are ligatured (eg ‘ND’ signifies that the ‘D’ does not have an upright stroke of its own but shares the right hand upright of the ‘N’).

The letter ‘h’ is always shown as lower case since that approximates best to its appearance on the coins, and ‘U’ is always shown as ‘V’, but no attempt is made to represent the medieval style of other letters.

A vertical line (|) indicates the division of the obverse legend, where relevant, by the sceptre or other feature, or the quarters of the reverse legend.

The die axis indicates the relationship between the orientation of the obverse and reverse dies.

The weight (shown in grammes and grains) enables comparisons to be made between whole coins and the standard for the issue in question.

Henry III (1216–1272)

Long Cross pennies, without sceptre (1247–1250)

The normal obverse legends are hENRICVS REX TERCi (Class II), or hENRICVS REX III (Class IV/V). Certain letters may be ligatured. Occasionally an initial mark is used.

1. Cut halfpenny, doublestruck

Mint: Canterbury. Moneyer: Gilbert. Class III.

Obv: 1) ...[E]x[... and 2) ...[E]X[... 
Rev: 1) ...[CA]N and 2) ...[BER]... 
Die axis: ?. Weight: 0.51 gm (7.9 gr)

The full reverse legend would have read GILBER/TONICAN. The coin has been struck twice, and part of the legend from each striking is visible on each face, hence the unorthodox appearance of the legends.

2. Cut halfpenny


Obv: ...[E]NRI[C]V[... 
Rev: NIC[oleon]l[ANT 
Die axis: 270°. Weight: 0.50 gm (7.7 gr)

3. Cut halfpenny


Obv: ...[E]NRI[C]V[... 
Rev: NIC[oleon]l[ANT 
Die axis: 270°. Weight: 0.47 gm (7.3 gr)

4. Cut halfpenny

Mint: Gloucester. Moneyer: Rogri (sic, for Roger). Class II.

Obv: hENRI[c]V[CR] (initial mark: mullet – a five-pointed star) 
Rev: ROGRIO/[ng]ov (die defective in the 2nd quarter) 
Die axis: 225°. Weight: 0.64 gm (9.9 gr)

The only Roger working in Class II was at Gloucester, to which mint the coin is assigned by default.

5. Penny, cracked


Obv: hENRICVSREXIII 
Rev: hENRICVSREXIII 
Die axis: 270°. Weight: 0.92 gm (14.2 gr)

Stray coin, not found with the others, but in keeping with the hoard. Its light weight suggests that it may be a contemporary forgery.

6. Cut halfpenny


Obv: hENRICVSREXII (initial mark: mullet) 
Rev: NIC[oleo]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 0°. Weight: 0.49 gm (7.6 gr)

7. Cut halfpenny


Obv: hENRICVSREXII (initial mark: mullet) 
Rev: NIC[oleo]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 15°. Weight: 0.64 gm (9.9 gr)

Nicole was the only moneyer working in this class, therefore the coin is assigned to him by default.

8. Penny

Mint: London. Moneyer: Nicole. Class II.

Obv: hENRICVSREXII (initial mark: mullet) 
Rev: NIC[oleo]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 345°. Weight: 0.50 gm (7.7 gr)

9. Halfpenny


Obv: hENRICVSREXII (initial mark: mullet) 
Rev: NIC[oleo]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 60°. Weight: 0.96 gm (14.8 gr)

10. Cut halfpenny

Mint: London. Moneyer: Nicole. Class II.

Obv: ...[C]VSRE[X... 
Rev: nic[oleon]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 345°. Weight: 0.50 gm (7.7 gr)

11. Cut halfpenny

Mint: London. Moneyer: Nicole. Class II.

Obv: hENRICVSREXII (initial mark: mullet) 
Rev: NIC[oleo]l[N]YND 
Die axis: 0°. Weight: 0.48 gm (7.4 gr)

12. Penny


Obv: hENRICVSREXII 
Die axis: 0°. Weight: 1.42 gm (21.9 gr)

13. Cut halfpenny


Obv: ...[C]VSRE[X... 
Rev: ADA[monoxo]lNFO 
Die axis: 150°. Weight: 0.56 gm (8.6 gr)

14. Cut halfpenny


Obv: ...[C]VSRE[X... 
Rev: hEN[monoxo]lXOF 
Die axis: 200°. Weight: 0.68 gm (10.5 gr)

15. Cut halfpenny


Obv: ...[S]REXIII 
Rev: ion[monoxo]lVERWIC 
Die axis: 180°. Weight: 0.52 gm (8.0 gr)

No other moneyer has a name short enough to fit the long form of the mint name.
Fig. 1. The coins of the Oakham 1990 hoard.

Henry III (1216–1272) – Edward I (1272–1307)

**Long cross pennies, with sceptre (1250–1279)**

16. **Penny**
Obv: \_HENRICVSREX\_III  
Rev: WILEMONCANT  
Die axis: 135°. Weight: 1.24 gm (19.1 gr)

17. **Penny**
Obv: \_HENRICVSREX\_III\_  
Rev: WILEMONCANT  
Die axis: 165°. Weight: 1.35 gm (20.8 gr)

18. **Cut halfpenny**
Obv: …\_X\_\_III  
Rev: [OhisonlnvlD]EN  
Die axis: 105°. Weight: 0.46 gm (7.1 gr)

19. **Cut halfpenny**
Obv: hE[……\_X\_\_III  
Rev: ren\_AVDONL\_vnd  
Die axis: 270°. Weight: 0.59 gm (9.1 gr)

20. **Cut halfpenny**
Mint: London(?). Moneyer: Renaud. Class Vg.  
Obv: …\_S\_REX\_III\_i  
Rev: RENAVDV[lnn]nd  
Die axis: 75°. Weight: 0.60 gm (9.3 gr)  
The attribution to London, though not certain, is more likely than the alternative, which is Bury St Edmunds.

21. **Cut halfpenny**
Mint: London. Uncertain moneyer. Class V.  
Obv: …\_S\_REX\_II\_i  
Rev: …\_s\_ONL\_VND  
Die axis: 270°. Weight: 0.64 gm (9.9 gr)

22. **Cut halfpenny**
Mint: London. Uncertain moneyer. Class V.  
Obv: …\_X\_\_i  
Rev: …\_s\_ONL\_VNd  
Die axis: 225°. Weight: 0.41 gm (6.3 gr)

23. **Cut halfpenny**
Mint: London. Uncertain moneyer, possibly Iohs. Class V.  
Obv: hE[…\_X\_\_III  
Die axis: 165°. Weight: 0.48 gm (7.4 gr)  
Iohs is suggested as the moneyer on the basis of the variant form of the mint name (cf. *SCBI Oxford*, no 863)
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24. **Cut halfpenny**
   - **Mint:** London. Uncertain moneyer. Class V.
   - **Obv:** ...\[hENRI]III...
   - **Rev:** ...\[ONLI/VNVD]
   - **Die axis:** 135°. **Weight:** 0.47 gm (7.3 gr)

25. **Cut farthing**
   - **Mint:** Uncertain (Canterbury, Durham or London).
     Moneyer: Willem. Class V.
   - **Obv:** ...\[JEX\[i...]
   - **Rev:** WIL[lem]...\[EII...]
   - **Die axis:** 105°. **Weight:** 0.35 gm (5.4 gr)

26. **Cut halfpenny**
   - **Mint:** Uncertain (Canterbury or London). Uncertain moneyer probably Robert. Class V.
   - **Obv:** ...\[REXI]III...
   - **Rev:** rob\[BERT...\[II...]
   - **Die axis:** 330°. **Weight:** 0.58 gm (9.0 gr)
   - The only alternative moneyer would be Gilbert, but his name normally appears as GIL\[B]ER\[T], which does not suit this coin.

**REFERENCES**

27. **Cut halfpenny**
   - **Mint:** Dublin. Moneyer: Davi. Dykes (1963), Class V.
   - **Obv:** ...\[ENRIICI]V... (pierced sexfoil to R of head)
   - **Rev:** dav\[IONIDIV][eli]
   - **Die axis:** 75°. **Weight:** 0.36 gm (5.6 gr)
   - From the same obverse die as SCBI Belfast, no 440.

**Henry V (1413–1422)**

28. **Penny, heavily clipped**
   - **Mint:** York, Archbishop Bower.
   - **Obv:** ...\[ANGLI][IE (mullet to L of crown, broken annulet to R)
   - **Rev:** civi\[TAS\[eboraci (traces of quatrefoil in centre)
   - **Die axis:** 15°. **Weight:** 0.52 gm (8.0 gr)
   - The attribution to York is based on the barely visible quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse; the annulet to the R of the crown appears to be broken rather than complete. The type is therefore Brooke C, North 1400, Seaby 1785. It is inconceivable that this coin is part of the original hoard.

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On the ridge between the River Chater and the River Gwash, about a mile and a quarter west of Manton, is Martinsthorpe, the site of a deserted mediaeval village. On walking through this site even the most casual of observers must notice the preserved park walls, numerous humps and hollows, and the impressive house known as Old Hall Farm. These historic remains, however, convey very little of Martinsthorpe’s varied and mysterious past.

Early Martinsthorpe
There was probably a settlement at Martinsthorpe before the Domesday Survey but the earliest reference is in 1199 when it was populated by ploughmen and their families. The de Montforts held Martinsthorpe as tenants of the Earls of Warwick and they sublet it to the de Seytons early in the 13th century. A moated site is the only evidence to suggest that a manor house existed here. Wacher believes, however, that ‘it is possible that the lord of the manor never resided at Martinsthorpe’ and suggests that the manorial site was never completed. There was possibly a mediaeval church here and the rectors have been traced back to 1258. In 1327 14 householders were taxed and 50 years later 39 people paid poll tax amounting to 41 shillings. By 1450 Martinsthorpe had been inherited by the Feildings through the marriage of William to Agnes de Seyton, whose grandfather, John de Seyton, is described in the list of rectors as being ‘domicillus’ at Martinsthorpe in 1411. At this time the village was declining and by 1522 it had been deserted, due to the land being turned over to pasture for sheep farming.

Martinsthorpe House
A later William Feilding married Susan Villiers whose brother, George Villiers, was a favourite of James I. Through this connection William became Earl of Denbigh in 1622. He built Martinsthorpe House at about this time, probably using stone from Ketton quarries which the family owned. The House, which included a private chapel, was within a walled park of some 75 acres. The Denbighs held most of what we now know as Martinsthorpe parish. The land outside the park was sublet and some of the rent rolls are included in the Feilding manuscripts. The Feildings’ principal seat was at Newnham Paddox in Warwickshire, and
Martinsthorpe became one of their country retreats.

Sir William may have resided for short periods at Martinsthorpe before the mansion was built, for a letter exists9 from a John Parker at Royston addressed ‘to my very honourable friend Sir William Feilding, knight, at Martinsthorpe’, dated 4 April 1616. He probably occupied what is now Old Hall Farm. This may then have been a lodge with stables attached.

An engraving of Martinsthorpe House is included in James Wright’s History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland which was published in 1684 (Fig. I). According to the Hearth Tax return for 166510 a house at Martinsthorpe, in the ownership of ‘Basil Earle of Denbigh’ had four hearths, but this is not exactly consistent with the number of chimneys shown on the engraving. There were probably ornamental gardens at the front of the House, surrounded by a crenellated wall. Aerial photographs taken before the field had been extensively ploughed show evidence of garden terracing. The line of the wall is shown on an estate map prepared in 1803 and also on the 1844 tithe map for Martinsthorpe. Interestingly, the schedule to the tithe map details the moated site to the north of Old Hall Farm as ‘garden’, indicating an alternative or additional use of this area.

The old carriage road from Leighfield towards Manton was probably the main access route to Martinsthorpe House from Uppingham, via Ridlington. An alternative access was through Preston and a bridge over the River Chater. This bridge is a Scheduled Ancient Monument12 and is thought to be contemporary with the house. Another old bridge, north of Martinsthorpe, also exists, and this crossed the Gwash until the river was recently diverted.

It is not known how frequently or when the Denbighs occupied Martinsthorpe House but Laird describes it as an ‘ancient abode of mirth and hospitality’13. We do know that Elizabeth, the third wife of the second Earl, died there in 167014. She and her husband may have been the last of the Feilding family to use Martinsthorpe House. Martinsthorpe manor is mentioned frequently in the Feilding manuscripts15 but the only reference to the house is in the Rent Rolls for 1686 and 168716 when a Mr. Charles Morris rented ‘the Parke & House, he finding all repairs & taxes’. The half yearly rent was £60.

The Burneby family figures prominently in the Manton parish registers from 157417 and by 1684 Richard Burneby held property in Manton including the rectory. At this time he also rented a major proportion of the fields belonging to the Martinsthorpe estate. These included ‘fourscore acres & horse close’ and the ‘upper part of ye two south fields & the meadow Broome held below it’18. About 1687 this Richard, his wife Sarah and their family moved to Martinsthorpe, presumably living in Martinsthorpe House as tenants of the Earl of Denbigh.

Richard died there in 1706 and Sarah continued to live at Martinsthorpe until she died in 171520. Their sons, Thomas and Richard, are remembered on memorial stones in Manton Church.

Martinsthorpe was sold in 1720 by William, the fifth Earl, for £1,163421. This ended the Feilding era at Martinsthorpe, but the name of the purchaser is not recorded. However, Martinsthorpe was owned by the Duke of Devonshire before 175822. Laird23 records that the mansion was demolished in 1755.

St. Martin’s Chapel

It is pure conjecture as to what really happened to Martinsthorpe House when it was sold. Perhaps just part of the mansion was lived in whilst the rest was gradually demolished, some of its timbers and stonework being used in the stable conversion. Whatever the truth the integral chapel was used for baptisms and marriages between 1728 and 1746 and these are recorded in both
the Uppingham and Wing parish registers. None of the participants were 'of Martinsthorpe' but most were local and could therefore have been estate workers or servants.

The rector of Uppingham, William Standish, officiated at weddings in 1736 and 1737. John Jones, a later Rector of Uppingham, solemnized marriages in 1744 and 1746. Notes in the Register dated October 1744 state that he would not grant a licence for a marriage at Martinsthorpe unless he solemnized it himself because 'there is no surplice nor any register kept there'.

The chapel, known in 1728 as 'Martin Thorpe Chappell', originally formed the north east corner of Martinsthorpe House. Laird confirms that a new roof was 'set over it' in 1755, and it was later known as St. Martin's Chapel. A pen and colour wash drawing of the chapel circa 1790 shows that the former garden wall was retained as the churchyard wall.

A water colour painting of Martinsthorpe (Fig.2) shows the chapel as it was in 1839. In this and the earlier drawing the building looks to be in good condition but an 1803 plan of the parish shows 'church in ruins'. In 1818 Laird records that the windows had all gone, that the chapel was totally deserted and that the churchyard walls were in ruins.

Hugh Johnson, a Manton parish curate from 1783 to 1799, was presented as rector of Martinsthorpe by George III on 6 January 1789. He was succeeded in 1800 by Joshua Flint and by Jonathan Kendal in 1801. Martinsthorpe was a sinecure rectory and 'a sermon was preached there on particular occasions about 1813 to secure its possession'.

White's Directory of 1846 states that the chapel 'has the appearance of an old barn'. A Mrs. Reeve, formerly Mary Ann Branson, who was born at Martinsthorpe, told of how a strong wind caused the Chapel roof to collapse in 1885. Wright's 1896 Directory records that 'the ancient Chapel' was used as a barn. A photograph of the building, of about the same time, shows a fireplace on the southern wall. According to Crowther-Beynon, there was also a plain lintel doorway in the unfaced west elevation. The ruins had disappeared by 1910, the stone from it being used for building purposes. A photograph taken in 1915 shows rubble in the foreground, the only remains of the chapel. There are no surviving Martinsthorpe parish registers. An annual service was held at Martinsthorpe until 1950 and Mr Bob Cramp remembers these taking place in the 1920s. There was a
large flat stone in the back yard on which the vicar stood
to conduct the service which was attended by parishioners
from Manton, Brooke and Braunston. Following the
service most of the congregation would walk to the
Horse & Jockey in Manton to take refreshment.

By 1900 Martinsthorpe parish had joined Manton.
The Duke of Devonshire had been the Patron from 1800
but the advowson of Martinsthorpe now passed to that
of Manton. The United Benefice joined with Lyndon
in 1931, Gunthorpe in 1960 and with North Luffenham
and Edith Weston in 1977.

When the Gudyer family went to live at Old Hall
Farm in 1947 the large leather bound Bible from the
chapel was in the sitting room. They left in 1950 and on
a return visit Mrs. Gudyer found the Bible torn to pieces.
Dick Cox, whose family occupied the house from 1922
to 1944, recalls that his Mother was meticulous about
keeping a clean white cloth under the Bible on a table
in the sitting room.

Old Hall Farm

Laird states that when Martinsthorpe House was
demolished in 1755 the 'stables were turned into a
tenant's house'. This is what we now know as Old
Hall Farm.

The earliest illustration of this old farmhouse is the
water colour painting dated 1839 (Fig.2). The walls
are of local ironstone with limestone windows, drip
moulding, quoin stones, gable end parapet stones and
chimneys. Some of the window frames have been
removed and all the openings have now been blocked
up. Most of the remaining frames are of early 17th
century design.

The 1915 photograph (Fig.3) shows obvious signs
of occupancy. The larder and sitting room windows
are to the right of the front door. One of the larder
window lights is blocked up to keep the room cooler.
To the left is the large kitchen window, the coal store
(later bathroom) window and the stable window. On the
first floor, from left to right, are the gable windows to
the stable (blocked up), third and second bedrooms.
Between the latter and below the eaves is the box room
window. A concave stone drip moulding extends right
across the front of the house to the barn wall.

The north side has a broadside set chimney. The
larger stones suggest that this was a later addition. On
the ground floor to the left is a window which became
redundant as the result of an internal conversion. Near
the corner of the house is the window to the half cellar.
To the right of the chimney are the rear and stable
entrance doors, between which is a stable window.
On the upper floor there are three small later style
windows. That above the stable door has had its two
vertical glazing bars removed to form a pitching eye.
The other two provided light to the stairs and landing.
The remaining window, above the back door, was to
the fourth bedroom. The stone drip moulding carries
along the back of the house but at a lower level than at
the front.

Fig. 3 shows a barn attached to the west end of the
house. Its Collyweston stone slates are more regular
and a drip moulding was not included. There is no
moulding on the present west end elevation of the house.
as originally this was an internal wall. The 1803 Estate Map shows a building much longer than the barn at the end of the house and this may indicate the extent of the former stables.

A 1949 photograph shows a barn door and dove holes under the eaves. The barn was used for the storage of farm equipment and Margaret Stubbs (nee Gudyer) remembers that a large number of bats lived in there. Herbert Gudyer kept his pigs in a sty at the end of the barn. George Cox kept his two pigs in a backyard sty but because of disease, he had to move them to a hovel beyond the park wall. One of these was for his employer. Charlie Cramp, the Manton butcher, slaughtered the pigs for both families.

The barn was demolished in 1965 for safety reasons. The barn gable end parapet stones were transferred to the south west gable of the house and this corner of the house was rebuilt using new quoin stones.

A walled garden to the south of the house is shown in the 1839 painting (Fig.2). This had been greatly extended by 1915 and was still there in 1953 (Fig.4). At the end of the garden was a sheep pen. Some of the wrought iron fence that George Cox erected across the park in the 1930s still exists today.

There was a wall around a yard at the rear of the house and its entrance was through a door opposite the barn door can still be seen. An outer fence enclosed this yard (Fig.4) and entrance was through a five bar gate on the eastern side.

Detailed internal plans of Old Hall Farm were prepared following a survey in 1970 (Fig.5)\(^4\). The ground floor internal partition walls are mainly brick and appear to be of late 18th century origin. Both of the heavy oak front and rear doors still exist and are complete with their original hand-made iron hinges. They were both locked from inside by placing a stout wooden pole across the back. Inside the rear door is the scullery and a coal store which was converted to a bathroom in 1947. This still has its solitary cast iron bath. The only plumbing is the bath waste pipe; hot and cold running water services were never installed. The scullery leads to the kitchen-which has a flag stone floor. Old Hall Farm was a cold, draughty house in winter and the kitchen, being the warmest room, was the centre of family life. A new range with a 'replaceable oven' was installed for the Gudyers in 1947. On the right of this is a brick 'copper', the sole means of heating water. To the left is a bread oven. This has a cast iron door and is much later than those in the stable. Ellen Cox travelled to Oakham once a week in a pony and trap to collect flour which she purchased from Mr. Bradshaw, the corn and forage merchant. She baked at least twenty loaves of bread every Monday.

From the kitchen a passage leads to the sitting room. In the 1930s George Cox installed a replacement fireplace in here and this still exists. The Cox children used to watch for strangers walking across the fields through the

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\(^4\) Fig.5 Plans of Old Hall Farm prepared from a survey in 1970. (Peter Ellis)
window facing Manton and the panelled oak reveals to this window still exist.

Between the kitchen and the sitting room is a larder in which Ellen Cox made butter and cheese. Off the passage is a half-cellar, a reduced height room above the cellar and stairs to the landing. On the first floor were four bedrooms and a box room. The reed and plaster partition walls have now been removed.

Dorothy Gudyer remembers that accumulators for electric lighting were kept in the fourth bedroom. These were charged by a wind generator and the pole on which this was mounted is shown in the aerial photograph of 1953 (Fig.4). An engine driven generator was installed later but the original generator with its wooden propeller still exists in a stable at Gunthorpe Hall. Dick Cox recalls that lighting was provided by paraffin lamps when he lived there.

The roof construction is good quality 17th century oak joinery. The purlins are scarf jointed where they pass through the principal rafters, with wooden pegs to fix the joints. All the common rafters are square section, with additional bracing for wind loading. The lower tie beams were probably lifted to their present position when the house was converted to provide head room in the bedrooms. Some of the beams have assembly numbers and all have mortices from a previous use. An inspection in 1991 revealed that the roof had become unsafe due to dry rot in the wall plates and lower ends of the common rafters. Remedial work was subsequently carried out to strengthen the structure.

In the stable is an inglenook under a massive stepped chimney breast. Inside here are two bread ovens (Fig.6) and a low arch in the back wall. The ovens are thought to be early 17th century but it is obvious that they have seen little use. They do not have doors but were sealed by a stone plug and clay. Only part of the larger oven remains, being cut off by alterations to the outside wall.

If Sir William Feilding, or any other previous owner, used this building as a lodge before the Mansion was built it could explain the existence of this intriguing inglenook. This end of the building could have been the kitchen, the rest of the house a parlour. There is a blocked-up doorway on the right hand side of the fireplace which could have led into the 'lodge' stables. The timber lintel can be seen from outside.

The dividing wall between the stable and the house is limestone and overlaps the dormer window, suggesting that it is a later addition. A large oak beam runs between the chimney breast and this dividing wall at first floor level. Various mortices suggest that it is a re-used beam but the stops to the convex chamfer match the room width. Over the joists are a number of old doors, one of which has mouldings suggesting that it came from Martinsthorpe House. A partition below the beam has a manger each side and George Cox kept the horse and cow which 'came with the job' in here.

**The occupants of Old Hall Farm**

In 1818 Laird records that at Martinsthorpe there was no 'vestige of ancient habitancy, except the remains of the stables, now inhabited by a shepherd and his family'. The farm house continued to be occupied by shepherds and farm workers until 1950.

Henry and Mary Green and their three sons probably occupied Martinsthorpe House after the Burnebys. Henry Green died in 1738 and 'Widow Green' and her three sons probably moved into the converted Old Hall Farm as tenant farmers shortly before she died in 1755. There are some internal features which indicate that the conversion was carried out to a very high standard.

Manton parish registers and churchyard headstones provide details of these and later Old Hall Farm residents. Burials are recorded for all the Green family of Martinsthorpe, the last being that of Bartin Green, a grazier who was buried in 1803. Barton's headstone and those of his brothers John and Thomas, and his parents Henry and Mary can all be found in Manton churchyard.

Lord George Cavendish, brother of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, sold Martinsthorpe in 1808 to George Watson of Glaston. It subsequently passed to his niece, Catherine Watson, who married Sir William de Capell-Brooke of Market Harborough.

James and Mary Payn followed the Greens, and their daughters Sarah and Anne were baptised in 1816 and 1817. Samuel Knowles, a shepherd, and his wife Sarah subsequently moved in. Their son Thomas and two daughters Ann and Martha were baptised in 1821, 1823 and 1825. Another but illegible Knowles baptism is entered in the Manton parish registers between 1821 and 1823.

Eight members of the Smith family lived here in 1841; William and his son Edward who was 13 years old, were agricultural labourers. This family probably lived at Martinsthorpe from 1832, since all the Smith children except Edward were baptised at Manton. The headstone of Ruth, William's wife, can be found in Manton churchyard.

Samuel Branson, his wife Martha and five of their children lived here in 1851. Samuel was a shepherd and his two sons, James and Bryan were agricultural labourers. None of Samuel's children was born at Martinsthorpe. The census return for 1861 refers to the farmhouse as 'Old Hall'. By this time Samuel was a widower, his wife having died in 1860. He and a younger son William were both shepherds. By this time James and Bryan had left Martinsthorpe but the family had been joined by an older daughter and her son.

Samuel died in 1864. His and his wife's slate headstone
can also be found in Manton churchyard.

In 1871 the farmhouse was referred to as ‘Martinsthorpe Hall’ and was occupied by Samuel’s son William, still a shepherd, his wife Harriet and their son William. He was the first Branson to be born at Martinsthorpe. By 1881 ‘Martinsthorpe House’ was home to six more Branson children: Thomas, James, Mary Ann, George, Bryan and John.

In 1888 the children of Martinsthorpe attended school at Manton and succeeding children of this parish continued to be educated there. Baptisms for Martinsthorpe children were held in Manton Parish Church from 1816 and at Preston Church in 1871, 1872 and 1873.

The four eldest Branson children had left home by 1891 but there was a new member of the family, Dora. Mary Ann had returned to the family home by 1899. Later she became Mrs. William Reeve and looked after her elderly father William Branson in her home at Manton.

The four occupants in 1901 were probably William and Harriet Branson and their children John and Dora. Bryan Branson, his wife Florence and daughter Kathleen were living at Old Hall Farm by 1908. Their son Arthur was born on June 25th 1908 and was baptised at Manton on January 17th 1909. He now lives at North Luffenham and is the only surviving person to be born at Martinsthorpe.

Following the Branson’s departure about 1912, Old Hall Farm was occupied by William Sherard Reeve (no relation to Mary Ann Reeve mentioned above), a farm bailiff. Sir Arthur de Capell-Brooke sold Martinsthorpe in 1918 to Mr. A.M. Bradshaw, a forage merchant in Oakham, for £14,290. The sale included 538.127 acres of land, ‘the cottage premises, a large garden, an orchard and all the timber on the land’. George Cox, farm bailiff to Mr. Bradshaw, moved into the farmhouse in 1922 with Ellen his wife and four children, William (Bill), George, Cecil (Bert) and Albert (Dick). John and Ella later completed the family. Ella was the last child to be born at Martinsthorpe. Dick has many happy memories of Martinsthorpe. At 14 he started work in a draper’s shop at Oakham and later went into service at Ashwell Hall before joining the army.

In 1927 Martinsthorpe was sold to Col. Heathcote of Manton but the Cox family continued to live there until 1944 when they moved to Egleton. In 1941 most of Martinsthorpe was acquired at auction by the Haywood family of Gunthorpe Hall. They now own the whole of the parish apart from three fields on the western boundary.

The farmhouse was unoccupied until 1947 when Herbert and Dorothy Gudyer and their children Margaret and John took up residence. They left Martinsthorpe in 1950 and were the last family to occupy Old Hall Farm. Soon after, the doors and windows were sealed up and later the barn, sheds and garden walls were removed. It is in this state that the

Fig. 6 The two bread ovens in the stable. (S Sleath & R Ovens)
Mortinsthorpe

house is to be seen today.

The future
Old Hall Farm, a Grade II Listed Building⁶³, is an impressive structure and no doubt it will continue to stand in its present condition for many years to come. Internal strengthening work has stabilised the structure but without extensive sympathetic restoration there is doubt about its long term future. In the shorter term a full survey of the house should be carried out in order to determine its history.

In this article an attempt has been made to bring together all the mainly unpublished information about Mortinsthorpe and its former inhabitants. The research, which has been compulsive, will continue, and many other avenues to explore have already been identified.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We would like to thank those who assisted our research, especially: Alistair Haywood for allowing us unlimited access to Mortinsthorpe and his Farm Manager, Dick Matthews, for his support and assistance; David Smith, a consultant in vernacular architecture; Dick Cox; Arthur Branson; Dorothy Gudyer and her daughter Margaret Stubbbs who talked at length about living at Mortinsthorpe; Richard Ellis for his plans; and Peter Key and John Jennings who provided help and equipment when we surveyed Old Hall Farm.

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30. Plan of the Parish of Mortinsthorpe, op.cit., n.11.
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62. We are grateful to Mrs Maud Childs, née Bradshaw, for providing details of this transaction from her father’s note book for this period.
63. Information supplied by the Planning Department of Rutland District Council.
Demographic Change in three Rutland Villages: A Comparative Study of Morcott, Glaston and Bisbrooke

ALISON AWCOCK

The Context
At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a large percentage of Englishmen worked on the land, accounting for 35.4% of the total labour force in 1801, compared with 29.1% employed in manufacturing and mining. Most English towns were unspoilt and surrounded by countryside: rural villages, the focus of life for most English people, existed as self-sufficient communities. Villagers were very close and were concerned with local rather than national or international events and interests. Houses, furniture, equipment and clothing were made by local craftsmen, such as the wheelwright, thatcher and cobbler, with the villagers usually employed either in farming or in the local crafts into which young boys could be apprenticed.

The population, confirmed by national censuses from 1801, had expanded considerably by the beginning of the century and continued to do so even more quickly. It was approximately 9,673,000 in 1811, a growth rate of 14.08% since 1801. The population then increased at an extremely rapid rate of 101.05% from 1801 to 1851 (see Fig. 1.).

There are many factors which account for the increase, particularly a decrease in infant mortality and longer life-expectancy, as well as a boost in numbers from immigration, particularly from Ireland. Other important reasons included a reduction in the average age of marriage, an increase in the proportion of people marrying, an increase in the number of children per marriage and an increase in younger mothers giving birth, thereby increasing the chance of infant survival. There was also an accelerated development in services and communications, improving the standard of living, as well as, for many, an increase in income.

It was necessary therefore to provide the means of supporting this population increase from resources within the country. Thus, greater yields were needed from agriculture. The countryside was drained, ditched, surrounded by hedges and then enclosed, a process, mainly completed by 1815, which changed the face of farming. Agricultural methods became more efficient, with an improvement in machinery, increasing the yields of crops. There was a considerable improvement in the quality of cultivated products and an increase in sheep and cattle farming. The aristocracy which still dominated England had a vested interest in the prosperity of agriculture, encouraging it where possible and then enjoying the profits.

By 1851 the agricultural labour force had passed its peak and began to decline significantly. Farming fell from being the single largest source of employment to occupying only one in eleven in 1901, with no county recording more than 45% employed in agriculture. In 1851, for example, about 18% of the occupied population in England was engaged in agriculture, a percentage which fell to nearly 11% in 1871. Machinery had replaced seasonal labourers, so that many farms, even those of high acreage, employed few men. In the 1870s farming began to encounter considerable difficulties, and there was a serious decline in arable farming, with crop prices falling quite dramatically. Cheaper goods from the USA, Canada and Argentina, which could be delivered more efficiently because of the development of railways, steamships and the lowering of freight charges, outstripped English prices. Consequently, the area of land used for cultivation fell from nearly 8.25 million acres in 1871 to 5.75 million acres in 1901.

As a result the face of the countryside was gradually changing. Moreover, this transformation was connected with Britain's increasing industrialisation. As new methods of manufacture and transport swept across the country, it was clear that England's 'industrial heart was beginning to throb'. The woollen industry began to boom, as did the heavy industries of iron, coal and engineering. Mines and factories developed. Their development was helped by improved communications,
such as the growth of railways and the introduction of telegraphy.

Towns, particularly those in manufacturing areas, grew rapidly. Industrial and commercial counties experienced an increase from 44.89% of the total English population in 1801 to 57.3% in 1871, whilst the population in predominantly agricultural counties fell from 23.46% in 1801 to 16.92% in 1871 (see Fig. 2). Even so, the largest growth in population, between 1801 and 1871 occurred in the south. London, a social and economic centre, had a population of over 1 million in 1801, a figure which had almost doubled even before 1831. Urbanisation changed the distribution of the population at the expense of the countryside.

Although the populations of many small parishes were experiencing a decline even before 1841, by 1861 no rural area in the country had escaped this depopulation. In 1838, one in two people lived in rural areas in England and Wales. However, by 1901 the ratio had fallen to less than one in four.

Country dwellers were attracted to larger towns, where there were thought to be employment opportunities and higher wages. Many were under the impression that greater opportunities were to be found in urban areas where they could also gain more personal freedom. This may have appealed more to younger couples wishing to escape from the confines of village life. Hunt, a British labour historian, made the observation:

“There were many more who could hardly wait to shake the mud of the field from their boots . . . who put the highest premium on the higher wages, excitement and greater independence of the town. Factory work required no more exertion than much other work.”

Village life fell into stagnation, leaving village schools without their customary attendances and churches with reduced congregations and reducing significantly the importance of rural crafts in many communities. Goods produced in factories replaced many of the products of village craftsmen since they could be produced more cheaply. Improved railway communications meant that people were able to travel to larger towns to purchase goods. Many of the self-contained village communities which had existed at the beginning of the century had declined by 1900, as migrants flocked into towns and cities. Mechanisation in agriculture, which had caused unemployment among agricultural workers and contributed to the 1870s depression in which cereal prices fell, further added to the problem. The average price of wheat per imperial quarter from 1801 to 1809, for example, was 84s 8d (£4.23), a figure which had fallen to 51s 8d (£2.58) from 1860 to 1869.

Although the extent of rural depopulation may not have been equally severe in every village, it was a widespread trend throughout much of England and Wales, particularly by 1861. There were more factors contributing, but the link between a growth in population and industrial development does provide one explanation for urban growth. People suffering from overcrowding and lack of employment in rural areas were lured by the magnetic force of the towns and cities, where they envisaged a happier, wealthier life, and the opportunities of moving away were made possible by the development of transport networks. As a family waved goodbye to their village in the country and packed into the train headed for the nearest town, excited by the prospect of beginning a new and better life, they were contributing to a decline in village life, with their absence no doubt felt in the church, village school, by the local craftsmen and by the community as a whole.

Rutland in the Nineteenth Century

Though it is easy to write in general terms of a national decline in village life, it is important to focus on one particular county to verify these trends and to provide a case study illustrating patterns of change in a rural area in the nineteenth century. Rutland has been chosen as a case study, with a greater concentration on three parishes within the county. Rutland may not necessarily have complied with all national trends, but if the theory that rural depopulation occurred in every rural county is to be credited, then statistics for Rutland should also reveal this, as should statistics from the three parishes studied.

In Rutland the population increased at a much slower rate in the first half of the nineteenth century than in the rest of the country. The majority of the parishes reached their highest population in 1851, in accordance with the pattern of rural population nationally. The population peaked at 22,983 in 1851, falling to 21,073 in 1861, a decline of 4.9% (see Fig. 3). The larger villages tended to reach their highest population in 1851, or even earlier. The five largest villages, with a population between 750 and 1,000, peaked in 1851 or earlier, though only twenty out of thirty-three villages with less than 300 inhabitants peaked in population in this year. This might have been the result of several causes. There might have been higher unemployment in the larger villages, particularly if the level of technological advance was greater. For example, farmers may have made use of the machinery available more quickly than in smaller villages, thus decreasing the need for as much labour. Or perhaps the smaller villages were more self-contained, tightly-knit communities, so that villagers would be more reluctant to disrupt their way of life, preferring to stay in security among friends and family. The population had risen by about 1% in 1871, contradicting the pattern of rural decline from 1851, but this increase was also common for other rural counties and areas across the country. From 1881 to the end of the century, however, the population of Rutland fell steadily.
Rutland seemed to offer few job opportunities in the nineteenth century besides working on the land. There were no well established rural industries of the sort which could be found in neighbouring counties such as Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. Consequently, there were even fewer areas of employment for women, particularly in the first half of the century. This had a considerable effect on the ratio of males to females in the parishes. The higher proportion of males contrasted with the rest of the country in both rural and urban areas. For the country as a whole, the percentage of males and females was relatively similar in all age groups, with a slightly larger overall percentage of females; in 1851 51.21% of the population of Britain was female, with the figure remaining similar for 1871. However, in Rutland in 1851 the ratio of females to every 100 males was 92.4, yet by 1901 this ratio had risen to 102.9. This increase might at first seem curious, but can be partly explained by the greater demand for domestic servants as a result of increasing middle-class affluence and the expansion of Uppingham School.

However, as far as the local tradesmen were concerned, prospects did not look optimistic. In 1851 there was a wide distribution throughout the county of rural crafts and tradesmen, ranging from cabinet makers to wheelwrights, and proportions were approximately the same in Rutland as in comparable rural areas. The highest numbers were employed in the building trade. There was also a surprising number of tailors, and no fewer than 236 men were employed in shoemaking, the second largest employment in crafts (see Fig. 4). By 1871 numbers were falling as trade fell and craftsmen sought work elsewhere. Taking millers as an example, the numbers fell from 65 in 1751 to 43 in 1871, to 26 in 1891. Although the figures seem to decrease only slightly in several cases, the loss of any one craftsman in a village, particularly the smaller settlements, would probably have made a considerable impact.

Therefore the statistics and analysis of the county of Rutland reveal that in certain areas it followed the average patterns of demographic change occurring across the country. The population certainly began to fall at the same time as that of other rural counties. Rural crafts began to decline as demand fell. However, the ratio of males differed from the rest of the country, but this was probably linked to the lack of employment opportunities for women. Unlike other rural counties, Rutland did not have significant industries which could have expanded to meet the demand for employment in the area.

A Demographic Analysis of Morcott, Glaston and Bisbrooke

Having considered the changes in demography in rural areas in both a national and regional context, it is now necessary to concentrate on the narrower focus of particular parishes, namely those of Morcott, Glaston and Bisbrooke.

At the beginning of the century, there were 364 people in Morcott, a number which gradually increased to reach a maximum of 667 in 1851 (see Fig. 5). The rural exodus then began, particularly in those ten years between 1851 and 1861, the population falling by 173 to 494. By 1901 it had fallen further to 412. Morcott provides the best example of a village which mirrors the national pattern for rural areas, for the population figures for each census reveal no inconsistencies, no sudden rise or fall, though the graph does not reflect the small increase in population which seemed to have
Demographic Change in three Rutland Villages

occurred in Rutland in 1871. With no great irregularities to explain differing results from the national pattern, it is necessary to determine why the population fell so dramatically between 1851 and 1861 by studying the censuses.

The information collected from each census included the ages, occupations and places of birth of the villagers, which allows a fairly detailed structure of the population to be presented and analysed. In 1851, 24% of the population was aged under 10 years and 85% under fifty years. Therefore the village had to support a relatively young society with employment and facilities for the children. By 1871 the structure had changed. The largest percentage remained those under ten years, but whereas there had been 160 children in 1851, the figure had fallen to 111 in 1871. However, this still accounted for 23% of the population, only a slight decrease overall. Numbers had fallen in each age group under fifty years, particularly among those in their thirties, who had decreased by almost 62%. Perhaps the reason for the biggest change within the twenty to late thirties age range is that this group would have been more mobile than younger or older groups, looking for more opportunities. If they had been children when the 1851 census had been taken, they would have grown up in a time of growing unemployment in rural areas, and perhaps before the 1871 census was taken they had moved away to look for work. It must also be noted that there were many railway labourers in 1851, who would only have been temporary and would probably have moved on before the census of 1871.

The population aged 50 and above increased slightly by 1871, perhaps because lifespans were gradually increasing, and as the people of Morcott grew more elderly, they became less inclined to uproot and move away as younger people were able to do. Some may have even moved into the village from other regions, preferring a quieter life in the country.

The second census did reveal, however, that there was less movement from other areas later in the century and that those people who had been born in regions other than Morcott or Rutland were inclined to move away, showing that many may have moved to Morcott on a temporary basis, looking for work, such as laying down railway tracks, and then moved off when the work had been completed. In 1851 the census included people who had been born in a wide variety of areas, ranging from Yorkshire in the north to Kent in the south. Two people had moved from London, five from Wales, three from Ireland and one person had originally come from France. This was a boy of nine years, born in Brittany. His place of birth reveals that his family, with a mother and father coming from Hampshire and Sussex respectively, travelled widely, perhaps resulting from the job of the father, as an agent of public works.

Paralleling the national figure, rural crafts had decreased by 1871 on the whole in Morcott. Surprisingly, however, the number of men employed in agricultural work, particularly farm labouring, had increased fairly dramatically, despite a reduction in the number of farmers in Morcott. In 1851 twenty men were occupied in farm labouring, yet by 1871 this figure had risen to sixty-three, a significant increase when a supposed depression in farming was beginning and employment in agriculture was being reduced. Morcott seems to be one of the exceptions, therefore, perhaps encountering a boom in agriculture at this time. There is also the possibility that some men might have professed to being agricultural workers when they had alternative forms of employment. Others might have been only temporary workers, perhaps helping out at harvest time. Those who were formerly railway workers or labourers might also have inaccurately described themselves as agricultural workers. However, this increase was also found in the other two parishes as well. In the case of Bisbrooke, there was an increase in the number of farmers, too. Therefore whilst in Britain the number of people employed in agriculture, fisheries and forestry had fallen from an estimated 2.1% in 1851 to 1.8% in 1871, it had increased at least in these parishes.

Another 'occupation' which had increased greatly in all three parishes by 1871 was the number of 'scholars'. In Morcott, for example, there were twenty-one scholars in 1851, but by 1871 this had risen to ninety-two. However, a mixed school was reported to have been set up for 100 children in 1825, which shows that there might have been either a rapid decrease in the number of attendances or that many families had failed to have enumerated the status of their offspring in the 1851 census, which seems very likely, considering the lack of detailed information about other occupations. The 1871 figures suggest that, whilst village schools might have been declining in other parts of the country, in these three villages more and more children were going to school, with schools being built or expanded to provide for the increased number.

In Glaston the censuses reveal that, similarly to Morcott, the number of twenty to twenty-nine year olds had decreased significantly by 1871, with the proportion falling from 17% to 10% of the population. However, there were more elderly people in 1871, with four people reaching the ages of 81, 83, 84 and 89. The figures suggest that many of those people above middle age who lived in the village in 1851 were probably still living there when the census was taken in 1871, showing the reluctance of the more elderly people to move away from their village, particularly if they had been born there. For example, of the twenty persons aged seventy or over living in Glaston in 1871, fifteen were born either in Glaston itself or elsewhere in the
Demographic Change in three Rutland Villages

county of Rutland and the remaining five had been born in neighbouring Northamptonshire. Overall, however, there was not a great difference in age groups between 1851 and 1871, showing that change in this particular village, as in Bisbrooke, occurred at a much slower pace than in many other rural areas. This might be connected with the increase in agricultural labourers, showing that farming in Rutland was not necessarily as depressed as in other agricultural regions.

The parish of Bisbrooke provides an example of an inconsistency in the typical results of demographic rise and decline for a rural village. Whilst Morcott and Glaston both experienced their maximum populations in 1851, Bisbrooke did not reach this point until 1871, twenty years later than the national average for rural areas. Of the twelve parishes in the Wrangdike Hundred of Rutland, seven had their highest population in 1851, four in 1861, but only two in 1871: Bisbrooke and Caldecott. Perhaps because Bisbrooke had a small industry of market gardening and selling soft fruit, such as gooseberries and currants, an explanation can be provided for this continued increase in population, even after the national decline had begun in many rural areas. This industry can be traced back to the 1800s, and was a big enough attraction to draw gypsies for the harvest season. They would stay in caravans in Pond Field for three months to help pick the fruit. However, since the censuses for 1851 and 1871 took place in the months of March and April respectively, the gypsies would have been omitted as harvesting took place from July to September.

An interesting feature of this parish is Bisbrooke Hall, currently owned by Mr George Boyle. The master of the house in 1851 was the son of a baron, its mistress was the daughter of an earl and, of the twenty-five servants in the parish, ten were employed in the Hall, including maids, a cook, a laundress, a groom and footmen. Twenty years later the house was in different hands and employed an assistant house-keeper and butler. As well as the employment of servants to assist in the running of such a large house, more people would also have been needed to maintain the extensive grounds, such as gardeners and handymen, thereby bringing further employment, if labour was hired from the parish.

The number of people who had been born in the village was very high for Bisbrooke, totalling 61% in 1851 and a similar figure twenty years later. Of the 254 people living in the parish, only 43 had moved in from outside Rutland in 1851. By 1871 there was a slight increase, the person born in Ireland being the master of Bisbrooke Hall. This would suggest, as would the variety of occupations, that Bisbrooke was

Fig.5. Graph to show population changes of the three parishes in 19th century

Key
- Morcott
- Bisbrooke
- Glaston

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<th>1811</th>
<th>1821</th>
<th>1831</th>
<th>1841</th>
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<th>1871</th>
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<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Change in three Rutland Villages

a very self-contained, close community, particularly in 1851. There was a nurse, a family of brewers, a school mistress, and one forty-nine year old man even had the demanding occupations of grocer-baker-stonemason. Fortunately, as indicated by the census, he did receive help from his wife. Bisbrooke seems to have been quite a prosperous little parish, with a thriving industry of market gardening, and one which openly received the gypsies into their community up to 1912.

However, the relative demographic stability of the area was affected temporarily by the construction of the Kettering and Manton railway, completed in 1878. This caused a sudden influx of labourers into the parish of Glaston, as well as other villages such as Wing and Seaton. The Church consequently saw it as its duty to provide services of a religious and practical nature for the men and their families. A letter sent on June 7th 1876 by the Bishop of Peterborough asked the Church to set up a missionary agency, providing two missionary clergymen and two lay readers to ‘devote themselves to labouring amongst the ‘navvies’, and their families along the new line of railway from Rushton to Manton’.

Money was therefore needed instantly to fund these services, and this was to be collected through the offering of subscriptions. The whole project was organised by the Bishop, thus taking the name of ‘The Bishop of Peterborough’s Mission’. The first letter requesting help had been written in June. From August to December 31st, Sunday schools and night schools had been set up in the villages of Glaston, Seaton and Wing. Libraries, entertainments and mothers’ meetings were also provided, and the Church held seventy services for the new families. The village school in Glaston could not cope with the increase in numbers, so funds were raised to create another day school for the children in 1877. By 1878 the Mission was no longer needed.

This sudden increase in population would not have been recorded in a census, yet the effects on the villages were quite dramatic. This instance also illustrates the importance of the Church on people’s lives in the nineteenth century, and how the Church, in this diocese at least, was concerned for people’s spiritual and social welfare.

Therefore, having studied the population figures for the three parishes in the nineteenth century, and having analysed two censuses in detail, various conclusions can be drawn about certain changes in population. The gradual rise in population from the beginning to the middle of the century contrasts with the regional fall in the population of mixed and agricultural counties detectable from 1831. However, the population of Bisbrooke, although it later recovered, did fall significantly in 1831 from 223 to 177, a decrease of nearly 21%. On examining the population of other parishes in the Wrangdike Hundred, it can be seen that eight of the twelve parishes also experienced a decrease, though not all to such a large extent. It is difficult to explain the cause of this sudden fall without first examining numerous records and censuses which are not readily available.

Compared with national results, the parishes all experienced a decline in employment in retail, trade and handicrafts towards the end of the century, though not in agricultural employment, which perhaps occurred later. Where gender distribution was concerned, the three parishes proved John Saville’s assertion that there were more males than females in Rutland in the later nineteenth century, despite the contrasting national ratio. For both 1851 and 1871 the ratio of males was greater in all three parishes, though the level of disproportion was only slight in most instances, with the largest proportion of males occurring in Morcott in 1851, where there were thirty-nine more males, many of whom may well have been temporary railway workers.

The slight rise in population in Rutland of 1% in 1871 was not reflected in the results for the three parishes, although the population of Bisbrooke was still continuing to rise in this year. However, Glaston, consistent with the ten-year difference of its peak year with the average for Rutland, experienced a very slight increase in 1881 of 0.5%, which really only accounts for one extra person, so is therefore not statistically significant. Of the three parishes Morcott had results which were parallel to those of the whole of Rutland in terms of population rise and decline. With several exceptions, such as the rise of employment in agriculture later in the century, the census research showed that the patterns of changes in the three parishes were similar to those across the county and agricultural parts of the nation.

The Reliability of the 1851 and 1871 Censuses

Although much information was gained from use of the censuses, which led to a detailed examination of the structure of the communities resident in the three parishes, like all sources they have their limitations. Ideally, it would have been better to have examined a wider spread of censuses. However, censuses before 1851 were not readily available, nor were those after 1881, because of the Hundred Years rule. Moreover, census returns offer only a snapshot and cannot address temporary population fluctuations within the ten-year period.

Problems were also encountered with the 1851 and 1871 censuses themselves, including the deciphering of the handwriting of several enumerators. For example, the occupation of one man looked alarmingly like ‘gangster’, though perhaps he was an innocent gardener. The 1851 census had not been properly completed, particularly for Morcott and Glaston, though Bisbrooke
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included much more detail, such as female occupations even if they were solely occupied in domestic duties at home. There were very few obvious errors in the Bisbrooke census, unlike Morcott, where the enumerator seemed to find difficulty in deciding whether people were actually male or female, judging by the mistakes in the age column. In some cases, more than one age was given for one person. There was also the problem of a few people not knowing their place of birth, and some may even have guessed at their ages. The term 'scholar', which covered children from the age of two to sixteen, also caused difficulties; it seems that a scholar was not necessarily a child who attended school.

Nevertheless, despite a few inaccuracies in the censuses, such as wrongly marked dittos in the column indicating counties of birth, the overall reliability of the census as a primary source is very sound.

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1. E.J. Evans, *The Forging of the Modern state: Early Industrial Britain* (London, 1983) p. 142. Caution is advised when using these figures. As occupations were not included in censuses before 1841, the figures from 1801 to 1831 are only an estimate. Even after 1841 the figures may not be completely accurate.
2. Ibid.
10. Mingay (ed.), *The Victorian Countryside*.
19. From *Glaston Parish Charities and Memories*, printed privately by Christopher Wordsworth, 1881. (In the possession of the Rev. P. Lingard.)

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Rev. Patrick Lingard and G.H. Boyle Esq. of Bisbrooke Hall, whom she interviewed in conjunction with her research. She also wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. T.H.McK. Clough, the Keeper of the Rutland County Museum, and Mrs. P. Drinkall, formerly the Museum Education Officer. The census records for the three parishes can be studied on microfiche at the Rutland County Museum.

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Memories of trainspotting at Oakham 1949-1955

BRIAN ROSE

EDITORIAL NOTE
Little can stimulate the imagination so powerfully as the steam locomotive. Personal memories of the age of steam are vivid, and the enthusiast’s fascination for railways and their workings is perpetuated today in his recording of the movements of diesel and electric trains. But behind the detail of engine types and traffic movements lies the complex history of railway development, and then of its curtailment.

Even in an area as small as Rutland, many enterprises had an interest. Situated as it is, several major routes of communication pass through the historic county. While the lines of the Midland Railway Company – first the Syston to Peterborough railway in 1846, then the Manton to Kettering link which provided a direct route from Nottingham to St. Pancras – comprised the greater part of its network, other principal companies – the London & North Western, and the Great Northern – also made their mark. Add to this the impact of the ever-changing mineral railway system of the ironstone quarries, or the engineering achievements of the Manton tunnel and the Seaton to Harringworth viaduct, or the Midland Provender Stores on the outskirts of Oakham supplying feed for thousands of railway horses across the country, or the minor branches such as the Stamford & Essendine line and the steep spur of the L.N.W.R. to Uppingham, and one could claim that Rutland provided railway history in microcosm.

Much of that railway system, past its heyday, has now been dismantled. Most lines have long gone, the stations closed and the quarries backfilled. Oakham is the only remaining station in Rutland, and the mineral railways come to life again only at the Rutland Railway Museum. However, in the memory of the railway enthusiast there still lives on the hustle and bustle and the whistle of steam. Railway life at Oakham, in the Midland Region of BR but on the borders of the Eastern, provided plenty of variety, as our author shows.

The hobby of trainspotting can probably be traced back to 1942 when Mr. Ian Allen published four books known as A.B.C.s. Each one of these covered one of the four big railway companies in operation at that time: the London, Midland and Scottish Railway; the London & North Eastern Railway; the Great Western Railway; and the Southern Railway. Each book listed the numbers of all the locomotives running at the time, given in classes and mostly in numerical order. These A.B.C.s were updated every year to take into account engines that had been withdrawn from service and new engines built.

The object of the trainspotter was to observe locomotives, record the number and mark it off in the appropriate A.B.C. It was a very popular pastime with schoolboys for perhaps two reasons. It was great fun and it was inexpensive because only a notebook and pencil were required, together with an A.B.C. or two depending on the area where one lived. Initially the cost of these was two shillings (10p) each. A bicycle was an optional extra. Another reason for the popularity of trainspotting was that one could make many new friends.

Oakham Station
The station was opened on 1st May 1848 and was then part of the Midland Railway system. It was situated at the north-west end of the town in what was called North Backway, now Station Road. In the early 1950s the station was manned by a station master, two leading porters, two or three junior porters and three booking office clerks. The up line platform, which is on the Station Road side, was the departure point for trains to London St. Pancras, Kettering and Peterborough. It consisted of a gate (which was always kept locked except for receiving the mail from Oakham Post Office), the gentlemen’s toilets, W.H. Smith and Sons bookstall, the Parcels and Left Luggage Room, the General Waiting and Ladies’ Rooms, the Booking Hall and the Booking Office, the station master’s house and a small porter’s room.

To connect the up line to the Barleymoor Road side was a wooden footbridge for passengers. The down line platform, used by passengers waiting for trains to Nottingham and Leicester, was very mundane. It consisted only of a sliding door, through which everything, including the mail, passed, and two rooms, one of which was used as a waiting room and the other was kept locked. The platform did include a small flower garden and bench seats were placed at various points both under cover and out in the open. There were red fire buckets and one or two old, disused Nestlé one penny chocolate machines. All the waiting rooms had coal fires.

The station yard was entered through two large gates from Station Road. Separated by a wooden fence on the left was the main shop of W.H. Smith and Sons. On the right of the station entrance was the station café and on the extreme right were the offices of several local coal companies including Ellis and Everard, and Wood and Co. Ltd. The station yard also served as a pick-up, turning and set-down point for the Lincolnshire Road Car Company’s bus service 23. This was an all-village service to Grantham.

The goods depot was a little way beyond the station entrance and comprised two large storage buildings with a loading bay which was covered, an open platform with some livestock pens and a loading gauge adjacent to the goods sidings. Before nationalisation in 1948 goods
were delivered in Oakham by horse and dray, and the horse was stabled at the goods depot near the station footbridge. There was a signal box adjacent to the Barleythorpe Road allotments which controlled shunting operations, but when the goods depot closed in the 1960s the box was demolished. The staff in the depot consisted of one clerk, three or four loaders and a lorry driver.

Crossings and signal boxes
The preservation movement today is good, particularly at places like Loughborough Great Central, but nothing can quite capture the atmosphere of trainspotting in the early 1950s. On hot summer days in the school holidays we would assemble by the railings near the Barleythorpe Road side of the level crossing in Oakham.

The bell at the signal box would ring once, indicating the approach of a train, and then again perhaps three times, letting us know that it was an express. The signalman responded and we could hear a clang from the lever frame. This released the stoppers on the crossing gates. Two more clangs indicated that the handgates were locked, four more, as he set the home and distant signals, told us that it was an 'up express'. Then, as now, elderly passengers and mothers with prams waited by the gates while the more agile crossed by the footbridge.

Traffic would slowly build up and there would be an assortment of 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s cars, together with Barton's and Midland Red buses, Ketton Cement and B.R.S. lorries, and Post Office vans.

For the spotters this was a tense moment. Would it be a Jubilee? A Black Five? Double-headed? And what if another train approached on the down-line? We could miss the number and so one of us would hastily cross the footbridge.

The express, a Jubilee, came into sight, thundered through, and in a flash was gone. The newspapers laid out on the counter on the station side of W.H. Smith's bookstall flapped for a little and then stopped. The smoke drifted away but the smell lingered a little longer.

The signalman released the gate locks and unlocked the handgates and reset the home and distant signals. He wound the wheel in the opposite direction and the gates opened. The pedestrians filed through and the traffic moved slowly forward from both directions, bicycles nipping through first. Drivers in a hurry breathed a sigh of relief – not quite as late as they feared. A pleasant feeling of quietness and calm seemed to follow.

The information would be carefully noted down. Number: 45622; Name: Nyasaland; Shed Code: 9E Trafford Park (Manchester); Number of Coaches: 11. For the younger and newer lads, it might be a first timer, a cop. For the older ones it might be a familiar sight, but an old friend. We would discuss the train and then settle down to await the next. A latecomer might come running breathlessly: "Was that the 12 o'clock? I missed it!".

The gates at the busy Melton Road-Cold Overton Road-Barleythorpe Road junction were controlled by a wheel operation from the signal box and it is interesting to note that this box was used by Airfix for their models. Very often there could be two trains through simultaneously, one up and one down, and by the time these had gone through another could be 'in section'. The gates could therefore be closed for some time, causing quite a traffic build-up, even in those days. The trainspotters loved it.

The favourite place for spotting was the pedestrian footbridge, dating from 1901. From the bridge we could see far along the up line, though a problem came when an express approached double-headed; this meant two engines hauling instead of one. In that case the number could not be seen from above and so it was necessary to make a swift descent to spot the cabside number.

The Braunston Road crossing and box were in a small back street and manually operated when a vehicle wanted to cross to or from South Street. The signalman would have to set the signals to danger and open the...
Memories of trainspotting at Oakham 1949-1955

gates manually. Opposite the box was a railwayman's house which, like the box, is now demolished.

Brooke Road crossing was situated on the minor road to Brooke village and like the Braunston Road crossing, it was manually operated. It was a rural area then, with pleasant green fields nearby which made it a good alternative spotting place. The box and the railwayman's house which stood nearby have both disappeared in the housing development.

The Goods Road
When a goods train was being followed closely by an express or passenger train, the latter always had priority. The signalman therefore sent the goods train into the sidings, known as the Goods Road, to allow the other to pass. On the up line the Goods Road was alongside the cemetery and what was then Woodall-Duckham's factory. On the down line it was between the junction box and the Provender Stores, towards Langham junction. When the express or passenger train had left section, the goods train was let out onto the main line again to continue its journey.

Trainspotting details
In most cases locomotives carried three numbers, two in large numerals on the cabsides and the third on a rectangular plate on top of the smokebox door. The exception to this was the ex-London & North Western Railway 7F 0-8-0 Class which only had the cabside numbers. Very few of this class visited Oakham and when they did appear they caused great excitement.

The 'Jubilee' Class 4-6-0s hauled most of the expresses through Oakham and all the class carried names. The curved nameplate was fitted to the splasher above the first driving wheel. There was always something to appeal to a trainspotter about a named locomotive.

The shed code was carried on a small plate on the bottom of the smokebox underneath the engine number. Every locomotive was allocated to a certain motive power depot (M.P.D.) or shed, the code on the plate indicating which depot, for example 15A Wellingborough, 15B Kettering, 15C Leicester. A list of these codes appeared in the Ian Allen A.B.C.s, though not all trainspotters noted these shed codes. In 1950 Ian Allen published a book listing all locomotives running, together with their shed code, and this became the Locoshed book.

As with the A.B.C.s, it was updated every year to take into account locomotives moving from one depot to another. Some engines, such as the Jubilee Class Number 45611, 'Hong Kong', was at Nottingham (16A) shed for many years, whereas other engines moved twice a year. The sheds themselves sometimes crossed regional boundaries: Peterborough (Spital Bridge) was first in the Midland Region coded 16B, but in 1950 it was transferred into the Eastern Region and given the code 35C.

Passenger trains
Most passenger trains were hauled by the Jubilee Class 4-6-0s, though sometimes a Stanier Class 5MT (known as a 'Black Five') deputised, and in 1951 the standard Class 5 4-6-0s came on the scene. If we were very lucky we might even observe the occasional Royal Scot Class 4-6-0 from Leeds M.P.D. (20A) or, even rarer, a Patriot Class 4-6-0 from Derby (17A). These expresses were often double-headed, the pilot engine being an ex-Midland Railway 4-4-0 Class 2P or an ex-London, Midland & Scottish 4-4-0 Class 4P, the latter being known as a compound. We were very lucky at Oakham to have quite a few expresses during the day, perhaps 15, and several stopped at the station. Trains consisting of 11 or even 12 coaches were normal and the 7.19pm to St. Pancras also hauled two milk tanks. The trains were therefore longer than the platform and so two stops were necessary. Most of the engines which hauled expresses through Oakham were shedded at the following M.P.D.s: 9A Longsight (Manchester), 9E Trafford Park (Manchester), 14B Kentish Town, 16A Nottingham, 17A Derby, 19B Millhouses (Sheffield) and 20A Leeds.

There were five or six semi-fast passenger trains from Nottingham and Leicester to Kettering through Oakham in a day. They followed the same route as the expresses though they stopped at most of the stations. These varied in length from between three and nine coaches. When the London section of the line was closed to passenger traffic in the 1960s, this service, like the expresses, was withdrawn.

The motive power was quite varied. In the early days Compounds (4-4-0 Class 4P) were used until they were replaced by the Ivatt Class 2 2-6-0s. Numbers 46400-46404 were allocated new to Kettering shed (15B) to replace the ageing Compounds. Others on this service included: Class 5 4-6-0 (Black Fives), Crab 2-6-0s, Ivatt
class 4 2-6-0s, Stanier and Fairburn 2-6-4 tanks, and some Class 4 0-6-0s.

The Leicester-Peterborough service was very good in the early 1950s and a substantial number of trains ran in both directions, perhaps 13, with between two and five coaches. The motive power used to be ex-M.R. 2P 4-4-0 from Peterborough (Spital Bridge) or Leicester M.P.D. Others were used ex-L.M.S. Compounds Class 4 4-4-0, ex-L.M.S. Class 2 4-4-0 (Number 40567), Fowler and Stanier Class 4 2-6-4T, Ivatt Class 4 2-6-0s, ex-L.M.S. Class 4F 0-6-0s, ex-G.E. Class D16/3 (Clauds) 4-4-0, Standard Class 5 4-6-0s, and ex-London & North Eastern Railway Class B1 4-6-0.

**Freight**

In addition to the passenger service a substantial amount of goods traffic came through Oakham. It was mainly coal and ironstone but also included gravel, limestone, cement, liquid fertilizer, oil/petrol, tar, fish (occasionally a fish wagon was attached to a passenger train), fruit and livestock. Horses were loaded and unloaded through a large double gate to the left of the Barleythorpe Road side of the station entrance. There was a short stretch of single track that went down to the buffer stops just before the level crossing signal box and at that point the animals were transferred from horseboxes to the train. They were unloaded in the same way.

The ironstone workings were mainly in the hands of the Beyer-Garratts: large, articulated locomotives. During the course of a year all 33 locomotives of the class could be observed, but they were heavy on coal consumption and costly to maintain. With the arrival of the Standard Class 9F 2-10-0s in 1954 they were withdrawn from service. All the Garratts were gone by the end of 1957. Other motive power included Class 8F 2-8-0 and over the years we observed a large number of Fowler 0-6-0 Class 4F, Johnson 0-6-0 Class 3F, ex-War Department 2-8-0 Austerities, Black Fives, Crab 2-6-0s, ex-Great Northern Railway Class J39 0-6-0s (Eastern Region) and very occasionally ex-L.N.W.R. 7F 0-8-0 or a Jubilee which always looked alien on goods workings.

Several light engines would come through the station during the course of a day. These were mostly Class 8F 2-8-0 or Class 4F 0-6-0 and were quite often from unusual M.P.D.s. On occasion there could be two, three, or even four coupled together which would be difficult to spot. We therefore allocated one of the engines to each of us so that none of the numbers would be missed.

The pick-up goods train came through daily on the up-line just after the two o'clock express. The locomotive was normally an ex-Midland Class 3F 0-6-0 with four or five assorted wagons plus the brake van, though sometimes we would be surprised by a Class 2F 0-6-0 from Leicester M.P.D.

The school train/shunter

This would arrive around 9.45am from Peterborough with two coaches which would be left in the sidings near the junction signal box. The engine would carry out goods shunting duties in the sidings all day until around 4.00pm at which time it would collect the two coaches and become the 4.15pm train taking pupils back to Manton, Luffenham, etc.

The locomotive was usually an Ivatt Class 4 2-6-0 from Spital Bridge M.P.D. but occasionally an ex-L.M.S. Class 4F 0-6-0 would deputise. I did observe an ex-M.R. 4-4-0 Class 2P on this duty.

Sundays and Bank Holidays

On Sundays there were few trains and spotting required long waiting times. One advantage was the possibility of seeing unusual locomotives, especially during diversions due to repairs to the track on other main lines. One such train was the Thames-Clyde Express. Often on Sundays, though, we cycled to other places such as Seaton, Helpston, Peterborough, Manton, Essendine or even Grantham. Bank Holidays were much the same as Sundays but with the occasional Special laid on. The exception was the August Bank Holiday when it coincided with the Rutland County Show. Then there were a great many Specials and a great assortment of locomotive power including Jubilees, Compounds, Black Fives, ex-M.R. 2P 4-4-0s, Crab 2-6-0s, Standard Class 5, ex-L.M.S. 4F 0-6-0s and ex-L.M.S. 2-6-4-T.

The Strawberry Train was a down working in the summer fruit season which came through at about 9.30pm. It was one of the very few goods worked by a Compound Class 4P 4-4-0 but we remember it for the delicious smell as it passed through!
An Archaeological Evaluation at Strawson's Yard, Great Casterton (TF 001089)

Between 13th and 24th April 1992 the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit carried out an evaluation on this site in response to a series of planning applications (see also Rutland Record 13 (1993) 145). This work was funded by the Trustees of the Cecil Family Estate Trust and was carried out under the direction of Matthew Beamish. The finds and records are with Leicestershire Museums (A26.1992).

Great Casterton was a small Roman town on the Ermine Street in the extreme east of Rutland, close to the Lincolnshire border. This site of half a hectare was situated in the central area of the town to the east of the main road (B1081 – formerly the Great North Road). Seven 2.0 m square boxes were excavated by hand and at a depth of just over 0.25 m archaeological levels were identified, except in one box where there was an extensive relatively recent disturbance. These levels were examined but only one very minimal excavation was carried out. Both Roman and medieval features were identified, including make-up levels, pits and post holes. A stone foundation to a medieval wall, which tied in with the alignment of the current boundary to the rear of the site, was also exposed, together with a small section of a Roman foundation for a timber building.

Overall a picture of quite intensive settlement was revealed, although not deeply stratified, which is the picture that has been evident from previous excavations within the town. Beyond the identification of these features no further excavation was carried out, as it was ensured that the proposed development would not damage any archaeological level.

Matthew Beamish

An Archaeological Evaluation to the rear of 13–15 Mill Street, Oakham (SK 862085)

During three weeks of February 1992 the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit carried out an evaluation of archaeological potential on a site south of the Crown Hotel yard, between Crown Street and Mill Street. It was directed by Toby Catchpole, with the assistance of James Meek. This investigation was carried out in response to a planning application by Renadell Ltd, who financed the archaeological work. Finds and records are with Leicestershire Museums (A5.1992).

Evidence of Saxon and early medieval Oakham is sparse, and as yet the overall extent of the settlement in these periods has not been clearly defined. It is thought that the focus of the medieval town was probably located to the north of the High Street, but even though this site was further south, it was close to the centre of Oakham and hence examination of it was of major importance in helping to define the extent of the historic town. John Speed’s printed map of 1611 shows that the plot which is partly included in the northern half of this site appeared to have had a gateway leading to the south. Cullingworth’s estate map of 1787 (now in the Leicestershire Record Office) showed the site as being in the north-east corner of a triangular enclosure, which looks similar to a market place, surrounded on all sides by either open space or streets. It suggests that a road, now disappeared, may have occupied the southern half of this site. By the time of the enclosure map drawn up in 1836, the streets and properties were laid out in their modern form.

The centrally located main trench measured 6.0 by 18.0 m. The removal of a 0.2 to 0.5 m thick modern overburden exposed the natural deposits of sandy clay and limestone with very few features of any period cutting it. Just two features were clearly medieval in date and these consisted of a small circular rubbish pit, which contained sherds of Stamford and Stanion/Lyveden wares, and a fragment of a drainage ditch that appeared to drain the land along the back of the High Street plots. Its lowest levels contained sherds of Stanion/Lyveden and Chilvers Coton wares. Both features were dated by the pottery to the second half of the 13th century. A stone-lined culvert, which contained pottery made from 1780 onwards, was also identified. The other features excavated in the main trench were of unknown date and function.

Three small test boxes were dug, one to the west and two to the east of the main trench. In the western box an unmortared stone structure, of possible early post-medieval date, consisted of two courses of irregular blocks of the local limestone. It appeared to have had a squared western end and could be a foundation plinth for the gateway shown on the 1611 map. The test box to the south-east contained a post-medieval stone-lined well, which had been backfilled this century, and a visitor to the site remembered it being in use. The box to the north-east contained no archaeology.

The evidence for the earliest phases of the history of Oakham was restricted to residual sherds of Saxo-Norman, Stamford and Northampton wares. The dearth of medieval features suggests that this site, as anticipated, was probably just peripheral to Saxon and medieval Oakham, but only more work in this area will help clarify the historic picture.

Toby Catchpole
LEICESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

The whole year was taken up with preparations for, and removal to, the new Record Office at Long Street, Wigston Magna. Preparations involved re-boxing and packaging the majority of the archive collections, and compiling an entirely new, computerised, location index using DataEase. In addition there were preparations for the removal of the Leicestershire Collection from the Information Centre in Bishop Street, and its amalgamation into the Record Office. A great deal of planning was required for the public arrangements and storage on the new site, and for the removal. The removal process involved co-ordinating the transfer of some five shelf-miles of collections from four sites and their re-arrangement and shelving at Wigston. All the staff worked long and hard on all aspects of this major operation and its trouble-free completion was a significant achievement. While much routine activity was curtailed to give priority to the removal, one member of staff (Jess Baillie) played a leading role in building up and staging the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service’s travel exhibition ‘All Aboard’.

The new Record Office brings together all Leicestershire and Rutland’s primary archive and local studies collections on one site for the first time, laying the basis for a developing and responsive service for the next century. The collections include the entire range of local archives, from Quarter Sessions records to wills and inventories, and from church records to the archives of landed families and business firms. The local studies collections include thousands of books, pamphlets, directories, electoral registers, newspapers, maps and sound recordings. The Record Office is also the centre for historic photographs of the county. The environmentally-controlled storage block is designed to meet the British Standard for storage of archive documents (BS 5454). Visitor facilities are excellent, with 44 study places, a public rest area, a group studies room, and full disabled access. Conversion of the attractive Victorian school for these facilities has saved and re-vitalised a significant local landmark.

The Record Office was closed for removal from 9th November 1992, and re-opened on 8th February 1993. Since then, a dramatic increase in visitor figures has proved the overwhelming success of the new service. Visits in the first three months, February – April, were 4,241, as against 2,862 for the equivalent period in 1992, and the staff of the Record Office have been busier than ever.

Although closed for part of the year, the Record Office has continued to add to its collections. Many of the new accessions, such as records of local government, schools, churches and industry, represent additions to already important collections. Others are more unusual but equally representative of the history of Leicestershire and Rutland.

Records of Rutland deposited in 1992
DE 4031 Lyddington, declaration of councillors and accounts, 1895–1931, 1895–1940
DE 4066 Sale particulars of Belmesthorpe Grange, 1992
DE 4076 Assorted Rutland tax assessments and other papers, 19th century
DE 4077 Rutland Guardians Committee minutes, 1939–1942 and Rutland register of local land charges, 1943
DE 4120 Maps of Rutland, 18th and 19th century
DE 4148 Merger of rent charge on Leighfield Forest, Rutland, 1851

Carl Harrison, County Archivist

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES

Ketton Records and Sources at Lincolnshire Archives
Lincolnshire Archives may not be the first place you would think of looking for records relating to Rutland, but I hope that the following account will demonstrate that Lincolnshire Archives is indeed a most natural place in which to find many historic Rutland records. Visitors are very welcome in the modern public Search Room in St. Rumbold Street, Lincoln, and many sources may be copied if ordered by post.

Until the creation of the Peterborough Diocese in 1541, Rutland came within the Church of England Diocese of Lincoln as part of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. The principal series of records is the episcopal registers, some of which have been published by the Lincolnshire Record Society. An interesting reference to Ketton in the 13th century register of Hugh of Wells is the grant of a release of 20 days penance on all those who should contribute to the building or repair of the Church of the Blessed Mary. The medieval registers also include wills, such as the will proved at Stamford
Rutland Records

on 6 November 1410 of Robert de Whitteby, who was rector of Bassingburn in Ely Diocese, but who was also prebendary of Ketton. He desired to be buried in Ketton Chancel and bequeathed his great 'portiforium' (a portable breviary or book of psalms) to Ketton Church. Another will relating to Ketton is that of John Sapcote which was proved at Lyddington on 19 January 1434. He left 40 shillings to Ketton Church. Richard Kyrke, vicar of Ketton, was one of the witnesses.

The records of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral include records relating to Rutland because several Rutland canonries were founded in Lincoln Cathedral. Each Cathedral Canon was supported by the endowments of his prebend. He had a 'peculiar' jurisdiction which meant that he could prove wills and hold ecclesiastical courts. In this context, register transcripts and glebe terriers also survive. The Ketton transcripts (annual returns of baptisms, marriages and burials) survive for the period 1568–1842, although there are some gaps. Glebe terriers (descriptions of the property, land and rents due to the vicar) survive for 1638 and 1677, with an undated one which must date between 1662 and 1688, and one for 1813. Several probate inventories also survive for Ketton. These are lists of the movable property of persons made on their death and valued for probate. The inventory of goods belonging to one William Parrish of Ketton, who died shortly before 12 April 1662, makes interesting reading. We can see that he was a reasonably well-off small farmer. His house comprised a parlour, a hall, a chamber above the hall and a kitchen. Attached, there was a dairy house. There was also a barn and another outbuilding. William Parrish had six acres of arable land and 36 sheep. Among his possessions he had the usual range of linens, furniture and kitchen utensils. He also owned a Bible and three other 'little boockes'. A reminder of the recent Civil War can be found in his having had a 'sword and buckler'. A buckler was a small shield.

In addition to the register transcripts, glebe terriers and probate inventories among the ecclesiastical records, there are also Ketton vicars' presentation deeds, resignations and non-resident licences. There are church and village faculties and certificates for dissenters' meeting places. The 1650 Parliamentary Survey of the prebend of the Manor of Ketton and Tixover is also an important source. There is also a copy of the Enclosure Act concerning the common fields, meadow grounds, heaths and commons in Ketton dated 1768.

Documents relating to Ketton and other parts of Rutland are also to be found among certain private deposits – notably the Ancaster Estate collection and the Browne's Hospital (Stamford) deposit. An early deed of particular interest is letters patent under the Great Seal of Henry VIII dated 1538/9 by which the

Fig. 1. Probate inventory of the goods of William Parrish, dated 12 April 1662. [LA REF: D & C INV D1/39/2/P/44]
Fig. 2. Plan of Ketton Church before alterations dated March 1774 [LA REF: FACULTY FILE 9/76]
Fig. 3. Register transcript showing baptisms and marriages at Ketton, 1756/1757 [LA REF: D & C TRANSCRIPTS KETTON 1756/1757]

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site of Newstead priory (following the Dissolution of the Monasteries) and other property including lands in Ketton were granted to Richard Manners Esq. Private and institutional landowners often owned property in several counties, but their administrations were based at their main seats. The Ancaster connection with Rutland began with the marriage in 1827 of Gilbert John Heathcote to Clementine Elizabeth Drummond who later became Baroness Willoughby de Eresby in her own right. The Heathcote estates in Rutland were therefore joined with the Willoughby (Ancaster) estates in Lincolnshire, Wales and Scotland. The Ancaster collection includes some 63 bundles of deeds relating to Ketton from 1810 to 1926. These are significant for the light they throw on a method used by Sir Gilbert Heathcote to win the Rutland election in 1812 and to retain the seat thereafter. He purchased land from Lord Northwick in 1810 which he immediately reconveyed in parcels of 2 or 3 acres. By leasing out these plots again at £2 annual rents, the purchasers became entitled to vote in the county election. One of these plots was known as 'voteland' as late as 1926. As well as deeds, the Ancaster collection includes estate surveys and valuations of the Rutland estates.

Turning to aspects of local public administration, there are two major sources available at Lincolnshire Archives which relate to Ketton and other Rutland places. The first is the series of the Poor Law Union Records of Stamford Union. Between 1834 and 1930 local Guardians of the Poor were elected to oversee the administration of the Poor Law Union Amendment Act (1834). The Stamford Union of parishes included the Rutland parishes of Great Casterton, Little Casterton, Clipsham, Essendine, Ketton, Pickwell, Ryhall, Tinwell and Tixover. The union workhouse was in Stamford. The surviving records of Stamford Union include the series of minutes of the Board of Guardians 1835-1930.

As a result of a similar disregard for county boundaries, the census district of Stamford included Ketton and several Rutland parishes. Lincolnshire Archives has microfilm or fiche copies of the 1851, 1881 and 1891 census returns from the Public Record Office. Indexes have been published by the Lincolnshire Family History Society.

The Library at Lincolnshire Archives includes several useful works for anyone researching Ketton or Rutland. The main ones are:

James Wright, The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland (1684)
Thomas Blore, History and Antiquities of Rutland, (Vol 1, pt 2 – East Hundred and Hundred of Casterton Parva)
Victoria County History of Rutland, 2 vols (1908, 1935) III (1870) and LXIII (1922)

Harleian Society, Visitations of the County of Rutland, 1618–19, 1681
Rutland Magazine, (1903-1912) (5 vols)
Kelly, Directory, 1925

REFERENCES
1 Episcopal Register XV f47
2 Episcopal Register XVII f173
3 D & C IV/16, TER 20/13, TER 20/14, TER 16/58
4 D & C INV D1 59/2/P/44
5 V/VIII IV/120
6 LDAP 2/19
7 Cragg 5/1231
8 5 ANC 1/670–132
9 PL15/102/1–28

Susan Noble

RUTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

The museum continues to act as a nerve centre for those interested in the history of the former county. More and more individual enquiries are received from people researching their family history and finding a Rutland connection. Many of these can be answered, at least partially, from the resources available here, while others are referred to the Leicestershire Record Office or other repositories holding Rutland material. Some inevitably find no satisfactory answer due to the vagaries of document survival. Details of membership of the RLHRS are frequently given out, and often taken up.

During the past year, the museum has acquired No 2 Catmos Street, adjoining the Riding School building. Plans are in hand to complete alterations to provide displays and a meeting-cum-refreshment room (to be known as the 'Colonel Noel Suite') in time for the bicentenary of the original building in 1994-95.

Several acquisitions will be of interest:
H36.1991 Rutland Girl Guides scrap book
H51.1991 OBE awarded to Capt A D Potter and accompanying papers
H14.1992 Photographs of Rutland Constabulary
H21.1992 Appointment of sub-postmaster, Stretton, and Ram Jam Inn brochure
H39.1992 Portrait of Edward Eagleton, Belton
H42.1992 Braunston School log books, registers, minutes and accounts
H43.1992 Barrowden School log book
H44-46.1992 Collection relating to Mr E Morris, Barrowden, shoe-maker and bee-keeper
H51.1992 Poster for Rutland Fine Art exhibition, c.1934
H57.1992 Rutland election poster 1941, and election verse

T H McK Clough, Keeper
RUTLAND FIELD RESEARCH GROUP FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

At an Extraordinary General Meeting on 19th May 1993, the members of the Rutland Field Research Group for Archaeology and History agreed to dissolve the Group, and to merge with the larger organisation of the Rutland Local History and Record Society. Due to the decline in membership to some twenty members and the inability of ageing members to partake in strenuous physical activities, it was a sensible solution in order to maintain an archaeological nucleus as a sub-group of the larger society. After a very active and productive twenty-three years, it is with some regret that we witness the disappearance of the Research Group but we are confident that the larger society will maintain the aims and objectives for archaeology, including field archaeology, in Rutland.

The Local Government Commission in Leicestershire concerned the Group with regard to archaeological provision in Rutland should it gain unitary status. Before its dissolution, the Group sent a submission to Sir John Banham expressing the view that there would be advantages to Rutland in retaining the present Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service.

Excavation Work

A very small group of members have continued to investigate the medieval building complex at Whitwell. The lack of fit members and the very variable weather conditions have limited the work but interesting features and artefacts continue to appear. Most of the work has been concentrated on the middle area of the site. The removal of soil and small rubble from the paved passage discovered last year has uncovered a large stone lined drain running north to south alongside the paved area and leading to a similar drain running west to east along and under a more recent section of the northern wall of the building. One of the drain cover slabs exceeded two metres in length and could have originally been a grave cover or field boundary marker. The large drain covers could have been removed from the area of Roman buildings to the south of the site.

Clearance of soil and rubble from the floor of the room to the west of the ‘passage’ has produced indications of short dividing walls and a charcoal hearth. Artefacts collected include potsherds of Stamford and Bourne wares, a fragment of lead and a bronze object. At the northern end of this room an area of wall stone almost one metre wide is a section of the original north wall of the main building which has been virtually robbed out elsewhere. The western side of the room under investigation is bounded by a cross passage discovered some years earlier and cleaning off its surface revealed a large skull some 30 cm long and 19 cm wide. This has been photographed in situ and will be removed shortly.

The plan of future activity includes the digging of box sections through extant walls and floors, completion of drawings of stonework in walls and floors, and a re-survey of levels of the whole site. It is then anticipated that action will be taken to back-fill the area and reseed with grass after levelling and removal of fences and surplus stone.

A W Adams, Chairman

Field Survey Activities

Langham: One sherd of a 5th/6th century Saxon pot was found at SK 8311 near Ranksborough Hall.
Leighfield Parish: Over 40 worked flints were found west of Leigh Lodge along a footpath at SK 8204. The material included half of a Mesolithic/Neolithic end scrapper. The material has been sent to the Leicestershire Archaeological Survey at the Jewry Wall Museum for retention.
Market Overton: A few sherds of Romano-British pottery were found south of the ‘Hatchings’ on Bowling Green Lane at SK 889164 and have been sent to the Leicestershire Archaeological Survey at the Jewry Wall Museum.
Martinsthorpe: Pottery has been recovered from the south side of the deserted medieval village site at SK 8604. The material included Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval sherds. The earthworks have been described by R F Hartley, and John Wacher excavated part of the site in 1960. The material has been sent to the Leicestershire Archaeological Survey.
Oakham town: A watching brief on development at 22 High Street in November 1992 revealed a pit containing thirty-three sherds of Stamford ware all dated to the second half of the 11th century. This pottery could predate the present Oakham Castle of c.1180 by about a hundred years and indicates Saxo-Norman activity in this area of the town. Deborah Sawday of the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit identified the pottery and the material has been retained by Leicestershire Museums (A102.1992).

Oakham Field Walking Survey: Over the 1992/93 winter four fields were walked between the Stamford Road (A606) and the Uppingham Road (A6003). The field walkers were Sqn Ldr and Mrs Adams, Mr David Carlin, Misses Rachel and Hazel Carlin, Mrs Sue Davidson, Mr Bax English, Mr and Mrs George Finch, Miss Evelyn Green, Mr and Mrs Clive Jones, Miss Jenny Mallett and Miss Jenny Naylor. The finds have yet to be identified in detail but it appears that there is a substantial flint scatter south of the Stamford Road at SK 870083 and east of Catmose Park at SK 870081.

We are indebted to the Leicestershire Archaeological
Unit for their specialist identification of the pottery and flints recovered from all of these find spots.

Other Activities
A tour of Newark was made in June. Our annual summer picnic was at the Sacrewell Farm and Country Centre in July. The AGM in October was followed by an illustrated talk by Miss Jean Mellor on excavations on the Roman and medieval site at Causeway Lane, Leicester. The Christmas dinner was held at the ‘White Hart’ in Uppingham. The Secretary, Mrs Maureen Dodds, organised the social events.

Sqn Ldr Adams and Mr Tim Clough continued to attend the Leicestershire Archaeological Advisory Committee. Mrs Elaine Jones attended Council for British Archaeology, East Midlands committee meetings. The Institute of Field Archaeologists sponsored the attendance of Elaine Jones at the Archaeology and the Law seminar at Leicester University.

The Group has continued its review of planning applications to the Rutland District Council and has informed the Leicestershire Archaeological Survey of developments which may threaten possible archaeological sites in the hope that archaeological provision for evaluation or conservation can be made.

Finally, the work of the Group’s officers over the years calls for acknowledgement. Sqn Ldr and Mrs Adams have been the mainstay of the Group for over twenty years. As Chairman, Sqn Ldr Adams directed the excavations at Nether Hambleton and Whitwell and instigated the Oakham Field-Walking Survey. Mrs Maureen Dodds has been a most positive and enthusiastic secretary for fifteen years, and Mr Joe Ecob has continued as Treasurer for that time. The sadness felt by the Group at our demise was mitigated by the welcome expressed by Prince Yuri Galitizine in his Chairman’s Report at the RLHRS AGM in May to the formation of an archaeological sub-committee within this one large Rutland society.

Elaine L Jones, Project Officer

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RUTLAND HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

Over the last ten years, thirty-three churches and chapels have been helped by the Trust, several more than once, with £100,000 given in grants and £12,000 as interest free loans. More than 70% of these amounts, however, has been paid in the last five years, showing how great has been increased need. It is good to know that although costs of repairs to ancient buildings are rising, Rutland’s communities are prepared to embark upon lengthy schemes of work to keep their churches in good order, to the benefit not only of their congregations, but of the county at large and those who visit. By responding quickly with realistic offers of financial assistance, the Trust hopes to continue to support such essential maintenance, and in turn depends upon donations from those who also value Rutland’s heritage.

In the restoration and repair of medieval buildings, factors besides money are balanced. While structural damage often demands repair with new materials, other forms of erosion over centuries can indicate graceful ageing, which new-cut stone could jeopardise. If weathering is not uniform a particularly difficult challenge is posed — some features may require total renewal, others may be retained in their aged form, some may be modified, yet all will need to blend harmoniously. The elaborate 14th century west doorway at St Peter’s, Empingham, posed such a problem, skilfully solved recently by the Parochial Church Council, architect Peter McFarlane of Bond and Reed, and Messrs E Bowman and Sons Ltd. The Trust gave grant aid. Two bases which had eroded at the foot of shafts were cut out and replaced to match those remaining. Crumbling parts of shafts and rolls had new stone pieced in and defective joints were repointed. Ballflower decorations and venerable head-stops, representing a king and queen, remain untouched. A dark encrustation of old soot over the whole doorway was carefully sprayed off. The result is that decay has been arrested and strength restored, yet a mellow, ancient elegance remains.

Mrs L I Worrall, Honorary Secretary

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The restoration of the west doorway at St Peter’s, Empingham
The amalgamation of groups interested in the preservation of the historical record of Rutland, which was noted in the last issue of Rutland Record, continued when the RLHRS was approached by members of the Rutland Field Research Group for Archaeology and History with the proposal that the Group should join this Society, with which it shares many common aims. The proposal was welcomed, and arrangements are being made which should lead to the Field Research Group continuing to operate as a separate body with its own sub-committee and a representative on the Executive Committee of the Society. The accession of the Field Research Group will certainly enrich the Society, and it is hoped that the resources of the Society will contribute to the archaeological work.

The building sub-committee has continued to monitor planning applications. This is quite an arduous job with about a dozen applications a week to be looked at, and it may be possible to arrange for joint surveillance from both an historic building and an archaeological point of view by a group which will include a member of what was the Field Research Group. Representations were made on a number of applications which we considered would affect structures of historic value and interest, in particular Vale of Catmose hospital, once the workhouse, a cornerstone of Victorian social policy. This led to some controversy and the view being expressed that unless the old hospital were demolished and the site cleared for sale, improvements to the Rutland Memorial Hospital could not be financed; in the event however these improvements are being undertaken, and the Vale of Catmose hospital, now a listed building, is still standing.

Rutland Record 13 was issued under the editorship of Mrs Cathy Firmin. Additional projects which it is hoped will take shape in the editorial field include a series of descriptions of Rutland churches and a publication based on the 1787 Oakham map. It has been suggested that the latter could take the form of a memorial to Allen Chinnery.

During the past year a well supported visit was made by coach to the churches of Stow and Coates in Lincolnshire, and the village visit was to Ketton where the assistance of local residents enabled documents from both the Leicestershire Record Office and Lincolnshire Archives to be put on display. This year’s visit will be to Ryhall and Essendine in September, and it is hoped that this will be an opportunity for those interested to get to know that part of the county better and for the Society’s membership in that area to be built up.

The finances of the Society are in good shape and, with regular activities normally paying for themselves, resources are available to promote projects in the field of publication and archaeological recording in accordance with the aims laid down in the constitution. A number of new members have joined the Society during the year, and we welcome their varied interests and expertise.

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

1993

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

BELL, Robert
The Heraldry of RAF North Luffenham 1941-1991
RAF North Luffenham, £3.00, 1991
A register which was published in the year of the 50th anniversary of Royal Air Force, North Luffenham. Each Squadron or Unit which has been associated with, or based at, North Luffenham is listed together with a black and white illustration of its badge. The origin of the heraldry of each badge is given together with a short history for each entry.

A.K. McHARDY (ed.)
Clerical Poll-Taxes of the Diocese of Lincoln, 1377-1381
(>Publications of the Lincoln Record Society Volume 81<)
BoydeU and Brower Ltd. for the Lincoln Record Society, £19.50, 1992
Though most of the material in this volume relates to the old County of Lincoln, it does include the Poll Tax of 1377 in the deanery of Rutland.

HARRIS, Chris and Peter
Rutland by the Way - 10 walks and 5 strolls
Spiegl Press, £3.50, 1992
The aim of the authors is to share with the readers the walks that they have enjoyed and to introduce them to some of the fascinating historical characters ‘encountered’ during their studies of local history.

HEWITT, P.A.
Leicestershire and Rutland Clockmakers
A history of clock and watch making in Leicestershire and Rutland 1550-1990. Notes are included on each clockmaker and where they worked, together with the locations of examples of their work if known. Rutland has its own small separate section.

Life of the Gentry from Rutland - a story of Barons, Bankers and Brewers
Volume 14 in Rutland series
Spiegl Press, £7.50, 1992
This book is based on extracts and photographs taken from photograph albums from the period 1890-1930. The albums belonged to a member of the Fenwick family who lived at North Luffenham Hall. The author provides background information on family and historical detail.

FRISBY, Mike (ed.)
Look back at Langham
Langham News, Gratia, 1991
This selection of reminiscences was published for a village history exhibition in 1991. All articles included originally appeared in the local newsletter, The Langham news, between 1989-1991.

WILSON, Maggie (ed.)
Look back at Langham School
Langham C.E. Primary School, Gratia, 1991
A selection from entries from the Log Books of Langham C.E. Primary School.

STAPLETON, Guy (compiled by)
Poet's England - 11. Leicestershire and Rutland
Brentham Press, St. Albans, £4.95, 1992
An anthology of regional verse which spans four centuries and includes contributions from both well-known and lesser known poets.

Rutland Marriage Index 1754-1837
Part 1 of 6
Leicestershire Family History Society, £2.80, 1991
These transcriptions are being published in both booklet and microfiche format. The booklet version is indexed under the groom with a cross reference to the bride. Other information is not given because of space limitations. The microfiche version is a full printout of the index. The full printout may be seen at the Rutland County Museum.

STEPPLER, Glen A.
Britons, to Arms! The story of the British Volunteer Service
Alan Sutton, £14.99, 1992
This book is divided into two parts. Part One: The Story of the British Volunteer, is a general history of the volunteer services from the early eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century. Part Two: The Volunteer Tradition in Leicestershire and Rutland, gives a detailed account of the Volunteer Forces in Leicestershire and Rutland

TRUBSHAW, R.N.
Ancient Crosses of Leicestershire and Rutland
Leicestershire and Rutland Earth Mysteries Part 1
Heart of Albion Press, Wymeswold, £1.50, 1990
This alphabetical listing includes five quite brief references to crosses at Edith Weston, Greetham, Ketton, Lyddington and Lyndon.

TRUBSHAW, R.N.
Holy Wells and Springs of Leicestershire and Rutland
Leicestershire and Rutland Earth Mysteries Part 2
Heart of Albion Press, Wymeswold, £1.50, 1990
A gazetteer which includes details of seven holy wells and springs in Rutland. The author does not claim that this is a definitive list and not all the wells and springs described are necessarily ‘holy’.

TRUBSHAW, R.N.
Putting Things Straight - Aligned Ancient Sites in Leicestershire and Rutland
Leicestershire and Rutland Earth Mysteries Part 5
Heart of Albion Press, Wymeswold, £3.95, 1991
The author gives a succinct outline of the nature of leylines and looks at selected alignment possibilities in Leicestershire and Rutland, and parts of adjoining counties.

TRUBSHAW, R.N.
Standing Stones and Mark Stones of Leicestershire and Rutland
Leicestershire and Rutland Earth Mysteries Part 3
Heart of Albion Press, Wymeswold, £1.50, 1991
This gazetteer lists over forty substantial stones in Leicestershire but only one in Rutland, which is at Thistleton.

WAITEs, Bryan
Oakham Heritage Trail
Friends of All Saints Church, Oakham, £2.95, 1993
The aim of this trail is to take the follower on a journey through time to see the history of Oakham.

JOURNALS


Rutland Local History and Record Society: Publications

**Rutland Record 1** (1980)
£1.00 post free
The Emergence of Rutland; Medieval Hunting Grounds of Rutland; Rutland Field Names; Illiteracy in 19th Century Rutland.

**Rutland Record 2** (1981)
£1.00 post free
Archdeacon Robert Johnson; Thomas Barker of Lyndon Hall and his weather observations; Rutland Agricultural Society; Rutland Farms in 1871.

**Rutland Record 3** (1982/3)
*Out of print*
Cropmarks in the Rutland Landscape; Rutland's Place in the History of Cricket; Ironstone in Rutland; Oakham School 140 years ago.

**Rutland Record 4** (1984)
*Out of print*
The Sharmans of Greetham; Churches of Rutland; Belton-in-Rutland; Portrait of a Village; 19th Century Greetham; Thomas Crapper and Manholes.

**Rutland Record 5** (1985)
£1.50
Westminsters Abbey's Rutland Churches and Oakham Manor; History of Ruddle's Brewery; The French Revolution and Rutland.

**Rutland Record 6** (1986)
£1.50
Transitional Architecture in Rutland; Family of Rutland Stonemasons; The Restoration of Exton Church.

**Rutland Record 7** (1987)
£1.50
Major Place-Names of Rutland; The making of the Rutland Domesday; Lords and Peasants in Medieval Rutland; Shakespeare in Rutland; A Medical Trade Token of Oakham.

**Who Was Who in Rutland** (a special issue of Rutland Record 8)
£3.00 (members £2.00)
A reference book containing over 170 biographies of personalities connected with Rutland. Illustrated and including source lists.

**Rutland Record 9** (1989)
£3.00 (members £2.00)
Historic Hedgerows; The Ryhall Hoard; Humphrey Repton and the Burley Landscape; Some early Drawings of Rutland Churches; Catholicism in Rutland; In Search of Ram Jam; Rutland's Ironstone Quarries in 1930; The Southwell family of Uppingham.

**Rutland Record 10** (1990)
£3.00 (members £2.00)
Tenth Anniversary Issue devoted to the history of Burley-on-the-Hill.

**Rutland Record 11** (1991)
£3.00 (members £2.00)
Rutland, Russia and Shakespeare; Industrial Archaeology in Rutland; Lord Lonsdale in the Arctic.

**Rutland Record 12** (1992)
£3.50 (members £2.50)
Medieval Deer Parks; Preston Parish Records; Edward Thring at Uppingham School; Jeremiah Whittaker; Joseph Matkin (1853–19270; Cinemas in Rutland.

**Rutland Record 13** (1993)
£3.50 (members £2.50)
Methodist Church in Oakham; John Clare; Oakham 1851 Census; John Banton; Edith Weston Clock; Rutland Convicts.

**Rutland Record Series**
1 **Tudor Rutland: The County Community under Henry VIII** Edited by Julian Cornwall (1980).
*Reduced to £2.00*
A hardback book of 134 pages with a scholarly introduction, map, glossary and index. The Military Survey of 1522 and the Lay Subsidy of 1524 give a unique cross-section of the people of Rutland in the 16th century.

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**Occasional Publications Series**
4 **Domesday Book in Rutland: the dramatis personae** by Prince Yuri Galitzine.
£1.95 (members £1.50)

5 **The Oakham Survey 1305** edited by Allen Chinnery (1989).
£4.50 (members £3.50)
A medieval survey in great detail of an English market town revealing population, occupations, topography, customs and personal as well as placename evidence.

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