

H.F. BING

The
BULLETIN
of the
**LOUGHBOROUGH & DISTRICT
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY**



No. 5
Autumn 1962

THE LOUGHBOROUGH AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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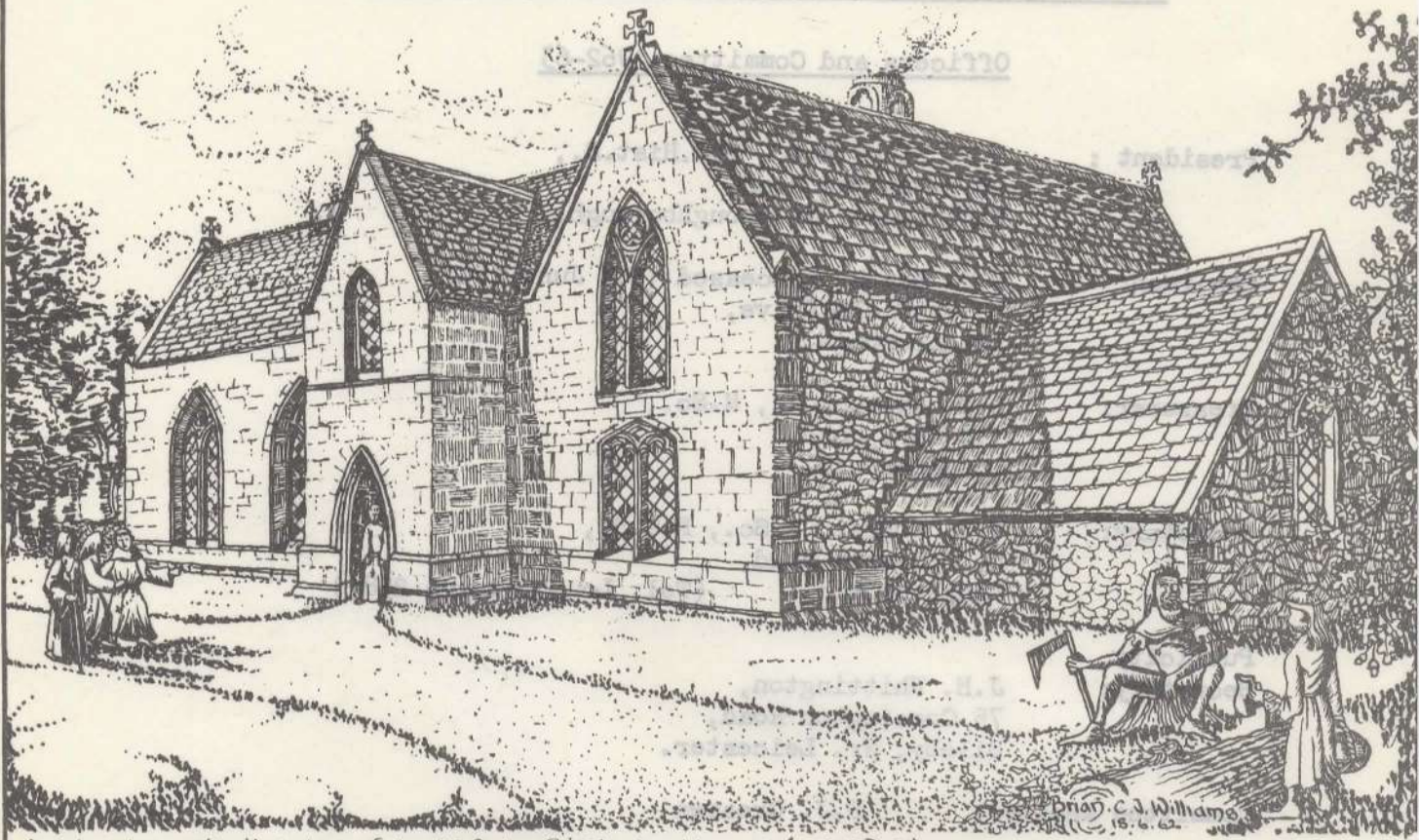
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Full details of membership, current programme, and copy of the Society's rules are obtainable from the Secretary.



A 14th century restoration view of the Old Rectory frontage Loughborough (Looking West)



A 14th century restoration view of the Old Rectory back Loughborough (Looking East)

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No. 5. - Autumn 1962

EDITORIAL

The fifth issue of our Bulletin opens inevitably with a note of sadness in recording the death of our Chairman, Mr. Kendrick G. Smith, on 16th June. He has been an active member of the Society from its foundation and had served it in many ways, his contribution to this Bulletin being written shortly before his death. We print an Obituary by George Green who knew him well and had shared in many of his activities. In writing of his late friend, Mr. Green said he was one of those of whom it might truly be said:

"His labour with his life laid down
And ceased at once to work and live".

He will be greatly missed in all those circles in Loughborough which he served so long and so well. The sympathy of his friends and colleagues in the Loughborough Archaeological Society is extended to his widow.

-.-.-.-.-

During the present year, the Society has increased in membership and activities and is establishing for itself a reputation both locally and nationally for its interest in and care for our local antiquities.

Work has continued on the Old Rectory and it now seems certain that the medieval parts of the building will be preserved in some form. We plan to publish a full Report in the near future, as a foretaste of which we reproduce as our frontispiece two reconstructions of its probable appearance in the 14th century by Mr. Brian G.J. Williams, our Excavations Adviser. For further details see pages 24 and 25.

The contents of this issue are themselves evidence of the activity and varied interests of our members.

H.F.B.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

		<u>Page</u>
Obituary: Kendrick G. Smith	by Geo. H. Green	2
Dishley Church & Burial Ground	by K.G. Smith and B.C.J. Williams	3
Demolitions in Loughborough District	by G.H. Green & others	7
Another Roman Discovery on the Borders of Leicestershire		15
Local Finds (Second Instalment)	by B.C.J. Williams	16
More Early Loughborough Documents	by G.H. Green	23
Loughborough and the Ejection of 1662	by H.F. Bing	25
Reviews	By G.H. Green	26
The Society's Activities in 1961-1962		30

OBITUARY : Mr. Kendrick G. Smith.

In the sudden passing of Mr. Kendrick G. Smith in June 1962, the Loughborough Archaeological Society lost one of its keenest members. Although 75 years of age, Mr. Smith remained exceptionally active in many fields of service.

He was well-known in Loughborough as the proprietor of a photographic business, chiefly devoted to commercial photography. Few men can have sent their work over so much of the world - his photographs have adorned the advertising brochures of many great firms. If Loughborough "is on the map", it is due in no small measure to this fact. In business he had a deserved reputation for honesty, fair-dealing, adherence to promises and good work - qualities always admired, though sometimes lacking at the present day.

When he retired, we saw another side of K.G.S. - his tremendous enthusiasm for local history and archives. He was at various times a member of the National Archives Committee - Loughborough Area, the Vaughan Archaeological Society, Leicestershire Archeological and Historical Society, the Historical Association and, as indicated above, the Loughborough Archaeological Society. He served the latter well. After helping with the public Exhibition some twelve months ago, he continued his service by undertaking the Chairmanship. In this task he had already proved most capable in 1957-58.

For many years he accumulated much material on local trades, local families, local houses and many kindred topics. From time to time his articles appeared in the "Loughborough Echo" and were eagerly read. Only a few days before his death, a last article on Local Painters had added to the fund of local history.

Mr. Smith was in addition a guardian of public rights. He never chose a bad or doubtful cause but when one was chosen he pursued it doggedly. His pertinacity in the matter of the Brush Works footpath which finally involved seven or eight Whitehall Ministries entitled him to respect and public thanks. The position of "watch-dog" is seldom popular but a wide public owes him a debt for securing public rights in many directions.

He contributed (often without acknowledgement) to many well-known works. His research, for example, into the lives of the Paget family, Thomas Cook the excursion pioneer, William Cotton the hosiery inventor, the Palmer family has been used in books of national repute.

A further field was his service to the Methodist Church in Loughborough. He had spent much time examining their muniments and had gradually unravelled much local non-conformist history. This work was still unfinished but what has been achieved was as neatly filed as the rest of his subjects. It is with pleasure that it can be recorded that his files are bequeathed to a local society.

George H. Green.

3 B.C.J. Williams
7 by G.H. Green & others
12 Another Roman Discovery on the Borders of Leicestershire
16 by B.C.J. Williams (Local Finds) (Second Instalment)
23 by G.H. Green More Early Loughborough Documents
25 by H.P. Bing Loughborough and the Ejection of 1652
26 by G.H. Green Review
30 The Society's Activities in 1961-1962

DISHLEY CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND WITH GRAVES OF THE BAKEWELL FAMILY

Not only our Loughborough Society, but other similar societies are much concerned for the preservation of historical associations with Dishley church and burial ground, particularly the graves of the Bakewell family and their employees such as shepherds. This issue of our "Bulletin" provides an opportunity for making some records in the hope of encouraging still wider interest in the projects under consideration.

HISTORY

The village of Dishley was a place of some importance recorded in Domesday Book - 1086. The land and manor belonged to Queen Edith, widow of the late King Edward the Confessor. Although it is possible a church may have existed, no church or priest is mentioned, nor is there any obvious architectural fabric to prove the existence of one at that time.

In the Matriculus of 1220 the church is recorded as given to the abbot and convent of Leicester by a donor (unrecorded) and was left unappropriated, the rector paying the patrons a pension of half a mark, and receiving two marks a year for certain tithes from Garendon Abbey.

Leicester Abbey, holding the living records some twenty-one incumbents starting in 1224 with William Billinsdone (Billesdon) chaplain.

In 1344 the procurations returned as "nichil" (i.e. none). The vicarage was taxed 4 marks and paid one shilling for Peter's pence. The Abbot of Leicester as patron had a pension of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark from it.

In ca. 1382 the records of Garendon Abbey (which had a grange at Dishley) record the murder of "Gilbert de Knypton, the Abbot's cook, who was struck to the brains with a "hacket a' pick", as he lay on his bed at Dixley grange by persons unknown, who stole his chest and cloaths".

In 1457/8 the church, owing to the smallness of its revenue, was left without services. The church advowson was then sold by the abbot and convent of Leicester Abbey to the abbot and convent of Garendon under a grant made by Bishop Chedworth. He directed the abbot of Garendon to appoint a chaplain, either secular or religious to serve it. (Garendon Abbey was to pay Leicester Abbey a pension of 14/- a year for it).

The church and grange at Dishley remained under Garendon until the dissolution of the abbey in 1536.

The King's Commissioners in 1535 recorded the following items under Dishley which were probably in the church.

DISHLEY CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND WITH GRAVES OF THE BAKEWELL FAMILY

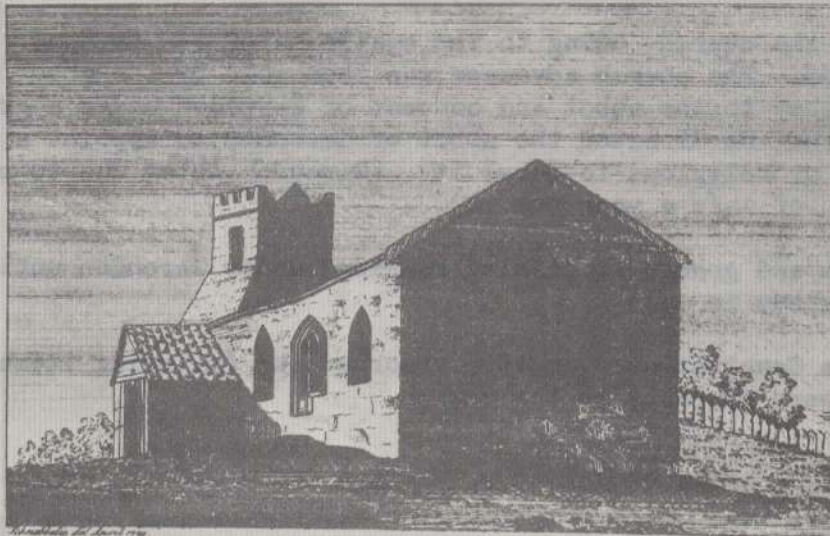
DISHLEY, S.W.



Drawn by J. G. 1854

Engraved by W. G. 1854

DISHLEY, N.E.



Engraved by W. G. 1854

HISTORY

Not only our Parish Society but other sister societies are much concerned for the preservation of historical associations in Dishley church and particularly the BAKEWELL family and their employees such as chaplains. This family's presence in Dishley church is the hope of encouraging still other opportunities for historical preservation.

The village of Dishley was a place of some importance in the 12th and 13th centuries and was the seat of a manor belonging to the King. Although it is now a village, it was once a town and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The church and manor house were both founded by King Edward the Confessor. The church is a fine example of Norman architecture and is one of the best preserved in the county.

In 1534 the church was converted into a parish church and the manor house was sold to the King. The church was then used as a school and a place of worship for the poor. In 1793 the church was restored and the manor house was converted into a school. The church is now a place of worship and a place of interest for all who visit Dishley.

In 1854 the records of Garretton Abbey (which had a grange at Dishley) record the name of Gilbert de Lupton, the Abbey's cook, who was struck to the ground with a "wicker" stick, as he lay on his bed at Dishley Grange by persons unknown who stole the life of the cook.

In 1854 the church was restored and the manor house was converted into a school. The church is now a place of worship and a place of interest for all who visit Dishley.

The church is a fine example of Norman architecture and is one of the best preserved in the county. The manor house was converted into a school and is now a place of interest for all who visit Dishley.

- Item 2 Masse-books
- 2 vestments of satten of Brugge
- 4 auter clothes
- 2 candelstykes of latten
- a pawle of satten embroidery
- 3 corporaces with cases
- a lampe of latten

Total value - 16s. 2d.

Dishley was leased after the dissolution in 1540 by the Court of Augmentations to Sir William Gorfyn Knight.

Henry VIII, in March 1540, granted the chantry of Garendon and Dishley to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. Nichols' History mentions Dishley in 1564 as having a chapel, but no armour. From the Earl of Rutland possession passed by marriage to the Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I, and was afterwards sold by the second Duke in 1683 to Sir Ambrose Phillips.

The church was returned on oath in 1716 as "of no value, except the churchyard, the living not in charge". Eventually it became the duty of the Rector of Hathern to conduct services once a month. Under Archdeacon J. Bickman, and Rev. Wm. Middleton as rector, an order was made in 1775 for the chancel and the church to be cleaned and whitewashed, rails to the Communion Table, floor of the chancel to be made plain and even; the holes under the leads of roof to church and chancel to be stopped, and the walls to be pointed or drawn with mortar. New flagon for wine needed, also new hearse cloth, new Bible, and new Common Prayer Book. Afterwards, in 1797, there was a fresh order from the Archdeacon that the walls where there were any cracks, or loose and disjointed stones were to be freshley pointed. "Casements to be put into two opposite windows of chapel, Chapel to be whitewashed. The King's Arms to be put up. The chapel yard in general to be grazed by sheep only, as horse and horned cattle are apt to trample down graves, and break the gravestones".

One of the last incumbents at Dishley, was Rev. J.N. Hamilton in 1829, with James Creswell as Churchwarden. Though by 1830 the incumbent was left officiating there was no legal churchwarden. In 1603 there were 132 communicants, but by 1841 the village had dwindled to a community of only 33 persons.

Thorpe Acre church was erected in 1845, and possibly about that time the footpath grew across the swampy fields between Dishley and Thorpe, using the ancient slab bridges to cross the field dykes.

Rev. E.T. March Phillips (1783/1859) was the last to officiate at Dishley, and on 24th March 1816 buried in the graveyard Robert Honeyborn, related to the Paget family of Loughborough and nephew and last descendant of the Bakewell family.

The overgrown burial ground was re-discovered in 1915 by some German prisoners of war working for Mr. Porter, then tenant of the Grange farm. Re-dedication of the little chapel was conducted by the Archdeacon of Loughborough in 1929, at which time fresh iron altar rails were erected, and the Bakewell gravestones attended to.

A sketch plan of the ruined parish church of All Saints, Dishley, Leics.

Brief details from the State Memorials.

1. Robert Bakewell. died 6th July 1716 aged 74
2. Robert Bakewell. died 23rd May 1773 aged 88 also Rebecca his wife. 7th Feb. 17? aged 68.
3. Benjamin Clarke Gent: died 1st. May 1749.
4. Robert Honeybrom nephew & successor of Robt. Bakewell. died 19th March 1816 aged 51?
5. Robert Bakewell. died 1st October 1793 aged 70.
6. Hannah Bakewell died March 1793. aged?
7. Thomas son of Robt. & Rebecca Bakewell - died 13-15th September 1731. aged 5. . . .
8. John son of Robt. & Rebecca Bakewell. died 22nd September 1734 aged 6.
9. Mary daughter of Robt. & Rebecca Bakewell. died 3rd. Jan. 1712. aged 3.
10. Rev. Thomas Bruckshaw. died March 16th 1772. aged 55. . . .
11. Hannah Brodhurst. died 30th July 1732 aged 65. also William Brodhurst. died 10th March 1771 aged 35.
12. John Rogdale and Elizabeth wife. She died 19th Aug. 1702 aged 77. He died 15th June 1711 aged 90. giving £6 annually for ever to the poor of Thorpe Acre and Knight Thorpe. - Restored in 18

- 13-18. Limestone slabs in the porch bearing traces of corner bevets - suspected Medieval grave covers.



Section of the capital of the respond of S. Door. (B).



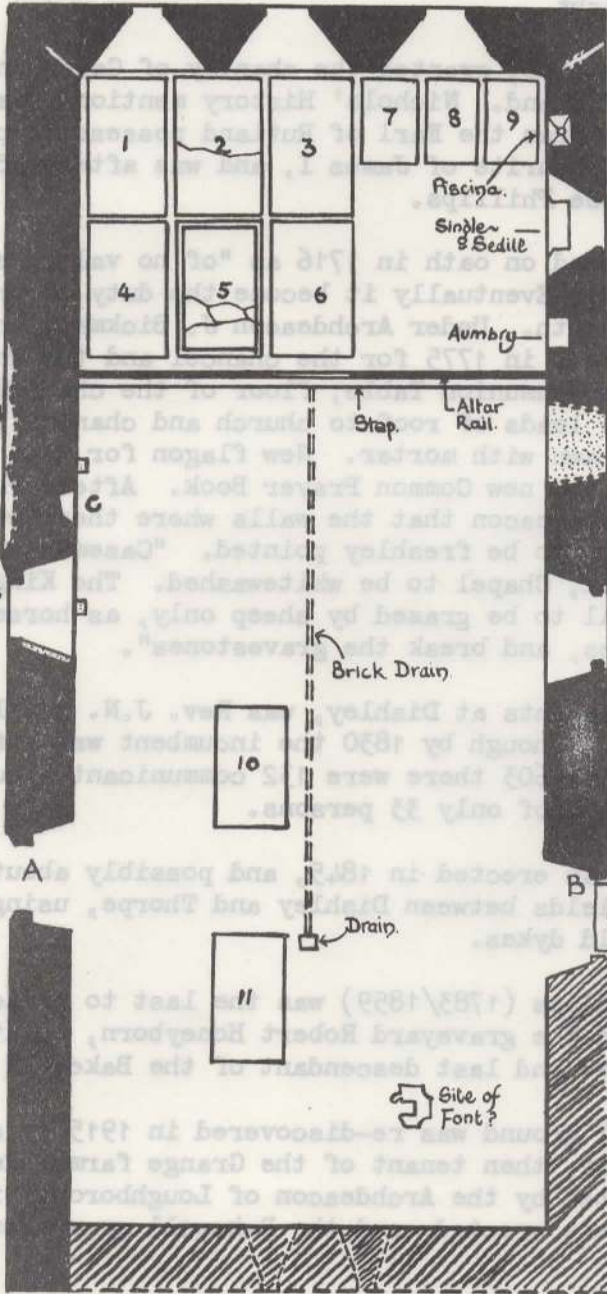
Section of the capital of the respond of N. door. undercutting at base (A).



Sketch of the exterior face of the North Door. (A)

- Medieval Walls Standing
- Foundations
- Modern.

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.



12

Brian. C.J. Williams.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain had taken an interest in the work, and in 1952 had a project for enclosure and re-roofing of the ruins, to serve as a memorial to Robert Bakewell, but the scheme failed to mature, though the Loughborough Corporation Highways Committee actually granted a Planning Permit subject "That there shall be no destruction or impairment of the remains which are of archaeological value".

The Bakewell family, a family of Puritan Dissenters, actually trustees of the first non-conformist chapel to be erected in Warner Lane, Church Gate, Loughborough, had been farming at Dishley from the early 1700's. Robert Bakewell, the third, 1725/1795 had been born at the Grange, and made Leicestershire renowned not only throughout the country but throughout the world, for his pioneer methods in agriculture and sheep farming in particular. Much of this has been recorded by Professor H.C. Pawson in his substantial volume published in 1957 under the title "Robert Bakewell, Pioneer Livestock Breeder". Therein our county, and no less Loughborough, are reproved for not so much as naming a street after the famous man.

Still, today, many persons pass along the A6 main road from Loughborough to Derby without a glance, or perhaps without being aware of the thrilling history to be unravalled at the end of the little footpath that leads from the main road to the now roofless church.

Kendrick G. Smith & B.C.J. Williams.

ARCHITECTURAL REPORT

We are fortunate in having two engravings of Dishley Church printed in Nichols' massive County History in 1803 - depicting the building before ruin. (See engravings reproduced).

With these engravings, existing remains, and Nichols' description, the church when last standing could be described as follows:-

The nave and chancel comprised a rectangle of 20 ft. 6 ins. by 50 ft. with no structural division between, and covered with a lead roof. An embattled tower like a bellcote of 15th century appearance rose over the west end, containing one bell. The roof supported a small simple weather vane and curious pyramid roof (see Figure 2). There was a porch partly timber framed of probably 15th century or later date on the south side of the nave. Externally the main nave/chancel structure had what appear to have been two small Norman windows on the west end, (see engraving). The south side comprised a small simple Norman door (covered by a porch), followed to the east by an early English lancet window, a two-light early English window with a small low side window beneath, and another early English lancet window. The east end comprised three fine early English lancet windows. The north side may have had a window at the east end but traces are slight, followed by a low cambered window of uncertain date in the nave (now bricked patched) and finally a fine simple little Norman door almost opposite the south door.

To-day, the tower, west wall, south porch, and the west end of the south wall have all been reduced to footings only. The bell and roof have also gone.

The remaining stone fabric is a mixture of stones comprised most of Charnwood stone and slate with an occasional granite block. A quantity of soft almost rotten sandstone forms part of the north chancel wall. Limestone is used for all the window and door mouldings and dressings. The north wall with its fine little Norman door is in a good vertical position. It has a curious thickening over some half of its length with an indication of undercutting on part of the exterior at the base (see plan). Whether these features are accidental or deliberate is hard to say. There is a curious little angled recess in this wall at point (c) on the plan. What is this for?

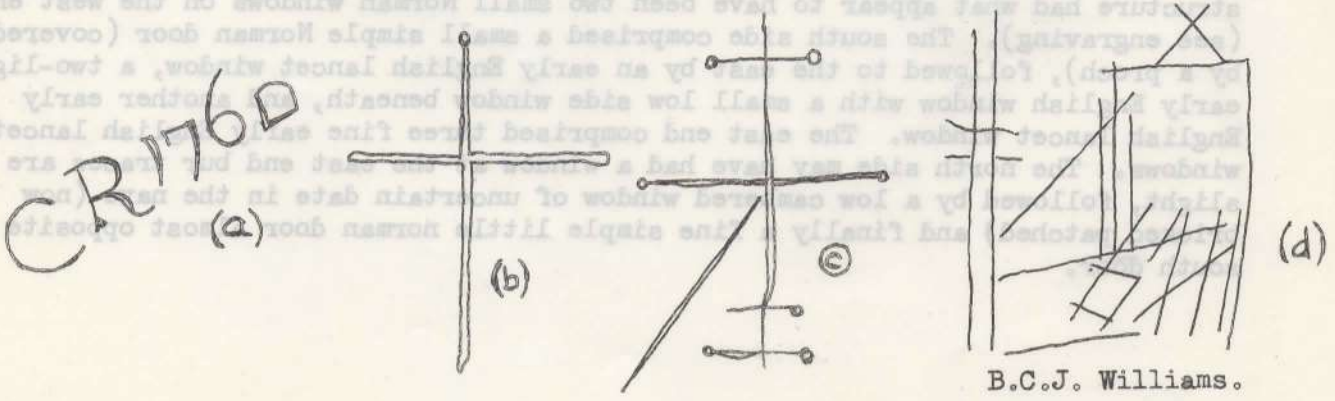
The east wall is also fairly sound with its three widely splayed lancet windows all differing slightly in width and angle of splay. The south wall is leaning badly outwards a modern buttress of re-used stone at the west end of it and three iron tie rods holding it to the north wall. Without attention it will not stand long. This wall has within the altar rail a nice plain early English piscina and a single early English arched sedile beneath the lancet windows (see plan). The stone seat is only a few inches above the present floor level indicating a considerable raising. Just beyond is a simple square aumbry. The two-light windows with the low side square windows beneath on this wall are now blocked with stone.

Only one respond of the Norman south door remains (see section B plate 1). This particular door respond has several incised markings and initials on it, Figs. a.b.c.d. are a sample. Figures b and c may represent consecration marks. Figure d suggests to me a very crude representation of a church with tower. The flooring of the porch is comprised of large limestone slabs. (see comments Plate 1)

The floor of the nave of the church is set with 18th or early 19th century bricks and two slate memorials (see plan). A curious shallow brick drain runs through the nave centre (see plan). A block of stone set flush in the floor at the west end may indicate where the font once stood (see plan).

Beyond the modern altar rail lie the slates of the Bakewell family- the one to the most famous by an unhappy twist of fate being badly cracked.

If the building is to remain much longer, drastic measures must be taken with the south wall and good repointing throughout of the masonry.



DEMOLITIONS IN LOUGHBOROUGH AND DISTRICT

In several previous issues of this BULLETIN a record has been provided of demolition of properties for the many town development plans that are being executed. During the last twelve months the pace of demolition has been quickened and as so much small cottage property is involved it is no longer desirable to record every case. Several members of Loughborough Archaeological Society have kindly furnished notes of demolitions in surrounding villages. A selection has been made, therefore, of the buildings that seem to be of importance or historic interest and, following the precedent established in previous years, each one has been given a sequence number in order that its position may be plotted on an ordinance map. Readers are warned when all the current schemes reach completion the street pattern of Loughborough will be considerably changed. The need for thus mapping on current maps has become a matter of importance - it should guide future historians of the town. A fuller record has been made on index cards concerning many of the buildings. Demolition is so swift that dimensions and sketches can seldom be obtained.

Archaeologically, the demolitions have provided opportunities to examine foundations exposed in some cases for the first time in many centuries. The case No. 66 cited in the following list was typical of many. An old site that has been hidden from view by a high wall one morning was alive with activity. A lorry way had been made through the wall. Machinery was there, trenches were being dug even while new bricks were being carted in. At evening it was possible to look round - cellars, a well, a catchment chamber, stone walls, old fireplaces, ancient plaster, beaten clay floors and deep beneath it all sherds of Roman pottery were on view. By nine the next morning new walls were arising and in newly opened trenches foundation concrete was covering up the past again.

It may be observed that the beaten clay floor repeating at several or many levels is most typical of these old Loughborough sites - the same is true of Leicester's central area. They attest to many renewals and rebuildings and at the lower levels must almost certainly take the occupation of the site back to the times of the original Saxon settlement. The work of the Deserted Medieval Villages Group at Wharrah Percy has shown that such rebuildings were at frequent intervals and that the new buildings or renewed floors were seldom precisely on the lines of the previous ones. There is thus a sequence of overlaying plans to puzzle the aracheologist. Only where a site is uncomplicated by later buildings or available for protracted excavation is it possible to detail its history. It is interesting to note here in Loughborough that this single site showed different forms of puddled clay flooring. The lowest observed had much pebble and chaff included. Another, nothing but the clay with some pebble, whilst at third line was absolutely pure clay unmixed with other materials. This latter was the upper level and was then overlaid with a red brick floor. It may have been comparatively recent- the superimposed bricks, however, were hand-made of a crumbly type.

Some further comments are needed upon some of the demolitions mentioned in Bulletin No. 4, page 3 et seq. They are referred to by the same reference numbers as they carried in that issue.

- No. 43. The Hall at Burleigh has now been totally demolished.
- No. 44. The Builders' Merchants firm of Winfields Ltd. have erected their new offices on the site of REGENT HOUSE. Included in their scheme is a small shelter or summer house for the use of residents of Hastings House Hospital.
- No. 45. As predicted, the entire row of houses on this site has been pulled down, and it is now occupied by new factories of the Chemical Works. This row was built as a whole with a central pediment feature. See item No. 78 later in this report.
- No. 49. The row of houses in Hathern White bricks has shared the same fate as the rest of Salmon Street. See item No. 75 later in this report.
- No. 50. The three-storied Georgian premises referred to in the last Bulletin have been retained for purposes of the garage but very severely altered spoiling the architecture. The gabled 'pargetting' has survived, but is painted white.
- No. 51. The cottage cut through by partial demolition still offends the eye in Orchard Street.
- No. 54. The mock-tudor building has been followed by a new showroom of unpleasing pattern for the East Midlands Gas Board. A clock has been added, perhaps in answer to last year's Bulletin, but it is of little public use being unsuitable in style and not at a correct angle.
- No. 55. The alterations to the Westminster Bank were limited to a general scrubbing and washing down externally. It has revealed the beauty of local red facing bricks used ornamentally.
- No. 56. The Chapel, Sunday School, old Manse and former Doctor's Surgery are now all totally gone. It may be possible in another issue to give a short history of these buildings.
- No. 65. The Lions have vanished! For many generations passers-by have cast a glance at the two terra-cotta lions that flanked the front garden of No. 60 Leicester Road. This residence faced the Southfields Park and was once occupied by a brick and terra-cotta manufacturer - Mr. J.M. Hodson of the firm now known as Hatherware Ltd., Hathern Station Works, near Loughborough. (During the current year it has been announced that this local firm has joined forces with a Lancashire firm of Faience and Terra-cotta manufacturers - Messers. Shaw's Glazed Brick Co. Ltd., Darwen, Lancashire). He had the lions made and placed there. Their modeller was a Belgian named Emile Coomans. The garden here has always had a surround of heavy terra-

cotta balusters set extremely close together and quite without grace of outline. These and the lions were totally removed during alterations. It is worth recording that the balusters were in sections (a base block, entasised baluster, top cornice etc.), but they had never been mortared together being just held upright up a rod apparently or even tightly held down by a final heavier top cornice. This is but a trivial change but it was such a striking bit of work that many will miss "The Lions" and their terra-cotta den.

No. 66. The RED LION INN site, Biggin Street. This building had been pulled down many years ago. Just one ancient timber had been left projecting over a wall and was just above the heads of passers-by. In mid-June, 1962, work was commenced of building new premises and the pulling down of the boundary wall revealed two more old timbers and a large fireplace with the springer of a second one. Above the fireplace were two small panels of old painted plaster. When the new premises are finished the old narrow Biggin Street will have totally altered its form and the new building line will sweep in a long curve into Church Gate - other adjacent properties (an old established butcher's shop and a confectioner's) will also come down. A reference has been made in the introduction above to the long occupation of this Red Lion site. It is known from documents in the Parish Church Chest that in 1666 A.D. the Church was recorded as using this inn for entertainment.

No. 67. Tremendous changes have taken place during 1962 in the area at the top of the Market Place known as Devonshire Square. By June, 1962, all the former buildings on the frontage and most in the rear by the brook had been demolished. It has removed cottages also a large factory formerly part of Messers. Clarkes' Dyeworks, but latterly re-constructed to house the business of Messers. T. & F. Keightley, Ironmongers. This renovation had a very short life but Messers. Keightleys' business continues in another portion of the dyeworks a little further back. A second former row of cottages along the brook line at the rear had for some time housed a fireplace factory and this has also been pulled down. In preparing the site for re-building, an excellent example of a beaten clay floor was revealed about 3 feet down. There was every evidence of much former use of the site including many forms of pipes, drains, ancient cellars and a well with the bricks laid dry and at angles to give a diameter, in typical Loughborough style. The new buildings will be for a large London property firm.

No. 68. Not far away from the previously mentioned site, the premises in the Old Cattle Market area which were last occupied by Geo. Hills Ltd. (Grocers) and Mr. Harpham (Newsagent), another large site has almost completely been cleared and preparations for re-building commenced by June 1962. One small building at the back of the site with a frontage to the Golden Fleece yard, in Granby Street, has been left standing. Rather surprisingly this is of great age and despite a red brick wall is nearly entirely of stone. It has a low wood headed side entrance which may later prove to give access to cellars. On this site also was a well. Some scant traces of the former General Havelock Inn came to light as demolition progressed.

- No. 69. The local finds section of this Bulletin will detail the discovery of a painted glass window in Warner's Lane. It is merely given a record number here so that it may be mapped.
- No. 70. The total demolition of Sparrow Hill Chapel, Sunday School, the lock-up shop (once a doctor's surgery) and the former manse was completed by June 1962. This alteration will be followed by the formation of a totally new street line. The old gravestones have been removed but a record of the names, etc. has been made by the Senior Boys of Loughborough Grammar School under the supervision of Mr. W.R. Griffiths, their History master.
- No. 71. Going back again to Devonshire Square, the shops near to the Essoldo Cinema (once called the Empire Cinema) have been totally demolished - one with extensive rear premises had been occupied for many years by G. Stubbs & Son, Butchers, and the other by A.H. Preston, Chemist. Rebuilding of large new premises is proceeding. A feature of the old premises was large cellars. The former Chemist's shop was somewhat strange in design and portions may have been rather old. By its side a through passage went to Woodgate. Cottages that were there have also been demolished.
- No. 72. In one day in March 1962, a rather large factory on Sparrow Hill (facing the Windmill Inn) was destroyed. Before it on the street line, partially hiding it, had stood a three-storied house which was pulled down earlier. The factory had in its base some ancient stone walling of some earlier building (part of the near-by Manor House?). There was much old timber but its construction as a factory was extremely 'flimsy' and its original heating seemed to be merely ordinary fireplaces. This factory had been used for a good number of years by a firm of Electric Fire makers (Messrs. Electroway Heaters Ltd.). After they moved its last use was as a store.
- No. 73. The demolition of the left hand side of Barrow Street (when entering from Leicester Road) was completed in March 1962 or a bit earlier. The sites are now embraced in the works of the Loughborough building firm - Messrs. W. Corah & Sons Ltd. Some of these houses were three-storied but not of much age.
- No. 74. The row of rather old cottages at Radmoor is being prepared for demolition. There were 11 dwellings here built in curving frontage but their roofs were at five differing levels. This Radmoor area was associated with the Burleigh House estate in early times and the site may have long been occupied.
- No. 75. Seven houses, Nos. 16 - 22 Salmon Street, came down on January 16th 1962, thereby reducing the number of buildings in the district built of Hathern White Facing Bricks. One brick and a length of string course (moulded) has been added to the local bricks collection. The buildings in these bricks cannot date before 1860 and the bed of clay from which they were made was soon exhausted. They are quite unusual bricks. The burnt a palish pink but in a few months weathered to a near white. The foreman on this

demolition reported these 7 houses had three wells between them. He said the wells were about 12 feet deep and he added their lining material was glazed bricks! They were filled in with rubble before they could be inspected. This practically completed the clearance of this large site - and the former street lines are to be completely changed.

- No. 76. In late 1961 and early 1962 a group of houses in Pinfold Gate about facing the School Street opening were demolished. They had been used for some years as Offices by Messrs. William Cottons Ltd. They were not of much interest.
- No. 77. Early in 1962 in Victoria Lane (formerly Dear Lane) at the Shakespeare Street end of it, the many demolitions had left the house and shop built by F. Bachelor, Shoe Repairer, in isolation. It was well built after the 1914 War and had a garden. This group was pulled down, presumably to 'square-off' the ground reserved for the Bus Station. Mr. Bachelor had died some years ago but his widow had continued to dwell there.
- No. 78. The row of houses on Derby Road, associated with the old boat-building business of Mr. Barnsdale was finally demolished in October-November 1961. Almost immediately the Chemical Factory was extended to cover the entire site.
- No. 79. In Woodgate, at the South Street corner, cottages and then later the "Bishop Blaize" Inn were demolished before the end of 1961. Reputedly this was an old site but nothing of historical interest came to light.
- No. 80. On turning from Swan Street into Derby Square there was formerly a blacksmith's business. It was demolished and a boundary wall only left standing. During 1961 and early 1962 the entire site was covered by a large new office block for the firm of Wills and Hepworth Ltd., printers. They at present concentrate on a line of children's books in colour called "The Laydbird Series". This firm was a development of an early Loughborough printing business in Market Square and Angel Yard.
- No. 81. During 1961 the rear portion of the former Zenobia Scent Works on the corner of Southfields Road and Beehive Lane was demolished. It had originally been an early hosiery factory. Its site was speedily rebuilt as a garage.

This account may serve to outline the range and nature of building changes in Loughborough since the last Bulletin. It remains to make a few references to demolitions in the surrounding district and notes of these have been supplied by various members of the Loughborough Archaeological Society. Thanks are due to those who have done this.

Miss A.W. McCann has kindly provided the following interesting account of some building changes in Shepshed.

SHEPshed DEMOLITIONS

Nos. 17-31. The Lant. Small Georgian type cottages roofed in Swithland slate; demolished early in 1961. The site is now occupied by three bungalows. No. 17 had a stockinger's shop with the typical long windows.

Nos. 54-60. The Lant. Similar to the above, demolished several years ago, the site adjoining C.W. Hall's hosiery factory is at present standing open.

In the Well Yard (off Forest Street) several old houses have been pulled down, including the Georgian Cottage at the entrance to the yard, and a timber cottages, for some time Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witnesses. Old Shepshed inhabitants say the name of the yard has nothing to do with the deep well at the entrance, filled in about twenty years ago, but is in fact a corruption of Wool Yard, because, here the Wool Merchants are reputed to have carried on their business. The yard certainly adjoins the 'Grange Farm', where Thomas Duport, the Wool Merchant lived. (There is a brass dated 1592 to Duport in St. Botolph's Church, Shepshed).

(N.B. Later in 1962 Miss McCann was able to add "At the entrance to this yard there was formerly a pump, which when removed, revealed the biggest known well in Shepshed, in fact the rubble from about twelve demolished cottages went to fill it in"). In front of the Well Yard was a large, three-storied Georgian house, and three cottages of a similar date and they are now being demolished. The large house was kept by the late Ralph Whyte as a general grocery shop, while two of the cottages were once the "Angel Inn"; an ornate ceiling moulding was preserved in one of the rooms. The third cottage was a village bakery. The re-opening of the cellars here may prove of interest.

Several half-timbered cottages by the Stile Twychel on Forest Street were demolished in 1960 to make way for a new bungalow for the Caretaker at Hind Leys Secondary Modern School. They had huge roof timbers and a vaulted cellar.

The stables and out-buildings belonging to the big Georgian house at the corner of Belton Street and Pick Street, have been recently pulled down. The house there has three Fire Insurance Marks displayed over the door.

In the Market Place, the former Conservative and Unionist Club has been considerably altered, and is now almost unrecognisable as a modern greengrocer's shop.

Demolitions are about to begin in Queen Street, where the "Queen's Head" has served its last 'pint'. It is reputed to be the oldest public house in Shepshed. Next door to it is a half-timbered house, now in a very bad state of repair.

(Later Miss McCann reported further on Queen Street. Nos. 9-25 Queen Street, early Victorian cottages, and three terraced houses circa 1890, demolished to make way for Council Flats now half erected. The older cottages stood around a courtyard behind the terrace, and they were served by a communal tap. One of the houses showed evidence of much older timbering at the rear. The terraced houses replaced a brick and timber house pulled down about 70 years ago, which also appeared from a

photograph to contain portions of an even earlier stone-built dwelling. Only five years ago, a cruck cottage was demolished from the same site.")

Another member, Mr. John Richards, drew attention to the partial demolition of Mr. Lowe's House, Wide Lane, Hathern. A visit of inspection showed a small Hathern type cruck in the gable of the portion of the house being retained. It was immediately cased over with a new brick wall and can no longer be seen. At the lower end of the same Lane one of these little crucks still clings precariously to the wall of a cottage - it was part of a demolished cottage the fireplace of which also remains inside the 6'6" width between the cruck's legs. There can be little doubt that this was a distinctive local type used in the small two-room cottages.

Mr. John Whittington supplies an account of the demolition at SILEBY of No. 38 King Street. It reads "The house was 'L' shaped, of 3 stories, the older part of the building forming the foot of the 'L', with a frontage of 30 feet to the street, and facing north. Its frontage stood on a plinth of irregular blocks of granite, and odd pieces of Barrow-on-Soar limestone, of 18" thickness and 3 feet high, whilst the two gable ends of this section had walls of similar material and thickness up to the first floor level, being presumably the walling of an earlier house, and probably retained to preserve rights in the common fields. The facade presented to the street consisted of the aforementioned granite and limestone plinth, with two storeys of red brick with a blue diaper pattern, and projecting red brick hood or drip courses to all windows and doorways, connected with a similar brick string course. The bricks measured $9\frac{1}{4}"$ x $4\frac{5}{8}"$ x 2" approximately.

The third storey was of modern brick, $9" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" \times 3"$, and it seems to have been added for the purpose of framework knitting, a common feature in many of the large industrial villages in the Soar Valley. The two ground floor rooms measured internally $12' 0" \times 13' 6"$, and $15' 0" \times 13' 7"$. The latter, the easterly room, possessed a brick fireplace with the older thinner bricks in its construction. Both rooms had a central ceiling beam measuring 9" wide x $10\frac{1}{2}"$ deep, with joists at right-angles to both beam and frontage, $3\frac{1}{2}"$ square and at 16" centres.

The floor in the smaller room was of herringbone pattern brickwork, brick sizes $9\frac{1}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$, whilst in the larger room the floor was of concrete.

The second storey rooms were of similar size with wooden floors used as bedrooms.

The third storey had an uneven concrete floor, with a fretted wooden door dividing the two rooms; and a former steeper roof line springing from the floor was visible on the gable ends.

The facade had two 3-light windows (sash type) and a central door on the ground floor, two similar sized windows above on the second floor but casement type, and a third smaller 1-light casement on the left of the elevation, above a bricked-in window opening.

The third floor had two 3-light sliding windows above the other pairs of windows. The remainder of the house was not particularly interesting being nineteenth century additions in the usual monotonous type of that period. This house presented the appearance of being built originally as a yeoman farmer's house, with the third storey added at a later date for framework knitters' work-rooms."

THORPE ACRE. In April 1962, an examination was made of an old farmhouse which was shortly to be demolished. It stands on the right hand side of the former village street when turning into it by the Plough Inn from Knightthorpe direction. This farmhouse may have portions around 2½ centuries old. There is additionally a stretch of older stonework but it is not a building rich in old timbers. There is before it directly on the street line an older cottage which was at this time still occupied. It is of many periods with old stone portions, old timber, and a strong chance that amongst the work of varied periods its gable may prove to have a "cruck" construction. This cottage is like the farm scheduled for demolition. Mr. Roy Bentham drew attention to this group of buildings.

MOUNTSORREL that suffered such serious loss of architectural variety a year or two ago, has now lost another interesting group of premises on the Leicester Road near to the Temperance Hall and directly adjacent to the site which contains the reputed underground tunnel. There was a public right of way alongside the demolished properties - between them and the tunnel site. The properties in their last state had seemed to be modest brick cottages but part had formerly been the Robin Hood Inn. When the buildings were pulled down several interesting things were observed:-

- (1) There was a range of five large ovens at varying levels - so extensive that they were probably the Manorial Ovens serving the entire community. Several were sealed off with gigantic blocks of Swithland Slate. Above this building on the lower hill slope runs a second public footpath called locally "The Back-us path". Usually it has been suggested it meant "Back of the houses" (although once there were houses on both sides of it). It would now seem to be a corruption of "The Bakehouse Path" especially when it is remembered most of the village was formerly on the hill.
- (2) There were huge and ancient granite and stone foundations.
- (3) Several flights of stone steps ran up to give access to the footpath above.
- (4) The entire hillside was revealed as being flanked by a huge retaining wall of different building periods. This wall in its lower portions could be the boundary of the Norman Castle. For the moment this flanking wall is left in view sweeping boldly away round the curve of the base of the hill.

The length of this year's record of demolitions is regretted but records have to be made while the opportunity is there. An appeal is again made that deeds of such varied properties should be carefully preserved and where possible deposited for safe custody. Owners are reminded that the older portions of their deeds are seldom, if ever, necessary to prove title to property but that such ancient documents are the materials a historian needs. If members know any owners or former owners of various properties recorded above, would they enquire what happened to the early deeds, please? Notes of other demolitions would be welcomed by the author - one pair of eyes cannot be everywhere.

ANOTHER ROMAN DISCOVERY ON THE BORDERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE

Although it is far outside the usual radius covered by Loughborough Archaeological Society, it was felt that a brief note should appear in the Bulletin concerning a visit to a freshley uncovered Roman site, made of several of our members. This lies on the county's southern boundary near to Bringhurst where the road divides (left for Cottingham and forward to Middleton - both places being just within Northamptonshire).

A neat excavation at a new bungalow site had revealed some feet down stone foundations plus a large quantity of Roman odds and ends. It was called locally "the hypercause of a Roman Villa" but our examination led us to feel it was an industrial site. The exposed stonework did not agree with the local ironstone colour but was a very dark red - even crimson. As it in some cases crumbled like sand between our fingers it was clear it had been subjected to direct flame. Additionally the "ducting" was not a straight line but curved. Enquiry at Stewart and Lloyds of Corby confirmed that local stone would be yellow to orange but not crimson.

Other trial trenches over an area of a hundred yards square had given other finds and the excavators had left lumps of scoria with heavy molten iron content showing in globules, further evidence of Roman use of the ironstone. At the extremity of the site Saxon pottery had been found. Under the nearly finished bungalow a complete but small Roman vase had been found and was pronounced by the Archaeology Professor from Cambridge University to be first century ware.

The "Via Devana" runs into the fields barely two hundred yards away and goes its way through Leicestershire from thence, mainly for the first few miles on the hill slopes and not used as a motor road.

Although this discovery is the province of the Corby Archaeological Society and they are certainly handling it efficiently, it is felt that it renders yet another of our Leicestershire Roman Roads of more importance than once thought. Roman ironstone working at Goadby Marwood and most possibly at Thorpe Arnold, with this latest find suggests that much re-thinking is needed on Roman Leicestershire. Indeed the time is over-ripe for a complete re-appraisal. The stop press news in the local finds of Roman Pottery in the centre of Loughborough should speed up the realisation of this. This indeed is our only excuse for going into another Society's region.

J.R., M.R., G.H.G., and A.C.G.

ANOTHER ROMAN DISCOVERY ON THE BORDERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE

LOCAL FINDS (Second Instalment)

In this second report of local finds, there is as last year a fair amount to record. It will be noticed, however, that the number of actual contributors is small, and the sites referred to limited. The reasons could be two. Members have been lacking in practical observation and enquiry, or our own area lacks materials. The writer considers the latter possibility highly unlikely. The pleas therefore to all members and friends is to look, listen and enquire.

As indicated last year, the area covered by this scheme is approximately ten miles around Loughborough, regardless of county boundaries, these having little significance in early archaeology. (Besides our members live on both sides of the fence) The true natural boundaries are the Soar valley from Leicester to the Trent, flanked by the Charnwood Forest and valleys to the west, and the Wolds and low river plains to the east running onto the great Fosse Way ridge.

Ordnance Survey site refs: are given where possible together with fractional scales where illustrations are used.

Prehistoric

Thrumpton (Notts) S.K. 511312. One microlithic flint illus. Thru:1. carefully flaked edges. The under side had been ground perfectly flat and smooth. Found by Mr. R. Wilson in his garden (in possession of the finder).

Wanlip (Leics) S.K. 602109. Five flints found in a disturbed mound or bank, consisting of one flake, one irregular shaped piece, and the three illus: Wlp. 1-3. Wlp. 1 is a well worked specimen almost flat and smooth on the reverse side. It may have served for an arrow or spear head and on breaking re-used as a scraper (note side indicated in drawing - very smooth and rounded). Wlp. 2 appears very roughly flaked. Wlp. 3 has every indication of being a started arrow head (the shank breaking before completion?). Found by Mr. W. Davies, 49 Hawcliffe Road, Mountsorrel. (In possession of the finder).

Roman

Ratcliffe on Soar (Red Hill, Notts). This believed Roman settlement lying at the junction of the rivers Trent and Soar, lies under threat of eventual destruction due to plans for a power station. Surface finds have been made here for over half a century, and are in the hands of many people, some so far untraced. (A strong rumour of a bronze bowl or fish having been found by a person unknown persists). The recording of all finds brought to our notice from this site is continued below.

Objects of bone. Area S.K. 494304.

Bone knife handle inlay broken in half showing two rivet holes. Decorated loosely with fine small double circles with a central dot engraved into the surface. Illus. R.H.35.

Two pieces of bone inlay, Illus. R.H. 36-37 each with three hands of engraved lines.

One fine bone circular boss or button. The back is roughly scraped and gives no indication of how it might have been attached. (It may of course be a gaming piece or a counter). Illus. R.H.38.

A broken fragment of carved and holed bone. Illus. R.H.39. (showing front and end face and section - the back is rough and undecorated). Purpose uncertain. (Another piece of this object is known to exist).

A piece of hollowed and double pointed bone, Illus. R.H.40. purpose uncertain.

A piece of bluntly pointed dowel-like bone, Illus. R.H.41, purpose uncertain.

Objects of Stone.

One small limestone counter illus. R.H.42.

One small holed and tapered piece of slate, illus. R.H. 46, purpose uncertain.

Objects of Metal.

One very thin bronze heart shaped fragment bearing three punched impressions on its surface, and four similar fragments with engraved border decoration on one side. Illus. R.H. 43-44 purpose uncertain.

All the above mentioned items are in the possession of Mr. R. Wilson of Thrumpton.

Pottery Sherds.

Several small fragments of miscellaneous grey ware have been handed to me by children, including one base fragment of grey ware Illus. R.H. 45 found by Mr. Lakin working on Red Hill, exact ref. not known. This base fragment has several holes in the under-side of the base, made with a tapered needle or sharp stick when soft before firing. None of the holes go right through. The purpose may have been to reduce risk of cracking a thick base, and made by the potter to make heat penetration easy in firing - or the dots may form a pattern or symbol, i.e. like the secret Chi-Rho monogram used by persecuted Christians - as found on a lamp base at St. Albans - or simply an idle whim. (In possession of Mr. B.C.J. Williams).

Coins

Several bronze coins have been found on the site by Mr. Wilson, including many of the very small late type. Nearly all are in need of treatment before identification can be made.

Loughborough S.K. 536197

An important discovery affecting the early history of Loughborough was made in June of this year on the site of the Old Red Lion Inn, (Market end of Church-Gate), now being re-developed. In trenches for the new building, cut through the 16th century floor of the Old Red Lion, distinct traces of earlier buildings were noticed. At 2'6" depth an early beaten clay floor approximately 7'0" wide enclosed by the remains of two forest stone walls

was disclosed. Just beneath this floor two fitting fragments of a large vessel were found, illus. Lou:3. The body of the sherd is very hard containing minute white crystals, colour - a warm orangy brown. Mr. M.W. Barley of Nottingham University comments - 'fairly certainly of Roman date. The fabric is very similar to that made in the kilns at Hazelwood in Derbyshire'. Mr. D. Clark of Leicester Museum however considers it more likely of 16th century date. Beneath the first clay floor mentioned remains of a second, about a foot deeper, could be seen. This may provide the first substantial evidence of some form of Roman settlement in Loughborough. Further examination will take place and it is hoped to confirm dating in the next Bulletin. (In possession of the finder, Mr. B.C.J. Williams).

Wanlip. S.K. 602109.

Roman pottery sherds have been collected by Mr. W. Davies of Mountsorrel from disturbed banks or mounds near the church - (in possession of the finder). Consisting 1 frag. rim grey ware with lightly incised decoration. Fig. Wlp:4.

1 frag. grey ware with incised vertical bands etc. Fig. Wlp:5.
4 frags. grey ware with a double incised banding running around the vessel. Fig. Wlp:6 is a sample.

1 frag. grey ware shallow bowl. Fig. Wlp:7.

1 frag. grey ware rim with a corrugated outer lip decoration. Fig. Wlp:8.

4 frags. forming base of a grey vessel. Fig. Wlp:9.

1 rim frag. grey ware. Fig. Wlp:10.

2 frags. black ware one a rim piece. Fig. Wlp:11.

2 rim frags. grey ware. Figs. Wlp:12-13.

1 frag. base grey ware. Fig. Wlp:14.

12 assorted fragments plain grey ware of different vessels.

1 frag. Samian ware bowl. Fig. Wlp:15.

1 frag. Samian ware dish. Fig. Wlp:16.

1 large rim portion yellow/buff ware (mortaria), bearing a partly damaged stamp on the rim top see two Figs. Wlp:17.

High Cross

The Roman site on the Fosse/Watling Street crossing on the Leics. southern boundary is outside of the normal scope of this record, but Mr. W. Davies of Mountsorrel has recovered several sherds from this site here briefly recorded.

5 frags. Samian ware including a bowl base, 1 piece with gladiator, 1 piece eagle in circular wreath.

15 frags. assorted grey ware including 1 frag. double incised line as Fig. Wlp:6.

2 bases as Fig. Wlp:14. 2 frags. Castor ware. 1 frag. incised zig-zag decoration. 1 frag with applied putti drip type decoration. 1 frag. grey slip on red body. 4 frags. white/cream ware (2 rims). 4 frags. grey body with red outer slips (one frag. corrugated on outer face). 1 frag. corrugated small bottle type rim.

Early Medieval. (Post Roman to 1066)

Amongst many medieval sherds found at Breedon-on-the-Hill on the east side being cleared for quarrying, are several suspected Saxon domestic pottery frags. Due to the lack of knowledge of domestic pottery of this period no report is possible until thorough examinations have been made. (Found by Mr. D. Reaney of Long Eaton - on loan to Mr. B.C.J. Williams).

Later Medieval. (1066-1530)

As mentioned above Mr. D. Reaney has recovered several green glazed frags. of 13th, 14th and 15th century date at Breedon-on-the-Hill - a fuller report pending.

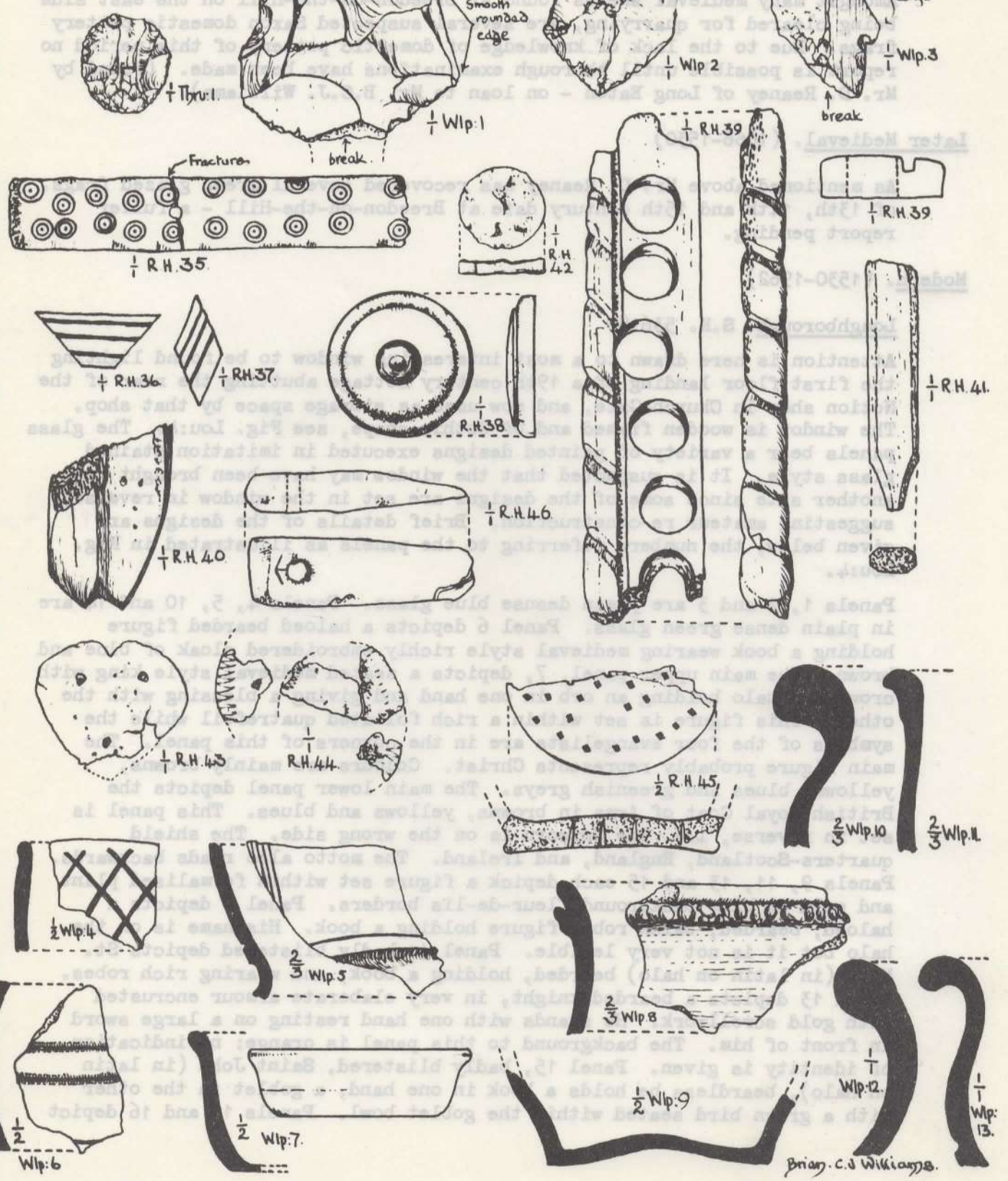
Modern. (1530-1962)

Loughborough. S.K. 536189

Attention is here drawn to a most interesting window to be found lighting the first floor landing of a 19th century cottage abutting the rear of the Notion shop in Church-Gate, and now used as storage space by that shop. The window is wooden framed and of Gothic shape, see Fig. Lou:4. The glass panels bear a variety of painted designs executed in imitation stained glass style. It is suspected that the window may have been brought from another site since some of the designs are set in the window in reverse, suggesting amateur re-construction. Brief details of the designs are given below, the numbers referring to the panels as illustrated in Fig. Lou:4.

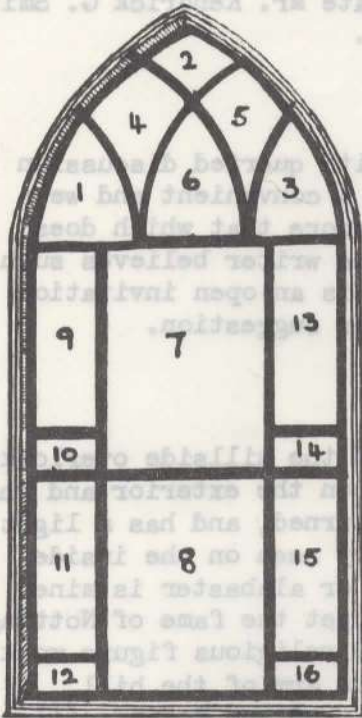
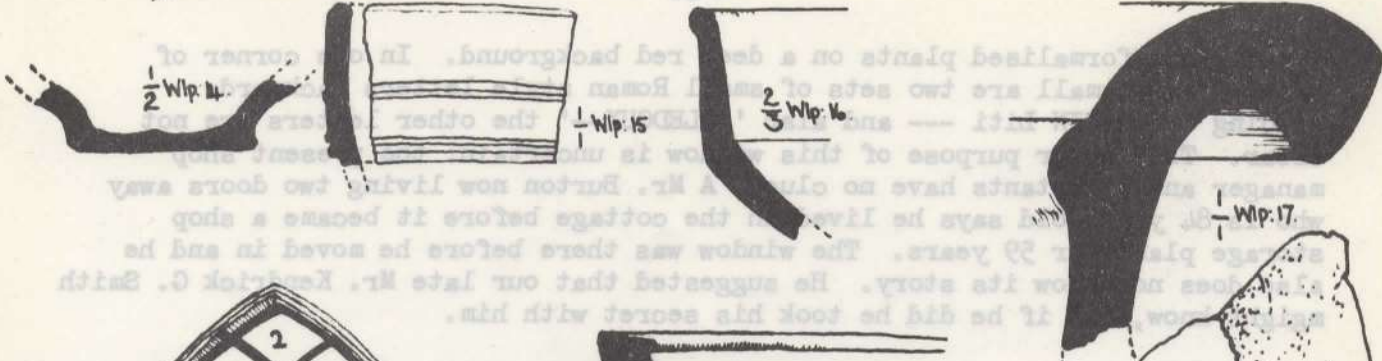
Panels 1, 2 and 3 are plain dense blue glass. Panels 4, 5, 10 and 14 are in plain dense green glass. Panel 6 depicts a haloed bearded figure holding a book wearing medieval style richly embroidered cloak of blue and brown. The main upper panel, 7, depicts a seated medieval style king with crown and halo holding an orb in one hand and giving a blessing with the other. This figure is set within a rich foliated quatrefoil while the symbols of the four evangelists are in the corners of this panel. The main figure probably represents Christ. Colours are mainly browns, yellows, blues and greenish greys. The main lower panel depicts the British Royal Coat of Arms in browns, yellows and blues. This panel is set in reverse, i.e. the Unicorn is on the wrong side. The shield quarters-Scotland, England, and Ireland. The motto also reads backwards. Panels 9, 11, 13 and 15 each depict a figure set within formalised plant and gold on blue background fleur-de-lis borders. Panel 9 depicts a haloed, bearded, black robed figure holding a book. His name is on the halo but it is not very legible. Panel 11 badly blistered depicts St. Mark (in latin on halo) bearded, holding a book, and wearing rich robes. Panel 13 depicts a bearded knight, in very elaborate armour encrusted with gold scrollwork. He stands with one hand resting on a large sword in front of him. The background to this panel is orange: no indication of identity is given. Panel 15, badly blistered, Saint John (in latin on halo), beardless he holds a book in one hand, a goblet in the other with a green bird seated within the goblet bowl. Panels 12 and 16 depict

Local Finds. Plate 1.
1961-1962.

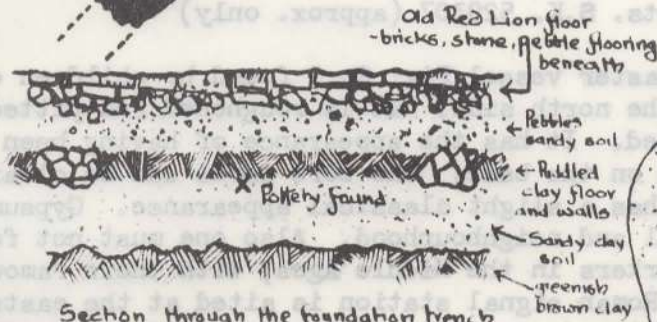
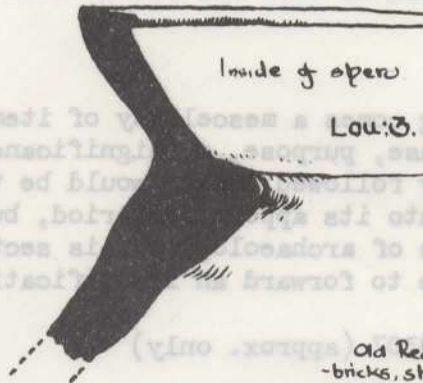


Brian C.J. Williams.

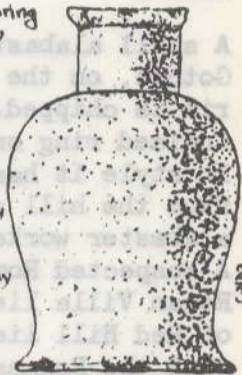
Local Finds. Plate 2. 1961-1962.



Lou:4

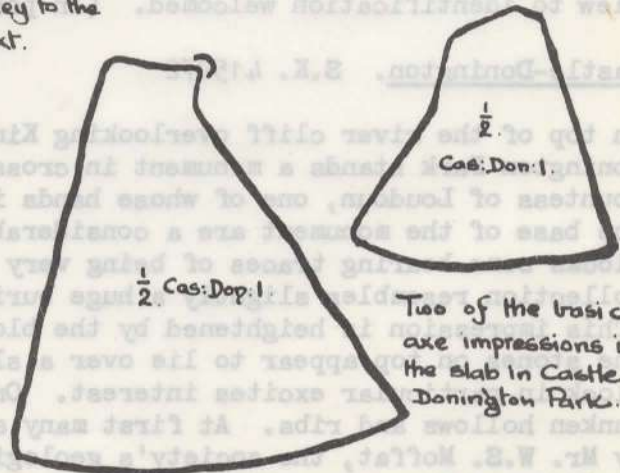


Section through the foundation trench on the Old Red Lion site Loughborough showing earlier foundations & floors



Showing the wooden framing to the painted window. The numbers forming the key to the description in the text.

Sketch of the end of the slope described under Castle Donington showing the larger axe.



Two of the basic axe impressions in the slab in Castle Donington Park.

Brian. C J Williams.

clear glass formalised plants on a deep red background. In one corner of Panel 9 very small are two sets of small Roman style letters backwards reading - 'MOUJIN Liti --- and also '---LEDOUX---' the other letters are not clear. The age or purpose of this window is uncertain: the present shop manager and assistants have no clue. A Mr. Burton now living two doors away who is 84 years old says he lived in the cottage before it became a shop storage place for 59 years. The window was there before he moved in and he also does not know its story. He suggested that our late Mr. Kendrick G. Smith might know, but if he did he took his secret with him.

Items of uncertain date.

Under this final heading comes a miscellany of items with queried discussion that defy easy dating, use, purpose, or significance. A convenient and we suspect all too commonly followed course would be to ignore that which does not fall conveniently into its appointed period, but the writer believes such items are the true spice of archaeology. This section is an open invitation to anyone who would care to forward an identification or suggestion.

Gotham. Notts. S.K. 529307 (approx. only)

A small alabaster vessel Fig: Go:3 found by children on the hillside overlooking Gotham, on the north side. It is roughened and pitted on the exterior and the rim is chipped. It has the appearance of having been turned, and has a light incised ring on the base. The bore marks can be clearly seen on the inside. In style it has a slight classical appearance. Gypsum or alabaster is mined from the hill and neighbourhood. Also one must not forget the fame of Nottingham alabaster workers in the Middle Ages, with their famous religious figure work. A suspected Roman signal station is sited at the eastern arm of the hill. A Roman Villa lies just over the other side to the north, and the Roman settlement of Red Hill lies close by to the north-west. These are mentioned in the light that the Romans also prized and used alabaster. One should not overlook the possibility that someone of modern times may have made it for some purpose or amusement, and then thrown it away. Serious examination or inspection with a view to identification welcomed. (In possession of Mr. B.C.J. Williams).

Castle-Donington. S.K. 415272

On top of the river cliff overlooking Kings Mills and the Trent within Castle-Donington Park stands a monument in cross form to Lady Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun, one of whose hands is reputedly buried beneath it. About the base of the monument are a considerable number of large local sandstones blocks some bearing traces of being very roughly squared and faced. The whole collection resembles slightly a huge burial chamber denuded of soil and collapsed. (This impression is heightened by the blocks resting on a very slight mound while the stones on top appear to lie over a slight hollowing on the mound top. One block in particular excites interest. One surface is covered with a maze of sunken hollows and ribs. At first many appeared artificial, but a section taken by Mr. W.S. Moffat, the society's geologist, proved them natural with the exception possibly of three very distinctly cut shapes. Two are reproduced Cas. Don. 1 and 2. Sharply and distinctly cut they resemble well executed axe-head impressions

cut into the rock at thicknesses varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The style reminds one of the recent impressions found on Stonehenge and could be Bronze Age. The position overlooking the Trent valley (if they have always been there, that is) would have been one of marked importance in ancient times. The possibilities of their significance for which the author makes no excuse are as follows:-

1. Religious symbols on either a large bronze or iron-age tumulus.
2. Stones of a former circle.
3. Stone moulds of a bronze or iron-age smith.
4. Pagan Saxon or Viking impression.
5. The workings of an idle hour much later in time (the worn nature of the edges, however, preclude a very recent date).

Appreciation is felt by Mr. Skellern and Mr. Williams who made the discovery to Mr. J.G. Shields who kindly gave permission to enter and explore the park.

B.G.J. WILLIAMS.

THE OLD RECTORY OF LOUGHBOROUGH

After three years of struggle to save the Old Rectory, the end is still not in sight. Although officially saved from actual total demolition (permission to pull down the 1826 frontage has been granted), the question of use, how or when actual restoration will take place remains unsettled at the time of making these notes. Since the progress note made in the bulletin issued in September 1961, work has continued both on the site and in the field of papers, talk and negotiation. In the summer of 1961 the Ministry after examining the Old Rectory and praising the way the investigation by the Loughborough and District Archaeological Society had been carried out, estimated that restoration would cost some £8000, of which they themselves were prepared to contribute £2000. The offer proved insufficient to tempt the Borough Council (owners), into any state of historic pride. Moreover the Council made a plea for the possibility of the grant being increased.

Mr. B.C.J. Williams produced sketch elevations of what the medieval portions of the old Rectory could look like when treated in ruin form, with the former Solar retained, roofed over as a Museum, the Hall becoming a garden with seats for old people. Copies of this were sent to the Borough Council, Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the Council for British Archaeology together with an explanatory letter.

Meanwhile the careful measuring and planning of the Old Rectory continued resulting in Mr. Williams producing a set of plans and elevations scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1 foot of the building. A copy was deposited with the Borough Surveyor and the Ministry.

Meanwhile the Historic Buildings Council were approached by the Ministry with regard to an increase in the grant toward the restoration of the Medieval Rectory portions. A grant increase was approved on various conditions including one that the Old Rectory must be open to the public at least one day per week from May to October each year. Also that the building might prove suitable as a Museum. The total grant offer was increased in March 1962 to £4,500. The Town Council accepted the money in principle but came to no conclusion concerning the clauses attached or the possibility of a Museum. The neglect of the building continued until October while vandals continued to desecrate it. Tenders for the contract of partial demolition were issued from Southfields Borough Offices which had to be returned not later than 5.00 p.m. Tuesday 11th September 1962 endorsed "Demolition Rectory". The contract was awarded to Collington & Son who began work early in October. A copy of the demolition details and plans were kindly given to me by the Borough Architect and the notes below are mainly based on these and information supplied by the regional representative of the Ministry of Works (Ancient Monuments) at Nottingham.

The whole of the plaster covered circa 1826 frontage to be demolished to ground level. Hardcore from the demolition to be used to fill and level the hollow floors beneath the ground floor and the five cellar rooms beneath this frontage. This includes also the stone wall discovered fairly recently by the Society and identified as the probable end of the Medieval Hall at the 1826 frontage end. This has been pronounced as of 'no value' by the Ministry of Works. It has also been mentioned to me previously by the Borough Surveyor that the retention of this wall would interfere with lighting to some of the new buildings due to be erected nearby.

Demolition also included the main front staircase and the wall along which it is attached down to the level of the medieval stonework below the landing window sill. The toilet and outbuilding and porch on the external side of this wall came down also. The dividing wall between the stone flagged kitchen and the frontage which includes the great kitchen fireplace, service hatch to the dining room etc. has been demolished. So will the wall incorporating the French windows of the dining room. The hollow floor beneath will be rubble filled. In effect the whole of the Rectory has been demolished from the frontage back to the Medieval screen dividing wall with the exception of the two main external medieval hall walls and the stone flagging in the kitchen. The solar portion behind the screen (including the coal hole) will not be touched and the roof also is retained over this portion. At the back or end of the solar portion of the building a small single storeyed two roomed outbuilding has been destroyed except for a fragment of stonework in one wall. Also a short length of brick garden wall attached to the corner of the solar has come down. When demolition is completed all openings into the solar portion will be boarded and secured.

The Contractor is to include for stacking on the site approximately 200 of the best large size Swithland Slates taken off the demolished roofs for later re-use. Representatives from the Ministry of Works from Nottingham and Ashby-de-la-Zouch will make periodic visits to the site during the demolition period.

Sometime in the spring of 1963 the Ministry of Works hope to begin the task of restoration. It is indicative that the solar portion will be re-roofed presumably in restored medieval style. The actual use to which this portion may

be put is of course up to the Town Council and no decision is known yet. The preservation and restoration appears to have followed the plans forwarded to the Ministry and the Town Council some twelve months ago by our Society. Although action had seemed painfully slow at the time, much to the detriment of the building, the recent steps mark a new degree of respect for our precious cultural heritage by the Town Council.

One point does concern me however. What has happened to the 18th century Swithland Slate sundial that was temporarily housed in the Old Rectory? This sundial was brought in from the garden and is believed to have once been on the Parish Church tower prior to the clock. It is a very fine example of its type. Children could hardly have moved it - beside which they would have been more likely to try and break it than dislodge it. I fear we may have some scheming curio collecting thief in the area. Fortunately exact details are known of appearance etc. We must not let this sundial be lost for ever.

During demolition a close watch was kept on the building Mr. G.H. Green and myself. This has resulted in two further discoveries. What was formerly thought to be a piece of green painted victorian guttering with a cast iron foliated end on the old medieval frontage proved to be made of oak and in fact probably one of the medieval roof beams with a beautiful piece of deep moulding running its length terminating in a clustered leaf stop or boss (a more elaborate version of another discovered and saved by our members in the Solar portion). Mr. G.H. Green managed to procure a large piece including the carved boss for posterity (one should add that considerable physical effort was needed to bring this item to safety off the site single handed and Mr. Green's exertions may well have daunted a fainter heart). The second discovery was that a length of the wall now demolished that formed part of the supposed stucco and brick 1826 frontage on the ancient medieval frontage side (or that facing the Church) was revealed in stripping to be partly made of sandstone. One suspects that this may have also been medieval and covered when this end was redesigned in 1826. A hasty record has been made but it seems a pity that this point could not have been noticed by the official observers.

The preparation of a full report of the Old Rectory being a record of its history, architecture, and the three year struggle to save it from destruction is now well under way and publication is hoped for late this year. It is hoped however that the final chapter may be possible to be included in this report.

The two illustrations on the frontispiece depict conjectural reconstructions of the Old Rectory frontage and rear face as they may have looked in the 14th century based on records, remaining fabric, and archaeological excavation. These and many other illustrations are to be included in the full report.

The top illustration depicts the old sandstone rendered frontage facing the Parish Church. The Hall is lit by two large two-light windows, and entered at the Solar end through a porch with a room over. A newel staircase just inside the main Hall door within the porch ascends to the Solar, and the room over the porch. A small slit window lighting this staircase can be seen at first floor level just beyond the porch room. The Solar and the ground

floor room below are lit by windows. The Solar roof runs at right-angles to the main Hall roof through which projects the Solar fireplace chimney. A further wing now demolished like the porch extended from the Solar end.

The rear view shows the Solar roof extending over a second probably older staircase and descending to cover also a porch to the Hall opposite the one on the front. The other walls of the Old Rectory other than the frontage are all built in the local forest stone. Two complementary windows to the frontage light the Hall interspersed by rather flat buttresses. The position of the Hall fireplace is yet un-proved, evidence survives to support it either being in the centre or alternatively by a chimney supported by the buttress in the middle of the rear wall. The end wall recently discovered has as yet revealed no positive features though certain stones indicate the Hall may have been lit by a high small window at this end. The details here given are only a brief outline taken from the full Report's more detailed notes.

B.C.J. WILLIAMS.

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MORE EARLY LOUGHBOROUGH DOCUMENTS.

The Loughborough Archaeological Society's Bulletin, 1961, No. 4, supplied a transcript of an early Loughborough Manor Court Roll, and it was promised that future issues would add other early documents. The items now supplied range somewhat wider than Loughborough but all of them have some relevance to the town. A point of interest is the varied spellings of the name. Another is the many outlying parcels attached to the Manor of Loughborough in early times.

CALENDAR OF CLOSE ROLLS. Year 1340. May 28th. Westminster. Membrane 12. To WILLIAM TRUSSEL, escheator, this side Trent.

Order to deliver to Alice late wife of Henry de Bello Monte the manors of Stiveton, Lyndewode and Thoreway, co. Lincoln, with all members, Knights' fees and advowsons pertaining thereto and of the manor of Kaylesthorne and of the fees pertaining to that manor, and to the MANOR OF LOUGHTEBURGH with its members, to wit the hamlet of Beaumanor, Burton, Huclescote, Walton, Ernesby, Barowe, Cosyngton, Raveneston, Quernedon, Mounsorel, Wodethorpe and Kynesthorpe with the Knight's fees, advowsons of abbeys, priories, churches, etc. and all other appurtenances, and the manor of Whytewyk with members of Shepesheved, Merkefeld, Wydington, Roteby, Neuton and Bochareston, having received Alice's fealty, as the King has learned by inquisition taken by the escheator that Henry and Alice, at his death, held the manore of Stiveton, Lyndewode and Thoresweye with the said fees, etc. and the advowson and fees with the free court which belonged to Stephen de Baiocis in the city of Lincoln, by the late king's grant with reversion to the king in default of heirs of Henry's body, and also the manor of Loughteburgh with its members and the said hamlets and other Appurtenances, of the king's gift with reversion to the king in default of heirs of the bodies of Henry and Alice, and also the manor of Whytewyk with its said members, as of Alice's right and inheritance, and that the manore of Styveton, Lyndewode and Thoreswey and held by Knights' service, the manor of Loughteburgh with the hamlets etc. by the service of a knight's fee, and the manor of Whytewyk by the service of a moiety of a knight's fee.

The King has given the escheator power to receive Alice's fealty. (The same document contains further instructions relating to several further manors in other counties).

CALENDAR OF FINE ROLLS. 1340. July 20. Westminster. Membrane 11.

Order to the Escheator in the counties of Lincoln, etc. to deliver to John de Bello Monte, son and heir of Henry de Bello Monte, tenant in chief, the lands late of his father, having done homage.

By p.d. Lincoln.

C.C.R. 1344. Sept. 12. Westminster. Membrane 19d.

To The Justices of the Bench.

Joan late wife of Ralph Bassett of Drayton, has besought the King to provide a remedy, by her petition before him and his council in the last parliament at Westminster, as she seeks in the King's court against Alice, late wife of Henry de Beaumont, a third part of the manor of Logheteburgh with the appurtenances,

as her dower from Ralph, and Alice pleading in that court alleged that the King when duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Chester, Ponthieu and Monstreuil granted to her and Henry the said manor, wherof the tenements placed in view are parcel, which escheated to the King in default of heirs of their bodies, and after the King undertook the government of the realm, at the request of Queen Isabel and with the consent of Parliament, he granted the manor to Henry and Alice, for Henry's good service to the late King, to hold with all appurtenances for themselves and the heirs of their bodies, with reversion to the King in default of such heirs, and Alice says she holds the said tenements as parcel of that manor, and seeks the aid of the King, wherefore the justices have hitherto delayed to proceed in that plea; the King therefore orders them to proceed further in that plea and cause what is lawful to be done upon the final discretion of that affair notwithstanding the said allegation.

By Petition of Parliament

C.C.R. 1351. Feby 15th. Westminster. Membrance 33.

To The Sheriff of Lincoln for the present or the future.

Order to pay Eleanour, daughter of Hugh le Despencer the elder, what is the arrear to her 20£ yearly of the issues of the county of Lincoln, and to pay her that sum yearly henceforth for her life, notwithstanding that Joan, her sister, is dead, as on 26 June in the 11th year of the reign the King granted to Eleanour and Joan, Hugh's daughter, nuns of the house of Sempringham, 20£ to be received yearly for their lives of the said issue, in aid of their maintenance and clothing in recompence for 20£ which they used to receive yearly of the manor of LOUGHTEBURGH.

By the King and Pet. of Parliament, on the
information of John de Wynwyk.
Et erat patens

CALENDAR OF PAPAL PETITIONS. 1342-1419 (Vol. 24. p. 250) (fo.4).

Thomas de Bulton D.C.L. For the church of Lucheburgh in the diocese of Lincoln void by the death of William de Swalonde, notwithstanding that he has a canonry and prebend of Wells, value 6£, Or else for a renewal of the provision made to him by Clement VI of the benefice, value 40 marks, with cure of souls or 30 without, in the gift of the abbot and Convent of St. Mary's (?)

Granted. Villeneuve by Avigon. Kal. July.

1358. fo. 96. P318. Petitions Vo. 28. 7 Kal. June.

(Benefices collated by Innocent Vi in the sixty year of his pontificate in England and Ireland)

By reason of exchange, the vicarage of St. Michael's Coventry to Thomas de Bretivill, and the church of Locheburgh, to William Anthony.

1358. p.330. 6 Innocent Vi. Vol. 29 (fo. 157a) 7 Kal. June.

Whereas Thomas de Bretevil and William Antinii resigned respectively the church of Loughborough and the perpetual vicarage of St. Michael's Coventry in order to exchange them, they pray for the provision of the same.

Granted: Villeneuve by Avignon. 7 Kal. June.

Cal. Paper Petitions. Vol. 32. P.368. 1361. (fo. 103d)

Thomas Bertevile, vicar of St. Michael's Coventry. He, having obtained the same, value 100s. by exchange for the church of Loughborough, prays for provision of it, fearing that William Antonii, with whom he made the exchange, had not a clear right to it.

Granted: Avignon. Kal. June.

Other items are held over for lack of space. It is hoped that they may appear in some future Bulletin.

GEO. H. GREEN.

LOUGHBOROUGH AND THE EJECTION OF 1662

This year marks the three hundredth anniversary of recognised nonconformity in England. On the 19th May, 1662, Charles II gave the royal assent to the Act of Uniformity, which re-established the Church of England with the monarch as 'supreme governor as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal'. Among other things the Act excluded from the Ministry all those who had not been, or were unwilling to be, episcopally ordained. During the Commonwealth, the Church of England had been nominally presbyterian and the spiscopal ordination of ministers had not been insisted on. There were therefore many hundreds of unordained ministers. It is believed that nearly 1800 refused to conform and were deprived of their livings many of them being followed by their flocks in founding dissenting congregations which were made illegal by the subsequent Conventicle Act and often persecuted.

But the change-over in Loughborough took place two years earlier. During the Commonwealth, Nicholas Hall, the Rector, was deprived of his living for opposition to Parliament and on the petition of the inhabitants, Oliver Bromskill, was installed as incumbent in 1647, receiving a certificate, after examination, from the Westminster Assembly of Divines. He seems, however, to have had some difficulty in getting Hall to vacate the Rectory.

At the Restoration (1660) those incumbent dispossessed during the Protectorate who were still alive returned at once to their livings. So Hall returned and Bromskill went out, two years before the Act of Uniformity was passed. The Church Wardens' accounts show that a new Book of Common Prayer was bought in 1660.

Bromskill, who had bought the Manor House and other property in Loughborough in 1654, remained in the town and held meetings for worship in his own house, in a very large dining room "up a pair of stairs". One night, we are told, after the meeting was over "the garret floor fell down, being overloaded with malt. It miserably broke the floor and shattered the wainscot of the dining rooms. Many of them had undoubtedly been knocked on the head, but God spared such as were about good work".

From this first dissenting congregation in Loughborough, the present Unitarian Church in Victoria Street can claim to be descended. It is impossible in a brief article to give more than a very few of the facts. Among early adherents to the Loughborough Meeting was one Samuel Statham, a deprived Minister from the Church of St. Giles' Cripplegate in London. He obtained a licence to preach in a priest's house in Loughborough when Charles II issued his Declaration of Indulgence in 1672. His grandson, another Samuel Statham, became Minister of the Loughborough Nonconformists in 1729, on the death of John Vaus, who also had charge of a congregation at Shepshed. It is evident that this younger Statham had very liberal theological views for in 1742 he refused the offer of the ministry of a congregation at Kidderminster when he was asked to submit to an interrogation as to his views on the Doctrine of the Trinity and the two Natures in Christ etc.

On the ground at the back of Statham's house a Chapel or Meeting house was built in 1743 from money voluntarily contributed by various interested persons. This was the Unitarian Church in Warner's Lane, off Church Gate, which is soon to be demolished. It was provided with a stable for those yeomen and farmers from the outlying districts who rode in on Sundays, including the Bakewells of Dishley. (Robert Bakewell was one of the original Trustees of the Chapel).

In 1864, during the Ministry of Rev. John James Bishop, the Congregation removed from the old Chapel off Church Gate to the present Church in Victoria Street. The architect was John S. Norris of Nottingham, the estimated cost £1450 and the contractor Mr. William Moss of Loughborough. The new chapel was opened on December 14th 1864, when Dr. Thomas Sadler of Hampstead was the preacher.

Many well-known local families have been associated with this Unitarian congregation. The Bakewells of Dishley (breeders of the famous Leicestershire sheep) have already been mentioned. There were the Pagets, one of whom, Joseph Paget, introduced the manufacture of worsted hosiery into Loughborough in the 18th century and also the Whites who initiated the movement which led to the building of the Charnwood Convalescent Homes. Several generations of Whites were active members of the Church and members of the family contributed generously to the cost of the new building. This small Chapel in what is now a quiet backwater of the town therefore links the 20th century with the religious controversies of the 17th.

H.F. BING.

REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST NONCONFORMIST CONGRATONAL CHURCH IN HINCKLEY, by CLIFFORD THOMAS (REV). 1962. The Benhill Press Ltd. Rugeley. 5s. Od. (Available direct from the Author, at Congregational Church, The Borough, Hinckley).

It was to be expected in the tercentenary year of the Act of Uniformity, 1662, that there would be reappraisals and fresh histories of the Free Churches. There can be little but praise for the above contribution. It deals amply with the difficulty

of defining the lines of demarcation between the early movements that so largely stemmed from the consequences of deprivation of nearly 2,000 Ministers from their livings because for conscience sake " they could not take a false oath and conform". Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Independents, Quakers, often meeting in the same licensed buildings (when a further Act permitted this method) and with no connexional organisations yet emerging. Small wonder the beginnings of their churches are not easy to unravel. Needful secrecy in the times of the "common informer" tended to forbid the keeping of written records. The author has skilfully brought together the available evidence, compiled records of various ministries, shown the ebbs and flows in the church's life, looked at social and economic backgrounds, brought the story forward into new church buildings and the present day. He has not dodged giving an honest analysis of the situation as it exists 3000 years after the Act of Uniformity. Strictly speaking this book has little to do with archaeology but the rules of the Loughborough Society wisely embrace the realm of history. How could we deal with the structure of towns and villages without taking account of the many nonconformist buildings or varied architecture, date and appearance? Leicestershire still awaits its "History of Leicestershire Nonconformity" (a history of more than local importance) but this well written, illustrated and neatly covered booklet is a noteworthy contribution. Any future worker on this subject will find it valuable. It has material that will be referred to again and again - the cost of church building, the congregational conception of the nature of a church, the covenants that bound them together, the Minister's stipend and how it was obtained, changing ideas of church spheres of action - all these are illustrated. Space no doubt forbade the construction of an index of personal names and places which would be a valuable source of reference to events in a much wider area than Hinckley.

G.H.G.

WAINWRIGHT, F.T. "ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLACE-NAMES AND HISTORY: AN ESSAY ON PROBLEMS OF CO-ORDINATION". 1962. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. (Forward by Sir Frank Stenton).

It is sad to reflect that at the early age of 43 the able writer from whose pen this book flowed is stilled. The world of history, archaeology and philology is fortunate, however, that the author's wife has seen this book through the press. There is scarcely a page in it where some phrase does not compel further thought and consideration. It moves as indicated by its title, in three realms, revealing the limitations of each, the points of junction between them but also the points of separation. Students of all three will be thrust back to the foundations of their subjects. For the members of a Leicestershire society however, the interest is heightened for Dr. Wainwright had spent much time on the preliminary stages of a Place-Name volume for Leicestershire. Although his book (in his own phrase) is "a serious excursion into philosophy", it does include by way of illustration examples from Leicestershire. He comments at pp. 82-83 on the "Grimston hybrids", drawing his examples almost exclusively from Leicestershire. He comments also on the Danish settlements of the Wreake Valley. No would-be historian of the area or of Hoby in particular could now afford to disregard his comments (pp. 86-88) on the lesser place-names of that village. Bearing his counsel in mind, the series of distribution maps provided at the end take on fresh significance. There is no

index - but perhaps its absence is inevitable in view of the fact that it is merely an essay. If we are getting a flood of place-name books this freshening tributary is a needful contribution to it.

G.H.G.

"DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY" Vol. 2 No. 7. February 1962. (Editor: Mrs. F. Nixon, Southlea, Hazlewood Road, Duffield, Derbyshire).

The bulletin of the Local History Section of Derbyshire Archeological Society carrying the above name is always eagerly anticipated - the current but rather delayed double number is no disappointment. To it R.H. Oakley contributes a piece of research on "The Mills of Holymoorside" - five of them in two miles of swiftly descending stream. He has gone to the documents and to the field and the wedding of the two spheres provides a most useful article. Not least useful is the glossary of milling terms appended. The ancient crossbow is far away from our atomic age, but Rennie Hayhurst has much to say on Derbyshire use of this weapon, and comparisons are made with other parts of the country. Tiem fascinates most people and clocks never fail to arouse interest. A careful study of "Woolley, the Codnor Clockmaker" from G.H. Large takes the reader into another by-way of local history. We get a pen picture of a "local character" who had his own attitudes to many things besides clockmaking. Miserly perhaps as he carries his boots and socks under his arms to prevent the dews on the meadow grass damaging them but inventive in things agricultural. This article reveals that archaeology and history can be as humorous as they are useful. The "Miscellany" has another of the transcribed documents by Francis Fisher ("Some late 17th century London Tradesman's Accounts"). Besides general news, there is a "Notes and Queries" section where some enquiries touch on the Leicestershire boundaries. Do any Loughborough members know anything about "Sawley Soke Association" around 1800 A.D.? This is a useful publication and from many similar works it gradually becomes possible to fill in the gaps in knowledge and understand the things at present misty or doubtful.

G.H.G.

THE AMATEUR HISTORIAN.

After a lapse in regular publication this extremely useful journal has reappeared, with new publishers - The National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London W.C.1. The editor is still Lionel M. Munby, and it is proposed to issue it quarterly with an annual postal subscription of 15s. Od. Despite the title "Amateur" the standard of this journal has been consistently high and the issue from the fresh source for winter, 1962, maintains worthily the tradition. (By-the-way, the dating mentioned may be misleading - would not many readers regard December 1962 as being Winter 1962, but this issue was released in March 1962). Its first article, is of interest to Leicestershire local historians, geographers and archaeologist with its subject MOATED SITES based on the county of Warwickshire and some side-references to Leicestershire. What a field that latter county affords for this almost undiscussed subject! An old Nottinghamshire friend, Arthur Cossons, reverts to his first love of clearing up MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT TURNPIKES. A useful check list of MUSEUMS OF PROTESTANT HISTORY takes the reader into other realms, while a topic to which Loughborough Archeological Society has given some prominence occurs in a useful survey

by Michael M. Rix - INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY, PROGRESS REPORT, 1962. No serious student of the subjects mentioned can afford to be without this Journal. This reviewer warmly commends it in its revived form but - could we have a brighter cover, please, and one that shows finger marks less?

G.H.G.

LATIN FOR LOCAL HISTORY. By Eileen A. Godber. Longmans, London 1961. Pages 147. 21s. 0d.

The perennial problem of the Local Historian, who so often is not a linguist, is "How shall I deal with the documents I encounter which are written in Latin?". This book is produced to afford some assistance in this matter. It is not a complete Latin Grammar, Dictionary etc., but aims at helping students read the medieval Latin documents of local history. These documents are not so formidable as they look. Their content is largely repetitive, the phraseology formal and standardised, and they introduce legalistic and agrarian terms not normally encountered in a modern Latin Primer. The author with wide practical experience both of the scope of the documents likely to be met and of the students likely to handle them, has provided just enough general Latin Grammar to lighten the problem, then added Latin extracts (extended) and translations from actual types of documents and finally has given a very comprehensive Word List. The grammatical section includes practice items. Taken as a whole many Local Historians who have "little Latin" should find the book useful although as in all works devoted to simplifying rather intricate fields of knowledge it may set up fresh problems in the process. The work does not hint at the difficulties of the abbreviations employed by the scribes - reference to other works will be needful here. Every reader will also require a Latin-English dictionary as naturally the word list (most excellently compiled) is only selective. The author anyway is to be congratulated on making this attempt to aid the Local Historian to face boldly the Latin records encountered.

G.H.G.

Mr. W.S. Moffat, M.Sc.,
44 Colgrove Road,
Loughborough, Leics.

THE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES 1961-2

- October 7th. The County Record Office. Dr. L.A. Parker, B.A. Ph.D.,
(County Archivist)
- October 21st. Informal meeting to consider the Provisional Schedule of
Historic Buildings in Loughborough and District.
- November 4th. Trentside Borderland Archaeologically considered. G.H.Green.
(Hosts to Derbyshire Archaeological Society on this evening)
- November 18th. "Thomas Bateman and his Friends". John Bartlett, M.A., F.S.A.,
F.M.A. (Guests of Derbyshire Archaeological Society)
- December 2nd. The Landscape Makers. Hugh Collinson, A.R.C.A.
- January 12th. (Guests of Melton Arch. Society on this evening)
Medieval Houses in the Midlands. M.W. Barley, M.A., F.S.A.
- February 3rd. Architectural Antiquities. C.D. Wostenholm, M.Sc.
- March 3rd. Hadrian's Wall. J.A. Willett. The Pilgrim's Way. P.J. Greaves.
- March 9th. (Guests of Vaughan Archaeological Society, Leicester)
"Anglo-Saxon Art". Miss R.J. Cramp.
- April 7th. Annual General Meeting.
- May 1st. Behind the Scenes at Leicester Museum. D.T.D. Clarke, M.A., A.M.A.
- June 6th. Excursion to Morley Church and Dale Abbey, led by G.H. Green.
- July 7th. Excursion to Coventry (Old and new Cathedrals visited)
(A joint outing with members of Melton Arch. Soc.)
- September 15th. Excursion into Derbyshire led by C.D. Wostenholm, M.Sc.

The Society's current programme is available free from the Secretary:-

Mr. W.S. Moffat, M.Sc.,
44 Colgrove Road,
Loughborough, Leics.

