## CONTENTS

The Leicester Artist  
J D Bennett  

Making Social History:  Introduction to a Project  
Ian Keil  

Kimcote Wills of the Sixteenth Century  
R. A. Cowling  

A 200-Year Old Leicestershire Farm Account Book  
Mrs E Smith  

Leicestershire Bibliography  
L Beldowski  

Standing Conference Publications  

Review Article  
J E O Wilshere  

Reviews  
Mrs G K Long  

Miscellany  

Local History Diary (Separate enclosure)  

---

All material for 'The Leicestershire Historian' should be sent to the Editor, c/o County Record Office, 57 New Walk, Leicester; contributions, large and small, for inclusion in the Spring 1969 issue must be in the Editor's hands by 31st January 1969.
John Flower, "that self-taught genius", as William Gardiner called him, was born in Leicester the son of John and Mary Flower. His date of birth is unknown, but he was baptized at the church of St. Mary de Castro on October 14th 1793. For many years the Flower family had been the owners of the old Castle Mill, though John Flower senior was a wool-comber by trade.

His early life was marked by the death of his father and his apprenticeship in 1806 to a framework knitter called Benjamin Withers. His interest in drawing and eye for colour came to the attention of one or two persons of influence in the town; Doctor Alexander of Danets Hall encouraged him, and the renowned Mary Linwood arranged for him to go to London, where he spent a year working in the studio of Peter de Wint, who gave his services free of charge. This appears to have been in 1815-1816. On his return he was able to set himself up in the town as a drawing-master and landscape artist. By January 1817 he was advertising drawing lessons at his house in Marble Street in the Leicester Journal. His terms were: "Pupils attended at home, twice a week, £1 1 0. Pupils attending at J. Flower's House three evenings in each week £1 1 0."

On December 16th 1813 he had been married to Frances Clark at St. Mary de Castro church. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born on November 10th 1816, the first of three children; the other two died.
in infancy. Elizabeth seems to have inherited something of her father's artistic gifts; both Leicester Museum and Leicester Reference Library possess drawings by her. She was married twice, her first husband was William Bayes Marshall, a clerk in Paget's Bank, whom she married in 1839. He died in 1841, and in 1853 she married William Kempson, a boot and shoe manufacturer and later twice Mayor of Leicester. Mary Kirby in "Leaflets from My Life" describes a "portrait of Mr. Flower's little daughter, in walking dress, with the bonnet framing her pretty face and her spencer thrown open in front" which she saw in the artist's studio.

Flower's name first appears in local directories in 1827, when his address is given as Southgate Street. He was still there in 1841, but by 1843 had moved to a house in New Walk. This appears to have been what is now number 104, one of a row of terraced houses dating perhaps from the 1830's. In 1851 he moved to his newly built house, 86 Upper Regent Street (now 100 Regent Road). This was designed by himself and the local architect Henry Goddard, and is a good sample of the mid-Victorian Jacobean style; the date 1851 and Flower's initials appear on the front.

Here he lived until his death, which occurred on November 29th 1861. Both his death certificate and gravestone give his age as 66, but he was at least 68. He was buried in Welford Road Cemetery on December 5th, the burial service being conducted by his life-long friend, the Rev Charles Berry of Great Meeting, of which Flower was a member.
of many years standing. His widow, Frances Flower, lived on at Upper Regent Street until her death on February 16th 1874, at the age of 77. Elizabeth Kempson survived until 1902. Of her two sons, John Flower Kempson emigrated to Australia and died there in 1928; the other, Charles Kempson, a well-known Leicester architect, died in 1933. Three years before he died he presented 24 of his grandfather's pictures to the Museum.

Most of Flower's work was done in Leicestershire, but he did sometimes go further afield. About 1832 he made some drawings for a proposed "History of Staffordshire" by J M Mathew. This was never published, but the drawings have been preserved, and are now in the William Salt Library in Stafford. He was fond of North Wales, and in the earlier years of their marriage, he and his wife would drive to this area in a hired carriage for a sketching tour which usually lasted about six weeks. His volume of lithographs, "Views of Ancient Buildings in the Town and County of Leicester" containing some of his best-known work, was published in parts about 1826. He did some hack work - copies of well-known paintings - and one or two portraits. His portrait of his daughter, the present whereabouts of which is unknown, has already been described; his portrait of the Rev. Robert Hall, mentioned by William Gardiner, appears to be the one now in the custody of Leicester Museum. Most of his work, however, was of a topographical nature, in watercolour, pencil and wash, and although Leicester Museum and Leicester Reference Library both possess a considerable number of his pictures,
his output was such that there must still be many examples of his work in private hands.

A portrait of John Flower has survived. This is an oil painting done in 1841 when he was in his late forties, and is privately owned. His real memorial, however, is the record he has left us of the appearance of early 19th century Leicestershire. As William Gardiner predicted: "His drawings of ... the picturesque scenery in this county do credit to his genius, and will hand down his name to posterity".

(Readers may like to know that Mr. Bennett, in an article on John Flower in the most recent issue of the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, vol. XLII pages 76-81, includes appendices listing most of the known pictures of Leicester and Leicestershire buildings and scenes drawn or painted by Flower. A review of the article is to be found on page 95 - Editor).

MAKING SOCIAL HISTORY: INTRODUCTION TO A PROJECT

Ian KEIL

In a lecture given in 1949, Professor R H Tawney said of Social History, "The adjective (Social) in my title is to be regarded, not as a signpost pointing to a recently discovered field, but merely as a reminder of riches already at our disposal, or waiting to be extracted from
ground beneath our feet". He went on to observe that the subject was "not merely or mainly concerned with the irridescent surface of manners, fashions, social conventions and intercourse, but with the unseen foundations, which... most men in most generations are wont to take for granted". The Leicestershire Local History Council hopes to play its part in bringing to light such 'unseen foundations' by encouraging the systematic collection of people's reminiscences of their lives in Leicestershire during the past two or three generations.

The potential range of topics is, of course, very great: food, fuel, clothing and shelter, as well as work, leisure, and entertainment are areas in which many of us have seen substantial changes during our lifetimes. Because we have all been involved in some measure and because we know that people enjoy talking about themselves and their experiences and comparing life today with life during their childhood, the task may seem a very easy one. But if we are to make such recollections social history rather than a scrapbook of memories, the task is more difficult and needs considerable preparation before it is begun. We should have two main aims:

(1) That of collecting information in a systematic fashion so that we may compare memories of conditions in one part of the County and another, between one social group and another and between rural and urban communities. To achieve this it is essential to observe the basic rules of noting, the date and place of the
recording, by whom it was collected, who gave the information and whether it is a personal recollection or a repetition of what father, mother, or some other person has said. We need to know the period about which a person is talking - the decade, the year, or an even more precise date where necessary.

It will be clear from this that much depends on the questions asked, and the skill and accuracy of the interviewer. Although systematic notes taken during the discussion will be the more commonly available means of recording information, it would seem that it is here that tape recorders might be used to good effect.

(2) That of recording information in such a way that it is easily accessible to subsequent researchers and can be used in conjunction with other sources of information and with other research projects.

To achieve this the Leicestershire Local History Council intends to develop a way of recording information and a means of preserving the information in a form accessible to all those who are interested.

In order to assess the complexities of the task, it is intended to undertake a small scale pilot survey this autumn. The survey will be undertaken by initiating discussions with groups of people so that some collective impressions may be gathered, and by interviewing individuals who have lived in the County for many years.
We are in the process of designing questions which we hope will trigger memories and provide a means of ordering the material.

We intend to begin by restricting our discussions to the collection of data about food and drink. These are subjects about which we are all experts in some way yet it is a topic about which historians know relatively little. As the product of home agriculture or as an imported commodity, the general pattern of food supplies is fairly well documented during the past century. But we are generally poorly informed about the composition of diets. It is true that some recipe books survive but these usually contain notes about the unusual dish infrequently prepared. Even Mrs Beaton's 'Household Management' which has been in print for more than a century indicates what some householders might do and not what actually happened. Even allowing for the flow which memory may lend to times past, we think our survey may begin to discover more of the latter. For example, we should learn how the imports of fruits from the tropics, which rose very rapidly in the ten years before the outbreak of the First World War, affected diets in Leicestershire. Or, for example, we may find out how the decline of the fishing industry since 1920 has been reflected in the diet of people of Leicestershire. We might also expect to find out something about the changes in ideas as to what was considered good food for children and, possibly, about the impact of changes in marketing through the availability of frozen foods, supermarkets, travelling shops and home grown produce. The value people attach to these is at least of as much interest as the
profitability of these activities for farmer, processor or shopkeeper.

Our plans are provisional. We intend to begin on a small scale but we think we shall provide an opportunity for enjoyment not only to contemplate times past nostalgically but also to give an insight into the richness of experience that might otherwise be lost to posterity. Social history is within us as well as about us.

Any member of the Council interested in this undertaking may contact Dr Keil (The History Department, Loughborough University) for further particulars relating to the questionnaire and methods of collection of data.

KIMCOTE WILLS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

R A COWLING

The object of this study of thirty-four Kimcote wills (preserved at the County Record Office) was to obtain some information on what was happening in the parish between 1524 (the year of a lay subsidy) and 1670 (the year of a Hearth Tax return), a period for which other information is scarce. The population of Kimcote rose considerably during this period, there being 46 persons resident in the parish in 1524 and some 82 families in 1670; many families moved on in this period and were replaced by others, for only 13 names are common to both 1524 and 1670 returns. There also seems to have been rising prosperity.
among the leading families, many of whom moved into the parish during the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

In considering these wills, one point needs to be made. Certain lands and houses in Leire and Ashby, and the whole hamlet of Cotes De Val were at this time attached to the parish of Kimcote; half the village of Walton was also linked with Kimcote. The other half, together with certain lands in Kimcote, belonged to the parish of Knaptoft. Many of the wills were probably written by a Clerk (in Holy Orders); Robert Baitson, rector, naturally writes his own will. A fairly standard form is followed, but there is, of course, a change in the preamble following the Reformation. Mary and the Saints are no longer mentioned, and in giving his soul to God the testator elaborates on the theme of justification, with mention of a joyful Resurrection. Richard Winterton gives his soul 'to God the Father who hath created it and God the Son who redeemed it and to God the Holy Ghost who hath sanctified it'.

Six of the testators describe themselves as 'husbandmen' Robert Ylyf 1549, Thomas Alwode 1553, Robert Taylor 1578, Richard Winterton 1580, John Winterton 1584, and Thomas Pawmer 1597. The first to describe himself as 'yeoman' is Robert Hill in 1599. Most testators will that their body should be buried in the churchyard of Kimcote. Elizabeth Arnold specified that she was to be buried where her husband lay, and John Winterton ordained that his body should be buried 'in the middle of this Churchyard, or as near thereunto as may be possibly done'. Richard Reed wished to be buried in the church, and John Button to be buried in a vault in the church, while Robert
Baitson desired a place in the chancel. Thomas Reynolds and William Walker wished to be buried at Knaptoft.

The practice of leaving twopence or fourpence to the Mother Church of Lincoln was usual in the early sixteenth century, but was much less common by the seventeenth. The parish church was frequently remembered. Thomas Pawmer in 1521 left money for five masses to be said at 'Stata Celi' in Leicester (perhaps Leicester Abbey). Thomas Reynolds left money to Knaptoft church to buy a cross, to the High Altar, to buy four torches, and for a priest to sing masses for his soul, for those of his friends and for all Christian souls; he also left money to other neighbouring churches. In 1520, Richard Winterton left two 'strick' (or strike) of barley to the High Altar of Kimcote church. The will of Thomas Alwode contains an interesting bequest: to the parish, a bushel of malt to be brewed into ale to make the parish ....... to drink on Cross Monday in the procession.

The first consideration of poverty in these wills comes with John Abbott who left two shillings to be divided among the poor of Walton. Margaret Ylyf in 1574 was the first to leave money "to the poor man's chest of Kimcote". Robert Baitson also remembered the poor by bequeathing twelvetwopence to every cottier in Kimcote and Walton having no tillage in the "fyld" (that is, the humblest folk). The whole parish was remembered when Robert Baitson left twenty shillings in 1584 for mending the "heygh wayes" within the town of Kimcote.

As far as bequests to the family were concerned, all the children were remembered. Daughters might be left household goods such as a favourite
spoon or a best bed, and sons land or farm stock such as the yearling calf left to Edward Winterton. Godchildren were sometimes remembered, and faithful and favoured servants were also included, by the Ylyfs, and the Buttons, and Thomas Pawmer (who remembered "William Cotton my man"). There are one or two more unusual bequests, such as Robert Baitson's legacy of £10 to his brother's son 'if he remain alive at my death', and Humphrey Coxon's of five shillings to Amos Coxton 'whom I have brought up of a child'. There is also John Blockley's provision that 'if any of my children come home sick from their service, or otherwise diseased, they shall be kept here on the ground during time of their sickness'.

The residue was normally left to the widow or eldest son. In 1593 Robert Reynolds willed that 'when John my son come to full years, that then Alice shall go to the house where my mother Isabell Preston dwelled, and have that land that came by her, with all others things thereto belonging, during her life and no longer; and that the said Alice shall fell no kind of trees at all'. John Blockley provided for his wife and son thus: 'Valentyne Blockley my son shall occupy ..... the ground which I now have in occupation, so that the said Valentyne shall pay (from) the said ground sufficient maintenance for housekeeping for the said Agnes my wife during her life or pleasure. And if it shall so happen that the said Agnes shall depart the said house and ground, then I will that the said Agnes my wife shall give and bestow the said house and ground ..... on my son Valentyne'. One will in which the residue is not left to the
eldest son is that of John Button senior, who left it to his sons Humphrey and John.

In several instances the testators left children who were still minors, and the conditions they attach to the bequests in such cases are often interesting. In 1539 Roger Bradwell willed to his son John 'the 'tak' (furniture) of my house ... if he be ruled and do well...' Three neighbours, William Wall, John Palmer and William Gylbard, are to see to this. 'If John do not well and will not follow the will of the three men as aforesaid, I will the tak of the house..... to William my youngest son'.

Legacies of money to dependants seem to be rarer in the earlier wills. Thomas Reynolds left ten shillings to John Hawkins, and John Abbott left fourpence apiece to all his godchildren. In the second half of the century, such legacies become more frequent. Richard Winterton's bequest to his son Thomas is interesting; he gives him £44, £15 to be paid when Thomas is 15 years of age and £29 at 21 years of age. He also wills that £30 should be invested for the benefit of Thomas. The first mention of land in these wills is that of Robert Ylyf (1549): 'my wife to have rent of my lands lying in Thurlaston' (rent 20/- per annum) and his son Thomas Ylyf 'to have a piece of ground which I purchased, lying in Thurlaston, after the decease of my wife' (rent five shillings per annum).

Ten of the wills have inventories attached, and these provide further information about the possessions and financial status of the testators. That of Robert Cotton shows the value of his goods as £11 15s 8d, and his debts amounted to £4 2s 6d. This included 15s 10d owed to the parson of Hogshaw.
for a quarter of malt and two stone of rye, five shillings to Thomas Wormleighton for a quarter of rye, and four shillings to the town for a 'cow's graze'. Robert Baitson had books to the value of twenty shillings and £36 in ready money, out of a total of £54. John Winterton left 6s 8d in his purse, and the total value of his possessions was £23. John Button's goods were valued at £88. Usually the total was about £25. The inventories frequently list the articles according to the rooms in which they were found, and thus tell us a great deal about the houses of the period. Many houses, for example, those of Thomas Alwode and John Button had 'parlours' whose uses included sleeping. John Button's house, larger than most, had a hall, a parlour, two chambers, a cheese-chamber, a buttery, a kitchen, a brewhouse, and a garden, which contained hives.

The inventories and wills list a great number and variety of household articles. Furniture mentioned includes folding tables, standing and great tables, boards and trestles, forms, chairs, stools, cupboards, sideboards, beds, trundle beds, coffers, carpets, curtain hangings, window sheets, screens and cushions. Amongst the household utensils are listed pots, pans, basins, kettles, plates, saucers, trenchers, a chafing dish, salt dishes, flagons and tankards; also bedding such as palliases, mattresses, sheets, bolsters, blankets, quilts, and 'hilling Hoase' (coverlets).

Clothes are often mentioned, particularly in Robert Baitson's will. Lists include such items as doublets, jerkins, a russet coat, a gown, cloaks, girdles, petticoats, frocks, kerchiefs, hats and shirts. Other items of cloth mentioned are towels
and coarse sheets besides linencloth, spence cloth, hair cloth, harden (coarse cloth), hemp, flaxcloth and holland cloth. Yarn and tods (usually 28lbs) of wool are also listed.

Obviously spinning wheels were needed to make the yarn, and they are listed, together with other household tools such as churns, vats, presses, troughs, querns and cauldrons. Agricultural implements include carts, cart gear, ploughs, harrows, harness, spades, hand bills and scythes, rakes, forks, branding irons and wheels.

These wills are mostly those of 'husbandmen' or small farmers, and they seldom mention valuables such as gold, silver or jewelry. Brass and pewter were the usual metals for household utensils, but John Button, one of the wealthier testators, left a silver spoon, and there is a mention of silver candlesticks. The only reference to jewelry appears to be that given in the will of Elizabeth Blount, who bequeaths her wedding ring.

A study of the wills of a particular parish at a certain time, as attempted in this article can, as already indicated, show the rise or decline in the fortunes of a particular family, such as the Buttons in Kimcote. It can usually provide indirect information about other parishioners who, perhaps because of their poverty, did not leave wills, but are mentioned as legatees. A study of the wills of Kimcote for the seventeenth century would be useful, particularly as the picture obtained from them might then be compared with this investigation to show the fluctuation of family
fortunes. It is certainly interesting to compare the wills of John Abbott, senior, in 1546 and his descendant Fulke Button in 1639, and to see a considerable rise in that family's fortunes.

A 200-YEAR OLD LEICESTERSHIRE FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Mrs E SMITH

In March 1766, John Clayton began to keep an account book of all his farm and household expenses, entered day by day as they were incurred; at the back of the book his receipts were noted until December 1770, although the expenses carry on until May 1772.

The first page of the book details all the expenses of a funeral:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>pd for this book</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd for buckles &amp; buttons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd for wine &amp; biskets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd for meat at the funeral</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd for singing a psalm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd for the coffin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pd the clerk at the funeral</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 14</td>
<td>pd for cake &amp; bread at the funeral</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>pd for proving the will</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novembr 8</td>
<td>pd Mr Hodges Bill</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 31</td>
<td>pd Mr Cooks Bill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 12</td>
<td>pd Mr Coulton for a mortuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 23</td>
<td>pd Mr Kirk for the gravestone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and on another page
May 19 1766 pd when the inventory was made 2s 0d

The impression given by the book is of John Clayton inheriting a farm and gradually reducing its size and scope. In 1766 he pays rent to Mrs Hunt, Mr Norman, Mr Darker and for Parson's Meadow and Scraptoft Close altogether some £170, but by 1770 he is only paying Mrs Hunt, Mr Norman, the Parson and for Scraptoft Close - £71, while the 'chief rent' has fallen from 17s 9d to eight shillings.

The reduction in acreage is evidently to rid himself of growing corn; in the first year he sells 20qrs of barley at £1 8s 0d a quarter and 22 quarters of oats at 13 shillings a quarter, a total of £46, while the wages of the 'harvest men and whoman' are £14 5s 1d. The next year he sells only 18 quarters of oats at 17 shillings and 12 strike (1½ quarters) of barley at £1 14s 0d a quarter, altogether £18 and pays 'the reapers' only 12 shillings, while later in the year he pays 'the workfold for getting the beans', selling these beans at £1 a quarter in the following year, together with a small amount of wheat at £2 a quarter. As he grows less corn himself he buys more, especially wheat and rye, and sometimes maslin, and each year barley is required for malt to make beer. Four quarters of his own barley is malted for £1 15s 0d but one quarter bought from the maltster costs him £2.

In the first twelve months from March 1766, 120 sheep and 3 rams are sold; sheep average £1 5s 0d apiece, the rams £1 12s 0d but '33 eews' only make £31 16s 10d. Washing the sheep costs
7 shillings, 'the clipers' 8 shillings and he sells the wool for £65 15s 0d. In later years, he sells fewer sheep and rarely makes more than £1 each, but each year he buys 'turnap lams' and once notes 'taking the lambs to the turnips' 5 shillings. The price of wool seems to vary considerably; in August 1768 he sells 49 tod for £40, in November 1770 74½ tod for £48 6s 6d. (a tod is about 281bs).

In his first twelve months John also sells 3 bulls, 3 cows and 34 'bease' at about £6 apiece, while two calves fetch 19 shillings each. Fewer are sold in the other years, but the price is often better and once, in 1767, he sells '2 bease' to Mr. Guy for £18 18s 0d. Once only does he sell 'goss', for £2 6s 0d and occasionally 'a Horse £4 10s 0d a mare £9 15s 0d, a fole £5 3s 0d, a Filly £5 15s'
Pigs are only mentioned in the first two years, once at 13 shillings each and once '½ a pig £1 4s' presumably fattened! Later he buys pigs, once paying £1 13s for 'half a hog'.

Veterinary notes: he pays 10s 6d for '2 mars leaping', £2 2s 'for the ride of a ram', 9s 6d for 'kiding the gos' and from time to time receives £1 6s for 'joisting' a cow or mare.

Mention has been made of rents paid. He also receives two sums, of £12 and £2 16s in rent each year and also 'the uce money of Mr. Leavit, £16'. In 1766, taxes altogether are over £12 but by 1770 they have settled to 'window tax 5s 8d' and 'Mr Godfrey, tax £1 8s 6d' both paid twice yearly. Each year, too, there are a number of 'leaves', these would be levies paid to the Churchwarden or Overseer of the Poor of the Parish.
and it would seem that in the first year or two he had land in more than one parish, as the amounts paid were £11 10s and £33 while in later years the average amount is £5.

The wages paid indicate two workers, a man and a woman, living in and paid once a year in the Autumn; the man's wage ranges between £7 2s 6d and £4, and the woman's between £3 4s 0d and £2 4s. While it is a different man each year after 1768, Elizabeth Clayton, possibly a relative, is employed from 1767 and her clothes are bought for her. Other workers are usually paid at the shilling a day rate; although in some cases this accumulates to as much as £4 (16 weeks), usually it is for one or two weeks or for odd days. 'The Weeders', 'the clipers', 'the moors and haymakers', 'the Reapers', 'the team', are paid as a group, sometimes with ale and meat in addition. After 1766, when the wage bill was £33, the average amount each year was some £15.

Many small bills are paid with no indication of purpose, only Mr. Cook's Bill etc., but the smith, William Wallaton, charges 2s 6d 'for shewing a horse and making nails', 3s 0d 'for mending a plow', while 'a gunlock mending' costs 2 shillings, 'the glazars bill' is 3s 9d and in April 1769 'repairing the house' costs £4 6s 8d. The clock is repaired several times and then comes 'Natt. Kirk for a clock' £2 6s 0d in 1769, while a year earlier John buys himself a watch for £2 10s. The wagon is gradually renewed, a pair of shafts in 1767 for 7 shillings, a wheel 4s 9d and a second wheel and a new wagon body £4 4s in 1768. Other items such as 'a pare of sheers' 2s 6d, a warming pan 5 shillings a brass pot 9s 6d, 'a bucket and 2 pails' 5s 4d
'aqua fortis and two reaping hooks' 2 shillings catch the eye, but what were 'a hopper and harringtreats 2s 8d'? 

Food and other household supplies are paid for once or twice monthly, a typical entry being 'meat, shuger, hops, salt, sope, candels, plumbs, oatmeal and a lanthorn mended, £1 16s 4d.' Meat sugar, potatoes ('tathars') salt, tea, hops, flour and soap are regular purchases, but it is seldom possible to price a single item although 'one hundred of chease' is £1 7s and '5 hundred of coals' 4s lid; the latter is usually bought by the load costing £1 5s. In 1766 and 1767 the total for the year is some £21, but in the later years averages £14, perhaps reflecting the decrease in the number of workers. It is usual for 'garden plants and seeds' 2s 6d to be bought each year, and on the flyleaf these are detailed as 'plants 6d, benes 6d, carots 6d, kid beans 5d, spinege 3d, pasley 3d'. 

The yearly expenditure for clothes varies between £3 and £9, entries include 'Thos Moore for weving the cloth, 7s 2d', 'the dyer 5s 3d', 'the taylor 17s', 'Mrs Devernport making 3 shirts 2s 6d', 'Mr Loseby for shos £1 14s lid', Jonnathan Monk, 2 pare of shos 9s 4d'. Elizabeth Clayton is bought'a pare of stays 14 shillings, a gown and 2 handkerchiefs 13s 6d, a cloke, apron and handkerchief 18s 8d, a patecoat 4 shillings' at different times and 'close for the children' £1 7s 6d, and 'triming for clos' 4 shillings and similar entries occur once or twice a year. John himself has many pairs of britches, breaches or breeches usually costing 7 to 9 shillings, a hat 2s 6d, a handkerchief 5 shillings, a pair of halfboots 9 shillings;
occasionally 'a pound of jasy or jayse' 1s 8d, perhaps this was worsted to repair his wig. Clothes for Dorothy Clayton (his wife?) are never mentioned but she is given 1, 2, 5 and once 10 'ginnues', while John sometimes gives himself a few shillings.

Twice a year from 1767 to 1771 a payment averaging 6 shillings is made to 'Wm Steer for Wm Claytons scooling' and once Mr Steer does 'surveing' for 5s 6d. Another particularly interesting entry in April 1770 is 'Jn Clayton, Eliz Clayton, Wm Clayton being inoculated £1 14s 6d'. This was then quite a new method of guarding against smallpox and we may hope that 'the inoculation 11s 6d' was for Dorothy.

The four years from March 1766 to March 1770 all show an excess of receipts over expenditure, of (very approximately) £425, £103, £103, £8; later years cannot be assessed as receipts are not recorded.

I am most grateful to Mr and Mrs Alfred Pawley of Thurnby, for allowing me to examine this book which is a family treasure. It is not possible from the book to determine exactly where the farm was situated, but I am looking forward to a search of the Parish Registers of Thurnby, Bushby, and Scraptoft and other local records which I think may show it was Thurnby Lodge!
This note is based on a talk given at the Leicestershire Local History Council Meeting of Librarians on 20th March 1968.

My projected bibliography of Leicestershire started with a very modest piece of work called 'Bibliography of books and pamphlets relating to the history of Leicestershire' which was completed in May 1959 in part requirement for the University of London Diploma in Librarianship.

This bibliographical essay had to be completed in about eight or nine months and therefore it was necessary to restrict its scope to separately published books and pamphlets dealing exclusively with Leicestershire and which were published before 1939. General works, continuations, periodicals and periodical articles were excluded. Even within these restrictive terms of reference the work contained over seven hundred entries and constituted a useful basis for a full scale county bibliography. Professor Simmons encouraged me to expand it into a full scale county bibliography and with his advice I drew up new terms of reference.

The terms of reference are as follows:--

The bibliography will include separately printed books and pamphlets dealing with the human history of Leicestershire together with a selection of general works on English topography,
which contain substantial sections on the subject.

The bibliography will contain a bibliographical list of all Leicestershire newspapers and periodicals.

It will also include analytical entries for periodical articles from two pages upwards in length. All Leicestershire periodicals with the frequency of publication of one month or less will be analysed in this way. Similarly entries will be made for relevant articles in general historical and other periodicals. All periodicals so analysed will be listed alphabetically by title in the bibliography.

The terminal date for inclusion: 31st December 1967.

Bibliographical entries will consist of the following: the author's name in secondary fullness, title, place of publication, publisher or printer, edition, date collation, series if any, size and location symbols.

Material on Leicestershire natural history and geology is excluded together with the following categories: manuscripts, maps, prints, sessional Papers, Local and Private Acts, rail and bus timetables, general topographical and other works with contents not arranged by county.

The work is now more than two thirds complete. the slow rate of progress in recent years can be attributed to a combination of adverse circumstances and genuine difficulties associated with a work
of this kind. To give just one example, work on poll books forced me into a laborious search for dates of contested elections in order to ascertain the possible number of poll books that might be expected to exist. The results proved interesting if somewhat inconclusive. Apparently there were contested county elections in 1702, 1708, 1715, 1720 and 1868 North Division for which I have so far failed to find any poll books. There is a similar list for borough elections: 1702, 1705, 1727, 1737, 1766, 1807, 1812 and 1868.

There were other problems also, but if all goes well the work will be ready for typing by the end of this year.

STANDING CONFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

In the Review Section the latest publication for the Standing Conference of Local History is noted. Readers may like to know of the other titles available, published for the Conference by the National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London W.C.1. (postage 6d extra)

'The Local Historian' (formerly 'The Amateur Historian') 3s 6d quarterly. 15s per annum.
Local history for students. 24pp 2s 6d
Some types of common-field parish. 16pp illus. 3s 6d
The Historians' Guide to Ordnance Survey Maps 50pp illus. 6s Od
A short account of the Armorial Bearings of the Sovereigns of England. 28pp illus. 4s 0d
How to read a Coat of Arms. 24pp 4s Od
REVIEW ARTICLE

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER - VOLUME VI
(EDITED BY G A CHINNERY)
THE CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS 1688-1835 - Leicester
University Press, 1967. £4 4s

J E O WILSHERE

Volume VI of the Leicester Borough Records
is devoted to a representative selection of
accounts covering the periods between 1688 and 1835
and is a considerable landmark in printed English
municipal history since no Borough has previously
attempted the presentation of accounts on this
scale. Even so, complete transcripts are given
for only eight years at roughly twenty year
intervals. The Southfields Enclosure Accounts for
1805-8 are also included, as are annual summaries
of Receipts and Payments under coded headings
supplemented by short notes or principal changes
in sources of revenue (usually increased rents),
an annual list of Chamberlains, and maps of
Leicester in 1741 and 1828. There is also a
generally reliable thirty-five page index. It will
be seen then that this single volume of five hundred
odd pages provides a fair sample of the
Corporation's financial transactions during a
century and a half although the number of complete
annual transcripts is relatively few. This
limitation is perhaps excusable, not only on the
grounds of space and manageability, but also when
it is remembered a large number of 'standard' items
recur year after year. During the period
covered the population of Leicester increased roughly eightfold and the annual totals in the accounts increased rather more (from about £500 to £5000) ignoring the fall in the value of money. However, it is probable that the true financial position is understated during the years towards the close of the period since it coincided with the final corrupt era of the old Corporation.

The office of Chamberlain - two were elected annually - was an unpopular one since expenses had to be met out of the holder's pocket until such time as the rents were collected. The accounts, which ran from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, were on a simple charge and discharge system that, until the 1820s, had remained basically the same since the fourteenth century and which would alarm any modern accountant brought up on the strict principles of double entry.

A brief but lucid Introduction is contributed by the Editor, Mr. G A Chinnery, Keeper of Archives, Leicester Museum. A further volume - Judicial records - is projected, to complete the published records of the Borough to 1835.

The general reader by intelligent use of the present volume can extract much of interest. For example, these accounts disclose that the Mayor's annual salary, which, in 1688 was £13 6s 8d plus a similar amount from the Rents of the Gosling Closes, had risen to £242 4s 11d by 1834. And no item was too small for inclusion in the accounts - in 1708 there is an entry for '2 Penny loaves 2d'.

The Leicester University Press have produced
admirably clear accurate typography throughout and the student of municipal history will find this volume a delight to work on. It is doubtful though whether the binding is sufficiently strong to prevent page sections loosening after reasonable use - perhaps thinner paper would have been preferable.

M I S C E L L A N Y

QUERIES

1. Is Husbands Bosworth particularly associated with witches? In a pictorial representation of forty years ago the village is marked by a witch riding a broomstick.

   In 1616 a boy in the village suffering from fits was pronounced bewitched. Nine local 'witches' were then imprisoned, five of whom were later released. One of the remaining four died in gaol, and the fate of the remaining three is unknown. It is presumably this episode that has given rise to this association.

2. A member asks if anyone can remember pattens being worn by women working about the house and yard?

3. Another reader is interested in the place-name 'Griffydam' and although this appears to be a Scandinavian place-name, wonders if it is perhaps Celtic in origin?
REVIEWS

The Editor welcomes new publications for review. All publications reviewed are readily available through your local public library.


The Oakham Canal was conceived as a local enterprise based on Oakham to link it with the Wreake navigation at Melton Mowbray, in the heyday of canal building in the 1790s. This book describes the ownership, construction, administration and decline of the canal in the 1880s, when it became uneconomic with the building of the Syston to Peterborough railway line. This account gives a very clear picture of the social and economic life of East Leicestershire and Rutland in the days of the canal's prosperity. As a postscript to the canal's story Trevor Hickman and Rigby Graham contribute in words and illustrations a description of the course of the canal from Melton Mowbray to Oakham as it exists today.

This very readable and scholarly account of the canal's history, has been illustrated in line and colour by Rigby Graham, and locally hand printed and produced by him and Trevor Hickman at the Brewhouse Press, Wymondham.
PAMPHLETS

BENNETT J D Leicestershire architects 1700 - 1850
Leicester City Museums 1968

A biographical dictionary of Leicestershire architects, including the notable amateur the Rev. St. John Thorton who supervised the rebuilding of Belvoir Castle after the fire. It covers the transitional period when architects were also frequently surveyors and engineers, and often in the country districts masons, carpenters or joiners. The entries include lists of known buildings designed by each architect, and the illustrations include domestic, ecclesiastical, industrial and public buildings.

THE LAST MAIN LINE 2nd ed. Leicester City Museums 1968

A brief and fully illustrated account of the building of the extension of the Great Central Railway from Nottingham to London. The illustrations show local works and some of the last main line.


This brief account describes the history of the site, and the debates which led to the
construction of the 'Haymarket Memorial Structure' with money raised by public subscription in 1868, the work of the contractors, and the sculptor of the figures, Samuel Barfield. The work was finally completed with the installation of the clock in 1869, and has remained as a well known landmark in the City centre. Its future is to be assured in plans for the re-development of the area, and it already blends successfully with new building. The pamphlet includes notes on the four figures depicted on the tower and there is a note on the sources used in compiling the pamphlet.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LUKE'S, GADDESBY.

Edwin SMITH 1968 3s

A well produced and well written guide to the historical background and architectural development of one of the largest village churches in Leicestershire. The architectural features are described and there is a photograph of the carved stone canopy over the fourteenth century West doorway.

The church furniture, bells and plate are described. The oak seating in the nave is one of the few surviving examples of fourteenth century work in the county, and the fifteenth century incised monumental slabs, the altar tomb and the nineteenth century monument of Col. Cheney, on an almost life size replica of one of the four horses killed beneath him at the battle of Waterloo, are interesting features of the Church. The story of the restoration of the church in the 1920's
is given and though the church is now structurally sound, more work including central heating is still required.

A short bibliography and a plan of the architectural growth of the church are included in the guide.

LEICESTER CATHEDRAL: a short guide for visitors. 
D W GUNDREY Published by the Provost and Chapter. 
Leicester 1968, 12pp. 2s

In this well-produced and illustrated booklet Canon Gundry provides a commentary in traditional style for the visitor wishing to see the main features of St. Martins, formerly a parish and now the Cathedral church of Leicester.


Although this glossary is compiled in the main from Essex records and is thus of primary application to that area, its appearance will also be greatly welcomed for its use elsewhere. The arrangement is helpful to the eye, Latin words appearing in bold type. The earliest known reference to these agricultural or related words is also frequently given.
REPRINTS

COLEMAN Terry. The railway navvies: a history of the men who made the railways. Penguin books 1968. 7s 6d

A detailed account of the work and lives of the railway navvies with a number of local references, many illustrations and a full bibliography at the end of the book.

PRIESTLEY Joseph (of the Aire and Calder Navigation) Historical account of the navigable rivers, canals and railways throughout Great Britain. F. Cass 1967 £10 10s

A contemporary account, first published in 1831 before the railways ousted the canals, it lists all the canals then in existence, routes, ownership, and some freight rates, and also describes all the feeder 'railways'.

WILLIAMS F S The Midland railways: its rise and progress. David and Charles. 1968 £3 3s

A standard history of the making of the Midland Railway, its administration, and operation. Illustrated in the contemporary style, and originally published in 1872, it was written when many of his informants remembered the early excitement of the Railway age. The early editions of this very well written book have long been out of print, and this new edition again makes this classic of railway literature easily available.
Contents

THE ROMAN ROAD FROM LEICESTER TO MANCETTER
A D MCWHIRR

Recent research on the line of the Roman road from Mancetter to Leicester, trying to trace the possible route of the section from Peckleton to Leicester (where the exact route followed is still conjectural) is summarized.

The article stresses the significance of the Fosse Way as the earliest Roman frontier in Britain, and suggests that this may well have been an early road built to link the fort at Mancetter with a fortified Ratae.

JOHN WYCLIF A study in Mythology

James CROMPTON

Mr Crompton examines the mythology of John Wyclif 'Priest of Lutterworth' who came to be adopted by the Protestant reformists of the Reformation as a martyr and by later generations as the symbol of an extreme form of Protestantism, with which he would have had little sympathy. The author reviews chronologically the whole range of Wycliffian studies, at home and abroad, editions of his writings, modern studies of
his work based on his writings, and his place in fourteenth century thought in relation to his contemporaries.

ENCLOSED IN CLAY: A Study in Leicester Wills

Florence E SKILLINGTON

This is a most interesting study of the sixteenth century attitudes of Leicester citizens towards death and the funeral customs of their times. The material is chosen from wills of residents of the parishes of St. Martins, St. Mary de Castro, New College and Wigston's Hospital. The testators showed concern for their burial clothes, for the funeral and later memorial services, and showed their generosity to their church, their clergy, religious houses, and the local poor.

THE PRESS IN LEICESTER 1790 - 1850

Derek FRASER

The Leicester press from 1790 to 1850 had two marked characteristics; it was fiercely partisan and extremely parochial. The first Leicester newspaper 'The Leicester Journal' founded in 1753 was the organ of moderate Toryism and a most popular newspaper. Two short lived Radical papers emerged in the 1790's and in 1810 'The Leicester Chřonicle' was refounded as a Radical newspaper, and managed from 1813 by the Thompson family for sixty years until its amalgamation in 1864 with 'The Leicester Mercury' founded in 1836 to provide continuing reform with
a strong dissenting background. Payne's 'Leicester and Midland Counties Advertiser' founded in 1842 was originally intended to be an advertising journal only, and although editorial comment and news were later included, its high advertising content and low price ensured a wide circulation.

The appendix includes a list of newspapers and their owners, editors and printers, and there is an interesting table showing annual circulation figures from 1833 to 1853.

JOHN FLOWER 1793 - 1861

J D BENNETT

A brief account of his antecedents, life and career as Miss Mary Kirby's 'Leicester artist'. A protege of Miss Mary Linwood he was sent to London for a year and returned to Leicester as a portrait painter and topographical artist, a field giving wide scope before the advent of photography. He produced bread-and-butter pictures including copies of old masters and as well as his Leicestershire sketches, he produced drawings for an unpublished History of Staffordshire. The notes include a list of his drawings for the Leicestershire sketches presented by the artist himself to Leicester Museum.

THE PLACE NAME KIRBY MUXLOE

J E O WILSHERE

An interesting account of the variations on a theme of the suffix Muxloe - necessary to distinguish the village from its near neighbour.
Kirby Mallory. The early town in the seventeenth century papers is Muckleby(e), perhaps Mucklow - sometimes Muckles and Mullox and finally in the current form Muxloe in the late eighteenth century.

BULLETIN OF LOCAL HISTORY EAST MIDLANDS REGION 1968
University of Nottingham. Department of Adult Education 1968
4s 6d

The 1968 edition of the Bulletin edited by Dr A Rogers gives a comprehensive list of local history activities, societies, resources, courses, publications and work in progress in the area served by the Nottingham University Extra Mural Department, Nottinghamshire, and parts of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire.

M I S C E L L A N Y

SYSTON NICKNAMES

An exhibit which attracted much attention at the Local History exhibition at Syston earlier this year was a list of nicknames prevalent in the town over the last forty years. Some of the names are now quoted in the belief that these may be of interest to those unable to attend and who may perhaps be able to produce a list of such names for their own localities?

Adcocks: Fusty Bob, Jimmy Tweedle, Curry, Spider, Kettle, Snuffy Joe, Crutchy.
Branstons: Butcher, Starchy, Shormer, Nigger.
Freer: Jammy, Merry, Cook, Troublesome Tom.
Chop Smoke Thompson, Pluck Toon, Clock Hammer Toon.
Little Jesus Knouch, 'Almanac' Shelton, Squeaker Shelton, Shippy Walton, Smokey Walton, Checky Souter, Masher Hill, Polly Cod Freer, Fanny Blackbird.
Leicestershire Local History Council

President: Professor W.G. Hoskins, M.A., Ph.D.


Chairman: Mr. J.E. Brownlow

Vice Chairman: Mrs. E.M. Dickson

Treasurer: Mr. J.E.O. Wilshere
7 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.

Secretary: Mr. A. Stuart
133 Loughborough Road, Leicester.
Leicester 62905

Annual Subscriptions

1. Group, Clubs, Organisation 21/-
2. Double, Husband and Wife 15/-
3. Individual, Persons under 65 10/-
4. Joint, Husband and Wife over 65 7/6
5. Senior, Persons over 65 5/-
6. Student, Under 21 not earning 5/-

The cover illustration is adapted from an illustration in Reynard the Fox, by K. Varty, by permission of the author and Leicester University Press.

Printed by Leicestershire County Council