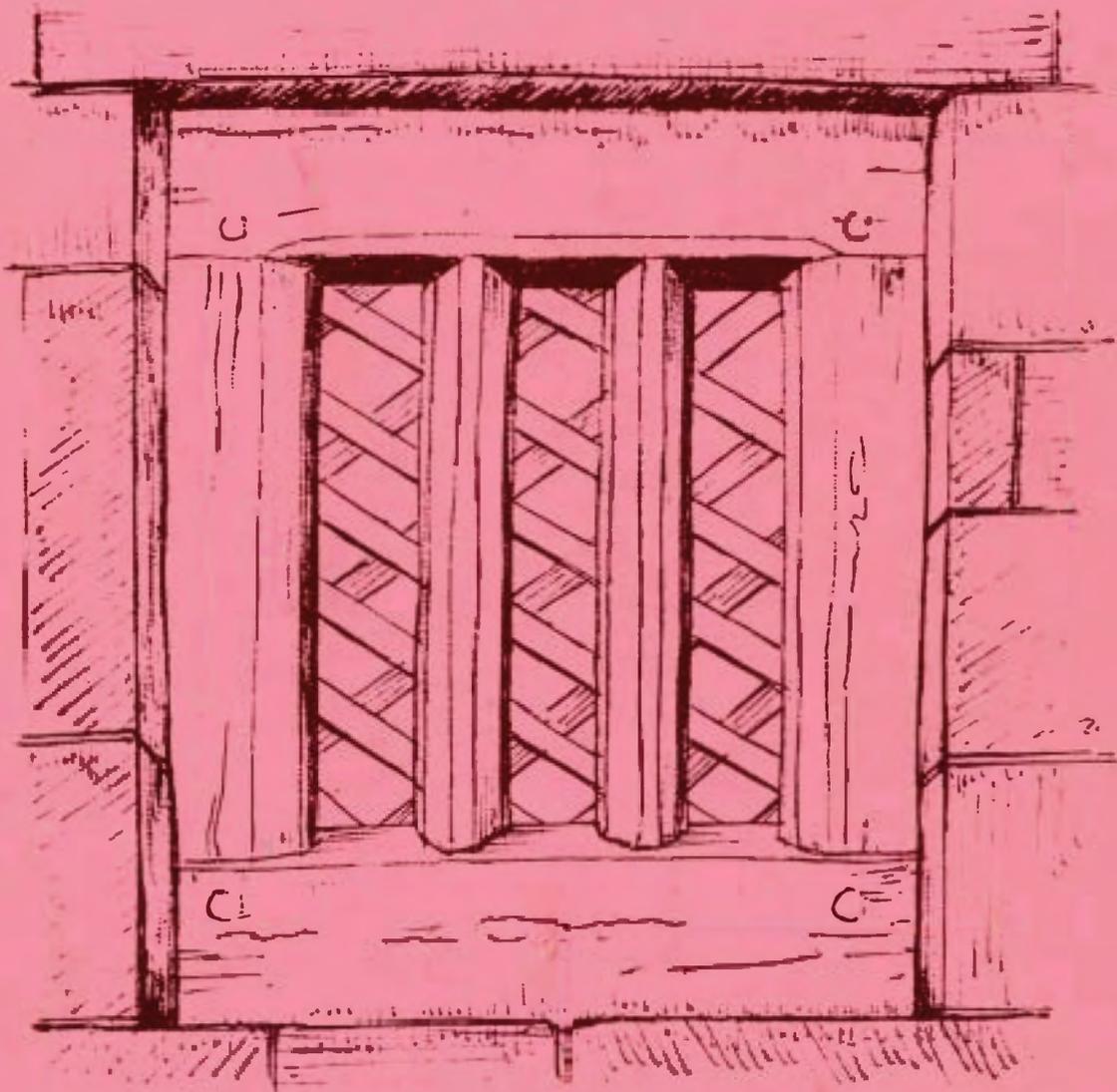


Rutland Record

No 17 (1997)

Journal of the Rutland Local History
& Record Society



Rutland Local History & 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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The Society welcomes new members, and hopes to encourage them to participate in the Society's activities at all levels, and to submit the results of their researches, where appropriate, for publication by the Society.

The address of the Society is c/o Rutland County Museum,
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Rutland Record

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Contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Editor, Rutland Local History & Record Society, Rutland County Museum, Catmos Street, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HW.

COVER ILLUSTRATION: Medieval oak mullioned window, Hope's Yard, Uppingham (J P W Metcalfe)

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Editorial: Paradise Regained?

It is often said that when one returns after a long interval to once-familiar haunts, disappointment may set in. Too much may have changed for the old magic still to be there, and sentiment must be tempered with reason. So, when Rutland returns to independent status in April 1997, will it live up to the expectations of those who remember the county as it was before 1974, or indeed of those who have fought a long, hard battle to regain this independence? Will it be possible once again to savour the delights of the paradise which was once Rutland in the eyes of W G Hoskins, or will it prove to have been a hollow victory? Certainly many cogent arguments were adduced in opposition to this move, and the granting of independence which will be celebrated in April after 23 years as a district of Leicestershire has been far from universally welcomed. Whatever happens, Rutland cannot afford to operate in the comfortable, avuncular way which was possible in the first half of this century: too much, indeed, has changed. The population is different, and so too is society, and the competition and financial pressures of today's over-commercial world dominate and threaten to overwhelm local government. Independence is illusory when local hands are tied by central government constraints, inadequate funding, and unwelcome European bureaucracy.

Even before 1974, many services were shared with Leicestershire. The constabulary and the fire service had been joint operations since 1951 and 1947 respectively, and the trading standards department, once led by the redoubtable George Phillips of *Rutland Magazine* fame, had already merged with its Leicestershire counterpart. There were, too, many cross-boundary arrangements in education.

In more recent years, government policy has been to encourage, if not to insist on, the involvement of private enterprise in the provision of services for local government purposes, introducing compulsory competitive tendering in many areas. Even archaeological research and fieldwork in response to the imposition of conditions on planning consents may be subject to such policies. It will therefore come as no surprise to learn that the new Rutland authority will be administered largely along these lines.

As this Society understands it at present, Rutland will be keen to co-ordinate its responsibilities in areas in which the Society has an interest, such as museums, libraries and archives, education and the arts, and to work closely with voluntary sector organisations. It is also keen, we believe, to develop computer systems giving versatile public access to local information. This might include environmental, archaeological, archival and historical data, co-ordinated with the museum's new consortium-based collections management system, and able to communicate with other data-bases elsewhere. It may even bring closer to reality the concept of a computerised Rutland Index, first mooted more than 20 years ago by Les Emmerson and the Rutland Field Research Group.

So, despite the misgivings which exist about Rutland's future, there is great practical potential, and this Society, based as it is at the Rutland County Museum, will be continuing its dialogue with the Rutland authority to ensure mutually beneficial co-operation. After all, history is a growing subject with increasing popular demand at all levels. So, even if paradise in the old sense cannot be wholly regained, not all will be lost: but then, perhaps it never was.

Contributors to this issue

Betty Finch is a Vice-Chairman of the Society, and has contributed to historical research on Uppingham and Rutland, as well as the Finch family.

Geoff Frowde read Modern History at Merton College, Oxford, followed by a Diploma in Education. He taught History at Uppingham School from 1953 to 1988, commanded the CCF, was a Housemaster, and organised the school's Quatercentenary in 1984.

Warwick Metcalfe trained as an art teacher after World War II, following service as an army officer. His work has been exhibited at the Royal Academy's Summer

Exhibitions. He was Art Master at Uppingham School from 1958 to 1988, serving for five years on the Art Panel of the Schools Examination Council. He was closely involved with a number of developments to old buildings within the school and elsewhere. He has lived throughout in Tudor House II, on Uppingham's High Street West.

David Parkin is a retired solicitor, formerly practising in Oakham, who was clerk to the Gilson's Hospital trustees from 1971 to 1994. His *History of Gilson's Hospital, Morcott* was published by the Society in 1995.

The History of Byrch's Charity, Barrow

DAVID PARKIN

In 1580, Thomas Byrch founded a charity to support the poor of the Rutland villages of Barrow, Cottesmore, Market Overton and Greetham. Early records are absent, but details of trustees survive, as do those of beneficiaries from 1864. The charity relies on income from land at Barrow and investment income.

The founder and the foundation of the charity

Byrch's Charity dates from the late 16th century and was set up by the Will of Thomas Byrch (sometimes spelt Birch). No copy of the Will has been found, but later documents state that it was made on or about 4th March 1580. The earliest document which has been found is a copy of the orders made by the commissioners who presided over an Inquisition held at Oakham Castle under the authority of the Court of Chancery (Petty Bag Office) in 1688. The hearing took place on 27th September 1688 and the written judgment was dated 25th October in that year. The charity's copy is transcribed in Appendix 1.

It appears from the Inquisition that Thomas Byrch gave a cottage, house or tenement and land at Barrow in the parish of Cottesmore, Rutland, to his trustees on trust for his wife Elizabeth for life and then for their children, if any. It is probable that Thomas Byrch and his wife lived in the cottage which was included in this gift. Apparently, Thomas Byrch died shortly after making the Will and his wife survived him by a considerable number of years, but, at her death, there were no surviving issue. In these circumstances, the further trusts of the Will were that the property should be held by the trustees of the Will and their successors on trust to distribute yearly on Sheere Thursday (the Thursday before Easter) the rents obtained for the property, after expenses, in equal portions between the poor of Cottesmore, Barrow, Market Overton and Greetham. Each trustee was allowed to retain expenses of twelve pence per year.

I have ascertained that the Will of Thomas Byrch is not at the Leicestershire or Northamptonshire Record Offices and not in the Cottesmore parish chest, where some early documents of the charity were once placed. I have not found a record of the burials of Thomas and Elizabeth Byrch. It is likely that they were buried at Cottesmore or Barrow, but the Burial Register of Cottesmore cum Barrow does not record burials before 1655.

The executors of the Will were Thomas Dunmore of Barrow and Nicholas Pitts of Langham, and they became the first trustees of the charity. They both survived Thomas and Elizabeth Byrch. They did not appoint new trustees by deed. Nicholas Pitts died before Thomas Dunmore and the duties of trustee

under the charity passed to Dunmore's eldest son, Robert Dunmore; he clearly carried out the trusts and, by his Will dated 28th August 1631, he entrusted the charity trusteeship to his younger son Thomas Dunmore of Ketton, grocer.

Thomas Dunmore and his eldest son Richard appointed new trustees by deed dated 1st January 1655, namely Thomas Dunmore's younger son Thomas, and Henry Dunmore of Barrow. The Inquisition says that Henry Dunmore of Barrow survived his co-trustee. The Rutland Hearth Tax Return of 1665 (Bourn & Goode 1991, 29) shows a Mr Henry Dunmore of Barrow occupying a house with three hearths, but no Thomas Dunmore, either in Ketton or anywhere else in Rutland. Sometime between 1665 and 1688, Henry Dunmore of Barrow died without making provision for the continued administration of the charity. No doubt this is why the charity was investigated, along with those of several other Rutland parishes, by the Court of Chancery's commissioners in 1688 (PRO 1899).

The Inquisition found that, on the death of Henry Dunmore, the charity property passed by law to his three daughters, Margaret, the wife of Thomas Sisson of Barrow, Mary, the wife of James Pix of Deeping St James, Lincolnshire, and Sarah, the wife of William Exton of Etton, Northamptonshire. They do not appear to have intended to appropriate the property and did not increase the rent or even collect it. The probability that they were negligent in failing to appoint new trustees, rather than dishonest, is supported by the fact that Thomas Sisson was one of the trustees appointed by the commissioners at the Inquisition and that William Exton and his son later served as trustees for the charity. The tenant of the charity property was Henry Ilson of Barrow, a drover, and the Inquisition found that, for 14 years prior to the hearing, he had paid no rent and that the rent was only thirteen shillings and four pence per year, when the true market rent should have been four pounds.

The commissioners made the following orders:

1. The Revd Nicholas Onley of Cottesmore, Thomas Sisson of Barrow (one of the sons-in-law of Henry Dunmore), and nine others drawn from the four beneficiary villages were appointed trustees of the charity.
2. The three daughters of Henry Dunmore were ordered to arrange for the conveyance of the charity property to the newly appointed trustees.
3. Henry Ilson was ordered to pay up his arrears of rent at the rate of thirteen shillings and four pence per year and to pay legal costs of thirteen pounds and ten shillings.

- Henry Ilson was granted a lease of the property for 21 years from 29th September 1688 at a rent of four pounds per year.

The further administration of the charity must have proceeded smoothly, with regular deeds appointing new trustees. Some, but not all, of these deeds remain in existence. The Leicestershire Record Office has appointments dated 30th September 1768 and 16th March 1780 (DE 3241-2), while appointments in 1736, 1802, 1816, 1864, 1884 and 1908 are with Daltons, solicitors, of Oakham. New trustees are now appointed by resolution of the existing trustees and are now drawn two each from the four beneficiary villages. A full list of the trustees, so far as they are known, is set out in Appendix 2.

Up to 1923, one of the trustees of the charity acted as clerk to the trustees and maintained the account book and minutes. In 1923, Benjamin Addington Adam, solicitor, of Oakham was appointed clerk and he was succeeded by Robert Cecil Dalton, Richard Mason Pope and the writer David Alexander Parkin, all of the firm of Daltons, solicitors, of Oakham.

The property and investments of the charity

The first evidence of the property owned by the charity is given in the Inquisition. This states that there was a cottage, house or tenement and 9 acres of land at Barrow (fig. 1). The cottage is the property now known as Church House, Barrow, owned by Mr and Mrs J Orme. It has clearly been much renovated and enlarged, and probably little of the original structure remains. The Inquisition records the claim of the tenant, Henry Ilson, that he had expended a considerable sum of money in rebuilding the cottage, and this claim was not challenged by the trustees or by any local witnesses, who may be presumed to have known whether this claim was true.

The next document relating to part of the property was a Lease dated 9th December 1729 whereby Ling Close, stated to contain four acres or thereabouts, was let to William Berridge of Barrow, yeoman, for a period of 21 years from 29th September 1729 at a rent of £3 per year for the first seventeen years and of £2 per year for the last four years. The previous occupier is stated as Elizabeth Ruff, widow.

There is a more detailed description of the whole of the charity property in the report of the commissioners appointed by Parliament to enquire into charities, and their report on this charity was probably made in or about 1820. The report states that the charity property consisted of the following (Parliamentary Report, 391):

- A house; the homestead, 1a 3r 24p; a close, 1a 1r 33p, let to William Matterson from year to year at the rent of £8.

- The Ling's close, 5a 0r 18p, let to Thomas Peat as yearly tenant, at the rent of £7 10sh 0d.

The premises were let at their full value. The rents were raised in 1818 from £12 a year to the then amount of £15 10sh 0d. The rent was divided into four equal parts, and distributed by the trustees nominated from each township among the poor of their respective townships once a year, in sums varying from 1sh 6d to 3sh.

In 1910, a barn was erected on the property by Nichols Brothers, builders, of Station Road, Oakham. The cost was £67 15sh 0d. In 1922, the trustees consulted Messrs D N & J Royce for advice on the desirability of selling some or all of the property, and Royce reported as follows:

REPORT UPON AND VALUATION OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Barrow in the County of Rutland, belonging to the TRUSTEES OF BIRCH'S CHARITY.

THE PROPERTY COMPRISES:-

- A stone-built and thatched cottage containing two living rooms, 3 bedrooms and dairy, together with a set of farm buildings adjoining, consisting of a newly erected Brick and slated barn, a brick and tiled stable, 2 cow places (for 6 cows) and Crewyard, and Two Enclosures of Pasture Land, the whole adjoining, situate in the Village of Barrow, and more particularly described in the following Schedule, namely:-

<i>Ordinance No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
(PT) 60	Homestead	0	2	0
63	Pasture	2	0	12
66	Pasture	1	2	31
		A4	1	3

The cottage is a very poor one, having a very low roof, and is in very bad repair. It is imperative that some repairs should be effected, if the Cottage is to remain habitable.

The Grass Land is of useful quality, but it has not been very well managed by the present Tenant.

There is no Timber on this Land, nor has it any additional value to any adjoining Owner.

It would, in our opinion, be best sold by Auction.

We value the property comprised in this item at the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds (£250. 0. 0.).

- A Close of Arable Land being no.115 on the Ordnance Map, containing 5a 0r 7p, situate in the parish of Barrow, abutting on the Road leading from Market Overton to Cottesmore. The land is a light loam and suitable for the growth of turnips and barley.

It is probable that ironstone underlies this land, inasmuch as there are ironstone workings in close proximity to it.

On the other hand the two Ironstone Companies at present working in this neighbourhood, hold leases of a

very considerable area yet to be worked, and it may therefore be some years before an opportunity offers of realising any ironstone that may underlie the property.

The whole of the Property ... is in the occupation of Mr Ebenezer Stafford on an annual Tenancy at a total Rental of £17. 0. 0. per annum.

The present full letting value of the Property is estimated at £20. 0. 0. but some outlay on repairs to the Cottage would be necessary.

The two properties do not adjoin and indeed are some little distance apart, and in view of this fact and also having regard to the prospective value of the ironstone underlying the arable field, it is suggested that it would be in the best interests of the Charity if the Cottage and two small grass fields ... were to be sold and thus avoid any outlay on repairs, and the arable field ... retained.

Should, however, the Trustees of the Charity decide to also offer this Land by Auction, we shall be pleased to further consider the matter and report as to its present value (including Minerals) but we are of opinion that the present time is not advantageous to this course.

DATED this 2nd day of AUGUST, 1922.

(Sgd) D N & J ROYCE

Valuers, and Estate Agents, OAKHAM.

To avoid expending perhaps as much as £150 on repairing the cottage, the trustees resolved to sell it with the adjoining land, comprising 4a 1r 3p, as further advised by Royce. It was advertised for sale by auction on 5th February 1923, but the reserve price was not reached; the land was sold later under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 16th March 1923 for £250 to John Cawthorne Hawley and Thomas Hawley of Buckminster, Leicestershire.

After the house and adjoining buildings and land were sold, Ordnance Survey plot no 115 Barrow (previously called Ling or Ling's Close) was retained and continued to be let to Ebenezer Stafford for £7 10sh 0d per year. He must have given up the tenancy shortly afterwards as it was let to Joseph Cecil Matthews of Barrow in 1926 for £7 per year; he continued as tenant until 1937. From 1937 to 1954, the tenant was Mrs F E Baker. The rent dropped during the period from 1932 to 1948 to £5 5sh 0d per year.

The net proceeds of the 1923 sale to the Hawleys was £224 7sh 6d and, together with £132 7sh 0d surplus income, this was invested in the purchase of 5% War Stock 1929/47. The surplus income mentioned arose from the fact that no payments were made to the poor of the four parishes between 1914 and 1922 inclusive. No explanation can be found as to why this happened. However, in the light of the comments in Royce's report on the state of the cottage, it is likely that the trustees were retaining money for potential repairs or improvements to the cottage.

The close was retained on the advice of Messrs Royce as it had ironstone under it. In 1955, the trustees entered into a lease with the United Steel Company Ltd for use of part of this field for iron-ironstone working on payment of a surface rent and royalties. Bearing in mind the small area involved, quite substantial payments amounting to £450 were received in 1956 and 1957, and much smaller amounts thereafter. United Steel were taken over by the British Steel Corporation following the nationalisation of the steel industry, and British Steel gave up the quarry in 1969.

From 1956 onwards, the trustees were investing

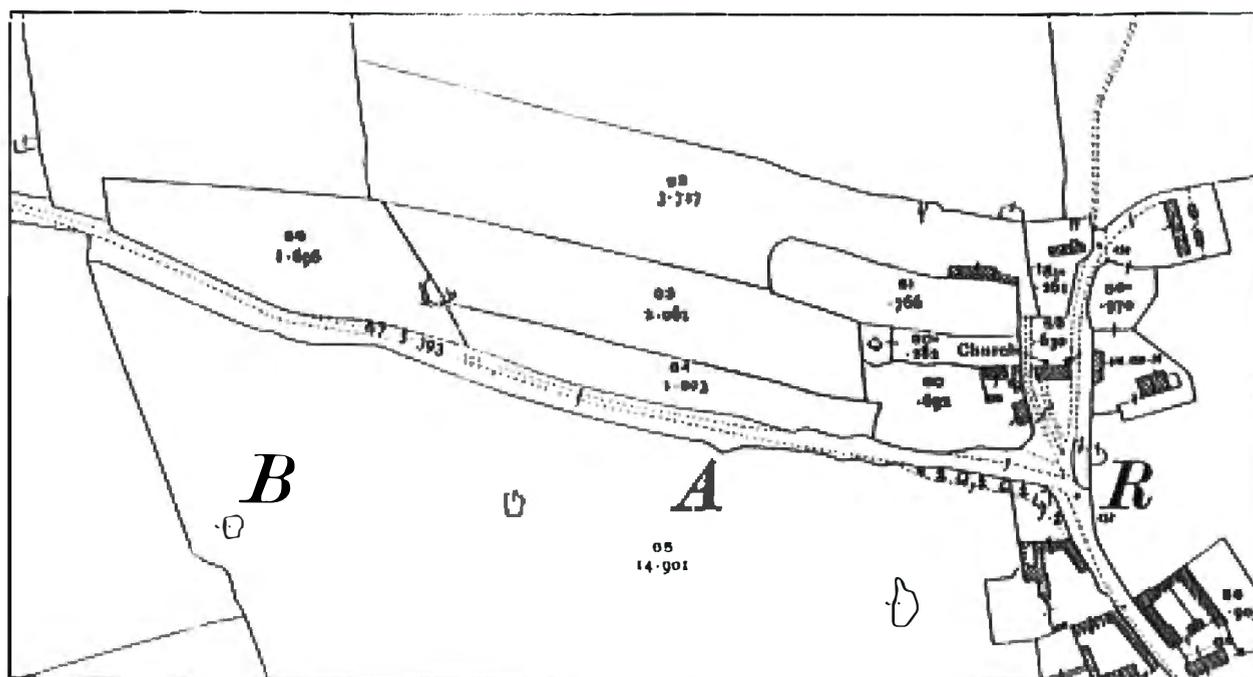


Fig. 1. The location of the homestead and two pasture fields in Barrow, OS plots 60, 63 and 66, which belonged to Byrch's Charity until sold in 1923. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 25" map 1904.

the money received by way of royalties on the ironstone workings. The investments of the charity were all in Government Stocks until 1963, when the whole of the investments were cashed and invested in Charities Official Investment Fund Income Shares. At 31st December 1994, the investments comprised 1106.02 COIF Income Shares valued at £7037.80. The income of the charity, which was £4 per year in 1688 and £15 10sh 0d in 1820 had only increased to £17 per year in 1922 before deduction of expenses. In 1993, there was investment income of £324 per year and £200 per year agricultural rent.

After ironstone quarrying finished in 1969, compensation for reinstatement amounting to £350 was received from British Steel Corporation. The former cutting was used as a municipal tip by Oakham Rural District Council. This cutting comprised about one acre and the Council paid £5 per year. Its use as a tip ceased in 1976. There was much dispute between the charity trustees and the local authority (now Leicestershire County Council) about the remedial works required to make the land fit for agriculture. This was settled in 1990, and the reinstatement works were completed in 1991.

Details of the agricultural tenants, as far as they are known, are given in Appendix 3.

The beneficiaries

I have not been able to find any accounts for the charity or for the manner in which individual villages distributed the charity money prior to 1864, but later accounts which I have found indicate that virtually the whole of the income was divided between the four villages, with occasional money held back for repairs to the cottage.

As clerk to the charity, I hold an account book for the charity which commences in 1864. From 1864 to 1897, this is an account of how the Market Overton trustees spent their one-quarter share of the charity income. In 1898, the Market Overton Parish Council (recently formed) claimed the right to allocate the Market Overton share of the charity income. The Account Book from 1894 onwards shows the income and expenditure of the charity as a whole, but details of how the village charities are maintained are not shown. In 1864, the Market Overton trustees had a total of £4 13sh 0d to disburse for the year and made cash grants to 28 named individuals, which varied from half-a-crown to five shillings each. These payments were made on Shrove Tuesday.

I made a search of the 1881 census for Market Overton and compared the information shown there with the names of Byrch beneficiaries for Market Overton in that year. The charity accounts show the names of 31 Market Overton beneficiaries. There were three, namely Elizabeth Bullimore junior, Ann Priddon and John Cousins, whose names I could not find on the census. There were 84 inhabited houses

in the village in that year and Byrch beneficiaries lived in 27 of them, including two beneficiaries, namely John and Sarah Bell, in the same household. It will be seen that most of the beneficiaries were still working as farm labourers and that several of them were quite young (Appendix 4).

The late Vic Walker, one of the Market Overton trustees for Byrch's Charity, advised me that the village continues to make grants to people on the grounds of poverty, irrespective of age, although there was a time in the recent past when grants were only made to people of retirement age. The Market Overton charity is not administered by the Parish Council, but the Council nominates two representatives to act as trustees along with the rector.

Ralph Francis, a trustee from Cottesmore, has kindly researched the way in which the distributions from Byrch's Charity were used by the combined Cottesmore and Barrow village charity. He has found records of the charity back to 1906. At that time, the village trustees were making about 30 cash grants each year of amounts varying between one shilling and half-a-crown per year to each beneficiary. In 1931, more money was distributed owing to the prevalence of unemployment.

Sometime in the early 1930s, it appears that the Rector of Cottesmore felt the need to get a Charity Commission Scheme established for the Cottesmore and Barrow village charities. In addition to the money coming from Byrch's Charity, money was also received from the Lady Ann Harington and the Stamford House charities. This scheme provided for subscriptions or donations being made to hospitals or other medical facilities serving the villages as well as the supply of clothes, boots, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, food or other articles in kind. When the National Health Service was established in 1948, this charity reverted to providing benefits in cash and in kind to individuals. The accounts from 1950 to the present day show that between 15 and 26 beneficiaries were selected each year. Up to 1977, the grants were made by provision of coal, clothing, groceries and cash grants. From 1978 onwards, the grants have always been made in cash.

The Cottesmore and Barrow accounts show that, in 1950-51, the income derived from Byrch's Charity was £10, from the Lady Ann Harington charity £16 and from the Stamford House charity £34 8sh 0d. In 1994, the income from the Harington and Stamford House charities was unchanged. The income from Byrch's had increased to £240.

The trustees of the Cottesmore and Barrow charity are appointed some by the Parish Council and some by the Parochial Church Council.

There is less information for the Greetham charity. There are two co-optative trustees for the village charity. At present, the funds of the charity are used towards the cost of providing a Christmas party for the pensioners of the village.

It is to be hoped that the charity's income will continue to increase steadily for the future benefit of the needy residents of the four villages, whom it has served for the past four centuries.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the help which I have received in my researches from Ralph Francis of Cottesmore and the late Vic Walker of Market Overton, both trustees of the charity.

References and Sources

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Public Record Office, *Lists & Indexes X: List of Proceedings of Commissioners for Charitable Uses* (1899).

Documents held by Daltons:

Minute Book from 1928 to 1995.

Account Book from 1864 to 1995.

Lease dated 9th December 1729.

Leases and Releases or Deeds of Appointment of new trustees dated 17th November 1736; 20th November 1740; 19th/20th April 1802; 25th/26th March 1816; 1st March 1864; 15th December 1884; and 31st December 1908.

Miscellaneous papers including papers relating to sale of charity property.

Copy of Inquisition held at Oakham on 27th September 1688 and the Order made by the Inquisition dated 25th October 1688 (Chancery, Petty Bag Office).

Copy of the Parliamentary Report on the enquiry into charities between 1818 and 1837.

Documents held at Leicestershire Record Office:

Lease and Release dated 29th and 30th September 1768 and Release dated 16th March 1780 (DE 3241-2).

Census returns for Market Overton from 1871 to 1891 inclusive.

Census returns for Barrow for 1861 to 1891 inclusive.

Appendix 1 - Inquisition and Appointment of New Trustees of the Charity of Thomas Byrch

Note: Original spellings have been retained, but abbreviations have been expanded using square brackets.

To All Xtian People to whome this present writeing shall come WEE The Hon[our]able Baptist Noell esquire Sir Thomas Mackworth Barronett Edward Ffalkner Cornelius Burton Robert Mackworth esquire[s] John Love and Henry Moores Clerks Com[missione]rs (amongst others) authorized by virtue of the Kings Maj[est]ies Commission issueing out of his Maj[est]ies High Court of Chancery under the Great Seal of England bearing date at Westm[inster] the Nineteenth day of July last before the date of these p[re]sents TO the Rever[en]d ffather in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Peterborough Sir Thomas Pinfold Kn[igh]t Doctor of Lawes & Chancell[o]r to the said Bishop And to us the said Baptist Noell Sir Thomas Mackworth Edward Ffalkner Cornelius Burton Robert Mackworth John Love & Henry Moores & diverse other persons directed for the due execu[t]ion of a certain Statute made in the High Court of Parliament holden at Westm[inster] the seven and twentieth day of October in the three and ffortieth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady of famous Memory Elizabeth late Queen of England & entituled an Act to redress the misemployment of lands goods & stocks of mony heretofore given to charitable uses send greeting in our Lord God everlasting WHEREAS by an Inquisi[t]ion indented taken at the Castle in Oakham in the said County of Rutland on Thursday the seaven & twentieth day of Septemb[er] last past Before us the said Baptist Noell Sir Thomas Mackworth Edward Ffalkner Cornelius Burton Robert Mackworth John Love & Henry Moores by virtue of the Com[miss]ion aforesaid by the Oath of Daniell Crampe of Oakham gent[leman] John Bennington of the same gent[leman] Edward Sheild of Preston gent[leman] William Ffancourt of Liddington gent[leman] Augustine Tampion of Braunston gent[leman] John Wootton of Ketton gent[leman] Edward Alger of Tixover gent[leman] George Bunning of Empingham William Laxton of the same Alexand[er] Hackett of Braunston William Ffynn of Hambledon Randolph Shipley of Royhall Richard Dunmore of Barrowden Richard Chelledine of Glaston Robert Rawlins of Braunston Valentine Collin of Belton Henry Darker of Whissendine and Christopher Hack of the same honest & lawfull men of the said County of Rutland who being duely returned impanelled sworn & charged to enquire of & upon the matters contened in the said Statute by virtue of the Com[miss]ion aforesaid It was found by the jurours aforesaid and by the said Inquisi[t]ion That one Thomas Byrch long since dec[ea]sed being in his lifetime seized in ffee simple of and in One cottage house or tenem[en]t with the closes arrable lands leyes pastures & meadow ground thereunto belonging or therewith used lett on or enjoyed standing lyeing and being in Barrow in the parish of Cotesmore in the said County of Rutland And that all the said lands leyes & ground being since enclosed consist of one Homestead and two Closes of Meadow or pasture ground conteining together by estima[t]ion Nine acres be the same more or less did by his last Will & testament in writeing bearing date on or about the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand ffive hundred and ffour score give & bequeath the same unto Elizabeth his then wife for so long as she should live And that if she should have a Child begotten between them Then that Child should have the said house and p[re]misses But if there should be noe Child That then by his s[ai]d Will He gave the said house lands & p[re]misses after his wifes decease unto Thomas Dunmore of Barrow & Nicholas Pitts of Langham and to their heires & assigns for ever To the end and purpose that they the said Thomas Dunmore & Nicholas Pitts should give & distribute yearly in the said house upon Sheere Thursday by equall por[t]ions the value that they could gett for the same

unto the poor people of Cotesmore Barrow Markett Orton & Greetham equally to be divided amongst them by even por[tions] retaining yearly for their care & paines Twelve pence apiece. And that the said Thomas Byrch dyed shortly after. And that after his decease the said Elizabeth enjoyed the said house and p[re]misses many yeares according to the said Will and afterwards dyed without any issue by the said Thomas Byrch And that after her decease the said Thomas Dunmore & Nicholas Pitts in pursuance of the trust in them reposed as aforesaid entred into the said house & p[re]misses and disposed the Rents and proffitts thereof according to the said Will And that afterwards the said Nicholas Pitts dyed and the said Thomas Dunmore him survived and after dyed And that the said house lands and p[re]misses by the death of the said Thomas Dunmore descended & came to Robert Dunmore his eldest sonn and heir And that the said Robert Dunmore did in and by his last Will and testament in writeing bearing date on or about the eight & twentieth day of August in the year of o[u]r Lord One thousand six hundred thirty and one give & devise unto his younger son Thomas Dunmore and to his heires & assignes for ever ALL his estate right title and interest whatsoever in or to the p[re]misses aforesaid with their app[ur]ten[an]ces and all writeings concerning the same And that the said p[re]misses were then in the Occupation of Henry Barlow and Everatt Ilson or of one of them And that the said Thomas Dunmore the sonn of Robert Dunmore by the name of Thomas Dunmore of Ketton in the County of Rutland Grosser and Richard Dunmore the eldest sonn and heir apparent of him the said Thomas Dunmore of Ketton by their Indenture of Ffeoffment executed with livery and seizin bearing date the first day of January in the year of o[u]r Lord One thousand six hundred ffifty and ffive in pursuance of the trust aforesaid and for p[er]petuating the said pious & charitable bequest and for the considera[tions] therein men[tion]ed Did grant bargain sell alyen enffeffe and confirm unto Thomas Dunmore a younger sonn of the said Thomas Dunmore of Ketton and Henry Dunmore of Barrow in the said County of Rutland yeoman sonn and heir of William Dunmore and unto their heires and Assignes the aforesaid cottage or tenem[en]t and all & singular other the p[re]misses above men[tion]ed to bee given to the Charitable use aforesaid And all the estate right title interest use trust possession remainder rever[sion] hereditaments & app[ur]tenences thereof together with all Deeds evidences and writeings concerning the same TO HOLD to them the said Thomas Dunmore the younger and Henry Dunmore and to the surviv[o]r of them his heires & assignes for ever To the onely use & behoof of the said Thomas Dunmore the younger and Henry Dunmore & the surviv[o]r of them his heires & assignes for ever Upon the trust and confidence nevertheless in them reposed That they & the surviv[o]r of them & his heires & assignes should from time to time demise and lett the said cottage lands and p[re]mises for the best yearly rent that could be had or made thereof and the same should yearly give & distribute unto amongst the poore people of the severall Townes of Cotesmore Barrow Markett Orton and Greetham aforesaid according to the tenour intent & true meaning of the said last Will and testament of the said Thomas Byrch They the said Thomas Dunmore the younger & Henry Dunmore and the surviv[o]r of them his heires & assignes retheyning yearly for their paines & care in the p[re]mises the sum of twelve pence apiece by the said Will of the said Thomas Byrch given & lymitted as aforesaid As by the said Indenture of Ffeoffment & the said severall Wills (rela[tion] being thereunto had) may more plainly appear AND whereas it was further found by the Jurours aforesaid in and by the said Inquisi[tion] That the said Thomas Dunmore the younger and Henry Dunmore the two last ffeoffees & trustees of & for the said p[re]mises are both dead & departed this life and that the said Henry Dunmore was the longer liver of them And that He the said Henry Dunmore dyeing left three daughters Coheires whose names are Margarett Mary & Sarah and in whome the title in Law and trust of the said p[re]mises doth at p[re]sent remayn AND whereas it was further found by the Jurours aforesaid in and by the said Inquisi[tion] That Henry Ilson of Barrow aforesaid Drover is the p[re]sent Tenant & Occupyer of the said Cottage or tenement Homestead Closes and p[re]mises so given by the said Thomas Byrch to and for the said charitable use as aforesaid and so hath been for ffourteen yeares last past at the least and dureing that time hath rec[eiv]ed the profitts thereof to his own use and that the same Cottage or tenement Homestead Closes & p[re]mises now are and dureing all the said space of ffourteen yeares last past at the least have been really and bona fide worth the yearly rent of ffour pounds of lawfull money of England over & above all Charges & reprises And that Hee the said Henry Ilson hath not dureing the said space of ffourteen yeares last past paid for the Rent of the said p[re]mises to & for the Charitable use aforesaid above the yearly rent or sum of thirteen shillings & four pence p[er] annum AND whereas it was further found by the Jurours in & by the said Inquisi[tion] that the full improved rents & profitts of all & singular the said Cottage or tenem[en]t Homestead Closes and p[re]mises aforesaid with their appurten[an]ces ought from time to time for ever hereafter to be paid & distributed yearly unto & amongst the most poor & necessitous people inhabiting in the said Townes of Cotesmore Barrow Markett Orton & Greetham in the said County of Rutland by even & equall por[tions] without any ffraud or deduction The ffeoffees or Trustees of the said p[re]mises for the time being retaining onely twelve pence apiece yearly out of the same for their paines & care therein according to the said Will & direc[tion] of the said Thomas Byrch the Charitable Donour thereof and also such necessary Charges & expences as they Have been or shall be at in recovering & settling the said p[re]mises to and for the aforesaid Charitable use and in p[re]serveing thereof to the same use for ever hereafter as in & by the before recited Inquisi[tion] (and which is hereunto annexed) whereunto for more certainty Relation being had it doth & may more plainly and at large appear NOW KNOW YEE that Wee the s[ai]d com[mission]ers takeing upon us the execu[tion] of the s[ai]d statute by virtue of the said com[mission]ion so to us & others directed as aforesaid by virtue of the power & authority to us (and others) in that behalf in and by the said statute & com[mission]ion given & committed haveing duely called before us and the s[ai]d Jurours duely sworn at the time of the takeing the said Inquisi[tion] all persons interested or concerned Or that

p[re]tended to be Interested or concerned in or about the p[re]mises or any parte or parcell thereof and having heard & examined all Wittnesses on either side produced & heard what was alledged by the partyes or their agents or any of them and having well weighed their allega[t]ions & proofes and the said Verdict & Inquisi[t]ion Doe this p[re]sent ffive & twentieth day of October in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James the Second By the grace of God of England Scotland Ffrance & Ireland King Defend[e]r of the Ffaith & Anno D[omi]ni 1688 Order adjudge determine & Decree as followeth AND First wee doe order adjudge determine and Decree That all the s[ai]d Cottage house or tenem[en]t Homestead two Closes of Meadow or pasture ground and all & singular other the p[re]mises in Barrow aforesaid so as aforesaid found by the said Jurours in and by the said Inquisi[t]ion to have been given by the said Thomas Byrch in & by his said last Will & testament to the use of the poor people of Cotsmore Barrow Markett Orton & Greetham aforesaid with all & singular the Rights Members and app[ur]ten[an]ces thereof shall for ever hereafter be and remain to and for the onely use behoofe and benefitt of the said poor people of the said severall Townes of Cottesmore Barrow Markett Orton and Greetham in the said County of Rutland And that all the full improved Rents issues and profitts thereof shall from time to time for ever hereafter by yearly payd and distributed unto & amongst the most poor & necessitous Inhabitants of the said four Townes of Cotesmore Barrow Markett Orton & Greetham by even & equall por[t]ions to every of the said Townes The ffeoffees or Trustees of the pr[e]m[ise]s retaining onely for their own paines & Care therein so much as by the said Will of the said Thomas Byrch is directed in that behalf AND wee doe further Order adjudge determine and Decree that the Reverend Nicholas Onley of Cottesmore afores[ai]d Doctor of Divinity Sam[ue]ll Nix of the same yeoman John Whetstone of the same yeoman Thomas Sisson of Barrow aforesaid yeom[an] Anthony Berridge of the same yeom[an] John Green of Markett Orton afore[said] Clerke Andrew Radkin of the same gent[leman] Flower Worth of the same gent[leman] Booth Wright of Greetham afores[ai]d Clerk Robert Cumbrey the younger of the same Chandler and William Parker the younger of the same yeom[an] shall bee Trustees or ffeoffees in trust of and for the said pr[e]misses and shall take care to lett and sett the same at and for the best rent as may be reasonably had for the same of sufficient & solvent Tenants and that the Rents Issues & profitts thereof be from time to time yearly payd & distributed unto and amongst the most poore and necessitous people of the said four Townes in manner aforesaid and according to the tenour true intent & meaning of the said last Will & testam[en]t of the said Thomas Byrch retaining onely for their paines and care therein as by the same Will is directed and also such moderate & necessary charges as they shall be put to for the makeing any writing or writings for p[re]serveing or perpetuating the said p[re]mises from time to time to and for the charitable use aforesaid And that when the number of the said Trustees or ffeoffees in trust shall by death be lessened or reduced to ffive That then those five shall convey the said p[re]misses to six other fitt persons to the use of them and of such surviveing trustees or ffeoffees in trust and of their heires and assignes for ever Nevertheless under the trusts & confidences & to the intents & purposes afores[ai]d and so from time to time for ever hereafter as the like occasion shall require AND for as much as it hath been sufficiently proved before us that the said Margaret Mary & Sarah the said Daughters & Coheires of the said Henry Dunmore are lately married to the persons hereinafter named (that is to say) the said Margaret to the above named Thomas Sisson The said Mary to James Pix of James Deeping in the County of Lincoln Dyer and the said Sarah to William Exton of Etton in the County of North[amp]ton gent[leman] And that the said Thomas Sisson and Maragrett his wife James Pix and Mary his wife and William Exton and Sarah his wife have been very negligent in performing the trust so descended to them as aforesaid to the manifest p[re]judice of the said Charitable use Therefore Wee Doe further Order adjudge Determine and Decree That the said Thomas Sisson and Margaret his wife James Pix and Mary his wife and William Exton and Sarah his wife shall at the reasonable request Costs & charges of the said Trustees or ffeoffees in trust herein before appointed by sufficient & reasonable Conveyances in the Law Convey all & singular the said p[re]misses with their app[ur]ten[an]ces unto or to the use of them the s[ai]d Trustees or ffeoffees in Trust their heires & assignes for ever upon and under the Trusts & Confidences and to the intents and purposes aforesaid And for as much as it appeareth by the said Inquisi[t]ion That the said Henry Ilson the p[re]sent tenant of the said p[re]misses hath enjoyed the same for the space of ffourteen yeares last past and hath onely payd to the said charitable use the Rent or sum of Thirteen shillings and four pence p[er] ann[um] and not altogether so much for the last four yeares thereof and that the said p[re]misses dureing all the said space of ffourteen yeares have been and still are well worth four pounds p[er] ann[um] above all reprises And for as much as the said Henry Ilson doth alleadge that he hath lately expended a considerable sum of money in rebuilding the said Cottage or tenement Wee Doe in considera[t]ion thereof further Order adjudge Determine and Decree That he the said Henry Ilson his ex[ecut]ors or administrat[or]s shall upon notice of this our Decree pay to the said Trustees or ffeoffees in trust or to the major parte of them or their Order so much money as upon an account to be stated betwixt him & them shall appear to be unpaid of the said yearly payment of Thirteen shillings and four pence p[er] ann[um] for the space of ffourteen yeares last past the same to be given & distributed unto and amongst the poor people of such the said four Townes to whome the said doth of right belong And shall also pay unto Joseph Duckett gent[leman] for his ffees labour & charges & the prosecutors Charges in recovering & settling the said p[re]misses in such manner as is herein expressed The sum of thirteen pounds & tenn shillings in full of all the arreares of the Rents & profitts of ye s[ai]d p[re]m[ise]s To the ffeast of S[ain]t Michael the Arch Angell last past And Wee doe further Order adjudge Determine and Decree That the said Henry Ilson his heires ex[ecut]ors or adm[inistrator]s shall upon request to him or them to be made peaceably & quietly deliver up the possession of all & singular the said p[re]misses unto the said persons herein before appointed to

be Trustees or ffeoffees in trust of and for the same Or to the major part of them Or to such person or persons as They or the Major part of them shall by writeing under their hands and seales legally authorize to receive and take the same And lastly that he the said Henry Ilson his ex[ecut]ors adm[inistrato]rs and assignes as a farther considera[t]ion for building the s[ai]d Cottage or Tenement shall or may rent hold and Enjoy the said p[re]misses with their app[ur]ten[an]ces from the first [should be "feast"] of S[ain]t Michael the Arch Angell last past for & dureing the full Term of One & twenty yeares from thence next ensuing and fully to be Compleat & ended at and under the full and clear yearly rent of ffour pounds of lawfull money of England To be payd yearly to the said Trustees and the surviv[or]s & surviv[or] of them their heires & assignes dureing the said term to and for the Charitable use aforesaid Over and above all & all manner of Cheif Rents Duties Levyes Taxes and Charges of repaires and imposi[t]ions whatsoever And that upon his quiet delivering up the possession of the s[ai]d p[re]misses to the said Trustees or ffeoffees in trust They shall (at his Charge) make and execute to him a sufficient Lease of the said p[re]misses for the term and under the Rent aforesaid and according to the Tenour and true meaning of these p[re]sents with reasonable Covenants to be therein contained AND these our Decrees Determina[t]ions Judgments and Orders Wee the said Commission[er]s Doe hereby humbly Certifye into his Maj[es]tyes high Court of Chancery under our hands and seales Dated the said ffive & twentieth day of October in the said fourth year of the Raign of o[ur] said Sovereign Lord King James the second Over England etc Anno D[omi]ni 1688° Tho Mackworth Edw Ffawkener Cor Burton Robt Mackworth Jo Love

Concordat' cum Record' et Exa[mi]nat' p[er] Edw Bulstrode [signature]
Un[um] Cl[er]ic[um] Parvæ Bagæ

Appendix 2 - Trustees of the charity

Note: The letter "e" denotes that the trustee mentioned may have been appointed earlier, or, as the case may be, may have ceased to be a trustee on an earlier date.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date ceased to be trustee</i>
Thomas DUNMORE of Barrow	1580	1631e
Nicholas PITTS of Langham	1580	1631e
Robert DUNMORE, eldest son of Thomas Dunmore	1631	-
Thomas DUNMORE of Ketton, grocer, younger son of Robt Dunmore	-	1655
Richard DUNMORE of Ketton, eldest son of Thos Dunmore of Ketton	-	1655
Thomas DUNMORE of Ketton, younger son of Thos Dunmore of Ketton	1655	1665e
Henry DUNMORE of Barrow	1655	Between 1665 and 1688
The Revd Nicholas ONLEY of Cottesmore, Doctor of Divinity	1688	1715e
Samuel NIX of Cottesmore, yeoman	1688	1715e
John WHETSTONE of Cottesmore, yeoman	1688	1715e
Thomas SISSON of Barrow	1688	Between 1715 and 1729
Anthony BERRIDGE of Barrow, yeoman	1688	1715e
John GREEN of Market Overton, Clerk in Holy Orders	1688	1715e
Andrew RADKIN of Market Overton, gentleman	1688	1715e
Flower WORTH of Market Overton, gentleman	1688	1715e
Booth WRIGHT of Greetham, Clerk in Holy Orders	1688	1715e
Robert CUMBREY the younger of Greetham, chandler	1688	Between 1715 and 1729
William PARKER the younger of Greetham, yeoman	1688	Between 1715 and 1729
William EXTON of Eye, Northamptonshire, grazier	1715	1736e
William EXTON son of the above	1715	1736e
Henry TYMPERON of Market Overton, Clerk in Holy Orders	1715	1736e
William SCOTT of Market Overton, esquire	1715	1768e
William NICKS of Market Overton, yeoman	1715	1768e
John HARDY of Cottesmore, yeoman	1715	1768e
Thomas MASON of Colsterworth, Clerk in Holy Orders	1715	1768e
George SISSON of Greetham, gentleman	1736	1768e
Thomas SHEARMAN of Greetham, carpenter	1736	1768e
John CHRISTIAN of Cottesmore, yeoman	1736	1768e
William SISSON of Barrow, yeoman	1736	1768e
William BERRIDGE of Barrow, yeoman	1736	1768e
William SCOTT, son and heir of the above William Scott	1768e	1774
Matthew NICKS of Market Overton, gentleman	1768	1780e
William GILSON of Greetham, gentleman	1768	1802e
William SHARMAN of Greetham, joiner	1768	1802e

Thomas CHRISTIAN	1768	1780e
William SISSON of Barrow, grazier	1768	Between 1802 and 1816
Anthony BERRIDGE of Barrow, grazier	1768	Between 1802 and 1816
John CHRISTIAN of Market Overton, grazier	1768	Between 1802 and 1816
Matthew NICKS of Market Overton, grazier	1780	1802
William BERRIDGE of Cottesmore, grazier	1780	1802e
Rowland SPEEDE of Cottesmore, grazier	1780	1802e
William GILLSON of Greetham, gentleman, grandson of William Gilson	1802	1816e
William SHARMAN of Greetham, grazier, eldest son of Wm Sharman, joiner	1802	1816e
John NICKS of Market Overton, grazier	1802	1816e
Joseph CHRISTIAN of Cottesmore, grazier	1802	1816e
Thomas DAIN of Cottesmore, grazier	1802	Between 1821 and 1864
William LAXTON of Cottesmore, coal merchant	1816	Between 1864 and 1884
The Revd Edward JONES of Greetham	1816	Between 1821 and 1864
Robert CAMBREY of Greetham, grazier	1816	1821e
The Revd John HINMAN of Market Overton	1816	Between 1821 and 1864
John CHRISTIAN the younger of Market Overton	1816	Between 1821 and 1864
John BERRIDGE of Barrow, grazier	1816	Between 1821 and 1864
Edward BAINES the younger of Barrow, grazier	1816	Between 1821 and 1864
William Henry BAKER of Cottesmore, esquire	1864	1884e
William LAXTON of Cottesmore, publican	1864	1884e
John CHRISTIAN of Barrow, farmer	1864	1884
John HAMMOND of Barrow, farmer	1864	1884e
Edward COSTALL of Market Overton, gentleman	1864	Between 1905 and 1908
John Mantle KEW of Market Overton, farmer	1864	1908
William BOSWORTH of Greetham, farmer	1864	1884e
John FRYER of Greetham, farmer	1864	1884e
Alfred HALLIDAY of Greetham, corn merchant	1884	1908e
James DRING of Greetham, shoemaker	1884	Between 1905 and 1908
John Thomas HOLLIS of Cottesmore, farmer	1884	1933
William Henry TIDD of Cottesmore, farmer	1884	1908e
William HARRIS of Cottesmore, farmer	1884	1908
Robert HARRIS of Cottesmore, farmer	1884	1908e
Christopher BENNETT of Market Overton, coal merchant	1908	1933e
John William BROWN of Market Overton, butcher	1908	1933e
William Hinman WING of Market Overton, esquire	1908	1933e
George Cecil MATTHEWS of Barrow, farmer	1908	1915 approx
Philip William MUNTON of Greetham, farmer	1908	1933e
Joseph BETTINSON of Greetham, farmer	1908	1958
William Henry HOLLIS of Cottesmore, farmer	1908	1957
Joseph Cecil MATTHEWS of Barrow, farmer	1933	1990
Eric ALLEN of Barrow, Farmer	1933	Never attended
John Scholey HALL of Greetham, farmer	1933	1956 approx
Edward ROUSE of Market Overton, wheelwright	1933	1968
Arthur GIBSON of Market Overton, saddler	1933	Last attended 1954
Henry TIDD of Cottesmore, farmer	1933	Last attended 1945
Cecil HOLLIS of Cottesmore, farmer	1957	1992
Joseph MARRIOTT of Cottesmore, farmer	1957	1991
John Henry TIDD of Greetham, farmer	1957	Last attended 1971
David Joseph MATTHEWS of Barrow, farmer	1957	Still serving
John MUNTON of Greetham	1958	1985
Denis SKINS of Market Overton	1970	Last attended 1973
Victor WALKER of Market Overton	1970	1996
William TIDD of Greetham	1979	1995
Ian KING of Market Overton	-	Last attended 1990
Frank E HINCH of Greetham	1985	Still serving
Ralph L FRANCIS of Cottesmore	1990	Still serving
J W CHAMBERLAIN of Cottesmore	1992	Still serving
Victor GIBBS of Barrow	1993	Still serving

Colin EASSON of Greetham	1995	Still serving
Derek WATSON of Market Overton	1995	Still serving

Appendix 3 - Tenants of the charity property at Barrow

Name of tenant	Tenancy commenced	Tenancy ended	Rent per year
Henry BARLOW and Everatt ILSON	1631 or earlier	-	Not known
Henry ILSON of Barrow, drover	1674 or earlier	-	13sh 4d, increased in 1688 to £4
John TOON, Samuel COX, William PARKER	1715 or earlier	-	Not known
Elizabeth RUFF	1729 or earlier	-	Not known
William BERRIDGE and another	1729	-	£3 for 17 years; £2 for last four years for Lings Close
Samuel COX and Joseph COOK	1802 or earlier	-	Not known
William MATTERSON and Thomas PEAT	1818 or earlier	-	£15 10sh 0d
Thomas WORTLEY	1864 or earlier	Between 1871 and 1881	Not known
John CHRISTIAN	1881 or earlier	1884	Not known
William SYMONDS	1884	1894	Not known
Job OFIELD	1894	1908	£16
Ebenezer STAFFORD	1908	1923	£16

The cottage and farm buildings and land totalling 4a 1r 3p were sold in 1923, and thereafter the tenant was occupying the remaining field, comprising about 5 acres.

Ebenezer STAFFORD	1923	1926	£7 10sh 0d
Joseph Cecil MATTHEWS	1926	1937	£7
Mrs F E BAKER	1937	1954	£5 5sh 0d increased in 1949
United Steel Co (later British Steel Corp'n)	1955	1969	Royalties paid
Andrew MATTHEWS	1969	1995	£20, increased gradually to £200

Appendix 4 - Extract from the 1881 census for Market Overton

Name	Age	Occupation	Household
John BAXTER	71	Late farm labourer	wife
Charles BELL	38	Farm labourer	wife and 4 children
John BELL	66	Farm labourer	wife (Sarah, beneficiary) and boarder
Thomas BELL	68	Farm labourer	wife
Sarah BROOM, widow	86	-	son and daughter
Elizabeth BULLIMORE, widow	75	Parish boarder	-
Robert CLARKE	45	Farm labourer	wife and 3 children
Ann DRAPER, widow	71	Annuitant	-
William FAULKS	43	Farm labourer	wife and 3 children
Daniel HAYNES	45	Farm labourer	wife and son
George KETTLE	49	Farm labourer	wife and 4 children
Mary LEESON, widow	84	Retired laundress	son
Edward PICK	73	Supported by the parish	wife
John PICK	46	Farm labourer	wife
William PICK	50	Groom and domestic servant	wife and 2 sons
John POLLARD	65	Groom and gardener	wife and 3 unmarried sons
Amos PRESTON	44	Farm labourer	wife and son
John PRESTON	76	Farm labourer	wife and grandson
John PRESTON	28	Farm labourer	wife and daughter
Henry PRESTON	52	Farm labourer	wife and 2 children
William PRESTON	41	Farm labourer	wife and son and boarder
Henry ROBINSON	67	Farm labourer	wife
Mary ROUSE	65	-	-
William SELBY	70	Farm labourer	one granddaughter
William SKELLETT, widower	68	Farm labourer	-
James TIDD	37	Farm labourer	wife and 5 children
John TIDD	63	Shepherd	wife and boarder

Major-General Robert Overton (1608-78)

GEOFF FROWDE

The address delivered by the author at Seaton Church on 24th March 1996 before a congregation comprising both parishioners and members of the English Civil War Society forms the basis of this article about an important participant in the military history of the Civil War who was to end his days in this Rutland village.

Some readers will remember the neat summary in *1066 and All That* (Sellars & Yeatman 1960, 71) of the English Civil War as between "*the Cavaliers (Wrong but Wromantic) and the Roundheads (Right but Repulsive)*". Whilst I hope to demonstrate that this statement is not remotely true about Roundhead Robert Overton, the aphorism does illustrate that we all tend to take sides over the Civil War. Much to their credit, the English Civil War Society, who met at Seaton in Rutland on 24th March 1996, celebrate equally all who participated in the war. On the occasion of the Society's visit to Seaton, those present represented Colonel Overton's Regiment of Foot in the Parliamentary Army.

Overton's career has been summarised elsewhere (*Dictionary of National Biography* XIV, 1281-3; Ashley 1954, 137-49); *Rutland Record* 8 (1988) 284), but since he spent the last eight years of his life in

But he had moral as well as physical courage, a strong sense of social justice and fair play. Hidden below the surface was a civil, discreet and scholarly soul, a man of faith: a little pedantic perhaps, and far too straightforward for the unpleasant world of 17th century politics. One might never have heard of him if the Civil War had not broken out in 1642, for the war and its consequences, as for so many men of his age, was the pivot of his career. Moreover, our great interest in him lies in the fact that he was active, not only in the First and Second Civil Wars, but also in the long years of civil commotion and unrest that followed - when the King was executed in 1649 and when Cromwell virtually ruled England in the period of the Commonwealth and then the Protectorate. It was after Cromwell's death in 1658 that Overton reached the summit of his influence as one of the seven members of the Army Council which could have claimed the credit for tipping the balance towards the Restoration of Charles II. Why Overton could never have faced this solution - obvious as it was by then to any pragmatist - is something which I hope to be able to explain.

Born in 1608 at Easington in east Yorkshire, on the spur of land that juts out into the North Sea and flanks the Humber, his family were sufficiently well



Fig. 1. Members of the English Civil War Society march through Seaton on 24th March 1996 to commemorate Robert Overton (Peter Farquharson).

Rutland (a point, incidentally, unknown to C H Firth who wrote the *DNB* entry and to Ashley), it may fairly be enlarged on here.

On the surface, Overton was a gritty, independent Yorkshireman, popular with his men, and with all the stubborn characteristics of the Yorkshire breed.

off to send him to Cambridge at the age of 17 in 1625. There, at St John's College, he was fortunate to get to know another Yorkshireman three years his junior in age, Thomas Fairfax. Fairfax too was destined for a military career and, as soon as he graduated in 1629, set off to gain experience in the

Dutch wars, fighting against Spain. This friendship was of future importance for Overton, for Fairfax was appointed to command the Parliamentary Cavalry in Yorkshire in 1642, and by 1645 had been made Commander in Chief of Parliament's immensely successful New Model Army. Something of Overton's advance must be credited to this friendship.

Fairfax himself was to develop a Rutland connection. In 1645, the Parliamentary Army had occupied the Royalist Duke of Buckingham's house at Burley on the Hill, and most of it was burnt down. In 1650, the estate was granted to Fairfax, and he held it for two years until, in 1652, it was sold to Cromwell. Eventually, it was returned to Buckingham at the Restoration. The Duke married Fairfax's daughter Mary in 1657, and there can be little doubt that this was influential in securing the recovery of his former property (*Rutland Record* 8 (1988) 264).

Another fortuitous, if strange, friendship that Overton made at Cambridge was with the scholar and poet John Milton, who was at Christ's College. Milton was not a popular undergraduate, and was said to behave with the utmost haughtiness. But the two friends must have had something in common: the gentler and sympathetic side of Overton's nature was attracted by the lonely scholar - luckily for the historian, because the little we know about Overton's early military career comes from Milton's pen. Much later, Milton wrote to Overton as "bound to me these many years past in a friendship of more than brotherly closeness and affection both by the similarity of our tastes and sweetness of your nature" (*DNB*, citing Masson). Of course they did develop similar views during and after the Civil War, but each from his own independent standpoint.

During the 1640s, Milton, already known for his early poetry, became the main apologist for the Parliamentary side, with many finely drafted pamphlets on a variety of subjects, such as the freedom of the press, attacks upon bishops, and, in 1649, a piece entitled "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates", in which he argued at the time of Charles's trial that a free people by nature must have the right to depose and punish kings. In 1649, too, Milton became Latin Secretary to Cromwell's new Council of State. He was very much at the centre of things.

But what turned Overton into a Parliamentarian and ultimately a Republican? From Cambridge he went on to study law at Gray's Inn in London, where he was admitted in 1631. We know almost nothing of his life between then and 1642. As a London-educated lawyer he would have absorbed the high discontent of many of the legal profession at the conduct of Charles I during this time: the pretence to rule by Divine Right, the high taxation, the refusal to consult Parliament, the High Churchmanship and intolerance of Archbishop Laud which unsettled the Anglican Church. If Overton had returned to his parish of Easington, he would have found it

especially unhappy, for it was essentially Puritan, suspicious of set liturgies and wary of Laud's intentions: Easington was attached to simplicity in worship, the sermon, and Bible reading. When Overton, probably reluctantly, decided to take up arms against the King, it was not at this stage to abolish the monarchy but simply to set proper limits on royal power.

At the start of the war Yorkshire was in a turmoil. The north and west of England, as a whole, was for the king - but Yorkshire was a mish-mash. It was more Royalist than Roundhead, but the next three years were to see a complicated weave of charge and countercharge. York and Hull were the chief prizes: York as the centre of royal government in the north, Hull as the repository of the second biggest arsenal of arms, ammunition and cannonry in the country after the Tower of London. The detail need not concern us here, except to say that Overton served with the trained bands of east Yorkshire by going immediately to the defence of Hull and was commended for "his much honour and gallantry in that action". By June 1644 Fairfax had given him command of a foot regiment, and he was present at the battle of Marston Moor, just to the west of York. Milton wrote to him thus: "When our left wing was put to rout [you] were beheld with admiration making head against the enemy with your brave infantry and repelling his attack amid the thickest carnage" (*DNB*, citing Bohn and Ludlow). Marston Moor was a complete triumph for Parliamentary troops and especially for the intervention of Cromwell's new Eastern Association cavalry. It did much to secure the north of England for their side.

In 1645, after the battle of Naseby, Charles surrendered, but Overton had to continue his military career in Yorkshire, besieging and reducing the last remnants of Royalist resistance around Pontefract, and he was finally awarded his own named Regiment of Foot in July 1647 in the rank of full Colonel. By February 1648 he had been appointed Deputy Governor of Hull and he remained there throughout the short Second Civil War whilst his regiment fought elsewhere. But there were now indications that he was not as fully in favour with Cromwell and the military hierarchy as before. I can think of two reasons for this, and both throw light on Overton's character.

During 1647 fundamental differences developed between Parliament and its own army. The war more or less over, Westminster wanted to disband the New Model Army because it was expensive and a potential threat to Parliamentary independence: but the army refused to go without full arrears of pay and total indemnity for all acts of war committed. Whilst it waited in camp, the men became prey to a variety of new social theories, egged on by their chaplains and spread by Agitators. The "Levellers", as they were called, began to preach the equality of men.

They wanted "one man, one vote", regular guaranteed Parliaments, security of land tenure for the peasant labourer, and no more church tithes. They also, like most soldiers, put in a request for cheaper beer. Most of this, then, was advanced social democracy and unpleasant news for the majority of the officer class, the landed squirearchy such as Cromwell, who immediately moved to arrest, try and execute the leaders. But Overton, who was present at a long articulate army debate at Putney in 1647, listened with attention and sympathy. He had Agitators in his own regiment, and he refused to move with any speed against them.

The second reason for Overton's loss of favour is more subtle and ultimately more critical: the influence on him of Fifth Monarchy theorists. You might think they were the ultimate lunatic fringe of free church thinking, but they were symptomatic of their time. There had been, ran the theory, four great "monarchies" in past world history: the Assyrian, Persian, Greek and Roman. The fifth, foretold in the Book of Daniel, was when Christ would come to rule in person. When would this be? Why, 1666 - a date arrived at, believe it or not, by adding up the ages of all the Old Testament Patriarchs! Whilst Overton would not have swallowed the whole theory, he did believe, as the old constitutional framework collapsed and Charles I was executed, that monarchy in England was at an end. A true republic might indeed pave the way for the Second Coming of Christ, but could Cromwell's government provide that transition? Incidentally, at this time, Overton appointed a well-known Fifth Monarchist chaplain, John Carne, to minister to his garrison in Hull.

By January 1649, Overton was indeed a convinced republican. He believed that Charles had persistently refused to concede defeat by continuously plotting for survival, to the danger and dishonour of the country. He was in favour of Charles's death, claiming that "it would be a happy thing if God would please to dispossess the king of three transitory kingdoms and to enfeoff him in an eternal one" (*DNB*, citing *Fairfax Correspondence*, III, 11). Although Overton was asked to be a member of the 150-strong tribunal set up to try the king, he was detained by duties in Hull, and so he was never classified as a regicide. This saved his life when Charles II was restored eleven years later.

Overton's final military campaign was by far his best. In 1650, Cromwell set out to conquer Scotland, which had acted throughout the war like any foreign independent power, attacking and retreating as it saw opportunity and benefit. Moreover, the Scots had been much offended by the crime against a Stuart king. This time, Overton wrote to Cromwell and asked to join the campaign. Cromwell responded, a little surprisingly and handsomely, with the offer of the command of a Foot Brigade of three regiments

and the rank of Major-General. A great battle took place in September 1650 at Dunbar, some 25 miles east of Edinburgh. Cromwell called it his "crowning mercy". Although Overton's brigade was in reserve, it was called in to intervene and "did repel the stoutest troops the enemy had there". Afterwards Edinburgh was entered, and Overton appointed its military governor. From here onwards one can see the soldier at his best - firm control over his troops, speed of movement, surprise and well-judged strategy. The first priority was pursuit of the enemy across the Firth of Forth, pressing on to Perth and Stirling before they could consolidate in the Highlands. Boats were hired, to take 60 men and two cannon apiece, and the crossing made. But the main Scottish army turned south, Cromwell followed in pursuit, and Overton and General Monck were left to mop up the Highlands. They did so with speed: Dundee, Aberdeen and Inverness were all occupied, Orkney and Shetland submitted, and the clan chiefs of the Western Isles came in to make their peace in 1652. Major-General Overton was placed in overall control of the west of Scotland on 30th December 1652 (*DNB*, citing *Clarke MSS XXIV*, 86).

But Overton was too honest a man to hide, even in his better interests, his growing suspicions about Cromwell as, in 1654, Cromwell accepted the title of Protector and new enhanced power for himself and the Council of State. Overton told Cromwell that "if he saw he did design to set up himself and not the good of the nation, he would not set one foot against another to serve him". "Thou were a knave if thou wouldst...", replied Cromwell, somewhat enigmatically (*Ashley 1977*, 130-1; *DNB*, citing *Thurloe State Papers III*, 10). With this exchange, mutual suspicion began to fester: there were rumours of Leveller plots in Overton's command, and in 1654 Charles Stuart, now self-styled Charles II, wrote to Overton, incorrectly believing him ready to change sides (*DNB*, citing *Cal Clarendon Papers II*, 344). Overton was summoned to London. There was little doubt about the outcome: by January 1655 he was in the Tower, where he remained for three and a half years. Eventually he was transferred to Elizabeth Castle on Jersey, as his health was deteriorating, and only the death of Cromwell in 1658 saved him from a worse fate.

However, Overton had not been without friends at this difficult time, as is shown in a letter addressed by an unknown writer from Hull to Cromwell early in 1658, who blamed the "imperious spiritt of his wife" for his apparent obstinacy. "Colonell Overton hath many pretty children, and pittie it is he should want the comfort of them," the letter continues, and if Cromwell would only release Overton, the writer was surely "so intimate both with himselfe, his sonne, his manne, and all those of the fifth monarchye judgement" that Overton would not be able to achieve anything untoward (*Firth 1907*, 313).

A minor triumph for Overton followed the death of Cromwell. The latter had nominated his son Richard as his successor. This was a disaster, and after the collapse of his government, the remnants of the Long Parliament returned and the House ordered Overton to appear before it. At the outskirts of the City he was greeted by two or three thousand people, 500 horsemen and 40 coaches. The House ruled Overton to be a free man, and restored him to his command in Hull (*DNB*, citing Burton III, 45). Moreover, command of the army was now deputed to seven commissioners, of whom Overton was one. In a sense real power in the country now centred on these commissioners - if they were united. Cromwell's great experiment had failed, and the restoration of the monarchy was in the air - but the last person who could have entered on such a course was Overton: Republican to the end, Fifth Monarchist at heart.

So instead General Monk, marching from Scotland, seized the moment and ultimately restored the King. In normal times Overton would have retired quietly to the country and remained unmolested, but times were not normal, and there were rumours of Fifth Monarchist plots against the life of the King. Overton somewhat foolishly refused to give security for his good behaviour. That was either extreme political *naïveté* or an unworldly devotion to the Republican cause, or perhaps a mixture of both. The result was a medley of incarcerations over the next ten years, in the Tower, in Chepstow Castle, and once again in Jersey, where Ashley wrongly thought he died in about 1668 (Ashley 1954, 230). He was in fact released in 1671, and came to live at Seaton in Rutland with his only surviving daughter Anne, the wife of Andrew Broughton of Seaton, who had been Rutland's High Sheriff in 1669.

An equally intriguing story could be told of this family, for here too there is a Republican connection. The Broughtons appear to have arrived in Rutland in the mid 16th century in the person of Marcus, the second son of Richard Broughton, a scion of the Broughton family of Broughton Tower in the Furness district of Lancashire. Marcus's wife Margaret was the widow of Edward Wymarke of Luffenham, Rutland; his elder and younger brothers settled near Huntingdon; and his daughter Elizabeth married Lawrence Thurkington, of Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire (Armstrong 1870, 28-9). Marcus had a son, Richard, who was resident in Seaton in 1613, and it may be to him that the advowson and manor of Morcott were briefly conveyed in 1599 (*VCH Rutland* II, 208). However, it is in Seaton that the Broughton family had settled, and we find that the parish registers of the period are full of entries relating to this family. Also, the fourth church bell, one of two surviving from 1597, bears the names of Richard Broughton and Robert Sheffield, churchwardens (North 1880, 151). The Sheffields were

also principal landowners in Seaton (*VCH Rutland* II, 215-6). Two members of the Broughton family, Wymarke and Edward, were assessed for two hearths each in the Rutland Hearth Tax assessment of 1665 (Bourn & Goode 1991, 16). The former was also churchwarden for a while.

Richard Broughton, who was born at Great Stukeley and died in 1635, also merits an entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (II, 1370-1) as a Catholic historian, although he is castigated there as "dull, painstaking, laborious, inaccurate and credulous to a degree"! He was secretary to the Duchess of Buckingham for a time, a post which itself provided a Rutland connection.

Andrew Broughton senior, after studying at Cambridge, moved to Maidstone, Kent, serving there as Clerk of the Peace, and set up as a successful attorney (*Rutland Record* 8 (1988) 263). His willingness to serve as one of the two clerks of the court that tried and condemned Charles I demonstrates his convinced Republicanism, and helps to explain his connections with Overton. His career flourished between 1648 and 1659: he was Mayor of Maidstone in both years, was admitted to and studied at the Inner Temple, and was MP for Kent in the Barebones Parliament in 1653. However, the Act of Attainder of 1660 exempted him, together with named regicides, from the general amnesty to Parliamentarians and condemned him to death. He fled to Switzerland, and settled there with others who were in a similar position. He survived in exile for many years, evading the possible attention of Royalist assassins, and eventually died at Vevey, near Montreux on the north shore of Lac Léman, in 1688. He is commemorated in the church there. Thus the arrival of Robert Overton in Seaton in 1671 provided for the Broughton family one grandfather in compensation for the absence of another who could never come home.

After all their trials and tribulations, the three former Cambridge friends were able to live out their lives in comparative calm. Thomas Fairfax, now Lord Fairfax, retired safely from public life, having also quarrelled with Cromwell, to pursue the life of a scholar, to write histories and peacefully research county records in Yorkshire. John Milton too was allowed to return to his scholar's life, and was in the throes of completing his great work *Paradise Lost* (no political metaphor here, I think), thereby gaining respect and status as one of England's greatest poets. Robert Overton, meanwhile, lived quietly at Seaton, so quietly indeed that there do not seem to be any surviving records and certainly no portrait of him.

Some 20 years after the end of the Civil War and the Restoration of Charles II, on 23rd June 1678, the rector of Seaton, the Rev Edmond Shepherd, witnessed Robert Overton's will. His health must have been ailing, for only a few days later, on 2nd July, Shepherd entered his burial in the register with the

simple words "Robert Overton esq sepult july 2" (LRO DE 1883/1). Overton's will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in January 1679, his two sons, Ebenezer and Fairfax, inheriting the family property at Easington in Holderness.

During his military career, Overton thought he was bearing testimony to the interest of his nation. He did so with extreme courage and fortitude and at the expense of public esteem and of his own personal comfort over long periods. In 1654, he had written: "If I be called to seal the cause of God and my country with my blood, by suffering death, or by bearing any testimony to the interest of my nation and the despised truths of these times, God is able to support and save me as the sun to shine upon me. If I can but keep faith and a good conscience I shall assuredly finish my course in peace" (*DNB*, citing *Thurloe State Papers* III, 47). So he did, and now he has received his moment of recognition in Rutland with the presentation by the English Civil War Society of a brass plate to Seaton Church in commemoration of his life.

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"Cased" Houses in Uppingham: 50 & 52 High Street East

J P W METCALFE

This study, illustrated by the author, of one of Uppingham's historic buildings in the context of rapid improvements in the status of the town in the later 16th and 17th centuries opens the way for further research into architectural developments of the period. It suggests the extent to which early evidence may still survive behind much more recent façades.

John Leland's *Itinerary* (Toulmin Smith 1964) refers to Uppingham around the mid 16th century as "one meane streete, and hath but a very meane church", whereas the diarist John Evelyn, writing of a visit to Uppingham in 1654, describes it as "pretty & well builde of stone, which is a rarity in that part of England, where most of the rural parishes are but of

known as "the great rebuilding" when many market towns underwent a major facelift and expansion, the results of which can still be found lying at their heart today. Indeed in Uppingham the modern conservation area pretty well conforms to the outline of the town visited by Evelyn and Celia Fiennes, and the greater part of the buildings within it betray extensive signs of their origins in this immensely important period of reconstruction when its character was decided.

Within this transition from "one meane streete to pretty and well built of stone" it is possible to discern two distinct phases or forms of rebuilding hidden beneath the ubiquitous local ironstone or limestone surfaces. Major buildings like Archdeacon

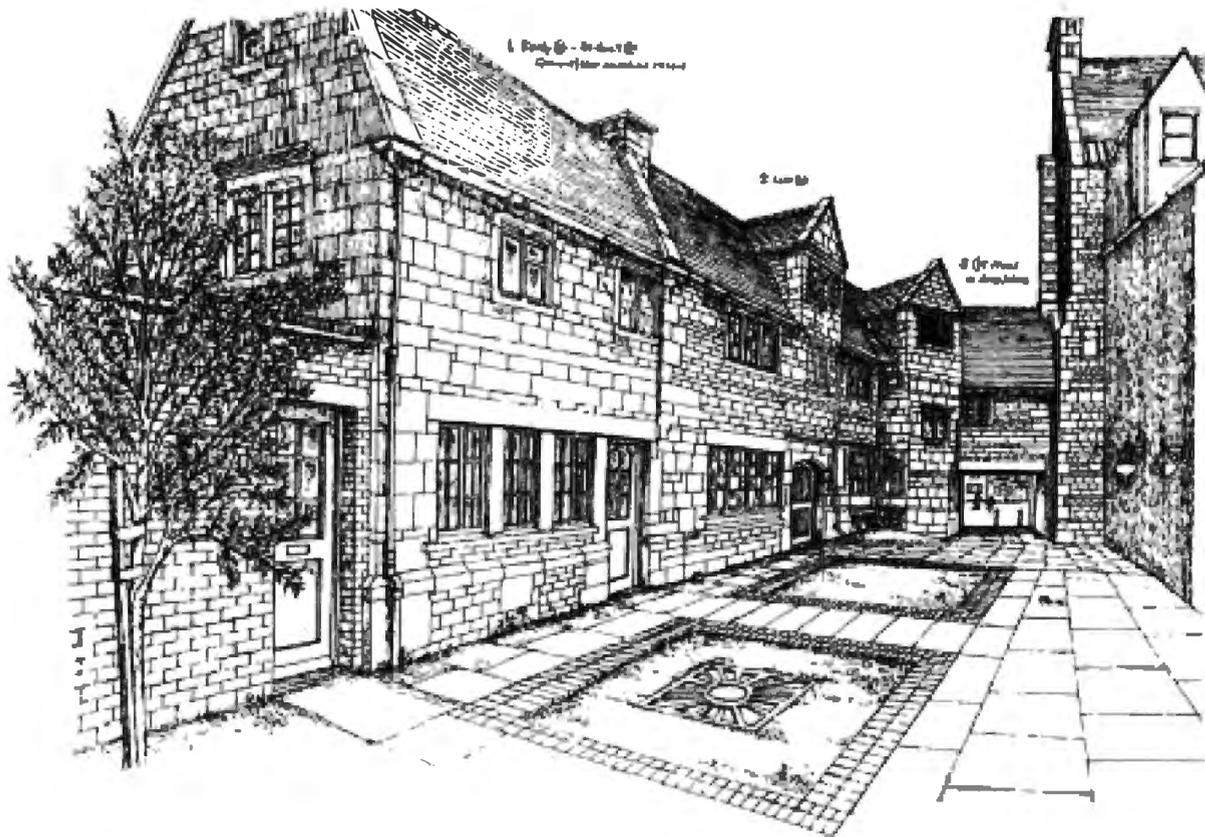


Fig. 1. Uppingham Sports and Books from Mercer's Yard.

mud, and the people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverish'd parts of France" (de Beer 1955, 122). That formidable traveller on side-saddle Celia Fiennes, passing through Uppingham in 1695, confirms Evelyn's impression: "Uppingham 5 mile more which is a neate market town" (Morris 1947, 161).

What happened to Uppingham, between the time Henry VIII breathed his last and the Stuarts gave way to the House of Orange, was the phenomenon

Johnson's Schoolroom (1584), the Hospital (1592), and dwellings such as the Hall (1612), the Manor House, and Tudor House I (now 8 High Street West, originally Marton's House) of roughly similar date, appear to have been constructed wholly in stone. These were clearly put up by wealthy proprietors, adopting the fashionable style and layout of many well-to-do properties in the area.

Another class of dwelling or premises has recently

aroused my interest, because they could possibly be older, with origins more closely identified with Leyland's "one meane street". This is not immediately apparent because the evidence, or what there is of it, is not to be found on the outside but on the inside. It is however what one might expect to find,

Uppingham, or the White Hynde alongside, which evidently had diplomatically changed its name from the King's Head when King Charles I was executed!

To this day the latter (now Uppingham Sports and Books, and owned by Uppingham School) provides an example for all to see of the standard way most of the town developed during this significant period of its growth.

The building occupies a long, narrow site known in medieval times as a message, dating from the early middle ages when the land was split up into small-holdings running north and south of the lane now forming the High Street. In this case the site was cut in half by the car park in the late 1960s, but many will remember that when it formed the premises of the Central Garage it still went through to join North Back Way as it had originally.

Other messages or medieval plots forming the framework underlying the plan of the town centre today can still be walked their full length, notably those of the Falcon, the Unicorn (now Richard's Hairdressers), and the Crown Hotel. However it



Fig. 2. The yard of the Falcon, showing its jetty before it was roofed to form a lounge (from an old photograph).

given that conditions affecting the smaller land or property holders were likely to impose on them a more gradual or piecemeal form of development.

If Leland is to be believed, there cannot have been many well-to-do farmers or traders in Uppingham when he visited it during the reign of Henry VIII - his *Itinerary of England and Wales* was presented to the King as a New Year's gift in 1546. On the other hand we have Celia Fiennes bearing witness to Uppingham's undoubted prosperity 150 years later, near the end of the 17th century. "Saturday is their market, which is very good affording great quantities of corn, leather, yarn and cattle; such a concourse of people that my landlord told me he used to have a hundred horse set up at his inn, and there were many public houses here" (Morris 1947, 161-2). Celia does not say who her landlord was - she could have stayed at the Falcon, the earliest recorded inn at



Fig. 3. The Co-op stores (on the left), demolished in 1960 for road widening. Part of the former Town House, of Elizabethan origin, its jetty or overhang was clearly visible (from an old photograph).

"Cased" Houses in Uppingham

should be stressed that they underlie not simply the pubs but also most premises north and south of the High Street. The former King's Head happens to be a convenient example, lying on the direct route from the car park through Mercer's Yard (so named because the premises served as a draper's shop for more than a century) to the Market Place.

The way the original premises on the small-holding, set end on in line with the north-south axis of the plot, are extended southwards in stages to meet the High Street shows clearly in fig. 1. The late 16th and early 17th century extensions fill the middle and more distant parts of the view as they advance towards the street and the Market Place, whilst the near part (judging from the way the quoins face at its junction with the mid section) is a 17th century reconstruction of the original much smaller premises.

The high wall on the right of the picture marks the boundary of the neighbouring Falcon messuage, and the single-storey modern extension in the left foreground covers an area which probably contained outbuildings in earlier times. The opening into the Market Place was widened before World War II, to provide access to the workshops at the rear when the premises became the Central Garage.

Until the 1970s, when the yard of the Falcon was partly built over to form the present lounge, the wing along its east side retained the sole surviving example of a feature likely to have been more common at the time the great rebuilding got under way, which has now entirely disappeared. This feature was known as a "jetty", the overlapping first floor characteristic of timber-framed buildings, especially in towns (fig. 2).

When I first came to live in Uppingham, one other example could be seen in the premises housing the Co-op on the corner where the south side of High Street West joins the A6003 (fig. 3), but the store was taken down in the early 1960s to make way for road widening at this point. Thus the only remaining visible external evidence of timber-framed architecture in Uppingham before the great rebuilding began is a small window recently uncovered in the wall of a shop in Hope's Yard (fig. 4). The absence of any rebates or fixings suggests that it was not glazed but probably had some form of lattice or wooden shutter to keep out the weather.

The other source of evidence rests upon an old print, which seems to show the presence of "jettying" on the side of the isolated shop in the Market Place, whose ground floor bay windows were then

replaced by a later 19th century shop front. In the background one can just make out an overlapping upper storey on the premises which preceded the present ironmongers' shop, which replaced them about 1830 (fig. 5).

Another alteration which took place in the 19th century that caused jettying to disappear in towns



Fig. 4. Original medieval oak mullioned window, Hope's Yard, Uppingham.

was the development of plate glass, enabling shops to display goods behind large clear windows free of glazing bars. When timbers needed replacing, or simply to keep up with other traders, the opportunity would be taken to advance the lower storey by enclosing part of the street so that it was flush with



Fig. 5. Island shop in the Market Place (from an old print).

the original overlapping upper storey. The sign of this is usually to be found in the form of a deep beam parallel to the shop windows but set back a foot or two, supported on slender cast iron columns; though this could of course form part of a later building as well.

Yet we may be reasonably sure that up to the mid

16th century Uppingham's buildings used a mixture of timber frame, wattle and daub filling, and thatch, as their principal ingredients, like the surrounding villages (cf. Leland's "most of the rural villages are of mud").

As late as 1612, when John Speed published his map of Rutland, Leighfield and Rockingham Forests remained extensive and the local timber supply plentiful, though by then the great reconstruction was well under way. So when fashion dictated and prosperity grew sufficient to pay for reconstruction in a more permanent but expensive material cut and quarried locally, what more natural than to pay for a stone skin or filling to begin with, if one could not compete with the magnates who could afford to build anew in stone?

For this reason it was a matter of some interest to enter one or two houses I had not had an opportunity of seeing inside until recently, and observe traces of what seemed to me evidence of an earlier timber frame incorporated into the existing stone exterior walls. In other words the skeleton of an older wooden building has been "encased" within a later stone one. This earlier building may have been of the simplest kind, a barn or cottage comprising a single room, but what intrigues me is the thought they might have been there to be seen by John Leland as part of his "one meane streete", but lost to sight before John Evelyn or Celia Fiennes could ever set eyes on them!

There is a small house in School Lane bearing a date stone of 1687 and enclosing timbers which appear to be of a much earlier date, that looks as if it would repay thorough investigation, but the only example I have examined so far (now known as 50 and 52 High Street East) was, until comparatively recent times, a single dwelling.

This house is a Grade II listed building, but the listing description makes no attempt to date the building beyond mentioning a date stone of 1616. As I have not even got to the stage of making measured drawings, the conclusions that are deduced and the sketches which illustrate them here can be considered no more than speculative. Some features may be open to interpretation in other ways, and various questions raised may be left unanswered. This article aims to do no more than broach the topic.

Figure 6 shows a simple form of hall house of timber frame construction (not cruck) consisting of two bays, cross passage, and central hearth with smoke escaping through louvres (openings) beneath the ridge pole of the roof in the gables at each end. The walls would be infilled with wattle plastered with a mixture of mud and cattle dung; a partition of similar material separated the cross passage from the

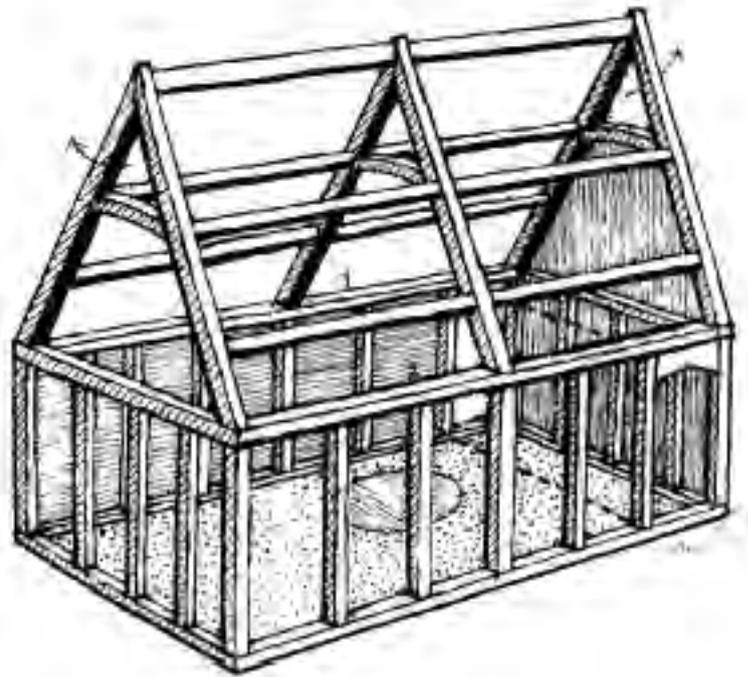


Fig. 6. Simple single-storey two-bay timber-framed hall house with cross passage and central hearth. The arch-braced roof with principal rafters, purlins and ridge pole is identical with that in the existing house, with roof plates (1 and 2) still in position.

rest of the interior, with an access formed in it. The roof shown is simply a diagrammatic reconstruction of the arch-braced roof with purlins and principal rafters which can be seen in the top floor of the present house. Bear in mind that it is in the roof or upper reaches of an old property that least changes have usually taken place. The timbers here bear signs of being finished with an adze and are clearly of considerable age, even though at some time they have been painted black!

A dwelling of the type shown would fit neatly between points X and Y at ground level in the cut-away drawing, fig. 9 (which shows how the property has been split up into two dwellings today), with its cross passage coinciding correctly with the openings which still survive. The present owners, Mr and Mrs Hobbs, tell me there is no cellar or significant depth below the floor in this section, indicating its predecessor could have been a simple one of beaten earth such as one might expect to find. Other pointers are:

- (a) The height of the present living room is disproportionately high, but if the existing partition wall and staircase, obviously later insertions, are disregarded the height becomes fully consistent with a hall approximately 20 ft long x 14 ft wide of two bays.
- (b) Although no vertical timber posts forming a frame are visible, this could be explained by the

wood having rotted away, being replaced entirely by stone during the great rebuilding (smaller dwellings occupied by cottars and yeomen generally needed repairs or even rebuilding at frequent intervals). However the owners tell me they have actually seen one very substantial post standing at ground level in the south wall of the living room which is now covered over.

- (c) There are two very broad wooden beams (1 & 2) running the full length of both north and south sides immediately below the ceiling. Neither is visible for its entire length, but it is possible to trace their beginning and end between points X and Y in fig. 9. They seem much broader than necessary to support the joists of the upper floor, though they may have been adapted for this purpose. It is suggested they may have formed roof plates for a single storey hall (as in fig. 6), or wall plates of a timber framework for an upper hall set upon a stone undercroft (as in fig. 7).

Figure 7 illustrates a hypothesis based on firmer ground, because of the evidence remaining in the south wall of the living room, now enclosed within a 19th century extension built on this side of the house. Though filled in and plastered over so as not to be visible from the living room, the reverse side of what was formerly the SE end of the original

outside wall reveals the presence of a handsome doorway (A) in remarkably good condition, that may well have once been the principal entrance.

The opening is still deep enough to have been fitted up as a cupboard, whilst the iron pins on which the hinges of the original door were hung are still in place on one of the finely cut fluted and chamfered returns forming each side of the opening. The latter is capped by an equally well cut chamfered four-centred depressed arch of early 16th century Tudor style. A most unusual feature is the proportion of the opening (8 ft 9 in x 3 ft 2 in) which is exceptionally tall for its width.

I can offer no explanation for this, but note that the top of the arch comes flush with the underside of the wooden beam running the length of this wall. I suggest this supports my speculation that the latter might have served as a roof plate for a single storey hall house, or wall plate for an upper hall on an undercroft. When using the term "hall" of medieval domestic buildings, one is not generally referring to anything grand, but a simple yeoman's dwelling where any upper room would be no more than a loft reached by a ladder.

Further west along the wall on the same side can be seen the remains of the sill and chamfered returns of a mullioned window (B) which appears to belong to a slightly later period than the door, but has been broken through to serve as an entry into the 19th century extension. Because what is left suggests it was similar to the window that still serves the north wall of the living room, I have shown it as such in fig. 7. Its size indicates a date of post-1560.

Following up the idea that the existing dwelling might have had its origin in a hall on an undercroft, fig. 8 takes its development a stage further by supposing that at some period the huge chimney breast, which still survives, was added to the west end when an upper floor was

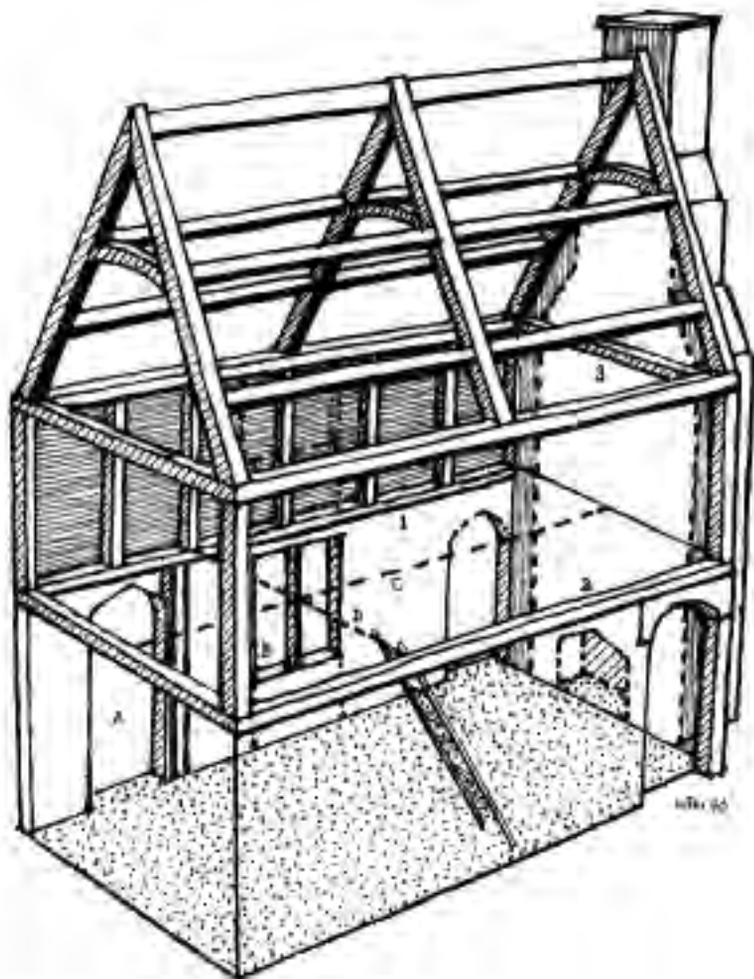


Fig. 7. The house with the roof plates (1 and 2) in position but acting as wall plates supporting a timber-framed upper hall above a stone undercroft. A third beam (3) surviving in the west wall, perhaps another roof plate, is shown. The important 16th century doorway (A) is now a cupboard. The window (B) partly remains. A great longitudinal beam (C) supports the floor joists of the upper chamber (D). It is anchored at its W end in the great chimney as today. Here the latter is presumed to have been added before the extra wing in 1616, but this is hypothesis. Access to the upper chamber, used as a store or loft, would have been by a ladder or simple wooden steps with open treads.

inserted. The wing added in 1616 is also shown. The fact that it is a transverse chimney rather than an axial (across the line of the roof rather than in line with its principal axis) suggests late 16th century Elizabethan rather than Tudor date, so it is unlikely to have been around at the time of John Leland.

This chimney seems to have several significant implications:

- (a) It projects wholly into the portion of the house at the west end beneath the gable bearing the date stone 1616, proving to my mind that this wing, which runs at right angles and projects southwards of the rest, was added later, presumably at the date recorded. In other words the chimney marks the original west wall of the earlier hall house.
- (b) In earlier developments it was not unusual to take advantage of the massive structure needed to build a fireplace and flue not only to support an upper floor, but also to provide the platform for a rudimentary staircase (sometimes termed a "quarrel") to reach it. An example survives in Archdeacon Johnson's Hospital of 1594, now Uppingham School's Library.
- (c) Its inner face anchors a splendid chamfered beam extending the full length of the original hall which supports the joists of the upper floor. The

opposite end of this beam appears to rest in a second chimney at the east end. The term "appears" is used because this chimney breast is internal (it does not project beyond the existing external east wall) and could have been added later.

Figure 8 puts these factors together and shows how they could have worked out, assuming the construction of the new wing in 1616 was also used as an opportunity to substitute a staircase for a ladder to the upper floor. One of the most exciting moments, bearing in mind this wing is now cut off as a separate house, was to discover the existing staircase built out from the side of the original chimney breast exactly where one expected to find it!

The cut-away drawing of the house divided in two as it is now (fig. 9) shows how it is still possible to trace the construction of this staircase from the cellar of the 1616 wing up to the attic, and some of it may even be part of the original. The same drawing also shows how, in what is suggested would be the earlier hall house, a similar opportunity has been taken to form stairs from the first floor to the attic by using part of the chimney breast at the east end.

Returning to the main stairs, it will be observed that its landing with the first floor when the house was originally one dwelling is still intact. The drawing shows how the house is now divided to form two at first floor level, by a partition wall (A) cutting off the original, and forming a passage at this point, with an opening (C) cut through the chimney breast to get back to its other side and continue up the original flight of stairs to the attic.

Meanwhile at ground level the fireplace has been filled in, a partition wall (B) built to cut off the original cross passage, turning it into an entrance hall, with a new staircase installed to reach the first floor. It seems likely that

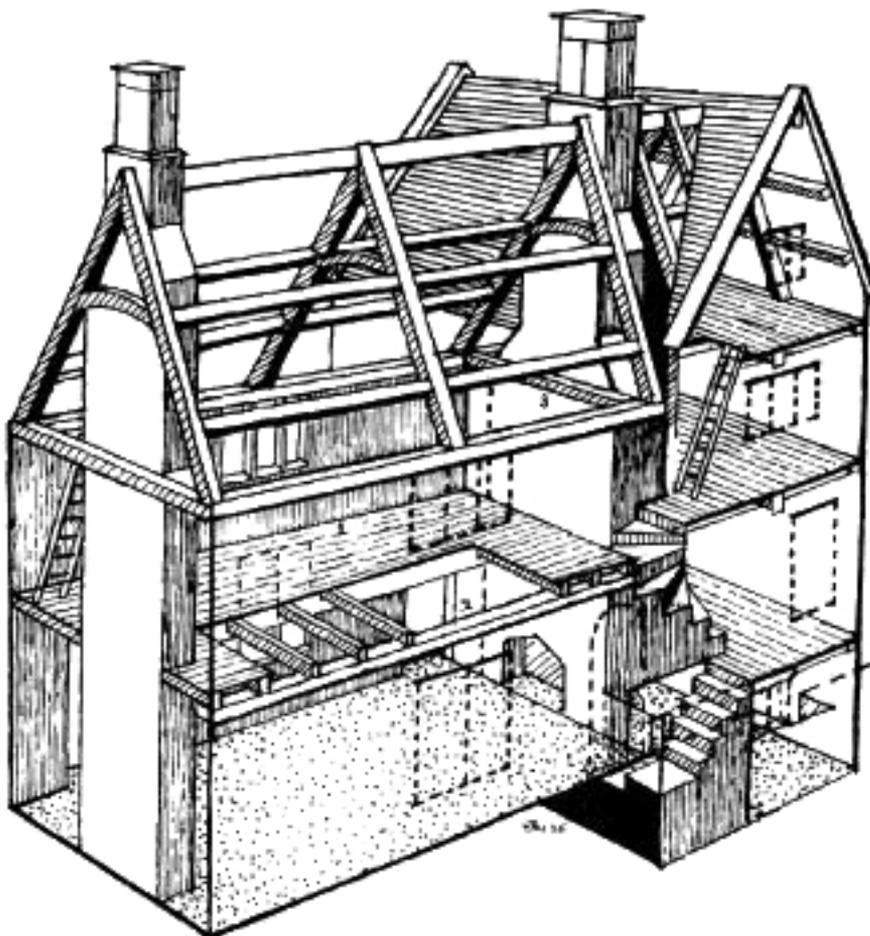


Fig. 8. The early 17th century wing added to the original. The addition includes a cellar and most likely a kitchen and/or parlour on the ground floor. Primitive stairs are formed out of the huge chimney breast, which could have been there already (fig. 7) or built with the extension in 1616.

"Cased" Houses in Uppingham

this was done in the 19th century when the extra rooms were added in the south extension.

Quite recently the owners, removing layers of plaster on the west wall of the entrance hall and removing a portion a single course thick, found themselves looking through into an alcove in the wall of their neighbours' house. They had, of course, cut through into the original fireplace!

But whether it is assumed, as in my drawing, that the chimney was added first to the original hall house before the 1616 portion was built, or that it was an integral part of the new wing, it appears to have divided a house which was built in two phases.

From the cellar up I could find no evidence to suggest the western portion might not have been built in accordance with its date stone. It has an arch-braced roof of similar construction and good original condition to that of its neighbour, except that it has three bays instead of two, whilst the timbers have also at some time been painted black.

The interior of this wing has been much cut about and divided up, but the massive beautifully chamfered beams the size of trees supporting the joists still span the centre of the ceiling beneath each floor, north to south, from one gabled end to the other. Some time during the last century two chimneys were added to serve fireplaces built against the west wall. These are omitted from figs. 8 and 9.

Figures 10 and 11 show the dwelling as I imagine it might have appeared in its prime towards the end of the great rebuilding. Both show it thatched, as the depth of gable above the eaves would indicate, not tiled like today - it now has post-war concrete tiles.

Figure 10 has the original main front facing south, not north as today. The justification for this is not only the presence of the Tudor doorway which may have been the main entrance in earlier times, but also the fact that this side of the building, like that facing the street, is faced with ashlar (carefully coursed and smoothly dressed stone) as opposed to the coursed

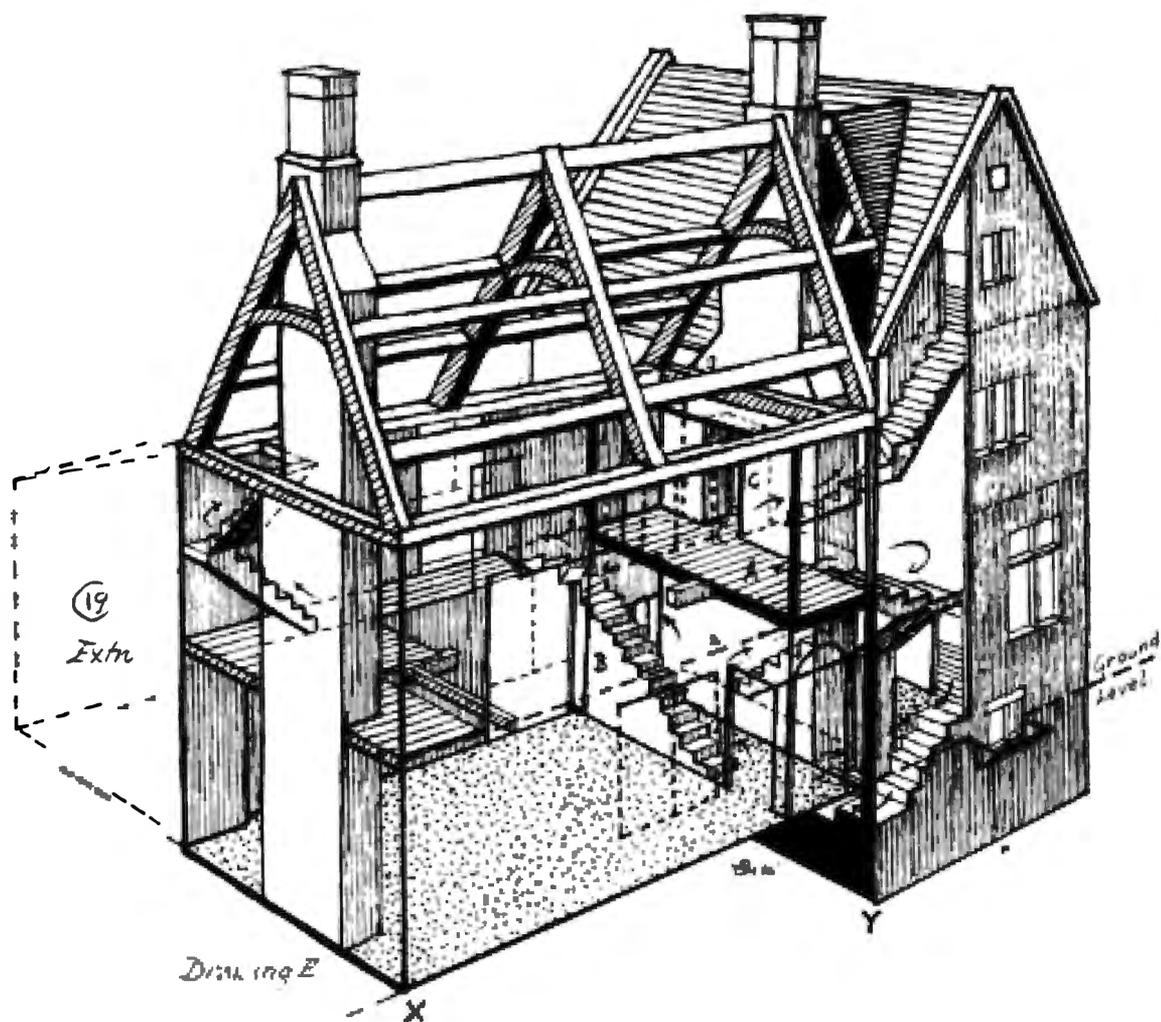


Fig. 9. The house divided in two as it is now. The stairs in the 1616 wing continue to occupy the same position and exploit the chimney breast as when they were built. Part of the upper floor of the original 16th century hall house has been partitioned off to form a landing, and an opening has been cut through to reach the reverse side of the chimney so that the stairs to the top floor can continue up their original route. On the ground floor of the 16th century hall house, a partition has been built on the line of the original cross passage to form a hall with new stairs to the upper floor.

The later chimney breast at the E end was also used to form stairs to the top floor.

rubble stone used on the less important east and west sides. The builders would not have used the more expensive and time-consuming ashlar surface, if they had not intended the appearance from the south to be at least as important as that from the street. Such a reversal is by no means unique: both the Manor House and Tudor House I in High Street West have suffered the indignity of having the front turned into the back by a later generation.

The Tudor/Elizabethan doors and windows have been re-instated in the part which it is suggested

the east. Behind this lies a row of former stables built in stone of an earlier date, reached by a narrow passage, which may possibly have had some connection with what now forms 50 and 52 High Street East.

The ground floor window at the west end is clearly wrong. Logically one would expect to find a four-light mullioned window matching the three-light one above, but as there are no obvious remains visible inside or out its presence is speculative and the outlines dotted. The window on the left of the

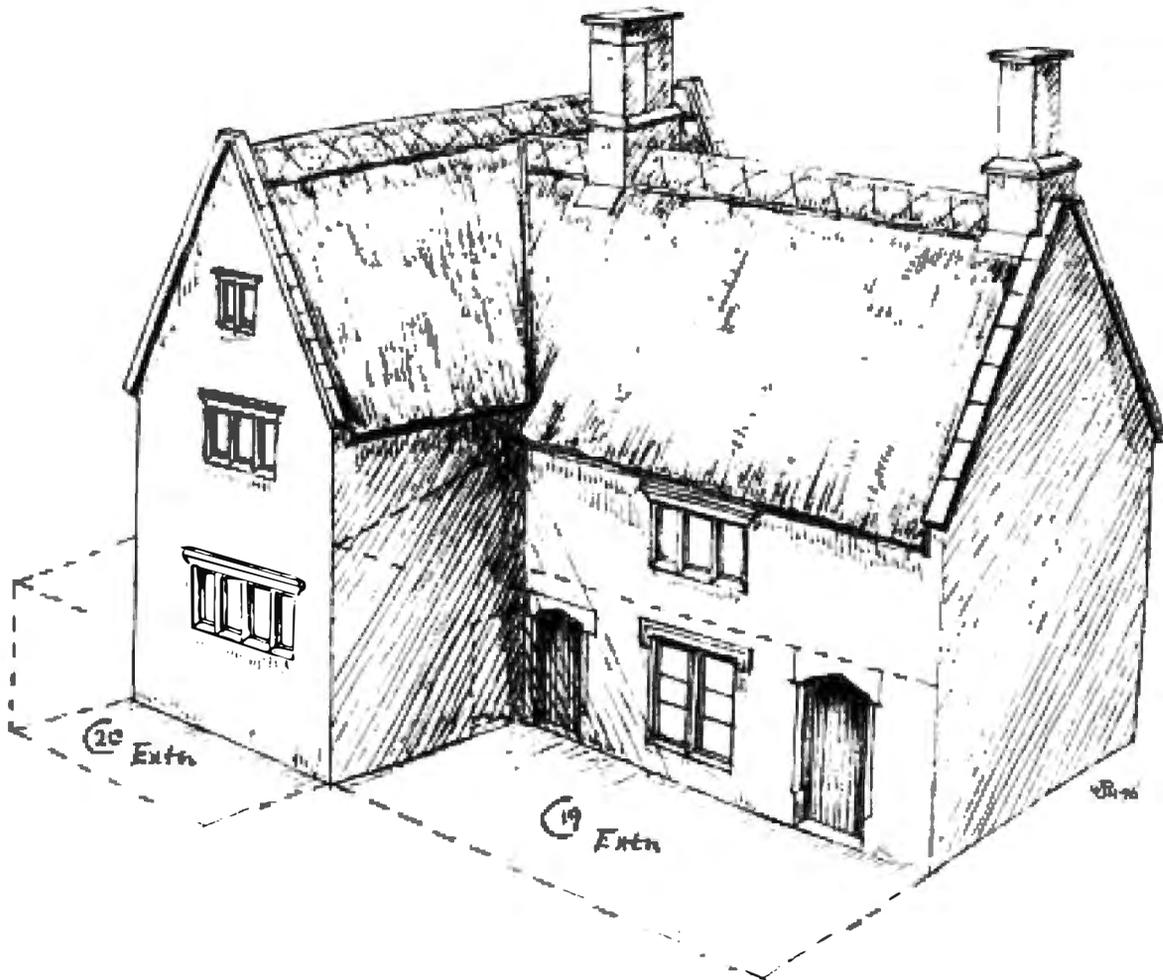


Fig. 10. How the front of the house probably once appeared. The main entrance, window and cross passage of the 16th century hall house have since been built over. The 1616 wing projects with its parlour. The roof is thatched, and the façade is ashlar faced, with mullioned windows capped by hood moulds and drip stones.

may have been an earlier hall house, as well as the ground floor window of the 1616 wing which may well have been that of the parlour. All these windows have been cut through to provide access to the 19th and 20th century extensions. An opening recently uncovered in the 19th century extension, which formerly led from the outside down into the cellar, has also been shown in dotted outline in the east face of the projecting wing.

Figure 11 shows the street front much as it appears today, but thatched. Part of the wall of the Hall garden shows to the west, but there is no sign of the brick-fronted 19th century property now attached to

entrance also looks out of proportion with the rest and may be a later replacement, though the moulding still suggests a 17th century rather than a later origin. The difference in levels between the earlier and later parts of the building is apparent on this side, with the cellar window emerging just above ground level.

As to the original function of this intriguing house, now divided into two: in earlier times, during the period of John Leland's visit, it was probably no more than the dwelling of a yeoman with adjacent outbuildings on a messuage or smallholding. The rest of his land would have been in the form of

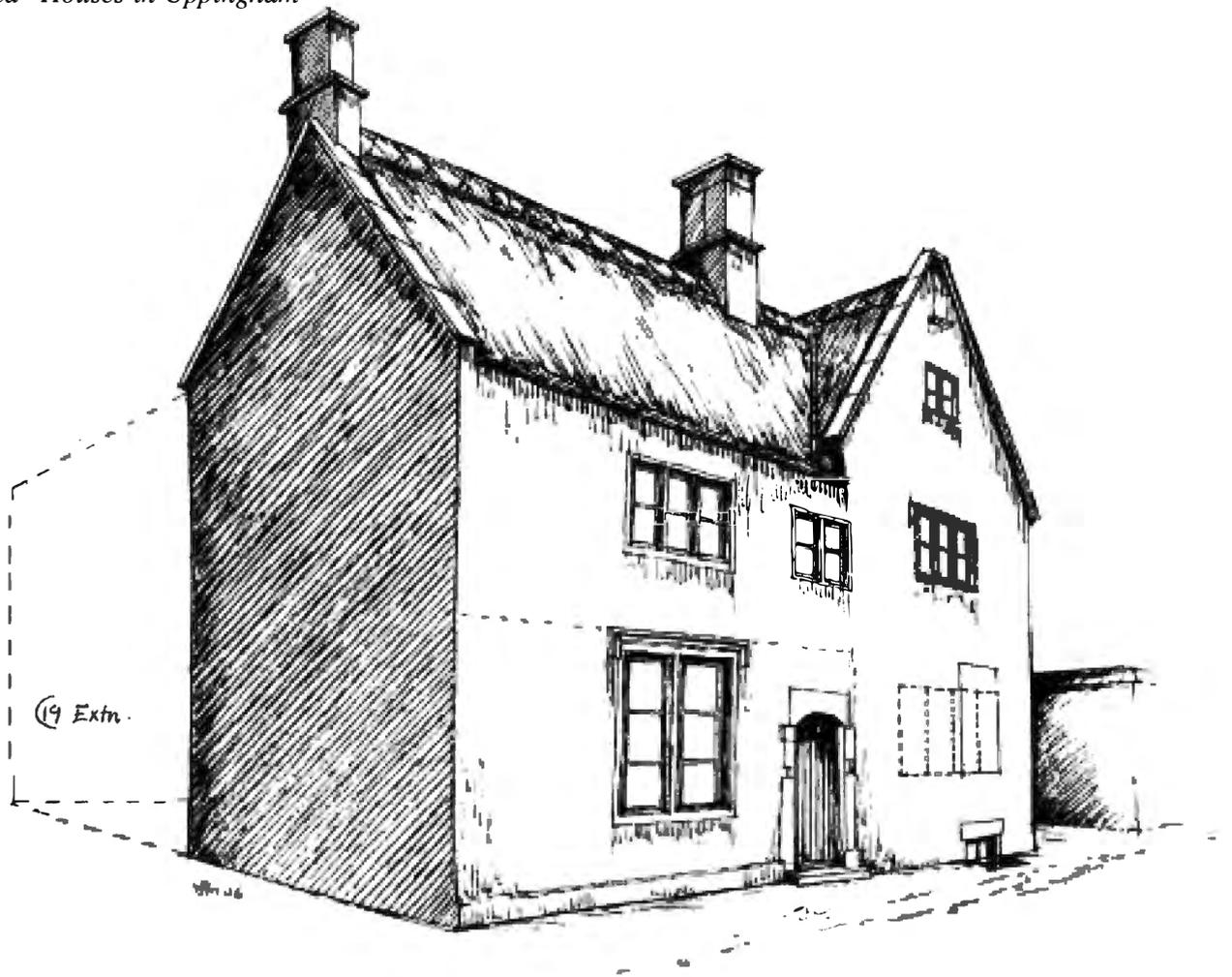


Fig. 11. The original back of the house, now the front. Compare the insignificant appearance of the doorway with the carefully worked south entrance. Apart from the thatched roof, this side appears little altered. The exception is the ground floor window in the 17th century wing, clearly a later insertion, quite out of proportion with the rest and only shown here in outline. The dotted outline represents the four-light mullioned window one might have expected to find. The façade is finished in ashlar like the S front. The less important E and W ends are built of rubble stone.

strips in the common fields.

The date stone of 1616 is close to that on the Hall of 1612, and suggests a possible link during the great rebuilding with the rise in fortune and construction of the latter. This assumption is further strengthened by its proximity. Maybe its enlargement and transformation was occasioned by its becoming the home farm or dwelling for the estate steward? This could only be answered by documentary evidence beyond the scope of this article.

Looking elsewhere for a similar example in Uppingham, there is a passing resemblance to Tudor House I (8 High Street West). But the latter is a grander and more complex dwelling which appears to have been built as a complete unit rather than the result of piecemeal growth. Nevertheless examples of the type, with solar (later parlour) at right angles to the original hall producing the characteristic L or T shaped plan, can be found amongst survivals in the later middle ages.

I am not suggesting the dwelling now known as 50 and 52 High Street East is necessarily as old as that,

simply speculating whether this and one or two others like it in Uppingham may be older than we think.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Peter Lane for drawing my attention to the early descriptions of Uppingham, and to Mr and Mrs Hobbs and Mrs J Thompson for so kindly allowing me to inspect the property and to publish this account of it.

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The White Hart, Uppingham

BETTY FINCH

The history of the White Hart, one of Uppingham's best known public houses, is brought to life in a study of surviving deeds to the property.

From early medieval times, Uppingham was divided into two principal manors. Their land was not held equally nor in blocks, but was scattered through the town and the surrounding common fields. The Manor of Preston with Uppingham, the more substantial of the two, belonged to the Earls of Warwick until 1488. It then passed through a number of hands until in 1747 it was purchased by the Earl of Gainsborough. The lesser manor, the Rectory Manor, is first known in the 14th century, and was the privilege of the Rector of Uppingham, who was Lord of the Manor by virtue of his office. The history of these manors is summarised in *Victoria County History (VCH 1935, 96-9)*, and need not be recited here.

The Rectory Manor included a property on the south side of the High Street, at its junction with School Lane, now 15 High Street West. Here there is an inn, once called the Cross Keys but later known as the White Hart, and now in the ownership of Mr and Mrs J Bingham. Immediately behind the inn, abutting School Lane and extending south to an alley or jetty skirting Uppingham School's property beyond, lay a parcel of land belonging to the Manor of Preston with Uppingham. These two properties were eventually to become united to form the inn with its yard, stabling, and other buildings.

The history of the Cross Keys/White Hart from the mid 17th century onwards is revealed in a substantial number of documents peripheral to the deeds, which Mr and Mrs Bingham kindly made available for study, and in other sources. These documents shed light on the complex history of the place, and on the substructure of other businesses and occupations which found a niche in its property. The great majority of the documents relate to the Rectory Manor because this is where the core of the relevant property lay, but there are also some which relate to the other manor; they include copies from manor court rolls, the various property then being copyhold of the two manors.

The first reference to the property yet traced is an entry in the Glebe Terrier of 1634, reciting that one

John Bell was liable to pay the annual rent of 7d to the Rector for his cottage, and recording that the property had previously been occupied by a man named Beaver. A later terrier of 1726 lists John Page as still paying the same amount.

The earliest document in the White Hart bundle is an agreement, dated 10th May 1668, for William Bell of Maidstone to sell his freehold land and copyhold property to John Beaver of Uppingham. It is thought that William was the son of the earlier John Bell of the Glebe Terrier. John Beaver was well known in Uppingham (*Rutland Record* 8, 261), and



Fig. 1. The White Hart, Uppingham, from High Street West (J P W Metcalfe).

is commemorated thus by a stone in the churchyard:

Here lies JOHN BEAVER
That Honest Man
Which stood up for the Common of Uppingham
Died Nov. the 11th 1682

In 1665, as recorded in the Hearth Tax (Bourn & Goode 1991, 39), he was assessed as living in a house with four hearths. Although the evidence is not conclusive, it does appear that John Beaver had become the owner of the inn.

A general release of 24th August 1702 relates to £20 bequeathed by John Beaver to Luce, the wife of Robert Willis. The release was given to John White, a barber, who became the owner of the inn. John White died in 1706 and his wife Ann inherited his property. Presumably Ann died in 1723, for the next three papers, copies of the Court Roll, relate to the division of the same property between her three step-daughters, Ann, Mary and Elizabeth White. These papers mention a cottage and two tenements called the Cross Keys - the first reference to this name. They provide for Mary and Elizabeth, who was now married to Samuel Browne, to sell their

shares to John Page and their sister Ann who was now his wife.

There is also a bill for Ann Wells, dated 23rd July 1709, relating to the death of her husband Richard. John Wells preceded John Page as the occupier of the Cross Keys.

By 19th November 1740 John Page had died, leaving his property first to his wife Ann and then to his daughter Ann, who was to marry John Bull. By then, one of the tenements had been incorporated into the main house as a cellar.

Following this, there is a gap in the documents. In his will, dated 2nd July 1763, Joseph Bull, a Collector of Excise, of Godmanchester, left the Cross Keys for the support of his second wife Ann. It would not, however, produce a yearly rent of £20, and she was to have that sum made up from his other resources. The executrixes were his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth, daughters of his first wife Ann. He died in 1765. In 1779 the Cross Keys was sold to Mary Laxton for £250 by Ann, Elizabeth Bull, and James Barley and Sarah, his wife. The Court Roll of 23rd January 1779 recites that the former tenants were John Wells, John Page, and John Magee, and that it was presently occupied by George Ingram. The little tenement adjoining, formerly in the tenure of John Horsley, and since then of Mary Marson, was now also held by George Ingram, and used as part of the Cross Keys. Also, the other little tenement adjoining, in the tenure first of Widow Tempest, then of Elizabeth Thorpe and John Magee, and now of George Ingram, was in use as a workshop and cellar. All this property was now let to Mary Laxton at the same rent of 7d.

On 17th May 1815 John Ambrose Laxton and Brian Edward Ward with his wife Ann surrendered two-thirds of the property to Richard Satchell. J A Laxton and Ann Ward were two of the three children of the late John Laxton, innkeeper. Ann was asked separately by the court to give her permission. The inn was now called the White Hart, and the previous tenants are given as Mary Laxton, John Laxton and then Sarah Laxton. At a later court of 1st June 1828 it was stated that Richard Satchell's wife Elizabeth was a daughter of John Laxton, and that they were selling the White Hart to Samuel Ashwood.

Samuel Ashwood died in 1845 - although he still appears in White's 1846 directory - and his wife Jemima became the owner until she also died in 1850, when his son Samuel and his daughter Elizabeth, now married to John Baines Mould, became the owners. Elizabeth and her husband now sold her share, on 27th November 1851, to her brother Samuel for £750.

However, this Samuel seems to have had financial problems. In December 1854 he relinquished the property to Joseph Askew, a farmer who originated from Glatton Lodge, near Peterborough, and who is listed in Kelly's 1855 Directory as the landlord.

Meanwhile, the Cross Keys name seems to have been transferred to another inn on the High Street. White lists William Ingram as the landlord, and he appears as such in other directories until 1861. In White's 1863 directory, he or another William Ingram has moved to the Royal Oak in Queen Street, and by the following year appears to have renamed that house in turn the Cross Keys, for it is under this name that he appears in Kelly's 1864 directory.

Returning to the White Hart, Joseph Askew was already holding the land and buildings to the south of the inn yard which belonged to the Preston with Uppingham manor, since he had been admitted as a copyholder on 17th January 1853. Originally, these had been the outbuildings of houses fronting School Lane, now nos 9, 11 and 13. The documents include a declaration dated 2nd November 1852 by Thomas Thorpe, aged 79, of the history of the houses in School Lane. These houses, according to the Court Rolls, had also been the property of the owners of the old Cross Keys from 27th October 1743. The connection could be even older, perhaps by a century - names mentioned in the 1688 articles of agreement referred to above feature also in transactions reported in the Preston with Uppingham manor court rolls of that time.

Joseph Askew, listed in Harrod's 1870 directory, sold the property to Benjamin Freer, MRCVS, a veterinary surgeon, on 29th May 1868. Freer is listed as the proprietor in Barker's 1875 directory, even promoting himself to the extent of taking an advertisement for the White Hart Commercial Inn and Posting House.

For the purpose of a mortgage in January 1888, John Royce of Oakham, auctioneer and appraiser, made the following valuation for Benjamin Freer:

Eight bedrooms, sitting room and water closet on the first floor; dining room, bar, vaults, surgery (with two store rooms over), sitting room, parlour, kitchen, larder, etc. on the ground floor.

A brick and slated building containing two stalls, coal place and harness room.

A newly erected building containing stabling for 14 horses and club room over.

A stone and thatched building containing two boxes, a shed for four horses and loft over.

Also four stalls and two boxes and a carriage shed.

Value £1,300.

Freer was the last independent owner-landlord for a hundred years, for on 6th August 1890 he sold the inn to the brewing partnership of W C & C K Morris. The Morris brothers hailed from Oakham, where as brewers and wine and spirit merchants they were proprietors of the Rutland Brewery in New Street. On 14th May 1906, the White Hart passed to another brewer, William Arthur Warwick, who then applied for enfranchisement, paying £120 2s 6d to

the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the freehold of the property. Warwick & Richardsons stopped brewing at Oakham, preferring to deliver their own beers from their brewery at Newark.

Although the White Hart was then owned successively by a number of brewers until it was bought by Mr and Mrs Bingham in 1991, the only later papers are a notification of Grade II listed building status in 1984, and the plans submitted by John Smith of Tadcaster for the alterations of 1983.

As well as the inn and the yard, there are also papers relating to a blacksmith's shop, now demolished. This was attached to the White Hart on the side of the building facing the yard of 13 High Street West, with permission to use the entrance to the same. It had been built by William Cant to adjoin his property (presumably nos 11-13 High Street West), and the pitch of the roof can still be seen on the outside wall. There is a pedigree in the bundle giving Cant's relationships to his son William and grandson Robert James Cant.

On 3rd March 1831, R J Cant sold to John Swann, who died on 10th March 1849. He left to his wife Christiana, among other property, "All my copyhold Blacksmiths Shop and Shoeing shed, rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging in Uppingham aforesaid which I purchased of Robert James Cant now in my own occupation." When Christiana died on 23rd October 1866 she left pieces of silver to her nieces and the blacksmith's shop to her nephews William and James Cave, to be sold with her other property. This they did on 19th December 1866. The buyer was Joseph Askew and the tenant Thomas Waterfield. When the White Hart was sold on 16th April 1890, the blacksmith's shop was Lot 2, and Waterfield still the tenant.

There is also a large number of conditional surrenders in the bundle. This was a means of borrowing money from an individual, using the property as security for the repayment with interest. The banks at this time had not gone into the loan and mortgage business, nor did they give interest on deposits, so people had to arrange their own - no doubt with the aid of a solicitor, of whom there were a number in Uppingham.

Two of the landlords seem to have met with misfortune. One, John Laxton, died of the bite of a mad dog in 1774, leaving his wife Mary widowed. This was a common hazard in those days. In 1876, Joseph Askew was more to blame for the accident he suffered, for he went to examine a site where a

horse and cart had fallen into a ditch, and was seriously injured when he too fell in!

It is often forgotten that in former times, inns were used for a number of purposes then considered usual, but nowadays unheard of. The annual parish meetings of the town's inhabitants were held in the White Hart; so too were the sessions of the manorial courts, as already noted. Coroner's inquests seem frequently to have assembled in the bar-room to view the body of the deceased and to reach their findings about the death.

An inn such as the White Hart was always a busy place and needed extensive premises. Directories show that Joseph Askew had evidently had horses and a gig for hire, and in the mid 19th century various carriers made trips on Wednesdays (market days) from and to surrounding villages. Later, although the carrier trade seems to have fallen away if we are to judge from information given in the directories, a thrice-daily omnibus from the White



Fig. 2. The rear of the White Hart from its yard (J P W Metcalfe).

Hart conveyed passengers to and from the railway station at Seaton Junction. The White Hart is conveniently close to Uppingham School, and no doubt generations of despairing schoolmasters have bewailed the failings of their charges over a pint, or two, of ale within its walls.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mr P N Lane and Mr T H McK Clough for their assistance, to Mr J P W Metcalfe for his original drawings of the White Hart, and to Mr and Mrs J Bingham for making their documents available for study.

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LEICESTERSHIRE MUSEUMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAM

Editor's note: Following a reorganisation in 1995 of the way in which archaeological fieldwork and excavation take place in Leicestershire, the monitoring of planning applications from an archaeological point of view continues to be managed by Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Record Service's staff at the Jewry Wall Museum in Leicester, and the RLHRS also assists in a voluntary capacity: The Service also conducts field archaeology and survey, and some excavation, as well as organising watching briefs on development sites county-wide. The planning brief now also includes Listed Buildings.

Other fieldwork and excavations are undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in place of the former Leicestershire Archaeological Unit. Competitive tendering now applies to much of this work.

Local Government changes due to take effect on 1st April 1997 may further affect the delivery of these services in Leicestershire and Rutland.

Hambleton (SK 9106)

See under Rutland Local History & Record Society.

Manton (SK 881047)

The excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling between nos 24 and 26 Priory Road, Manton, within the historic core of the village, was watched by Richard Pollard and Elaine Jones. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded, but a single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered (finds and archive: Leicestershire Museums A21.1996).

Oakham: All Saints Church (SK 86070890)

See under Rutland Local History & Record Society.

Oakham: Market Place, the Stocks (SK 86090883)

Restoration of the historic stocks (see Rutland County Museum report, below) required the archaeological excavation of the post-holes into which the two posts were to be reset. This was undertaken by Richard Pollard and Richard Knox, assisted by John Crossley and Richard Allen of the Rutland County Museum. Remnants of both posts that had been left *in situ* on removal of the stocks in 1992 were recovered. Limestone slabs encountered in the hinge end post-hole may represent a packing around the post, but are undated; they lay some 0.42m below the stone plinth of the Buttercross. Rubble in the lock end post-hole lay between 0.48m and 0.54m below the plinth; a single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered.

A void in the inner face of the lock end post-hole lined up with rotten wood in the inner face of the hinge end post-hole, at a depth of approximately 0.29m to 0.34m below the plinth. This may represent a horizontal beam which formerly joined the two posts as part of the original structure, but which had long since decayed. This feature was not noted when the stocks were repaired in the 1980s

and the posts set in concrete. It is clear that archaeological deposits exist to a depth of at least 0.5m below the plinth.

No archaeological evidence for the date of the stocks was recovered. However, Dr Jo Harrop has drawn attention to a reference in the Earl of Cornwall's accounts of 1296/97 referring to the costs incurred by his estate in setting up the stocks at Oakham: *In uni pari ceppes ferro ligato, ferrura, clavis, emendatione compedum et talibus ad gayolam specantibus, 6s 2 3/4d* (Camden Society, 3rd ser 67, 162). This may be loosely translated as: *For one pair of stocks bound with iron, ironwork, nails, mending shackles, and other such works at the gaol.*

The recovered wood was placed in a freezer at Newarke Houses Museum, Leicester, whilst advice on its long term conservation was sought. The finds and archive are in the care of Leicestershire Museums; the stocks, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, are the property of the Lord of the Manor of Oakham.

Seaton (SP 904983)

Evidence has accumulated for the existence of an inhumation cemetery on the NE edge of the village, N of Thompsons Lane. Two burials, and a third grave-cut, were recorded in section in 1988 (*Trans Leicestershire Archaeol Hist Soc* 63 (1989) 120). These lay some 35m NE of an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn, perhaps 6th century, reported in 1981 (*TLAHS* 56 (1980-81) 120, fig. 1), and now in the Rutland County Museum (acc no 1982.3). An inhumed skeleton was excavated by Peter Liddle in 1989 on the same property as the 1988 finds; this lay supine, with lower legs crossed. The skeleton was incomplete when found owing to the acidic sandy clay in which it was buried. It was probably a male, of around 1.68m tall and of a fairly advanced age (archive report by Ben St John Hobbs). The grave-cut was lined with flat sandstone fragments, but there were no grave goods (archive held by Leicestershire Museums, SMR Ref 99NW.R).

A fourth inhumation was encountered during landscaping work on the same property in May 1996. This was excavated by Richard Pollard and Richard Knox. The skeleton was again badly decayed, and was unassociated with grave goods. Small sherds of Roman and Saxo-Norman pottery were found in the ploughsoil above the grave. The skeleton was male, aged between 35 and 45. It lay supine, apparently with the right hand tucked beneath the right thigh. The living stature could not be calculated with any accuracy, but it can be suggested that a reasonable adult stature had been attained, in excess of 1.65m (archive report by Simon Chapman). It is hoped to publish a full report on the site in *TLAHS*.

The two excavated skeletons and, so far as can be determined, the 1988 bones, lay broadly W-E. Fragments of leg bone were revealed in a service trench in August 1996. These may represent a single burial, but this is uncertain.

These four findspots of human bone lie within an area of 13m x 6m. The extent of the cemetery is unknown, but possible grave-cuts were recorded during a watching brief on the property to the E, in 1995-96. These lie some 30m SE of the known inhumations. The site is some 120m N

of the parish church of All Hallows, which has 12th century features. Domesday Book records the presence of a priest in Seaton. Circumstantial evidence therefore suggests that this cemetery could be of Anglo-Saxon date, using ground established for burial in the pagan period. The proximity to the urn, and distance from the church, suggests that the inhumations themselves are of the pagan period. This was, for the Middle Anglians, coming to a close in the 7th century, as Christian missionaries were invited to begin a campaign of conversion in AD 653.

In common with others in the region, the Seaton cemetery is located on Inferior Oolite Series formations, being at the junction of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with the Lower Estuarine Series, close to Northampton Sand Ironstone and Lias Clay deposits (cf. Leeds and Barber 1950). Neighbouring sites include Glaston (2.5km N) and North Luffenham (6.5km NE) in Rutland, and Wakerley, Northamptonshire (3.5km E). Glaston and Wakerley were both inhumation cemeteries, whilst North Luffenham comprised both cremations and inhumations.

The finds and archive from the 1995-96 work at Seaton are with Leicestershire Museums (A53.1996; A54.1996).

Whitwell (SK 92590815)

A watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of foundation trenches for a new toilet block adjoining the S wall of the Rescue Centre. The site lies some 25m E of the Iron Age and Roman site excavated in 1976-77 (Todd 1981). A cut feature containing iron slag was revealed. Two iron smelting furnaces of Roman date were excavated some 80m to the SW (Todd 1981, 15-19), associated with slag. The site of the Rescue Centre appears to overlie a Roman field system (ibid.; Areas 4 and 5 are closest).

References

- Leeds, E T, & Barber, J L, An Anglian Cemetery at Glaston, Rutland, *Antiq Journ* 30 (1950) 185-9.
 Todd, M, *The Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Whitwell, Leicestershire* (Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records Service 1981).

Richard Pollard

LEICESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

For the Leicestershire Record Office 1995 provided a welcome respite after the traumas of our removal to new premises and the initial settling-in period. Periods of relative stability are necessary for any service, and particularly for record offices whose central concern is the permanent preservation of the local archival heritage. With this in mind some "settling" in our visitor figures (14,200 reader visits for the year) from the peaks of 1993 and 1994 was not unwelcome, particularly as the slightly smaller number of visitors still managed to request a record number of books and documents. The number of postal and telephone enquiries also increased. And with Local Government Reorganisation drawing nearer, we may be glad of this interval of relative calm.

Not that the Record Office stood still - far from it. Our exhibitions and displays programme has blossomed, both

at the Office and elsewhere. The Parish Councils' centenary exhibition completed its tour and was replaced by "Bloodie Rebellion", on the Civil War. The latter's circuit included a very popular period at Oakham Castle. The Research Service continued to diversify with more "training" workshops, and our exploration of the possibilities of IT (information technology) took on a new focus in preparation for what I hope will be an increasing use of new technology in the near future.

There were a number of interesting accessions of Rutland records during the year. 19th and 20th century logbooks from various Rutland schools were transferred from Oakham library following concern over their poor storage conditions. Thanks to the good offices of Peter Lane, a significant transfer of additional records from Uppingham church was agreed by the parish authorities. These included an extensive series of curates' licences from 1818, various papers on the church fabric, fittings, alterations and restorations, 18th and 19th century papers on the parish workhouse, lock-up and engine house, and an important series of leases and other records of parish properties, in particular the former "Town House".

Following the end of Jenny Clark's contract (and the funding which supported it), we were fortunate in being able to direct most of the activities of a temporary (maternity cover) archivist to continuing work on the Exton MSS. Jeanette Grisold was able to make very considerable progress in working through the remaining uncatalogued items and (with assistance from Jenny Clark) refining the classification scheme. The amount of work remaining, in checking, rearrangement, renumbering and finalising both the classification scheme and the individual entries, is still daunting. Once again we will be looking for the best means of accommodating it into the Office's work programme, but heartened by the knowledge that the initial cataloguing is complete and that at last we can move on to the next phase of this long campaign.

Finally I would like to point to the continuing success of the Friends of the Record Office, both in supporting the Office in various ways and in entertaining and instructing themselves and others through an active programme of talks, visits and other activities. In 1995 the latter included an innovation in the form of the Friends' first motor treasure hunt. This led members via a series of ingenious clues from Wigston through eastern Leicestershire and Rutland to tea in the hospitable confines of the Falcon Hotel at Uppingham. A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon, and perhaps not the last ...?

Selected accessions received in 1995:

- DE 4773 Rutland school log books: Clipsham 1887-89 and 1929-55, Cottesmore 1920-54, Egleton 1897-1906, Exton 1952-64, Greetham 1937-60, Hambleton 1895-1962, North Luffenham 1905-64, Pickworth 1900-33, South Luffenham 1864-83. These are subject to the 30-year closure rule.
- DE 4796 Uppingham parish records (additional): benefice papers 1930-40, curates' licences etc. 1818-1973, churchyard and glebe papers 1937-80, poor law records 1696/7-1838, faculties and related papers re fabric, bells, organ, chancel extension etc. 1776-1975, charities papers 1778-1928, school papers 1902-03, antiquarian notes 1930-1961,

- deeds, faculties and correspondence re Ayston 1672-1985.
- DE 4687 Lyddington, John Moore's Charity: abstract from the founder's will 1879.
- DE 4807 Hunting journals of Sir Henry Tate Bt, Master of the Cottesmore Hunt 1949-1961.
- DE 4817 Title deeds to land for a school at Lyddington 1862.
- DE 4831 Rutland County Election handbills 1906 (fig.1).

Carl Harrison, County Archivist

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES

Once again Lincolnshire Archives have experienced a very busy year in the Search Room, with the number of reader visits rising to 12,221. The St Catherine's House indexes donated by the Lincolnshire Family History Society have proved a very popular resource. New microfiche readers have been purchased to cope with demand, but it is necessary for readers to book in advance to ensure a place.

The public areas were closed for a week in October 1995 for the installation of air handling units. This has resulted in a cooler working environment for visitors and staff in the Search Room and Lecture Room in the summer months, and also minimises stress on documents due to temperature changes. Window blinds are to be provided in the Search Room.

The popular series of family history talks aimed at beginners has been repeated in the spring and autumn, and staff have continued to give talks to interested groups. There have been several INSET training days for primary school teachers wishing to make use of documentary sources in their work with children. In September 1995, Lincolnshire Archives successfully took part in the Heritage Open Day run by Heritage Lincolnshire, holding a Local and Family History Fair in association with local societies, and offering guided tours. A similar event is planned for September 1996.

Lincolnshire Archives now has its own Web pages on the Internet, giving details of its services and resources. Over 800 people have consulted these pages since their launch in April 1996, and many enquiries have been received via e-mail. To browse these pages, connect to <http://www.demon.co.uk/lincs-archives/landx.html>, or send your query to archives@lincsdoc.demon.co.uk.

The archivists continue to list the extensive Brownlow collection, as well as dealing with new accessions of records. Of particular interest to those in the Rutland area are the Stamford Petty Sessional Division court registers 1943-47 and 1973-89 (the 30-year closure rule applies); these are an addition to the earlier series of court records.

The Preservation Department now has an additional conservator, and so is able to undertake more work; surveys of records such as parish registers and faculty files have been carried out, and repair work started. The reprographic unit has purchased a new microfilm camera which will enable jobs to be processed more quickly. They have also invested in a computer scanning and image capture system, with a view to its being used to compile a pictorial index of all the county's photographs, glass negatives and illustrations, which would be stored on

compact disc.

Lincolnshire Archives is now part of the Education and Cultural Services Directorate of Lincolnshire County Council, a new department created as a result of the restructuring of the County Council. The abolition of Humberside has created two new unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire and North-East Lincolnshire, while the rest of Lincolnshire continues to have a two-tier system. South Humberside Area Archive Office has become North-East Lincolnshire Archives, but no transfers of records are anticipated as a result of local government reorganisation.

Plans for the future include the purchase of additional sources, such as the 1841, 1861 and 1871 census returns on microfiche and the Somerset House wills indexes 1936-43, also on microfiche. The range of publications and items for sale is being expanded, to include fiche copies of some of the indexes in liaison with the Lincolnshire Family History Society. Sponsorship has been obtained for a large exhibition on the theme of Lincolnshire's industrial heritage in partnership with the Museum of Lincolnshire Life.

After a survey of reader visits, Search Room opening hours are now as follows:

Monday (November-February):	11.00-17.00
Monday (March-October):	13.00-19.00
Tuesday-Friday (all year):	9.00-17.00
Saturday (all year):	9.00-16.00

Closed on all Bank Holidays and the Tuesday following Easter Monday and Spring and August Bank Holidays.

Appointments are advised. Please write to Lincolnshire Archives at St Rumbold Street, Lincoln, LN2 5AB, or telephone (01522) 526204 (enquiries) or 525158 (Search Room bookings). Admission to the Search Room is free from 1st August 1996. The reader's ticket system will continue to operate.

Michelle Barnes, Archivist

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

The Northamptonshire Record Office celebrated its 75th birthday last year, having been formed through the foresight and energy of Miss Joan Wake. Indeed, Miss Wake was to oversee the expansion of the office over 50 years, and in doing some research for a study of her and the office, I have been struck by the similarity of her aims and ours: to preserve, to make available, and just sometimes, to interfere.

Occasionally, Northamptonshire interests and those of Rutland coincide: the Welland does not always act as a divider. This year, the Rutland interest lay in that part of the Watson of Rockingham collection which has just been transferred to the office.

Selected Watson of Rockingham archives:

- WR 1029 Deeds re the Brown estate at Caldecott, 1773-1844.
- WR 1030 Deeds re the Brown estate, 1844-1862.

**COUNTY OF RUTLAND
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION,
1906.**

Register No. *C. 44*
Name *G. H. Finch*

YOUR POLLING PLACE IS AT
The Parish School, Ketton.

A Ballot Paper will be given to you at the Polling Booth with the Names of the Candidates upon it.

**PLEASE VOTE FOR
THE
Rt. Hon. G. H. Finch**

by making a cross (X) on the Ballot Paper in the space opposite his name, **No. 1**, as shewn below.

1	FINCH	X
2	PEARSON	

(Illustration of a hand marking the ballot with a pencil)

You must not put your name, initials or any other mark except a X on the Ballot Paper or your Vote will be lost.

Day of Poll, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17th.
Hours of Poll from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VOTE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. Please give your No. or name, or leave this card with the "Checker" at the door of the Polling Station.

Printed and Published by Kerrick & Jefferson, Ltd., West Bromwich. SEE OVER. [COPYRIGHT.]

**NO TAX ON FOOD!!
RUTLAND ELECTION.**

**POLLING DAY, Wednesday, January 17th, 1906,
From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.**

Your Number on the Register is *C 44*
**YOU VOTE AT
THE PARISH SCHOOL, KETTON.**

If you wish to **VOTE FOR PEARSON**, put a X opposite his name in the square on the right hand side of the Ballot Paper, as shewn below :-

1	FINCH
2	PEARSON	X

DO NOT sign your NAME. DO NOT WRITE your initials.
DO NOT MAKE any mark upon your Ballot Paper except an X.
N.B.—If you spoil your Ballot Paper ASK for ANOTHER.

REMEMBER! The BALLOT is ABSOLUTELY SECRET.
NO TAX ON FOOD!!

Printed and Published by T. J. Walker, Oakham.

ELECTORS OF RUTLAND.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH is a resident in the constituency, and your friend and neighbour.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH is against any increase in the Taxation of Food, and in favour of fair play for the British Worker and Trader.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH voted for the renewal of the Agricultural Rates Act, which greatly benefited the Farmers.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH has served you well for 38 years and is a Rutland man.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH will Vote for stopping the Foreigner from robbing the working man of his labour, and driving him out of his home.

REMEMBER that
Mr. FINCH is for **EMPIRE and LIBERTY, a strong Army and Navy, and Consolidation of the Colonies with the Mother Country.**

VOTE FOR FINCH.

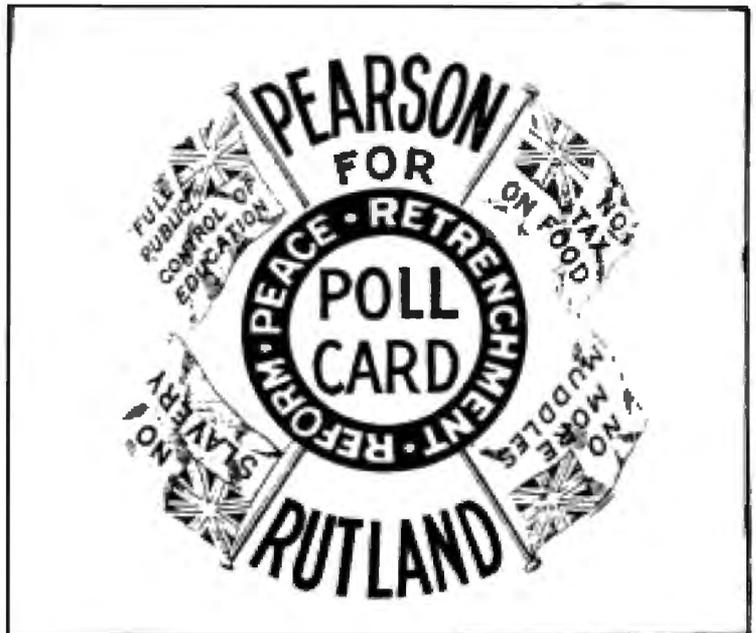


Fig. 1. Rutland poll cards of 1906. G H Finch of Burley-on-the-Hill, the sitting Conservative member since 1869 and Father of the House, defeated the Liberal challenger, H W Pearson, but was to die only a year later (Leicestershire Record Office DE 4831/1-2).

- WR 1055-8 Deeds re the Stanger estate at Glaston, 1664-1803.
WR 1059 John Stanger's will (his household accounts for 1794-95 are at WR 779).
WR 1060 Conveyance of the Manor of Glaston, 1797.
WR 1085 Papers re the enfranchisement of copyholds at Caldecott, 1862.
WR 1136 Unspecified Caldecott deeds, with Gidding and Garthorpe.
WR 1351 Rentals, including properties at Caldecott, Glaston, Wing and Uppingham, from 1836.
WR 1616 Plan of property at Bringhurst, Cottingham and Caldecott, showing land needed for the railway, 1847.
WR 2336 Petition list of the Hospitals of Christ at Oakham and Uppingham, 1851.
WR 2431 Catalogue of the Rutland Agricultural Society's Christmas Show, 1850.

If anyone has any questions about these records, or about other Rutland material at the Northamptonshire Record Office, please do not hesitate to enquire.

Rachel Watson, County Archivist

RUTLAND COUNTY MUSEUM

The year has been overshadowed with uncertainties as to the future of the museum service in Rutland when the new structure of local government comes into force in Leicestershire and Rutland on 1st April 1997, although there is little doubt that, one way or another, Rutland will still have a museum of which it can be proud.

The museum's exhibition programme has unfortunately been curtailed due to impending roof repairs in the main Riding School, following inspection by structural engineers which revealed that, according to modern calculations, the main trusses were overloaded by up to some 400%! Remedial work is expected to be complete by Christmas 1996 - for details of the original construction, see Clough 1995.

The usual demands for local history information have continued to be received, and many students have used the museum's local history resources or have been directed to other centres such as the relevant record offices where appropriate. The collections of historic photographs have been much used, with many customers ordering prints of views showing their own properties in years gone by.

A particular challenge faced by John Crossley and Richard Allen, the museum's technicians, was the repair of the Oakham stocks, which had become detached from the ground through a combination of vandalism and natural deterioration of the timber. Meeting a specification prepared by English Heritage, stainless steel rods were inserted into long holes drilled arduously by hand (ancient oak really is like steel!), and special resins were poured into weak points to ensure their continued survival. This was done in the museum's workshop, the various components then being returned to the Buttercross and re-planted in the holes archaeologically excavated to receive them (see Leicestershire Museums' Archaeological Survey Team report, above). It was very satisfying to find that the stocks then fitted together perfectly.

Selected acquisitions:

- H9.1995 Infant's clothes made by Miss G Barley for the fourth Rutland Triennial Exhibition, 1913, with exhibition schedule, programme, and her prize certificates.
H26.1995 Two miniature porcelain souvenirs of Oakham (Harry William Pye, glass and china dealer, 25 High Street, 1902-33).
H29.1995 Lithograph of Oakham church.
A33.1995 Medieval (14th century) enamelled bronze roundel from Tickencote.
H35.1995 Silver cup won by R W Baker, as owner of the 1st prize plough in class 2, at his Cottesmore Meeting, September 1831; miniature portrait of Edward George Baker 1847; commonplace book of Anne Marshall of Buckminster; Baker family photograph album. For other Baker material, see *Rutland Record* 15 (1995) 239, H23.1993.
N53.1995 Halfpenny token of Richard Hill of Caldecott, 1668 (purchased by the Friends of the Museum).

The halfpenny token of Richard Hill is a particularly interesting acquisition. Rutland produced relatively few tokens even in the prolific later 17th century series, and this is one of the rarest - indeed, there may only be one other example in existence. The Rutland antiquary V B Crowther-Beynon reported the discovery of a Richard Hill token during ploughing at Empingham some 70 years ago (*Brit Numis Journ* 17 (1923-24) 300f), and if the vendor of this piece acquired it from Glendining's sale of Crowther-Beynon's collection on 20th February 1947 (lot 142 included 16 Rutland tokens) then it is very likely the same specimen.

Obverse: RICHARD°HILL°°° / HIS/HALF/PENY
Reverse: *OF°CVLDECOATE° / °/RH/1668/°°°

Although there are other places of the same name in other counties, there is little doubt that the Rutland Caldecott is meant. The Hill family was prominent in the village, and in neighbouring Lyddington, in the 17th century. The parish registers record the baptism of Richard, one of the dozen or so children of William and Bridget Hill, on 13th December 1627, and his burial on 8th February 1672. The baptisms of some of his own children by his wife Anne also appear, although the condition of the registers during the Civil War period leaves much to be desired. In the Hearth Tax returns for 1665, he is assessed at one hearth, and other members of the family are also listed: John (constable, three hearths), Daniel (two) and Widow Hill (one) (Bourn & Goode 1991, 13-15).

Further research is needed if anything substantial about his occupation or achievements is to be discovered. The token itself offers no clue.

References

- Bourn, J, & Goode, A, *The Rutland Hearth Tax 1665*, Rutland Record Soc Occas Paper 3 (1991).
Clough, T H McK, The Riding School of the Rutland Fencible Cavalry, *Rutland Record* 15 (1995) 213-27.

T H McK Clough, Keeper

RUTLAND HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

In September 1995, over 250 people took part in the Trust's fifth Cycle Ride, which raised £17,774, half being returned immediately to sponsored churches and chapels. At £2,000 more than in 1993, this was the splendid equivalent of 50p for each inhabitant of Rutland! The ride is enjoyed in many ways, but in special appreciation of those who try to visit all of Rutland's churches on the day, the first presentation of the Davenport Cup was made in April 1996 to Richard Adams, who reached 64, and scrolls were given to seven riders who were signed in at 50 or more.

The Trust's Vice-President, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, who joined the Trust in 1986, retired at the end of 1995. His wisdom and help over the years have been greatly appreciated.

The Trust was very grateful to receive support during the year from individuals, the Rutland Trust, Rutland District Council, and fourteen churches and chapels. Lower interest rates meant reduced income from invested capital, and requests for help continued to such an extent that during the financial year 1995-96 the Trust had given £38,580, including returned cycle monies, against an income of £35,672, with a further £3,500 still to be paid; a further £4,250 was promised in April 1996. By July 1996, all works had been completed and payments made.

Nine churches and chapels have been helped since the last report. The nave roof at St Mary, Clipsham, was re-leaded, and stonework was restored and roofs re-leaded at St Nicholas, Cottesmore. Langham Baptist Chapel's windows were renewed, floors were repaired in an aisle of St Peter and St Paul, Uppingham, in the chancel at St Mary the Virgin, Morcott, and at Great Casterton Methodist Chapel, and the bell chamber at St Andrew, Lyddington, was renovated. The Collyweston slated roof of St Mary, Manton, came adrift in high winds and was replaced, and the ceiling of the N chapel in All Saints, Oakham, was prevented from potential collapse through considerable engineering expertise.

The Trust would like to pay tribute to all those involved in keeping Rutland's churches in good repair.

Linda Worrall, Honorary Secretary

RUTLAND LOCAL HISTORY & RECORD SOCIETY

The prospect of Rutland returning to full county status in April 1997 has focused attention on the future of the Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records Service, with which the fortunes of the Society have been closely linked for many years. With this in mind the Society approached the Rutland District Council in November 1995, urging the importance of the role of an integrated museums service continuing after Rutland's independence; what will eventually be arranged remains to be seen.

The Society has also been in touch with the Rutland District Council on a regular basis on planning matters,

tendering advice on planning applications, and in June 1995 submitted a special memorandum on the Rutland Local Plan Consultation Draft in which the wisdom of allocating a large number of new dwellings to the area was questioned and the importance of a firm policy favouring the conservation of Rutland's landscapes, both built and open, was emphasised.

Another area of interest shared with the Rutland District Council is the George Phillips Award. Intended to recognise to building work which has helped to maintain the character of Rutland's built environment, the award is made by a panel consisting of two members of the Society and two from the council's planning department. The renovation of Ingthorpe House won the award made in autumn 1995, and five certificates of merit were awarded.

The Society is still without an Editor, which makes for difficulties in achieving the intended publication schedule. However, David Parkin's *History of Gilson's Hospital, Morcott* was published in 1995 as an Occasional Paper, and the Society is fortunate in being able to rely on Tim Clough's editorial work, ensuring that the *Rutland Record* continues to appear annually: *RR 16* was published in spring 1996. Other titles are in the pipeline.

The Archaeological Committee operates effectively and is reported on separately below by Mrs Elaine Jones.

We are grateful to Dr Mike Tillbrook for continuing to watch over our increasing financial assets: future publications will require substantial capital outlay.

1995 saw a successful village visit to Lyddington, arrangements for which were largely made by Lyddington people themselves. The annual village visit is an important event in the Society's calendar as it is always to some extent an occasion of discovery, for it is impossible to spend the best part of a day in a village, however familiar, without finding something new. The village which will be explored in 1996 is South Luffenham.

Sadly the summer coach visit for 1996 had to be cancelled for lack of support, and the Committee is looking at ways of bringing this event more into line with the aspirations of the Society's members. The Autumn Reception, however, continues to be popular and the 1995 event, featuring a talk by Miss Linda Tilbury on Queen Eleanor of Castile, was so strongly supported that it had to be staged in the main hall of the Museum, the usual meeting room being too small to accommodate everyone. The Bryan Matthews lecture was given on the occasion of the AGM by Miss Karen Hearn, Assistant Keeper of the British Collection at the Tate Gallery; she took as her subject "A Jacobean Meteor: Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford", and illustrated her account of the period with some superb slides of portraits of the people involved.

The AGM was well supported. Miss Barbara Dean's resignation as Vice-Chairman and committee member was accepted with regret, and she was elected an Honorary Member in recognition of all she has done for the Society. Mr Peter Lane was elected joint Vice-Chairman, along with Mrs Betty Finch, and Professor Alan Rogers was elected to the Executive Committee.

John Crossley, Honorary Secretary

RLHRS Archaeological Committee

The Society has continued to be active in the field, and the results of fieldwork during 1995-96 were as follows:

Empingham: Loves Lane (SK 97520880)

A previously unrecorded Roman findspot was discovered in Empingham by Garry Till, an archaeologist lorry driver. During ground work for new bungalows, large unabraded fragments of Romano-British pottery were found. These included seven sherds of 4th century AD Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, a shell-tempered fragment from the 2nd-4th century, and one white ware flagon rim fragment of the late 1st-2nd century AD. Nick Cooper, University of Leicester Archaeological Department, identified the material, which is now retained by Leicestershire Museums (A93.1996).

Glaston: 10 Main Road (SK 898004)

New extension foundations on the S side of 10 Main Road exposed three large rocks about 2.0m long and 0.5m thick which were probably natural "doggers" of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone overlying clean horizontal bands of sand from the Lower Estuarine Series (Institute of Geological Sciences 1:50,000 series, sheet 157, Stamford). No archaeological deposits were present.

Hambleton (SK 9106)

The remains of a late Iron Age/early Romano-British native round house, with internal posts that would have supported the roof structure, and a nearby linear ditch were found associated with coarse pottery and some iron slag on the shores of the Hambleton peninsular in Rutland Water in January 1996.

The site lies on the Upper Lias Clay near the junction with the Northampton Sand ironstone.

The exposed remains probably represent a drip trench, curvilinear in form and about 12m in diameter. The remains of two post-holes containing charcoal were seen within the structure. A N-S linear ditch lay 5m to the W.

Unstratified surface finds identified by Nick Cooper comprised one fragment of Romano-British grey ware, one shell-tempered base sherd dated to the late Iron Age or early post-conquest, and six sherds from a hand-made shell-tempered scored ware vessel of the late Iron Age/early post-conquest period. Three pieces of iron slag, which could possibly be Roman, were also collected, and this may indicate iron working in the vicinity.

A follow-up visit by the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team resulted in the retrieval of additional pottery. This site has not been excavated, yet is threatened by exposure and wave action (finds and archive: Leicestershire Museums A2.1996).

Other Romano-British and Iron Age findspots in the vicinity are recorded on the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and from recent fieldwork on the Hambleton peninsular by the University of Leicester Department of Archaeology (Nick Cooper pers. comm.).

Martinsthorpe (SK 867044)

In 1995, Robert Ovens and Sheila Sleath commenced an archaeological fieldwalking survey of the deserted village of Martinsthorpe, by kind permission of Mr A Haywood, in order to complement their documentary researches (Sleath & Ovens 1994). One field was completed and the finds now await identification: the initial impression, yet to be confirmed, is that most of the pot sherds consist of Saxo-Norman Stamford wares and early medieval material (finds and archive: Leicestershire Museums A144.1995).

Previous archaeological work at Martinsthorpe was undertaken by John Wachter in 1960 (Wachter 1963-64), and a survey of the earthworks was made by Fred Hartley (1983, 28).

Oakham: All Saints Church (SK 86070890)

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out by Aileen Connor and Simon Cox for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in the summer of 1995. The work was funded by the Parochial Church Council. The evaluation indicated that within the church modern disturbance had removed traces of the earlier church to a depth that varied between 120mm and 440mm. Some traces of the earlier church were identified but not investigated (fig.2).

During the building work, a watching brief was undertaken. In the Trinity Chapel, stratigraphic evidence indicated that, as expected, the chapel was later than the chancel. Some possible graves were identified but not

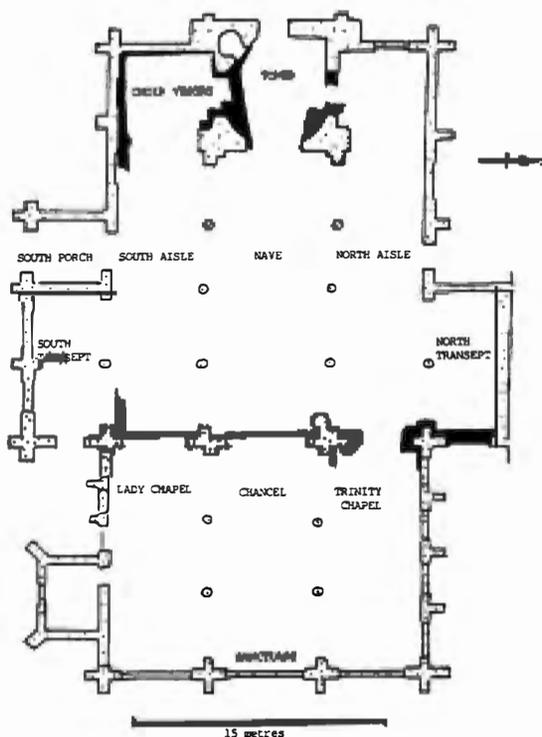


Fig. 2. Remains of an earlier building at Oakham Church, shown in black (after Connor 1995 and Cox 1995).

investigated. In the N aisle and transept, a possible dividing wall between the nave and the chancel was identified. It probably belonged to an early phase of building, but it could not be ascertained whether this was an internal or external wall. Evidence of make-up levels for earlier floors was identified, one of which could be contemporary with the 14th century construction of the nave piers. In the S aisle and transept, it appeared that the foundation for the S wall of the nave had also been used as a foundation for an earlier building. It is suggested that this was an external wall. Within the nave, the base of a possible earlier pier and a fragment of an earlier foundation were also identified. In the choir vestry, further evidence of possibly earlier piers and floor levels was found.

A watching brief was also conducted by Elaine Jones of the RLHRS for Leicestershire Museums on works associated with the instalment of a new drainage scheme in the churchyard, to the N and W of the church. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded, and new manholes along the N exterior of the church did not expose any structural evidence of an earlier church. This had been a burial ground, and the disturbed area contained abundant human bones, but only two redeposited medieval pot sherds were found (finds and archive: Leicestershire Museums A70.1995).

Within the church, and beneath the W tower, ground works in preparation for the laying of new floors showed that beneath the four medieval piers lay stone foundations on a slightly different alignment, suggestive of earlier church remains. Although no dating evidence for these foundations was found, they are presumed to belong to the earlier stone church of the late 12th/early 13th century.

The present ground level of the church interior and the surrounding churchyard is of interest. Spot heights taken showed that it is about one metre higher than that of Church Street (which was inserted in the 1836 Enclosure of the parish), suggesting that the church is on built-up land which may yet conceal earlier archaeological features not seen or threatened by these renovations.

Editor's note: The above is a composite report on Oakham Church drawing together various projects instigated by Leicestershire Museums, all of which took place in 1995, and should be read in conjunction with earlier reports by Connor (1995) and Cox (1995).

Oakham: High Street, former cinema

During the construction of a new wall to the rear of the old cinema in Oakham High Street, Garry Till retrieved pot sherds and clay pipe bowl fragments. Although most of the material dated from the 18th century, four fragments of glazed medieval pottery and one calcite gritted sherd were included, thus indicating that strata of archaeological interest may be found in this area of the town.

Oakham: 14 Crown Street (SK 86180864)

Whilst working on the renovation of a cottage in Crown Street, Garry Till recovered pottery and clay pipe bowls from the footings at the gable end of the building. The material included three sherds of quartz-tempered sandy ware and three glazed Stamford ware fragments of the 12th/13th century (A94.1996).

Oakham parish fieldwalking survey

Four more arable fields lying between the Uppingham and Brooke roads S of Oakham town were walked during the winter of 1995-96. Although the finds have yet to be identified pending archive reports, the initial impressions are that:

- a) The Brooke Road field at SK 85350710 yielded worked flint on the brow of the hill near the trackway and parish boundary (A145.1995);
- b) At the bottom of the Brooke Road, worked flint and Saxon pottery were found in the field at SK 86000800 (A146.1995);
- c) Very little was found at SK 86000780 (A3.1996);
- d) The "boundary hill" field at SK 86200715 yielded some Saxon pot sherds, but little else (A4.1995).

Ridlington: Quakers Spinney, Park Farm (SK 83750140 and SK 83859160)

Further concentrations of iron slag associated with Romano-British pottery, possibly of the 1st/2nd century AD, were found in a field SE of Quakers Spinney. The slag may indicate smelting sites related to that found to the W in 1994 (Cowgill & Jones 1996). See also University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Wing to Whatborough pipeline, below.

The Defence of Britain Project

David Carlin contributes the following: This is a national project, organised by the Imperial War Museum and the Council for British Archaeology. It is a five-year project with three more years to run, and seeks to record all sites and buildings used for defence purposes during the 20th century. The area co-ordinator is Michael Hawkins of 24 Shanklin Drive, Leicester, LE2 3RG; he would welcome any information on 20th century defensive installations, eg pill-boxes, airfields, &c. An interesting example can be seen on Cutts Close, Oakham, at the junction of Station Road and Burley Road, where a 20th century gun mounting spigot stands on top of a defensive earthwork possibly with 12th century origins (SK 863090). A limited amount of fieldwork has been done in Rutland by other participants in the survey.

Acknowledgements

The Society acknowledges with thanks the co-operation and interest of farmers and developers who have permitted access for the recording of these sites, Messrs Needham of Grange Farm, Mr Eayrs of Brooke, and Mr Smith of Park Farms, Ridlington. I would also like to thank the fieldwalking team for their support at Martinthorpe and Oakham, namely Fred Adams, Bob Burchnell, David, Hazel and Rachel Carlin, Sue Davidson, Bax English, Clive and Geraint Jones, Jenny Mallett, Jenny Naylor, Robert Ovens and Sheila Sleath.

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- Wacher, J S, Excavations at Martinthorpe, Rutland, *Trans Leicestershire Archaeol Hist Soc* 39 (1963-64) 1-19.

Other Activities

It is with deep regret that we record the passing on 25 April 1996 of one of the Group's founder members, Jack Dodds. Jack joined the then Rutland Field Research Group in the 1970s for the Nether Hambleton excavation, prior to the construction of Rutland Water. He went on to

excavate the medieval dwelling at Whitwell, and was also a member of the Oakham parish fieldwalking team. Jack's warm, outgoing and generous nature endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Many members were amongst those who attended the celebration of his life at a memorial service in Braunston church on 17th May 1996.

Maureen Dodds, Jack's widow, continues as our Social Secretary, and again arranged the winter supper, this time at Whissendine.

Robert Ovens and Sheila Sleath gave a brilliant guided tour on a perfect summer's evening of the Martinthorpe deserted village before the company retired to Preston Village Hall to eat Maureen's picnic and drink Fred Adams' home-made strawberry wine.

Sue Davidson continued to represent the Society on the Council for British Archaeology (E Midlands), and Fred Adams attended the Leicestershire Archaeological Advisory Committee as our representative.

Elaine Jones, Chairman, Archaeological Committee

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Wing to Whatborough pipeline project

At the invitation of Anglian Water plc, ULAS were involved in the construction of a water pipeline stretching over 13km from Wing, Rutland, to Whatborough, Leicestershire. A preliminary assessment was prepared based on available records and a walk of the line; this was quickly followed by fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching, and finally full excavation of targeted areas. In a little over six weeks, up to 20 archaeologists worked to record 11 sites prior to their destruction. Time was short and techniques were geared to the job in hand, with emphasis on EDM theodolite recording.

Virtually all the archaeology recorded was located along a 5km ironstone ridge running between Ridlington and Preston on the S side of the R Chater. Initial analysis shows settlement in the Iron Age and Roman periods to be well represented, with the possibility of some areas having been continuously occupied. Ditch-and-post enclosures were found, some associated with house and activity areas with ovens and iron working sites. Several of the sites were associated with multiple ditch boundary systems. Two small adjacent round houses found on an unenclosed site may date from the early 1st millennium BC. Another rare piece of archaeology was a pit of possible mesolithic date amidst later occupation.

The most significant find was an *in situ* flint knapping area of probably Late Upper Palaeolithic date (towards the end of the last Ice Age, c80,000-12,000 BC) on boulder clay at the extreme W of the ironstone ridge, just outside Rutland, at Launde. The site was targeted for evaluation on the basis of its elevated prospect, a hilltop with commanding views to N, S and E. During the excavation of a trial trench, a number of flint blades were noticed on the spoil heap by the excavator. When these were returned to the University that evening, they caused quite a stir amongst the staff who specialise in prehistoric archaeology. The characteristics of the flint - large long blades

that had turned brown and white from long-term chemical weathering - all seemed to suggest a very early date. Such early flint had not previously been identified from Leicestershire or Rutland, so it was obvious that this important site needed prompt attention. A test pit survey was quickly undertaken to establish the extent and nature of the flint scatter. This suggested that the site was very localised, with the majority of the flints located in the horizon between the ploughsoil and the underlying natural clay, demonstrating that the material had escaped the destructive effects of ploughing. An area of 10 x 10m was partly excavated by machine to remove the artefact-free upper topsoil prior to hand excavation. The remaining lower topsoil and about 100mm of subsoil were slowly and carefully removed by trowel in a series of spits over the next few weeks. As each spit was removed, the flints were tagged and located at the end of each day. The resulting plot showed a dense scatter of flints, some 5m across, and an adjacent spread of charcoal which may represent the remains of a camp fire. In all, over 2700 individual pieces of flint were located, including long blades, cores (the remains of the original nodule with tell-tale scars where blades had been removed), and numerous pieces of débitage (the waste by-products from knapping, such as flakes, chips and chunks). Quite surprisingly, the assemblage included very few tools - only five scrapers were found, tools probably used for processing animal hides. This nationally important site will be subject to analysis in the near future, which may well provide scientific dating and define the types of activity undertaken at the site.

The density, variety and quality of the archaeological finds attests to the popularity of the area in the prehistoric period. Hopefully, we will be able to make valid interpretations of differing land uses in this area in the past, and combine the work with that undertaken on the last phase of pipeline in 1991. All credit must go to Anglian Water plc for enabling the archaeological work to take place on this important site and acting so positively (the finds and site archive are deposited with Leicestershire Museums, A23-27.1996; A58-91.1996).

Matthew Beamish

Braunston: Braunston Manor (SK 83400656)

Redevelopment at Braunston Manor and its grounds by Sandlewood Homes included in its planning permission provision for an assessment of the surviving building and a watching brief during construction work in its grounds. This was undertaken by ULAS. A visual inspection of the building confirmed that most of the original fabric had been removed, and therefore the proposed internal alterations would have no impact on significant structural remains. Although much of the roof was possibly original this was not affected by the repair work. The watching brief has produced evidence of a Romano-British building dated by the pottery to the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD, with some Saxon and medieval material also present (Leicestershire Museums A1.1996).

David Smith and Elaine Jones

Essendine: Manor Lane (TF 04651276)

An archaeological watching brief during development produced evidence of stone walls, a pit and a ditch associated with Stamford ware and other early medieval

pottery. The structural remains may relate to a N-S boundary alignment extending to Manor Farm in the N of the village (Leicestershire Museums A110.1996).

Elaine Jones

Greatham: Wood Lane (SK 94201430)

An archaeological watching brief during site levelling for a broiler breeding unit located evidence for a limestone linear feature abutting a pebble surface. The date and function of this is uncertain. One sherd of Roman pottery and some later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age flint was recovered from the topsoil (Leicestershire Museums A114.1996).

Elaine Jones

Oakham: 43 South Street (SK 86020869)

An archaeological watching brief during development at Matkins Printers Ltd noted a pit containing one medieval pot sherd, and a ditch containing a clay pipe bowl. The upper strata and topsoil had been removed during previous developments, with the possible loss of archaeological evidence (Leicestershire Museums A109.1996).

Elaine Jones

Whitwell: Home Farm (SK 925089)

An archaeological watching brief on development at Home Farm produced evidence of an undated stone wall abutted by colluvium on the site of a proposed garage. Upper Lias Clay underlay a barn extension, and this area together with the bank to the S were devoid of significant archaeological deposits or finds.

Elaine Jones

**UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION**

Ketton: Fregthorpe (SK 991049)

This heavily ploughed site was fieldwalked by students of the Department in December 1994 and November 1995 with the kind permission of the farmer, Mr M Andrew, Holmes Farm, Ketton. The earthworks, heavily denuded, indicate a very small settlement, perhaps just a single farm, lying on the N side of a track to Easton on the Hill, 1km from the village of Ketton. They coincide with the boundaries of a series of small closes marked Fregthorpe on the Enclosure Map of Ketton of 1768 (Leicestershire Record Office DE 1381/600; Hartley 1983, 24 and frontispiece). This map shows a number of narrow closes with curved boundaries running away from the site to the N; three of them, taken from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1900, are shown on the plan (fig. 3). It is possible that the evidence of these two maps should be taken to show that Fregthorpe had been set down on land already ploughed with curved ridge and furrow.

The fieldwalking produced a thin scatter of abraded Roman sherds and a tegula fragment. The medieval pottery consisted of some Stamford shelly and sandy ware of

11th and 12th century date but mainly of sandy ware and Lyveden type ware of 13th and 14th century date, nothing later, with one decorated tile fragment. Post-medieval pottery consisted of possibly 18th century stoneware but mainly 19th century Staffordshire wares, consistent with ploughing at that time.

The place-name Fregthorpe means "Frithegist's (out-lying) farm": a name consistent with the surveyed remains. It is considered to be a relatively late name formation dating from the period 1050-1250 (Cox 1994, xl), and the evidence of the pottery is in agreement with this; there is no documentary reference before c1300 and not many after that. It looks like an early medieval

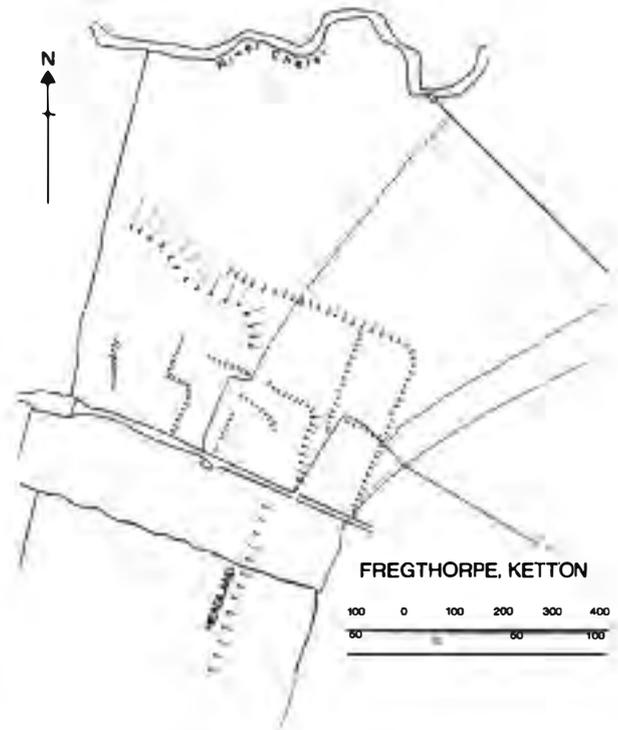


Fig. 3. Plan of closes at Fregthorpe, Ketton, and associated medieval earthworks. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 25" map 1900.

addition to the settlement pattern in the parish of Ketton, which in the Middle Ages seems not to have been a nucleated one at all, since in addition to the village there were scattered settlements at Geeston and Kilthorpe (the latter becoming a separate manor and appearing first in documents in c1250), and possibly also at Newbottle, Manthorpe and Sculthorpe, all of which are now lost (Cox 1994, 151).

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- Cox, B, *The Place-Names of Rutland*, English Place-Name Soc 67-69 (1989-90/1991-92).
 Hartley, R F, *Medieval Earthworks of Rutland*, Leicestershire Museums Archacol Rep 7 (1983).

A E Brown

Rutland Bibliography 1994-1996

Compiled by CHRISTINE HILL

A select annotated bibliography of recent books and pamphlets relating to Rutland and the surrounding area. This usually regular feature last appeared in Rutland Record 14 (1994) 195, being held over from nos 15 and 16 for lack of space.

Armitage, D M E, *Heraldry in Rutland Churches*, East Midlands Heraldry Soc 1994 £3.00.

A handlist summary of coats of arms displayed in Rutland's churches. Reviewed in *Rutland Record 16* (1996) 284.

Biggs, Paul, *Waterway walks in Leicestershire and Rutland*, Sigma Leisure 1995 £6.95.

Included are a 10 mile walk in the Manton and Rutland Water area, and a five mile walk taking in Exton and its lakes.

Bourn, Jill (ed), *Anglo-Saxon Landscapes in the East Midlands*, Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records Service 1996 £19.99. Proceedings of a 1991 conference drawing together recent research in Anglo-Saxon history, topography and archaeology.

British Horse Society, *Leicestershire & Rutland on Horseback*, British Horse Society 1994 £5.50.

A guide featuring 19 circular riding tracks for rider and mountain cyclist, two of which are in the Rutland area.

Buchanan, John, *Oakham Orations*, published by the author 1995 £10.00.

A collection of sermons and speeches delivered by the author, headmaster of Oakham School 1958-1977.

Clough, Tim, *Rutland in Old Photographs*, Alan Sutton with Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records Service 1993 £7.99. Illustrating how Rutland has changed over the last hundred years. Reviewed in *Rutland Record 15* (1995) 244.

Cox, Barrie, *The Place-Names of Rutland*, English Place-Name Society LXVII-LXIX (1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92) £72.00. The origins and meanings of the place-names of Rutland.

Department of National Heritage, *County list of scheduled monuments, Leicestershire*, English Heritage 1994 £2.50. Brief descriptions of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including Rutland, with a guide to their protection.

Gerrard, David, *Leicestershire and Rutland of one hundred years ago*, Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd 1994 £17.99.

Over 150 photographs together with selected writings describing the area during the years 1880-1914.

Goodwin, J Martin, *Ketton in Rutland*, Spiegl Press, Stamford 1993 £12.50.

Ketton from its early settlement to the present. Illustrated with pictures and photographs of Ketton life and residents past and present. Reviewed in *Rutland Record 15* (1995) 244.

Hughes, Olwen, *Leicestershire and Rutland Sketchbook*, published by the author 1994 £5.50.

Pen and ink sketches from the *Leicester Mercury*, featuring buildings and street scenes together with brief histories.

Lee, Joyce, & Dean, Jon, *Curiosities of Leicestershire and Rutland*, SB Publications 1995 £4.90.

An illustrated guide to unusual buildings, objects, epitaphs and

street furniture. It contains 20 entries for Rutland.

Leicestershire Museums, Arts & Records Service, *Handlist of parish and non-conformist church registers in the Leicestershire Record Office*, Leicestershire Museums 1996 £3.00.

Leicestershire and Rutland registers available on microfiche at the Leicestershire Record Office, with dates covered. Those for Rutland are also available at the Rutland County Museum.

Leicestershire & Rutland Federation of Womens' Institutes, *Leicestershire & Rutland within living memory*, 1994 £8.95.

Memories and interviews providing first-hand information about life in the first half of the 20th century.

Macmillan Way Association, *The Macmillan Way: a new long-distance footpath across limestone England*, Macmillan Way Association 1996 £5.99.

A guidebook describing the route of this new 235 mile footpath which starts at Oakham and finishes at Abbotsbury in Dorset.

Parkin, David, *The History of Gilson's Hospital, Morcott*, Rutland Local Hist & Record Soc Occas Paper 4, 1995 £3.50.

History of the charity, founded in 1612 to provide an almshouse for six poor aged people, and its farm. Lists of trustees and beneficiaries are included.

Quick, Josephine, *Rutland Cameos*, Arthur H Stockwell, Ilfracombe, Devon 1993 £6.65.

Recalling stories and characters described by the author's mother, brought up in Ketton early this century.

Squires, Anthony, & Jeeves, Anthony, *Leicestershire and Rutland woodlands: past and present*, Kairos Press 1994 £6.50.

The history and impact on the landscape of woodlands, looking at the wildlife, management and conservation needs of woods today. Reviewed in *Rutland Record 16* (1996) 283.

Trubshaw, Bob, *Little-known Leicestershire and Rutland*, Heart of Albion Press 1995 £6.95.

Tours to holy wells, standing-stones, ancient crosses and gargoyles. Three of the tours are based in the Rutland area.

Waites, Bryan, *Pub walks in Leicestershire and Rutland*, Countryside Books, Newbury, Berkshire 1993 £4.95.

Walks of 2.5½ miles beginning and ending at a particular pub. Each route is described with a sketch map. Details of the history, character, food and beer of 30 pubs are included.

Waites, Bryan (ed), *A Celebration of Rutland*, Multum in Parvo Press, Oakham 1994 £24.00.

A record of Rutland as it is today, to celebrate the return of Rutland's county status in 1997.

Winterton, Alan, *Sundew in Rutland. History of the world's largest walking excavators*, Spiegl Press, Stamford 1995 £5.00.

Sundew was one of the largest excavators built for the ironstone industry and was used at the quarry at Exton Park. When the quarry closed in 1973 the excavator was "walked" to Corby.

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Rutland Record 3 (out of print)

Cropmarks; History of cricket; Ironstone in Rutland; Oakham School 100 years ago

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Transitional architecture in Rutland; Family of Rutland stonemasons; Restoration of Exton church

Rutland Record 7 (£1.50, members £1.00)

Rutland place-names; Rutland Domesday; Lords and peasants in medieval Rutland; Shakespeare in Rutland

Rutland Record 8 (out of print)

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Byrch's charity; Maj-Gen Robt Overton; 50-52 High St, Uppingham; White Hart, Uppingham; notes and reports

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1. Tudor Rutland: The County Community under Henry VIII, edited by Julian Cornwall (hardback, 1980) (*Reduced to £3.00, members £2.00*). The Military Survey of 1522 and the Lay Subsidy of 1524, with introduction

2. The Weather Journals of a Rutland Squire, edited by John Kington (1988) (*reduced, £7.50, members £5.00*) Thomas Barker's fascinating 18th century weather, farming and countryside records, with introduction

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1. Domesday Book in Rutland: the dramatis personae, by Prince Yuri Galitzine (1986)(*out of print*)

2. The Oakham Survey 1305, edited by Allen Chinnery (1988). Medieval survey revealing population, occupations, topography, customs, and personal/place-name evidence (£3.50, members £2.50)

3. The Rutland Hearth Tax 1665, edited by Jill Bourn & Amanda Goode (1991). Population and payment information, with introduction (£3.50, members £2.50)

4. The History of Gilson's Hospital, Morcott, by David Parkin (1995). The charity, its almshouse, trustees, beneficiaries, and farm at Screddington, Lincs; foundation deed, Gilson's will (£3.50, members £2.50)

In preparation for 1997

The Oakham Lordshold Survey of 1787

A Walk round Oakham (2nd edition)

Stained Glass in Rutland Churches

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