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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1600-1850

by

Christopher Eve B.Sc.

A Master's Dissertation, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Master of Arts degree of the Loughborough University of Technology

September, 1992

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Department of Information and Library Studies

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ABSTRACT

What follows is an enumerative bibliography of 9 small Northamptonshire towns from 1600 to 1850. This bibliography is designed to help local historians research the social, cultural and economic histories of these towns during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

The first half of the work includes a review of previous bibliographies; bibliographical description with history; a methodology chapter with details of population, collection and presentation of data; a county history; user guide and conclusion. The second half incorporates the main bibliography.

The relevant local history collections of Leicester University Library; the Mark Fitch Fund Library of the Department of English Local History at Leicester; Nottingham University Hallward Library and the Northamptonshire Studies Collection in Northampton Central Library were used to do this research. Only material in non-manuscript form was included and these comprised of books, articles and miscellaneous articles. Some details of the 'Northampton Mercury' newspaper 1720-1900 are also described.

It is concluded that computers will play an increasingly important role in bibliographic construction owing to their advantages in terms of time, efficiency and presentation. Recommendations for future research are to expand the bibliography to include the Northamptonshire Record Office, the local studies collections of relevant public libraries, as well as the British Library in London and the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Prof. Michael Reed, my supervisor. Additionally, special thanks to Ralph Weedon of the Centre for Urban History, Leicester University for his generous time, guidance and support throughout this dissertation. Also thanks to all those library staff who pointed me in the right directions for material.

Thanks also to Richard Rhydderch who helped type the manuscript and to Philip Evans, Wayne Campbell and Alex Bayman.

To my parents, without them I would not have chosen to write this history and bibliography of Northamptonshire.

I would like to thank my brothers and sisters in the Jesus Fellowship, particularly ‘Shalom’ and ‘Vineyard’ households for their love, support and provision of accommodation.
Dedicated to Bernard

who encouraged me

to do the course.

'... Of making many books there is no end,
and much study wearies the body.

Now all has been heard;
here is the conclusion of the matter:
Fear God and keep his commandments,
for this is the whole duty of man.
For God will bring every deed into judgement,
including every hidden thing.
Whether it is good or evil.'

ECCLESIASTES 12:12-14
CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

1. INTRODUCTION
   1.1 The 'Small Towns Project'. 1
   1.2 Definition of a small town. 3
   1.3 Definition of a bibliography. 3
   1.4 Bibliographic coverage in the past. 3
   1.5 Objectives. 5
   References. 6

2. THE HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND CURRENT STATE OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.
   2.1 Introduction. 8
   2.2 Definition. 8
   2.3 Bibliographic history. 9
   2.4 Bibliographic description. 10
      2.4.1 Enumerative/systematic bibliography. 11
      2.4.2 Analytical/critical bibliography. 12
         1) Descriptive bibliography. 12
         2) Textual bibliography. 12
         3) Historical bibliography. 13
   2.5 Computer technology and bibliographies. 13
      2.5.1 Current computer use. 13
      2.5.2 Computer history and bibliography. 14
      2.5.3 Databases. 14
      2.5.4 Future developments. 15
      2.5.5 Conclusion. 16
   References 16
3. METHODOLOGY
3.1 Introduction. 19
3.2 Sources of information. 20
3.3 The effect of nonconformity on parish registers. 21
3.4 The way information was found and recorded. 24
3.5 Method of coding. 27
3.6 Details of computing and printing. 29
   3.6.1 Background to computing decisions. 29
   3.6.2 Facilities at Leicester University Computer Centre. 31
   3.6.3 Facilities at Loughborough University,
        Department of Information and Library Studies 31
   3.6.4 Facilities at Loughborough University
        Computer Centre 31
   3.6.5 Custom-made bibliographical databases 32
3.7 Difficulties and challenges in the compilation. 34
   3.7.1 The physical collection of material. 34
   3.7.2 The computer entry of material. 36
3.8 Conclusion. 38
References 38

4. A BRIEF HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND ITS SMALL TOWNS, 1600 TO 1850
4.1 Introduction. 40
4.2 Geology and geography. 40
4.3 Agriculture. 41
4.4 Politics 44
4.5 Religion 48
4.6 Education 52
4.7 Industry. 54
   4.7.1 The boot and shoe industry 55
4.8 Transport. 56
   4.8.1 Roads 56
   4.8.2 River navigation 57
   4.8.3 Canals 57
   4.8.4 Railways 57
4.9 Conclusion. 58
References 58
5. NOTES FOR USING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY
   5.1 General layout. 62
   5.2 Books. 63
   5.3 Journal Articles. 63
   5.4 Miscellaneous articles. 64
   5.5 Coding. 65
   5.6 Omissions 66

6. CONCLUSION 68

REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR TEXT 70

APPENDICES
   1. A list of the small towns and the hundreds in which they appear. 75
   2. Photographs of libraries. 76
   3. Lists of items searched. 78
   4. Newspaper details. 81
   5. Northampton Central Library guide to local studies collection. 91
   6. Sample coding sheets 92
   7. Summary of visit to Northamptonshire Record Office. 93
   8. Summary of visit to Kettering Public Library and details of collection. 94
   9. Addresses, telephone numbers and opening hours of Northamptonshire small town local libraries. 96

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1600-1850
   General 1
   Brackley 8
   Daventry 19
   Kettering 32
   King's Cliffe 53
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<th>Place</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Towcester</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellingborough</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In the following pages the reader will find a bibliography of nine Northamptonshire small towns covering the period 1600 to 1850. These are: Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, King's Cliffe, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. The first half of the work is a discussion of the background and history to bibliography in general; a description of how the work was carried out; a history of the small towns of Northamptonshire between these dates and a user guide to this work.

1.1 The 'Small Towns Project'

This work grew out of the Small Towns Project under research at the Centre for Urban History, Leicester University. The Centre has been conducting a 'Small Towns Project' (otherwise known as the Datatown Project) since 1985. The objective is to research and analyse the history of the small towns of every English county during the years 1600-1850. The other aims are described in detail later in this chapter. In order to do this research, it was thought that a set of bibliographies would be useful, one for each county, so that sources of information could be located. The eventual aim is to publish completed and comprehensive county bibliographies.

The 'Small Towns Project' was initially set up as part of a French-English comparative study under the CNRS-ESCR (Economic and Social Research Council) Franco-British programme under the leadership of Prof. J.P. Poussou of the Sorbonne and Prof. Peter Clark of Leicester University. During 1986-87, funding was provided by the
Nuffield Foundation and by the Manpower Services Commission 'Community Programme'. About this time, Prof. Michael Reed of the Department of Information and Library Studies, Loughborough University, became associated with this project. In 1988, there was further funding made available from the ESCR and since 1989, the European Community (EC Social Fund) has provided help.

The 'Small Towns Project' has five main concerns:
1) The gathering of small town static population data for England from the 16th to the 19th centuries.
2) The gathering of aggregative parish register data.
3) The collection of economic, particularly occupational information.
4) Bibliographic and town descriptions.
5) Social and cultural information.

Very little is known of the wider economic and social functions of small towns, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, except in one or two regional and local studies. (1) The early modern period of history witnessed drastic changes for many English small towns and Prof. Clarke writes;

'We need to investigate the regional and sub-regional variations in the networks of small towns, as well as the importance of such communities as industrial and service centres. In addition, we have to analyse the impact on local networks of urban concentration and rationalization (from the late 17th century), and of transport and industrial advances'. (2)

This material is being transferred from personal microcomputer terminals belonging to the Centre for Urban History and the old University mainframe computer onto Leicester University's new
mainframe computer, an SGI MERLIN. This has been in place since the 2nd June 1992.

1.2 Definition of a Small Town
According to the project, a small town is defined as having a population of $>500$ and $<2500$ in the early 1600's and $>2500$ and $<5000$ up to 1850. The Northamptonshire towns covered in this project comprise the seven core towns of Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough and the marginal towns (in terms of population figures) of Brackley and King's Cliffe. Northampton itself is not included because of its greater size.

1.3 Definition of a Bibliography
A bibliography is a listing of books or articles with the aim of helping a researcher to locate them with ease. This work is an ‘enumerative’ or ‘systematic’ bibliography which has logical coordinating factors between its items, in this case certain geographically close towns and their histories between 1600 and 1850. It is also ‘retrospective’ in that it is not intended to be updated annually.

1.4 Bibliographic Coverage in the Past
Sturges (3), stated that the British Library Research and Development Department reported that ‘A system of bibliographies, preferably regional bibliographies needs to be encouraged’. He said that on a national level, Scotland and N. Ireland have bibliographies being updated annually while on a regional level, East Anglia, the East Midlands (of interest because it includes Northamptonshire and the

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soke of Peterborough) and The Northern Bibliography are all current works. At the county level, Sussex publishes annually. Kent and Norfolk have finished retrospective bibliographies (not to be updated) while Lancashire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire were all either beginning one or had a bibliography underway. Apart from these, York University set up a local studies database in 1983, starting work on Warwickshire and the City of York. The work later petered out through lack of money and has not been restarted.

Julian (1984) explains the reasons for having a local/regional bibliography as four-fold from a librarians point of view.

1) Because of the increase in use and growth in local studies material
2) A list indicates what is in a collection.
3) It serves as a reflection of the speed, effectiveness and usefulness of a local studies collection.
4) It helps in the exploitation of stock.

Julian also indicates the problems with the British National Bibliography having a lack of national coverage and the British Humanities Index which has discontinued its sectional lists. He adds that Hertfordshire now has a bibliography underway.

As far as Northamptonshire is concerned Julian says:

‘Northamptonshire has a massive 71 volumed listing of retrospective material published circa 1870. Since that date, material has not been adequately listed until the county began contributing to the East Midland Bibliography. No projects are planned to compile another bibliography either current or retrospective’. (5)

English (1989), discussed an on-line bibliographical attempt by Hull University begun in 1988 and still continuing, which covered East
Yorkshire. She went into some detail about training, subject coding decisions, computer use and lists of materials searched. These included books, pamphlets, periodical articles, theses and some manuscripts. The database could in the future be accessed via the JANET (Joint Academic Network) System. (6)

Townsend’s (1990) *A Bibliography of the Small Towns in Essex, 1600-1850*, an M.A. Thesis, is the most relevant and recent bibliography to this project. It comes out of the same two departments as this one, namely the Centre for Urban History at Leicester University and the Department of Information and Library Studies, Loughborough University. (7) Many of the lessons learnt by Townsend have been applied here. She stresses that local history continues to increase in popularity and mentions the *East Midlands Bibliography, Bibliotheca Northamptonensis* and *Victoria County History* among others as useful sources. Her treatment of the history, subjects covered, coding and recording strategies, computer details (*Word 11* wordprocessing package and Apple Macintosh Computer) and chapter headings were particularly interesting.

1.5 Objectives

This bibliography is produced as a result of the scattered and patchy coverage of Northamptonshire, and the needs of the Centre for Urban History at Leicester. Its other objectives are to be of use to local libraries and local historians (amateur and professional), interested readers and those researching their backgrounds and family history.

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(6) Cambridgeshire has also been done and Leicestershire is well underway, by the same department.
This work is based on the collections of Leicester University Library, the Mark Fitch Fund Library (Topography Room) of the Department of English Local History at Leicester University, Nottingham University Hallward Library and the Northamptonshire Studies Collection, Northamptonshire Central Library.

This bibliography aims to include the background and reasoning behind and for this work; an overview and history of the subject of bibliographical study; the methodology of the dissertation, including sources of information, the way information was found and recorded, the method of coding, details of computing and printing and problems of compilation, a history of Northamptonshire with particular reference to its small towns between 1600 and 1850; notes for using the bibliography; a conclusion and appendices and finally the bibliography itself.

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5) Ibid., p.20.


CHAPTER TWO

THE HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND CURRENT STATE OF
BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2.1 Introduction
This chapter looks at the nature and purpose of bibliography, its history, the types of bibliography available and how computers have and are likely to improve upon the development of bibliographic construction.

2.2 Definition
Bibliography was said to originate in post-classical Greece and is derived from two Greek words, biblion meaning 'book' and graphein meaning 'to write'. Etymologically, therefore, bibliography means 'the writing of books'. The Greek bibliographos was a copyist of manuscripts and bibliography was originally about the mechanical writing and copying of books, not their composition. Later it also included construction. In the 18th century the meaning changed in France from 'writing of books' to 'writing about books', Europe followed suit. However, since that time the word has lacked precision, causing confusion as to its actual meaning. In fact, in 1950 Percy Freer listed 50 definitions of the word used since 1678, most of them post-1900. The confusion arises because 'bibliography' refers to a finished product of various types with techniques using precise rules of research, transcription, description and classification of documents. However, at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society in 1932, Sir Walter Greg defined bibliography as 'the study of books as material objects' and 'the science of transmission of literary documents'. He included in this definition the development of particular tests in the phases of production.
and reproduction as well as the genealogy and relationship of various texts (5). Stokes says that in the majority of cases it simply conveys the idea of a 'list of books'. (6)

Bibliography may also be defined according to purpose. Back in 1932, Walter Greg said that this was to serve the production and distribution of accurate texts. More recently the purpose has been said to help the flow of communication by helping people to locate books and audio-visual materials. It also 'creates meaningful order from the records of human experience.' (7)

2.3 Bibliographical History

Most early bibliographies were lists of an author’s works included in a bibliography. For example, the library at Alexandria in the 3rd century B.C. held the most extensive collection of Greek literature in the ancient world. On the orders of Ptolemy Philadelphus, two catalogues were created: one of tragedies and the other of comedies. The Greek poet Callimochus was the librarian there. He also created a critical catalogue called Pinakes with 120 subject divisions for the most important books in the library. (8)

Much later, in the 5th century A.D., St Jerome compiled a bibliography called De Illustribus Viris, which he would have preferred to call De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticus. The first example of a bibliography at the end of a book other than a biography was The Ecclesiastical History of Britain (AD 731) by the Venerable Bede. Other bibliographies were written by monks about their theological collections. Books printed before the 15th century are now known as Incunabula, i.e. the cradle or the origin of a thing. Bibliographies were printed when the hand press was invented in the mid
15th century and by the mid-18th century, bibliography had become a distinct area of knowledge. The number of classification schemes increased and the theoretical aspects were delved into by scholars. Libraries began printing catalogues of collections, such as at Oxford in 1738. In the early 19th century, bibliography became well established as the major tool in academic research and continues to be today. Bibliographical societies and journals were started to keep abreast of new developments, such as the Bibliographical Society founded in London (1892). It was composed of librarians, professors, lecturers, teachers and rare-book dealers and collectors and is still in existence today. Some of the members promote the art of bookmaking or collecting, others the study of literature. Others fund historical research of books and publish their findings.

Only in the last 60 years has bibliographic study achieved full recognition as a separate field, and the demands of the information explosion have had a massive impact upon the study of bibliography and their construction.

2.4 Bibliographical Description.

This section will be fairly brief as it has already been covered by Townsend. (9) Books may be located by one or more of at least three kinds of analysis. (10)

a) Physical Analysis. This includes the study of books as physical objects, finding each book in relation to other revisions, editions or copies of the same book. The product is called descriptive bibliography or catalogue; an arrangement of books in a list.
b) **Subject Analysis.** Finds each book with reference to other books in the same subject, producing lists of books under the same subject.

c) **Author and/or Title Analysis.** Finds books with a similar relationship by the same or different authors and/or titles of books. The list resulting from any of these is called Enumerative bibliography.

Stokes says that bibliographical method falls into two reasonably distinct halves. (11) The first is Enumerative/Systematic, the second is Analytical/Critical.

### 2.4.1 Enumerative/Systematic Bibliography.

This is the most widely known and the simplest. It is the straightforward listing of books, articles, or audio-visual materials in a logical manner, with limited details which are linked by some kind of coordinating factor. There will have been some sort of selection to determine what to include. Townsend adds that:

> 'If the aim of a bibliography is to provide the means to expand a person’s knowledge of a subject, restrictions should not be placed upon who is able to benefit, by making the bibliography difficult to understand.' (12)

An important example of an enumerative bibliography is the **British National Bibliography.** As such works are used in library administration they require bibliographic control and a painstaking, conscientious approach. Perfect Control would result in a complete record of every printed approach. Other types include author and subject bibliographies, universal, national and trade, publishers catalogues, indexes to periodicals, abstracting journals, periodical-literature surveys, bibliographies of
bibliographies and computer data-bases. This bibliography on Northamptonshire towns is enumerative.

2.4.2. Analytical/Critical Bibliography.

This is principally concerned with the examination of a book to see how far it differs from the imagined 'ideal copy'. Afterwards a detailed description of its physical make-up is made, 'So that the accuracy and intention of the author's text may be established.' (13) The paper, watermarks, printing process and mistakes are investigated and a process of collation to establish the individuality of a copy may be said to occur. Analytical bibliography divides into three types: descriptive, textual and historical.

1) Descriptive Bibliography is the identification of the standard copies and all the variants (14) in detail. It consists of seven parts; a) the heading, b) full transcript of the title page, c) collation entry, d) art collation, e) a page by page description, f) facts regarding the work as a whole and g) facts relating to the particular copy under scrutiny. The purpose it to describe the book in the state in which the printer or publisher had hoped and intended that it would appear.

2) Textual Bibliography involves the study and comparison of different editions of the same text. It requires great knowledge of the author's works, the age in which he or she lived and the contemporary printing and publishing practices. According to Stokes in the late 1960s and early 1970s it was the most controversial area of bibliography (15), mainly because it touches the disciplines it aims to serve. Textual bibliography was seen as an unwelcome newcomer.
3) Historical Bibliography concerns itself with the placing and dating of items, the society of the times and the contemporary methods of book production (like textual bibliography). It includes waxed tablets, papyrus rolls, codices, baked clay tablets, wall paintings with words and printer's type-faces. Dates of books can be determined allowing forgeries to be discovered, for example where a certain type-face was not used until 150 years after the item is said to have been printed. Stokes says that 'in these days of the advances of local studies, it needs work to be done in understanding and interpreting the whole of the book trade in depth at a local level.' (16)

2.5 Computer Technology and Bibliographies
This section will investigate current computer use, its history with relevance to bibliography, databases and likely future developments.

2.5.1 Current computer use. Computers have been the cause of many advances in bibliographic construction and compilation. Bibliographic data on disk can be constantly revised and updated, speedily, accurately and consistently. It is more versatile compared to the old manual methods and is both time-saving and cost-effective to use. However, the old printed catalogues are still very useful alongside computer databases. OPAC terminals, CD-ROM (Compact Disk, Read Only Memory) machines and outline bibliographic services have revolutionised library services. Such databases as 'LIBERTAS', used in Leicester University Library make a user's work of locating materials much easier, once they have come to terms with computer searching. Outline services provide access to a much wider amount of information as they link in with other libraries miles.
away. Academic, business and professional libraries provide on-line services for a fee with printing services.

Computers have been used in descriptive and analytical biographies, but are mainly used in enumerative ones. They can also be utilized in error detection in indexing. They are particularly good when handling extremely large files; for doing several searches in parallel, giving multiple access points to texts; doing complex searches; printing lists; producing system management information and for microfilm production. Disks may also be taken elsewhere, making them very accessible.

2.5.2. Computer History and Bibliography. Computers were first used for information work in the 1950s and were successful in the 1960s when they were developed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Library of Medicine in America where in 1964 the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) database was introduced.

2.5.3. Databases More and more, databases are being constructed for subject specialists, such as chemical abstracts. Since 1974, Books in print has been produced from records stored on magnetic tape and discs. Other databases include the Library of Congress MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing) project, the OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) database, Lockheed's DIALOG and the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAISE). Part of this last one is suitable for compiling bibliographies. Recently, the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) by the International Federation for Library Associates (IFLA), has been a good attempt to develop standardized cataloguing practices.
Townsend reported in 1990 that Software packages such as Hyperbole and Wordmarc Composer were being used to create indexes, glossaries, wordlists and cross-referencing, and that bibliographic packages would soon become available. (18) In fact by 1992 there are at least three 'reasonably' priced specifically designed bibliographic databases; 'Reference Manager', 'Bibsearch' and 'Pro-Cite'. (see pp.32-33).

2.5.4. Future Developments Possible future developments in bibliography may be that journals would no longer be subscribed to by libraries but accessed to a database and printing facilities (Harmon, p.153). McKenzil says that academic bibliography has not as yet found fresh stimulus in sound and image developments to be able to expand the interest of students beyond books. (19) It is an intriguing thought to imagine society without paper, but also a highly unlikely one!

Current and future research will cover human performance measures and the communications technologies of Voice-Mail, E-Mail, Fox, VSAT, EDI and high end work stations. (20) Turner et al looked at the human performance aspects of searching Online bibliographies, and found that experienced searchers fared much better than inexperienced ones. Second usage improved performance. However, CD-ROM and other advanced technologies produce increasing numbers of inexperienced users. (21)

Dempsey says there is a possibility of libraries being linked across Europe via computer networking and that the focus of development will be 'high value, high speed data transfer of traditional formal information through standardized protocols'. (22) Hoey, writing in 1991, adds a note of caution saying that, overall though, one is left with the impression that future
development is likely to be piecemeal, especially as it is acknowledged that cost recovery for complex material databases is unlikely and funding will be difficult to secure \(^{(23)}\). Finally, Bouley expressed concern in January 1992, at the controversial issue of the questionable longevity of the optical disks for CD-ROM \(^{(24)}\).

2.5.5. Conclusion As the world becomes more complex, reliance on more complex bibliographies will become stronger and more deeply rooted. As the use of bibliographies increases so the work of bibliographers is becoming more valuable and needed.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter considers the background and reasons for compiling this bibliography, the information sources covered including issues concerned with population research, the way this information was found and recorded, the method of coding, details of the computing and printing and solutions to problems encountered in the compilation. Suggestions for further research are made in the conclusion.

Little has been compiled since the 19th century to give a bibliographic overview of local history in Northamptonshire. The county is arguably, somewhat of a backwater in English life and therefore the situation is poorer than in many other counties in terms of bibliographic work. Hence this bibliography is designed to, 1) redress the balance by providing a modern enumerative bibliography, ie a simple listing of material in a logical manner with interconnecting details and 2), supply local historians (amateur and professional), interested readers and those researching their backgrounds and family history with the information they require. This bibliography will be of immediate use to those local urban historians and students at Leicester University researching the history of small towns in Northamptonshire. It will form an addition to the work already done on Essex and Cambridgeshire, as previously mentioned in chapter 1, the former by Alison Townsend for her MA dissertation at Loughborough.
Some of the layout and contents of the Northamptonshire bibliography will be based on Townsend's work. This will provide a measure of continuity and it is hoped, help readers to see and use this bibliography as part of a set.

3.2 Sources of information

The Small Towns Project bases much of its work on data collected from several sources. In the 17th and 18th centuries these are the 1563 and 1603 Diocesan Surveys; the 1641-2 Protestation returns, (where men aged 18-60 yrs swore allegiance to the Church of England, King and Parliament); the Hearth Tax of 1663; 'Britannia' by R. Blome from 1673 and the Compton Census of 1676.

Where the number of inhabitants in each town is between 500 and 2500 (approximately) in the early 17th century, then they are included. Caution needs to be taken, especially with the 1663 Hearth Tax and 1676 Compton Census because the statistics arrived at in these documents were based on a count of the heads of households, not every member of a household. In the mid 17th century for example, about 40% of the population was under 16 yrs of age. Clark, Gaskin and Wilson (1) surmounted this difficulty by estimating the population based upon a standard multiplication of the heads of households given in these returns. Jean Hoskin of the Centre for Urban History explained that a standard multiplier of population of 4.25 is used for the Hearth Tax. Multiplying these numbers by 4.25 brings the figures nearer the true population. However, there is still approximately up to a 20% divergence in accuracy.
Information from the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century is gleaned from the 'Universal British Directory' (1790-8); the 'London Post-Office Directory' of 1801 and the official 10 year censuses of 1801 to 1851. Towns are included which had a population between 2500 and 5000 in 1811. The 1851 census in particular gives information regarding both township and parish. In addition to this, there are first edition figures in a working paper by the Centre for Urban History, taken from these sources. (See Table 1.) A second, updated edition is to be produced in 1992. The existence of several sources allows the consistency of data to be checked.

3.3 The effect of Nonconformity on parish registers

An important factor to take into account when analysing parish registers is the influence of organised Christian dissent, later to be called nonconformity. Included amongst these were the small number of Roman Catholics still left in England. Church of England / Anglican registers recorded baptisms, marriages and burials of all those in the parish except those who in increasing numbers left the Church of England for other denominations. This occurred particularly from the 17th century onwards. The issue of baptism is important because some nonconformist churches, especially the Baptists, followed the biblical exhortation to baptise believers by full immersion. They therefore did not baptise infants who were too young to understand and respond to the gospel message. Infant sprinkling was seen as christening or dedicating a child to God, to be brought up by the parents 'in the care and instruction of the Lord', until such time as they could make their own decision.

\( T = \text{Town, TS= Township, P= Parish} \)

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In Northamptonshire, dissent started even earlier in the 14th century under the influence of John Wycliffe's teachings and his followers, the Lollards. However, it is not certain what effect this had on later Anglican parish registers, which do not begin until 1538.

These issues of faith had the result that parish registers do not accurately reflect the true population of England during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries until civil registration, recording births, marriages and deaths, was introduced by government in 1837. Registration became a legal requirement, out of the hands of the church. Even after this date, registration was not and still is not accurate to the last man, woman and child. People still refuse to register or go undetected.

Dissent was particularly concentrated in towns because the people were more easily reached and there was a greater potential harvest of souls. Actual population figures are therefore generally lower than is recorded, especially so in Northamptonshire small towns with their history of strong nonconformist communities. Wilson (3) bears this out, adding that it was mainly the young who left the Church of England in increasingly large numbers from the 1660's to form new churches. He names Cranbrook in Kent as an example. During the 1650's and 1660's, more than half the childbearing population left the parish church. By 1676, a third of the people in the parish were nonconformists.

This bibliography, being part of the Small Towns Project, will use the same population parameters. Therefore only towns with a population of more than 500 and less than 2,500 in the early 1600s and more than 2,500 and less than 5,000 up to 1850, according to the 1811 census, will be
included. The towns therefore comprise seven core towns whose populations exactly meet these requirements. They are: Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. There are two marginal towns whose figures do not meet the requirements at both periods of time which are Brackley and Kings Cliffe. Northampton itself is not included because it was much bigger, having, according to a verbal communication by Ralph Weedon, a population of about 4,500 (from the 1676 Compton census). This figure is arrived at from the returns for the four parishes of St. Sepulchre, St. Peter, St. Giles and All Saints. By 1700 the population was about 5,000. The figure for 1851 includes one more parish, the urban part of St. Andrew. These figures came from the 1852 British Parliamentary Papers census report.\(^{4}\)

3.4 The way information was found and recorded

During the data collection, some population figures were found in a book from the pre-1850 collection in Leicester University library, Slater's Directory of Northampton, dated 1849.\(^{5}\) This quoted figures for 1831 and 1841 which may be inaccurate, but are worth using here as a supplement to the others. (see table 2.)

This bibliography is largely based on the Northamptonshire section of the local history collection in Leicester University Library and comprises books from the locked pre-1850 material (oversize and normal), the local and general history journals and theses and also upon microfilm recordings of The Northampton Mercury from 1720 to 1900.
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<td>Wellingboro’</td>
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Table 2. Census figures from 'Slater's directory of Northamptonshire', 1849, pp. 1-41

The Topography Room of the Mark Fitch Fund Library, Department of English Local History provided some relevant materials. Also included are the East Midlands collection based at Nottingham University's Hallward Library and the Northamptonshire Studies Collection at Northampton Central Library.

Kettering Public Library and the Northamptonshire Record Office at Wootton Hall, Northampton were visited briefly to gain basic information on their contents and details are included in appendices 6 and 7. As a point of information, Nottingham University had not collected anything on Northamptonshire for its library for the last 20 years (since about 1972) and has no plans to do so in the foreseeable future.
All these collections are fairly accessible to researchers. The present writer had to pay an £11-00 fee to register as an external reader of Leicester University in order to use the library. This gave normal library user facilities with the facility to borrow 4 books at a time and reserve 3. Once inside the building, supervision was needed when viewing the locked, pre-1850 material. This would be the same for other external readers as well as those on the staff or students of the University.

Nottingham University's Hallward Library provided free access to external readers. There is a special East Midlands Collection in the Local History Room in the basement. Great care is exercised in its administration, with readers having to register upon entry and also to see particular items.

The items in the Northamptonshire Studies Collection in Northampton Central Library, located on the first floor, are not available for loan, although there is a photocopier available for public use.

One of the criteria for inclusion of material in the bibliography is that it should all be printed typescript or published documents and books. No handwritten manuscripts or oral histories recorded on tape are included. The latter would not contain material old enough to meet the 1850 cut-off date.

The material was located on the advice of Ralph Weedon of the Centre for Urban History, the directives of the library staff and the use of the library's 'LIBERTAS' on-line database. Once found, the material was recorded using pre-defined sheets, designed by the Centre for Urban History. These were used by Alison Townsend in her Essex bibliography.
(see appendix 6) and were of sufficient scope and quality to be used again. There are three different coloured sheets, one is for books and theses, one for journal articles and one for miscellaneous articles.

It was decided to start with the old books first, i.e., the pre-1850 oversize, then proceed to the open access book section; the 'Northampton Mercury' newspaper on microfilm; the earliest local history journals such as Northamptonshire Past and Present, the later journal articles both local and general, then the pamphlets and finally, the theses. Theses and dissertations were only checked via bibliographies such as the East Midlands Bibliography.

Initially a check was made of Northamptonshire entries already done on slips from the time of the Manpower Services Commission work. From a sample of these however it was found that whilst the individual items were recorded faithfully, the entries for such details as publishers names were inaccurate or largely missing. As a result it was decided not to rely on these slips, but to consult source material directly.

3.5 Method of coding
The system of coding adopted was the product of a careful analysis of previous bibliographic styles and so is believed to be both comprehensive and specific enough for the purposes of this work. Sources include Allison Townsend's coding system for Essex and Julian's analysis of the Staffordshire bibliography and the York database. The York database effectively ceased to operate in 1982, though there is a possibility it may be restarted, according to York University Library.
It was decided that the coding system should correspond fairly well to Townsend's, although it was felt necessary to extend some of the topics. Townsend relied upon eight areas (see below left) with no mention made of education or transport. The Staffordshire bibliography as mentioned by Julian (below right) included:

**Population**  
**Economy**  
**Social life**  
**Political/administrative organisation**  
**Religion and culture**  
**Topography and building**  
**Primary sources**  
**Illustrations and photographs**  

**History**  
**Biographies**  
**Communications**  
**Local government**  
**Art**  
**Architecture**  
**Genealogy**  
**Individual plates**  
**Newspapers, Directories and Geography**

The topics decided upon for the York database were:-

- **Topography**  
- **Government economics**  
- **Science**  
- **Church history**  
- **Agriculture**  
- **Archaeology**  
- **Medicine**  
- **History**  
- **Sociology**  
- **Genealogy**  
- **Education**  
- **Biography**  
- **Fine arts**  
- **Generalia**  
- **Politics**
From these three sources it was decided to settle for a system, after two changes, to look like:-

- **Ag**: Agriculture
- **AH**: Archaeology and History
- **Ag**: Agriculture
- **E**: Education
- **G**: Geology and Geography
- **I**: Industry
- **M**: Medicine
- **N**: Newspapers and Generalia
- **P**: Politics
- **R**: Religion
- **S**: Society and Culture
- **T**: Transport

In the final form, 'primary sources' and 'illustrations and photographs' were dropped from Townsend's coding system and 'archaeology and history', 'medicine', 'transport', 'education', 'agriculture', 'industry', 'art and architecture' and 'newspapers and generalia' were included. All material was searched to see which codes applied and this information was recorded on the sheets ready for entry on to computer.

3.6 Details of computing and printing

3.6.1 Background to computing decisions

In deciding upon how the final draft of the bibliography and dissertation as a whole would look, several questions needed to be asked.
1) Where would the data entry/computing be done?
2) Would the mainframe computer or PC's be used?
3) What databases/software packages would be used?
4) What machines/software would be compatible between Leicester and Loughborough?
5) Would the package sort alphabetically allowing new entries and corrections to be made automatically?
6) Would the package be difficult to learn and how long would it take?

Vicky Launders, the Database Officer at the Computer Centre, Leicester University, was initially consulted about these matters and gave some helpful advice and suggestions.

It was decided that it would be most convenient if data entry could be carried out at both Leicester and Loughborough Universities. A bibliographic database was suggested as the ideal solution which could be used on both a personal computer and a file-served PC from both places. These could range from £30-00 to about £15,000-00. The £15,000-00 database is used by the Department of Education and Science (DES) in London and is repeatedly unsatisfactory. As a rule, the simpler the better. Apple Macintosh PC's and some IBM's are well suited to bibliographic construction.

On the second visit, Vicky Launders provided information on three firms which supply bibliographic databases. This information was followed up later. It was suggested that both the Department of Information and Library Studies and Computer Centre at Loughborough
be similarly consulted. This was done and after two visits to each place, the following information was collected:

3.6.2 Facilities at Leicester University Computer Centre.

IBM computers
Apple Mac PCs using 3 1/4" floppy disks
File-served PCs accessible from a central computer
dBase software package - difficult to learn
Fox Base software package - easier to learn
Word 4 word processing package - easiest to learn

3.6.3 Facilities at Loughborough University, Department of Information and Library Studies

IBM computers
Apple Macs using 3 1/4" floppy disks
No bibliographic database facility
Filemaker Pro' database product - simple to learn
dBase software package - difficult to learn
A manual for the Word 3 word processing package

3.6.4 Facilities at Loughborough University Computer Centre

IBM computers
Apple Mac PCs
Oracle on mainframe computer
Paradox database
dBase III & IV
Pro-Cite database
Wordperfect database
Word for windows database
IBM parallel for Word 5 word processing package
Word 4 word processing package - easiest to learn

All this information caused much confusion until finally Mavis Hearnden of the Computer Centre, Loughborough explained in some detail that in this instance, a bibliographic database would be too powerful. Prof. Michael Reed of the Department of Information and Library Studies, suggested that using this sort of database, considering the cost, would be unwise and impracticable. Mavis Hearnden further suggested Word 4 which both computer centres at Loughborough and Leicester had, together with instruction manuals. This solved the issue of compatibility. It would be free to use, could be operated on Apple Macs, was easy to learn (1 week) and use and could sort entries alphabetically.

3.6.5 Custom-Made Bibliographical Databases
As a check, the three firms supplying bibliographic databases, which Vicky Launders found, were telephoned and asked about current prices, because the original documents lent to the author were out of date.

Silverplatter, based in Chiswick, London, produce a database called 'REFERENCE MANAGER', specifically for publishing scientists who want to incorporate bibliographic references into manuscripts for publication. It has a capacity for 32,000 references on the MAC. The present writer's need was for several hundred references only. This system at May 1992 prices cost £318.00 + VAT.
The second firm, Information Automation Ltd, (IAL), based in Aberystwyth, Wales, produce 'BIBSEARCH', a powerful, self-contained bibliographic text-retrieval and maintenance system for PCs. It can output in menu-selectable bibliographic styles and extract citations from a text file, produce sorted lists of authors and automatically generate a search set in order to print a bibliography from a database. It can also translate down-coded records from online sources into a 'BIB'-compatible format and produce customised reports. It runs under MS-DOS (or PS-DOS), UNIX and XENIX operating systems, a minimum of 256K of memory is required to run it and a hard disk is recommended although not essential. It is supposed to be relatively easy to learn.

The student version with a single database bibliographic structure was not available for another six months (ie November 1992) and would cost £200-00. The larger capacity and more complicated full version was currently available and cost £700-00 - £800-00.

The final company to be contacted was Personal Bibliographic Software (PBS) in Oxford. They produce 'PRO-CITE' which can be used on both MAC's and IBM's. It is especially designed to maintain bibliographic databases and its usefulness to librarians is enhanced by the availability of the Biblio-link family of softwares. This allows the exporting of downloaded bibliographic records from systems such as OCLC and DIALOG into the PRO-CITE database. Users can thus search RLIN, OCLC, DIALOG, BRS and others; download the results on to a floppy or hard disk; convert those downloaded records into PRO-CITE databases and edit, select, index and print out the selected records in a variety of
bibliographic styles. In other words, it is flexible. The cost at May 1992 prices was £335-00 less a 10% discount for individual users.

Taken together, clearly these costs were too much for the purposes of one dissertation and a department with a funding limit of £10-00. The word processing package, 'Word 4' was the obvious solution!

3.7 Difficulties and challenges in the compilation

3.7.1 The physical collection of material

Bibliographical construction provides common difficulties amongst biographers. These are chiefly, how selective to be in the choice of inclusion of material and how descriptive entries should be. Both these issues were fairly easily answered in the case of this bibliography. Leicester University Library and the Mark Fitch Fund Library of the Department of English Local History were vital. The local history collection at Nottingham University's Hallward Library was strongly recommended by Diana Dixon of the Department of Information and Library Studies at Loughborough University. In addition to this, Northampton Central Library stocked the largest local history collection of any of the county libraries and therefore was an obvious addition.

Upon telephoning Northampton Central Library, it was explained that the librarian receives a budget for local material, County Council published items and newspapers, and for binding loose leaf or deteriorating material. The library replicates the local history stock contained in the other town libraries. The only difference is that free items, ie those which have been donated, may not additionally be given
to Northampton Central Library. As an additional extra, Northamptonshire Record Office was selected for a brief visit.

The issue of how descriptive to be was answered by the choice of an enumerative bibliography. The author also had Townsend's Essex bibliography of 1990 as a guide. As a result, similar difficulties were met between these two bibliographies.

It was found that some items could not be located in Leicester University library as they were listed in journals such as the East Midland Bibliography (EMB) or the Urban History Yearbook (UHY). Because of this, it was not possible to check the number of pages, the subjects included (for coding purposes) or the town location and classification. It was not always possible to judge whether an item was relevant as a result and this gap would be unhelpful for people trying to locate items. In such cases, the inter-library loans desk would be able to order materials from the British Library Lending Division at Boston Spa in Yorkshire. Where fuller details were given, the items were included and those in the EMB and UHY, were listed under articles. On the other hand, the articles in 'Northamptonshire Notes and Queries' were so numerous that it was taking an inordinate length of time to list them separately. Volume I (of six volumes) took one day alone. As a result it was decided to list the rest of the journal as a general entry, thus saving five days work.

The same decision was reached for the 'Northampton Mercury' and other national and local newspapers. General details only were listed and
readers are referred to the microfilm and printed issues in Leicester University and Northampton Central Libraries.

Very general, frequently poorly written, 20th century pamphlets and guides to church buildings were often left out because they would not be of any significant help to most researchers. Even when the relevant period of history was covered, if the entry was one line or so, it was often felt necessary to exclude the item from being coded.

The vast amount of information assembled necessitated a cut-off point which excluded the smaller local libraries and some of the local studies collection (ie Newspaper cuttings, general books, maps and slides) of Northampton Central Library. This was well known in advance but nevertheless a painful fact to accept. Deciding when to stop collecting information was a difficult decision as a result.

The Northamptonshire Studies Collection had to be locked for some of the lunch hours and beyond, due to staff shortages. Thanks to the kindness of the staff, enough material was allowed out into the reference area for private study during these times.

3.7.2 The computer entry of material
As mentioned earlier in the methodology chapter, the type of software package to use to enter the work took some time to finalise. There are now specifically designed bibliographic packages but they are expensive (between £200 and £320). In the end, Word 4 was chosen, being an upgraded version of Word 11, the word processing package that Alison Townsend used for her bibliography. This needed to be compatible between the computers at both Leicester and Loughborough Universities
to allow work to be done at either institution. At it turned out *Word* 4 performed an admirable service.

There was little reference to the ancient system of the hundreds in Northamptonshire and so it was decided not to enter books and articles under them, but to enter them under the name of the town. As it is there were only nine small Northamptonshire towns as opposed to 31 Essex towns in Townsend’s work.

Confusion often arose as to remembering which items to copy and paste, because there were so many entries. It was decided that where a book did not mention a town, it should be included under general works and where several towns were included then each town should have a copy of the entry and be cross-referenced for the other named towns. Townsend did it differently by including multiple entries under her ‘County’ or general heading. The copying should have been done at the time of the entry (as it was done for the articles later) to simplify the process.

The format of the work, ie author, title, journal title, place and publisher, year, any journal number, pagination, town subject and library location should have been finalised within the first few entries. As it was, the pagination, italicising, brackets, commas, full stops and ‘bold’ format had to be revised. Other difficulties encountered were the page endings and having a chapter subtitle being split from the body of the work. Table construction in the methodology was very time consuming and done on a trial and error basis.
3.8 Conclusion

Finally because of the large amount of material available to enter, there is scope to expand this work to cover in detail, the local libraries of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough as well as the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO). Each of these has a local history collection, though King's Cliffe does not have a library now. Details of these libraries are included in the appendices and were gleaned from a printed handout that was given to the author when he visited Kettering Library and from phoning around the libraries to ascertain whether they had local library collection. It is worth mentioning that even with these sources covered, private collections would be excluded. These would be difficult to discover and probably barred from research to outsiders.

REFERENCES


2. Ibid.

4. BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. 1851 Census Great Britain. 
Tables of population and housing: numbers of inhabitants 1801-1851. 
p.42.

5. Slater's directory of Northamptonshire. 1849.

CHAPTER FOUR

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND ITS SMALL TOWNS, 1600 TO 1850

4.1 Introduction
The early modern history of Northamptonshire 1600-1850, was dominated by a number of factors which profoundly influenced its people and landscape. These influences continues to the present. They are its age-old tradition of Christian religious, nonconformity; the civil war (closely linked); the poverty caused to this rich agrarian community by the influence of the industrial revolution in other counties; the subsequent poor law reform acts; the introduction of shoe manufacturing and the coming of the railways which transformed the sometimes awful communications system, bringing prosperity back to some of the towns. This history will concern itself with these and other events and consider their influence on nine small towns; Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, King's Cliffe, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. To begin with, a description of the physical landscape.

4.2 Geology and Geography
Much of the surface area of the county is covered by thick glacial deposits of sand, gravel and clay which almost completely obscure the underlying rock formations. The strata underneath are oriented from north-east to south-west and comprise mainly Jurassic Rocks (Lias and Oolite) over a base of Upper Palaeozoic ones. Many of Northamptonshire's buildings are built either from locally baked bricks.
from the clay deposits or from the copious supplies of red, grey, yellow, cream and white sandstone and limestones.

The countryside gently undulates, being highest and hilliest in the west and sloping down to the flat plains of east Northamptonshire, bordering Cambridgeshire and the Fens. The counties of Huntingdon and Rutland formed the other eastern boundaries followed by Leicestershire, Rutland and Lincolnshire in the north, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire and Buckinghamshire in the west and south-west, with Bedfordshire forming the southern boundary. In shape, the county is elongated, pointing south-west to north-east, with a maximum length of approximately 70 miles by 25 in breadth. (see figure 1.) The rivers Nene and Welland traverse the county, flowing out into the Wash.

4.3 Agriculture

Northamptonshire throughout the period 1600-1850, was a rich agricultural county, noted for its sheep rearing in the upland boulder clay areas and for its good arable land and loamy soils in the Nene floodplain. Morton (2) claimed in 1712, that 'Mr Fuller, in his pleasant way has compar’d it to an Apple without either Core, or Rind. It may be seriously and truly affirmed, that there is as little waft and useless Ground in this, as in any county in England...'.

Northamptonshire had been noted for its royal forests, those of Rockingham, Salcey and Whittlewood/Whittlebury. Over the centuries, these were used for hunting and building material, the land reclaimed and put to the plough or pasture. Such was the quality of the land that Morton declared (3); 'The sheep and wool of many of the pastures deserve great commendation'. By 1800 it is estimated that
Northamptonshire was the second largest producer of long wool in England after Lincolnshire, with 640,000 sheep.

The county's small towns had large markets for dealing in wool, horses and grain. Celia Fiennes on one of her journeys in 1697, declared Daventry; 'A pretty large Market Town and good houses all of stone'. (4) Northampton, the county town, was famed for its old mediaeval market. The agricultural produce of the countryside had no small effect on town prosperity. Morton testifies to this, naming Peterborough, Towcester, Wellingborough, King's Cliffe and in particular Kettering; '...another of our First-Rate Market Towns'. Most of the wool was sent out of Peterborough for manufacture but; '...part of it is used within the city, being comb'd and Weav'd into Serges, Tammies and Shaloons, at Kettering and other Towns'. (5) At this time weaving was only a minor trade but it became a major occupation to the 18th century poor, bringing some prosperity to the towns.

Inclosure of the land had begun to enable farmers to alternate between crops and pasture, to help the soil's fertility. This was sometimes called 'convertible husbandry'. As early as mediaeval times, Northamptonshire was badly hit by inclosure for wool. However, where landlords, sometimes extremely rich gentry, enclosed land they also drove the poor away because the latter were prevented from cultivating the grassland, Those landless ones migrated to '...the neighbouring Towns that are not enclosed and espeically the Market Towns', so that these grew in size and stature. Thus Northamptonshire's apparently two-tier society grew further apart. The distinction between open and closed parishes enabled Wellingborough to leap ahead of Higham Ferrers. Rothwell suffered from being too
close to Kettering and likewise King’s Cliffe from being in proximity to Stamford. (6)

By the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, beginning in 1740, between a fifth to a quarter of parish land was already enclosed. The further enclosure of the fields was welcomed by the landlords because a profit could be made by the greater efficiency of use made of the land, necessitated by a growing population. Daventry Fields were enclosed in 1802 and King’s Cliffe by Act in 1813. Struggles over land ownership were frequently a political issue, as has been seen. This is the topic of the next section.

4.4 Politics

It is not known for certain what the county’s population was before 1800, there being no census until then, but there was great increase from about 1760 to 1800 which is of immense economic and social importance. The official census of 1801 (7) places Northamptonshire’s population at 128,245 with that of 1851 at 213,844, a growth of about 60%. Individual town populations are described on page 21.

Throughout the period of history under scrutiny and up until 1888, the county was divided into administrative units called hundreds. There were 20 in Northamptonshire. These were further subdivided into the smallest units of government, the parishes.

Northamptonshire had a history of social conflict between different classes. These struggles were largely about land ownership which over time produced sizeable numbers of people who migrated to the market towns. Palmer (8) notes that 1603-25 was the time of the Northamptonshire insurrection.
In 1607, at the time of Wellingborough's partial early enclosure by the some gentry, the local people resisted strongly by digging up hedges and fences and filling in ditches. Sir Edward Montague was charged with putting down the insurrection in spite of his sympathy for the poor. The leaders were rounded up and hung, drawn and quartered. It was believed by the government that the cause was over-population and the suggestion was that beggars should 'forme colonies abroard'. Sir Edward was also responsible in 1608 for leading the men of the county's Eastern Militia Division. Foot soldiers were trained at Musters in Oundle, Kettering and Wellingborough while Rothwell had a training ground for cavalry.

Kettering was additionally selected in 1625 as the place for the Quarter sessions to meet, where justices of the peace tried civil and criminal cases. Meanwhile the government of the town was administered by the abbot, later bishop of Peterborough's manorial court. (9)

By the time of the civil war (1642-49), the county was divided roughly between the townspeople and lesser gentry (bar Wellingborough) and the higher gentry, together with bishops and some parish priests. The former were puritan, supported parliament and resented the king's ship money (being a landlocked county), the latter sided with the king and the Church of England.

William Butler of Oundle joined the parliamentary army at the outbreak of hostilities, rising to become one of Cromwell's favoured Major Generals after the war. Charles I raised the royal standard at Nottingham on August 22nd, 1642 and promptly sent three troops of horse and 200 men under the command of Sir John Byron to Oxford. (10) Upon reaching Brackley, they were attacked by its inhabitants and
routed, losing 60 men and 'two hats full of gold, about £2,000 in silver and a packet of rich clothes of Sir John Byron worth £200'! This loss was a serious blow to the Royalist cause, for the money had been intended to recruit and pay for an army.

Royalist troops passed through Daventry on their way to attack Northampton in 1643; Towcester housed them between 1643 and January 1644 when they left to assault Aylesbury. Kettering was also a rendezvous point for them. Wellingborough’s royalists were bombarded and set upon by Parliamentarians, having been left unprotected by Prince Rupert. The most notorious incident of the civil war in the county was the desecration of Peterborough Cathedral by Colonel Richard Cromwell’s troops in 1643. They smashed stained glass and monuments, pulling down the high altar by attaching ropes to its top and the saddles of their horses, then raced down the chancel until the entire structure fell. It was left in that condition for ten whole years. The war essentially was won by the Roundheads at the Battle of Naseby to the north-west of Daventry on 14th June 1645 (11).

After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the ‘11 years tyranny’ of the Commonwealth up to 1660 saw the Royalist gentry, Quakers, Unitarians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics suffer by way of fines and/or banishment for being outside the Presbyterian form of worship.¹ (12) Additionally, between about 1650 and 1790, immense rivalry occurred between the ranks of Tory squires and Whig gentry. Some of the gentry, such as Earl Fitzwilliam tended to buy up the houses and lands of unfortunates, rebuilding them and their own houses in the Italian classical styles of the Georgian period.

The towns continued to grow in size and influence being whig and liberal in politics, because of their resistance to the landed gentry. Brackley was granted a new charter in 1686, returning two members to parliament until 1832, when it was disfranchised, because its trade and then its population declined. Peterborough also returned two M.P.'s. The county as a whole sent nine members to parliament. The local Earls still controlled much of 'their' parishes in the 19th century, as is evidenced by the 1832 election which returned seven county nominees of such people as the Duke of Bridgewater. (13)

One of Peterborough's claims to fame is that the M.P. Lord Montague's wife, Lady Mary, introduced the idea of vaccination in 1744 for smallpox to this country from Turkey, 50 years before Jenner.ii However, the idea was too much for the furious local people who chased the pair out of the town because they did not think it would work.

Poverty was dealt with in new ways with workhouses being set up to replace almshouses.iii Like London, Kettering and Wellingborough knew their fires (1744, 1766) and (1738) respectively. These destroyed many of the old wooden buildings causing new stone ones to be erectediv especially at Kettering. Other manifestations of poverty led to corn riots in Wellingborough in 1693 and 1743 and bread riots in Kettering (1795) when crops failed. These led to such measures as the new poor law of 1834 which was much resented by those it affected. As a result the towns became progressively more whig, radical and Chartist in politics as the vote was extended to the working man. They

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ii During the late 17th century, the plague visited the towns from London, claiming 80 victims in Kettering in 1665 and 200 in Wellingborough in 1666.
iii Kettering workhouse dates from 1717.
iv Wellingborough already had many ironstone buildings.
also attracted nonconformist religious practice which was essentially anti-state church.

4.5 Religion
Indelibly woven into the political make-up of Northamptonshire's towns was the influence of Christianity in its different forms of expression. In particular the dissenting interest, later known as nonconformity, strove for biblical orthodoxy, spiritual freedom and simplicity of worship and lifestyle.

It is mistakenly held that the earliest forms of dissent in Northamptonshire occurred in the early decades of the 17th century. However, Lollardy, its spiritual forerunner, was widely followed amongst layfolk in the 14th and 15th centuries. Lollards (the poor priests), preached salvation not by indulgencies but by repentance of sin and faith in Christ. The Reformation was stimulated by this movement.

Palmer however, notes that the Roman Catholic family of Tresham, lost Rothwell manor to James I for their part in the Gunpowder ploy. As early as 1612, James I met the the County gentlemen (all loyal to the Church of England and the Crown) at Wellingborough Bridge to have made known the dissenting houses, so that the owner's weapons except those for self defence be taken from them. Later (1627) at Brackley, the argumentative Dr Sybthorpe 'a zealous high churchman' argued the cause of King Charles I against the puritans, bringing

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V Lollardy had grown from the influence of Dr John Wycliffe (1324-1384), the Oxford Don who taught a more biblical faith, translating the Bible into English and arguing against transubstantiation and popery. He was 'the first puritan as well as the first of the protestants'. John Woodward or Woodward preached Lollardy at Chipping Warden in Northamptonshire in 1388! From THOMSON, J.A.F. Orthodox religion and the origins of Lollardy. History, 74 (240), (1989), pp.39-55.
down Archbishop Abbot and being the county's chief instrument, after 1633 of Archbishop Laud's policies. Sybthorpe later became a King's Chaplain.

Rothwell knew early dissent when one William Dobson was persecuted in 1634 by nonbelievers. On the other side of the coin, no proper cathedral services were held at Peterborough from 1641 - 1660 owing to the war and Cromwell's policies during the Commonwealth.

The civil war caused much distress to one group of dissenters called 'the Diggers', who, leaving Surrey in 1649, arrived in Wellingborough in 1650 because they found some support there, to dig a common field known as 'Bare Shanke'; 'divers of the poor are starved to death already... rich men will not give if we beg at their doors, if we steal the law will end our lives...'. They also issued a dissenting broadsheet declaration for which they were arrested, although later set free.\(^{(17)}\) The Diggers are important, being the spiritual fathers of the Quakers, otherwise known as 'the Friends'. The Quakers got their name from a trial at Derby where their founder, George Fox (1624-90) bade Judge Bennet to 'quake' at the name of the Lord. This sect was persecuted early at Kettering in 1657-8. The Baptists were also a persecuted minority practicing baptism by full immersion for believers only. They are known to have met at Peterborough as early as 1653.

The Act of Uniformity in 1662 under Charles II forced the clergy to 'conform to all the uses of the Church of England, or be ejected from their livings...',\(^{(18)}\) because dissent was seen as a political threat as well as a spiritual one. By this act, nearly a thousand ministers lost their livings, some of these in Northamptonshire, causing a permanent rift between the state and free churches, The 'Five Mile Act' of 1665 made
this situation worse by forbidding ejected clergy from venturing within five miles of their former places of office.

John Palmer, the Archdeacon of Northampton, noted in 1669 that nonconformist conventicles met in barns and private houses in Northampton, Daventry, Wellingborough and Kettering; ‘For their condition there is scarcely any gentleman of £100 per annum that forsakes the church or 10 yeoman of that estate that I can find (nor) few men of £50 a year!’

In spite of these deprivations, Daventry Congregational Church was started in 1672. Such was the high tension at the time, that the 1679 fire in Kettering was suspected of being part of a popish plot against the state. William III somewhat diffused the situation by his Toleration Act of 1689, allowing religious freedom. This was a great relief, but no nonconformist could hold any public office nor enter university. Marriages and burials were disallowed in nonconformist forms and rates still had to be paid to the parish church for the maintenance of the poor. However in 1695, the Bishop of Peterborough became one of the first ‘non-jurors’ for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. For this he was deprived of his living.

King’s Cliffe in the 18th century, is famous for its son William Law, a man noted for his saintliness and mysticism, who was a high churchman, keen polemic reasoner and a believer in ‘inner light’. (19) He was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who being a ‘non juror’, deprived himself of a living in 1719. He wrote A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life in 1728, which profoundly influenced John

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vi William Law founded a school for 14 girls at King’s Cliffe (1727), opened a library of devotional books there; was a tutor and domestic chaplain to Gibbon, father of the historical and edited works by Jacob Behman in 1737.
Wesley, the itinerant preacher and founder of the Methodists. It also made a deep impression on the good Doctor Johnson and Cardinal Newman.

Another religious of note was White-Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough (1718-28) a founder member of the Society for the Propagation of the Bible. The Rev. Philip Doddridge was a dissenter of note in Northampton who had his academy built at Daventry in 1751. Up until 1789, R.E. and classics were taught there.\textsuperscript{vii}

After this time Kettering became the centre of liberal, evangelical nonconformity with the foundation of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1792. Its founders were Dr John Ryland (1732-1794), the Rev. Andrew Fuller (1754-1815), William Carey (1765-1834) and 10 others. This society was to send out many remarkable men to work in the empire, particularly William Carey, the former shoemaker, known as 'The Wycliffe of India' for his translation of the scriptures into some of the Indian languages. William Knibb (1803-45), otherwise known as 'Knibb the notorious' by 'respectable' society, took up the cause of the slaves in the Jamaica revolt of 1831,\textsuperscript{(20)} helping to lessen violence while in Jamaica. He was responsible for baptising by full immersion, 30,000 black converts to Christianity and for fighting for the freedom of 300,000 Jamaican slaves\textsuperscript{(21)} against their colonial masters and government.\textsuperscript{viii} This he achieved in 1838\textsuperscript{(22)}. (Incidentally, by 1828, the Roman Catholics in Britain had also achieved full emancipation after over 200 years).

\textsuperscript{vii} See Northamptonshire Record Society for his correspondence.
\textsuperscript{viii} There were about 668,000 slaves set free in the West Indies as a whole. See BAYLEY, Christopher. ed. Atlas of the British Empire, 1989, p.85.
The Rev. John Jenkinson (1799-1876), another radical in politics (Chartist) and religion (biblical, Calvanistic Baptist and evangelical), fought many pamphlet wars against the established church and Tory MP's (23). He was successful in striving for Sunday schools, temperance meetings and started an interdenominational branch of The Bible Society in 1812. He was also unjustly accused of being a 'leveller' ix in 1846.

By the time of the 1851 Religious Census (24), half or more of the churchgoers in many small towns such as Peterborough were nonconformists. x This was a far cry from the days of persecution at the beginning of the 17th century!

4.6 Education

Education had strong connections with religious observances (both forms of instruction were aimed primarily at influencing the mind and heart). Northamptonshire's small towns had several old (originally free) Grammar Schools of note, all of which were founded, with the possible exception of Kettering, xi in the 15th and 16th centuries by church or private endowments. Brackley had Magdalen College School, linked to the Oxford University college of the same name. Daventry Grammar School xii boasted one John Oxenbridge, a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, who in 1640 was deposed by the royalists from the

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ix One who strives to remove all social or political inequalities. Jenkinson said in reply that he was 'an elevator'. What are elevators? Genius and talent are elevators. Knowledge is an elevator. The printing press is an elevator. The schoolmaster is an elevator. Temperance societies are elevators. Industry, Honesty and Amlableness of Disposition are elevators. Finally, Christianity is the most potent and certain elevator'.

x Peterborough also saw a rise in the number of Anglicans, owing to the coming of the railways and the growth in population.

xi Kettering Grammar School records date from 1681. The British School was founded in 1820.

xii Daventry Grammar School house is dated 1600.
headship, was given a fellowship to Eton, was dismissed from there at the Restoration (1660), finally emigrating to America and becoming the first pastor of Boston! (25)

Oundle suffered from a history of poor scholarship and impropriety on the part of a master in the early 1600's, while the Kings School, Peterborough had masters who were lecturers or ministers in the cathedral. Rothwell sank into an elementary school in 1818, while Towcester and Wellingborough xiii both had schools of note, generally teaching core subjects of English, Latin and sometimes Greek, essential requirements for entry to the universities.

Later, as the church (in its broadest sense), government and other forces came into play, charity and lace schools were set up, for example, Freeman's Charity School in Wellingborough, founded by John Freeman.Esq.xiv (26)

Counterpoised to this foundation is the National School set up in Kettering in 1813 by nonconformist radicals. Local Sunday schools were among the last additions to the education system of this period, being the triumph of the evangelical revival (27) and work primarily of the Rev. John Jenkinson, the fiery minster from Kettering. Besides these forms of instruction were private tutors for the rich and apprenticeships for boys entering the trades. Most boys' education occurred whilst in employment throughout the period of history under consideration.

xiii Wellingborough Grammar School building dates from 1617. It boasts Sir Paul Pindar, an old boy who became Ambassador to Turkey in 1611 under James I.

xiv who 'gave, by will, a copyhold house in Wellingborough, to be employed as a charity school for the poor of the parish, to be educated in the Protestant religion, according to the doctrines of the Church of England'.
4.7 Industry

The towns in the 17th and 18th centuries were centres of exchange rather than manufacture. However, in the 40 years following Morton’s history, up to 1750, weaving grew in importance and was particularly extensive in Kettering and Rothwell up to the 1820’s.

Martin said of Kettering in 1763 that; ‘2000 hands are constantly employed in the weaving of Sergies, Shalloons (course woollens) and Tammies’ (thin woollens used for straining and making flags). Oundle also engaged in woollen manufacture. Lace making is mentioned in a parliamentary petition of 1698 for Wellingborough (the country centre in the early 18th century) and is also know to have been made at Towcester and Kettering.

Gloves were made at Towcester, Daventry and Kettering, while wood turning had been practiced at King’s Cliffe for over 200 years. In the 18th century there were 20 or more craftsmen engaged in ‘turning dishes or spoons’. Charcoal burning was also practiced here up until the middle of the 19th century, with Rockingham Forest providing the raw materials. Peterborough had a bell foundry between 1703 and 1729 and Kettering also between about 1750 to 1762. Wellingborough was known for its brewing activities.

Silk was introduced to Kettering in the 1790’s, largely because of the collapse of hand weaving, caused by the use of new mechanized forms of manufacture in the industrializing North-West of England. Poverty struck two generations of the town’s people which was not relieved, in spite of silk, until the coming of the boot and shoe trade in the 1840’s and the railway after 1857.
4.7.1 The Boot and Shoe Industry

Northamptonshire’s most famous occupation, that of boot and shoe manufacture, began in the early 1700’s. By 1750, there was an export trade aided by the improved communications of the turnpikes. Boots were handmade in Wellingborough, Daventry and elsewhere in huge quantities, both for British soldiers in the American War of Independence (1774-76) and the Napoleonic Wars (1793-1816).

By 1851 there were 13,000 shoemakers in the county, labouring under poor conditions under a large number of ruthless masters xv who became a serious threat to the Tory hierarchy. Mechanization of the shoe industry did not begin until after the period of history under consideration.

The only other specialization in town based industry was whip making at Daventry. The town could do this because of the need for whips for the horses on the vast number of mail and stage coaches (80 per day) which passed through its streets in the 18th century. (28) Defoe writing in 1724-6, described Daventry as a, ‘...considerable Market Town, but which subsists chiefly by the great concourse of travellers on the old Watling-Street way which lies near it, and the road being changed by modern usage, lies now thro’ the town itself,...’. (29) Daventry was the centre of four main roads; the Watling Street running from London to Chester and the Northampton, Warwick and Banbury roads.\(^{xvi}\)

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\(^{xv}\) These masters were generally liberal and whig in politics and nonconformist in faith.

\(^{xvi}\) A further contributory factor may have been the presence of horse racing at Brackley and elsewhere.
4.8 Transport

4.8.1. Roads

Morton patriotically declared in 1712: ‘...the roads in general are not much complained of’. (30) However, this statement ignored the real state of things, for cattle and vehicles caused much damage, especially in wet weather, making journey times very slow and problematical. The government countered this situation by passing a series of acts designed to improve the road system by turnpiking. This introduced tolls for stretches of road, collected at gates for the improvement and maintenance of the road surface. It was administered by a trust. Trunk roads were turnpiked first, so that the old Stratford to Dunchurch section of the London to Chester road (Wailing Street) passing through Towcester and Daventry, was the first improved after the Act of 1706

By the 1750’s all the major Northamptonshire roads were turnpiked. Such was the improvement that the ‘Kettering Flyer’ to London was begun in 1755, passing through Wellingborough and Olney. Wellingborough started its own service to the capital in 1766, with others beginning in 1806 and 1837. (31) By 1819 the process was completed with a new turnpike road from Northampton to Kettering. People still complained of the condition of the roads and the delays encountered at the toll gates, in spite of the significant reduction in coaching times to London and new springing and other developments in coach design. By the 1820’s, when Thomas Telford improved the road through Towcester and Daventry again, it only took the stagecoach seven hours and forty five minutes to reach London, 72 miles away (32), compared to a similar distance from Northampton to London of 18 hours in 1726! These improvements resulted in the great transport era of 1790-1840.
4.8.2 River Navigation
Alongside the developments in road transport, came improvements to the navigability of the river Nene. As early as 1662, Thomas Fuller urged that the Nene be made navigable from 'Peterburg to Northampton'. This work was finally begun in 1713, being finished in 1760. The east coast and continent could now be reached by water and this helped trade at Peterborough, Oundle, Wellingborough and other places.

4.8.3 Canals
Water-borne trade was greatly helped by the building of canals and Northamptonshire fell in the path of the immensely successful London to Birmingham Grand Junction Canal. This prospered for 50 years between its opening in 1799 and the age of the train. Commerce suffered a little until a tunnel between Blisworth and Stoke Bruerne was finished in 1805, replacing the earlier overland 'plateway'. Geology had delayed its construction. The Grand Union Canal linked Northampton to Leicester and the Grand Junction via an arm of water in 1814.

4.8.4 Railways
Within a matter of weeks of the London to Birmingham Railway opening in 1838, the road traffic through Towcester and Daventry was almost wiped out. Daventry stagnated very soon afterwards despite having a footwear industry from 1799. Peterborough, on the other hand, grew enormously, attracting five railway companies between 1841 and 1851. In 1845 it was linked to the London to Birmingham line at Blisworth and in 1846/7, the Eastern Counties, Ely to Peterborough/Stamford railway opened. Boston and Lincoln were reached in 1848 and the Great Northern between London and
Doncaster opened in 1850. At the end of this period, Peterborough could boast seven separate yards and four locomotive depots. (33) Kettering, unfortunately, continued to suffer until 1857, when it became part of the Leicester to Hitchin line. Northampton's rail link was delayed until 1845 because the gradient of the land into the town was beyond the power of the locomotives of the day and Robert Stephenson was careful to keep the line away from the Spencer estates near the town to avoid political antagonism.

4.9 Conclusion

Northamptonshire's history in the early modern period is a rich tapestry of interlinking factors. It is commonly held today that the county is a backwater of English life, one of 'squires and spires'; a county of rich comfort and peace. This is a very misleading picture which distorts the true nature of Northamptonshire's often tumultuous past, its religious and political upheavals, rising and declining town prosperity, moments of triumph and industrial and transportation developments. These continue to exert a profound influence on the present time.

REFERENCES


2. MORTON, John. Natural History of Northamptonshire, 1712, p.16.

3. Ibid., 2.

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xvii The Peterborough to Retford railway opened in 1852.

5. Ibid., 2.


13. Ibid., 11, p.107.


15. Ibid., 8, pp.92-98.


20. Ibid., 11, p.77.


24. Ibid.,11, p.78.

25. Ibid., 19, pp.275-279.


27. Ibid., 23.

28. Ibid., 6, p.256.

30. Ibid., 2, pp.1-25.

31. Ibid., 8, ch.23.

32. Ibid., 11, p.94.

33. Ibid., 6, pp.277-280.
CHAPTER FIVE

NOTES FOR USING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1 General Layout

This bibliography is divided first and foremost by town, in alphabetical order. The order is Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, King’s Cliffe, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. Each town’s section is divided into three: books, articles and miscellaneous articles. There is also a section for general books, articles and miscellaneous articles which either do not mention specific towns or which were not personally seen and therefore could not be coded. This is found at the beginning of the bibliography. The bibliography therefore looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL</th>
<th>BOOKS</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES</th>
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<tr>
<td>BRACKLEY</td>
<td>BOOKS</td>
<td>ARTICLES</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES</td>
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<td>DAVENTRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELLINGBOROUGH</td>
<td>BOOKS</td>
<td>ARTICLES</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES</td>
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62
### 5.2 Books

The following is an explanation of the constituent parts of a bibliographic entry for a book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>author</strong></th>
<th><strong>volume number</strong></th>
<th><strong>title</strong></th>
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### 5.3 Journal Articles

Journal articles are arranged alphabetically by author. Below is an example of a journal entry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>author</strong></th>
<th><strong>title</strong></th>
<th><strong>name of journal</strong></th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>library location</strong></th>
<th><strong>year of publication</strong></th>
<th><strong>pages</strong></th>
<th><strong>volume &amp; series no</strong></th>
<th><strong>subjects covered</strong></th>
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</table>
The more frequently cited journals and bibliographies have been written out in full for the first entry for each town and subsequently have been abbreviated. Journal and bibliography titles are underlined in the entries.

1. BLH.EMR = Bulletin of Local History. East Midland Region.
2. EMB = East Midlands Bibliography.
3. NCM = The Northampton County Magazine.
4. NMB = North Midland Bibliography.
5. NPP = Northamptonshire past and present.
6. NRS = Northamptonshire Record Society.
8. Tracts = Tracts (rare and curious...) relating to Northamptonshire.
9. UHY = Urban History Yearbook.

5.4 Miscellaneous Articles

Miscellaneous articles, mainly from the Northamptonshire Studies Collection at the Central Library in Northampton, appear thus:-

5.5. Coding

The coding for towns is straightforward and appears in bold:-

B = Brackley
D = Daventry
K = Kettering
Ki = King's Cliffe
O = Oundle
P = Peterborough
R = Rothwell
T = Towcester
W = Wellingborough

There are 12 subject divisions in this bibliography. The codes take the first letter of the particular subject to which they refer and are ordered alphabetically, taking no account of importance of inclusion:-

Ag = Agriculture
AH = Archaeology and History
Ar = Art and Architecture
G = Geology and Geography
I = Industry
M = Medicine
N = Newspapers and generalia.
P = Politics
R = Religion
S = Society and Culture
T = Transport
The library locations have been italicized thus:-

$LUL$ = Leicester University Library.

$LU:MFBL$ = Leicester University, Mark Fitch Fund Library
(Topography Room)

$NCL$ = Northampton Central Library
(Local Studies Collection)

$NUHL$ = Nottingham University Hallward Library.

5.6 Omissions
All the books and journals were systematically searched except those which appeared in the North Midland Bibliography, East Midland Bibliography, Urban History Yearbook and Northamptonshire Notes and Queries. There were so many article entries for this last journal that it was decided to enter it at the beginning of the section on general articles. This was because volume I took a whole day to study and record and there were six volumes in total. Five days work were saved by this decision.

None of the general books in the local studies collection of Northampton Central Library were studied due to shortage of time. Only Bibliotheca Northamptonensis was briefly looked at from this section. Further research might finish this collection.

About 100 miscellaneous articles which were noted down on the recording sheets, are not included in the bibliography because the author ran out of time. The miscellaneous articles for Kettering and Peterborough need to be finished. The other seven towns are completed.
Finally, the newspaper collections at Leicester and Northampton were not investigated except via a newspaper catalogue, listing the 'Northampton Mercury'. At Leicester it is stored on microfilm, covering the dates 1720-1900. Northampton Central Library apparently has the complete collection in its original form in addition to microfilm copies. It is not known if any editions are missing. Please see appendix 5 for full details.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

This bibliography will initially meet the needs and form part of the reference collection of the Centre for Urban History and be of use to them in the work of the ‘Small Towns Project’. Additionally, it will be of interest to local historians and interested members of the public studying Northamptonshire and add to the growing body of local studies literature.

This dissertation incorporates an overview of the study of bibliography; a detailed description of how it was carried out, especially with reference to computer inputting using Apple Macintosh’s and the Word 4 word processing package; an outline history of the county’s small towns from 1600 to 1850 and a chapter on how to use the bibliography itself. This is composed of books, articles and miscellaneous articles on the small towns of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, King’s Cliffe, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. The whole work has been produced using modern laser printing technology on the QMS-PS 810.

Computers will play an increasingly important role in such works because they help save time and money and are good for presentation. Any difficulty in funding, especially in these times of economic crisis, should eventually be overcome because of the growing interest in local history and the need to meet that interest.

This bibliography has gathered data from the libraries of Leicester University, the Mark Fitch Fund Library of the Department of English Local History, Leicester University, Nottingham University Hallward.
Library and the Northamptonshire Studies Collection, Northampton Central Library. An exploratory visit was also paid to Kettering Public Library and the Northamptonshire Record Office where basic information was collected. This is included in the appendices.

There is scope to make this a comprehensive bibliography by finishing entering the data on the miscellaneous articles collected; by extending the work to the general books, 'Northampton Mercury' newspaper, newspaper cuttings, maps and other materials of the Northamptonshire Studies Collection and by cataloguing the local studies collections of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Peterborough, Rothwell, Towcester and Wellingborough libraries. Additionally, the British Library in London and the Bodleian Library in Oxford would provide hitherto undiscovered materials.
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HARMON, Robert B. *Elements of bibliography. A simplified approach.*


'NORTHAMPTON HERALD'. A history of Wellingborough. Article in Northamptonshire Studies Collection. 2 November, 1901.


Slater's directory of Northamptonshire. 1849.


**APPENDIX 1.**

**A LIST OF SMALL TOWNS AND THE HUNDREDS IN WHICH THEY ARE FOUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Hundred</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brackley</td>
<td>King's Sutton hundred</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daventry</td>
<td>Fawsley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kettering</td>
<td>Huxloe</td>
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<tr>
<td>King's Cliffe</td>
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<td>Nassabourgh</td>
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<td>Rothwell</td>
<td>Rothwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Towcester</td>
<td>Towcester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellingborough</td>
<td>Hamfordshoe</td>
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</table>

75
APPENDIX 2.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEICESTER UNIVERSITY, NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY, HALLWARD AND NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL LIBRARIES

1. LEICESTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
2. NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY, HALLWARD LIBRARY

3. NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL LIBRARY
APPENDIX 3.

LIST OF ITEMS SEARCHED HAVING RELEVANT MATERIAL TOGETHER WITH LOCATION

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Past Bibliography


Current Bibliographies

British Humanities Index, 1962-91.
Bulletin of Local History. East Midland Region, 1966-90. LUL, NUHL
East Midland Bibliography, -1992 LUL
North Midland Bibliography, LUL
Urban History Yearbook, 1974-92. Leicester : University Press. LUL

JOURNALS

Archaeology in Northamptonshire, -1992. LUL
Associated Architectural Societies' Report and Papers. 1850-1935. LUL, NUHL
East Midland Geographer, 1954-92. LUL, NUHL
Economic History Review, 1927-92. LUL, NUHL
English Historical Review, 1886-1992. LUL, NUHL
Historical Journal, 1958-92. LUL, NUHL
Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society and Field Club NUHL
Local Population Studies, -1992. LUL, NUHL

78
Midland History, 1971-92.  LUL, NUHL

The Northampton County Magazine, 1928-33.  NUHL

The Northamptonshire Antiquarian Society. Reports and Papers  NUHL

Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1973-92.  LUL, NUHL

Northamptonshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Reports and Papers  NUHL

Northamptonshire Archives Committee. Annual Report  LUL

Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire Archives Committee  NUHL

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries, Vols. I-VI, 1886-96.  LUL, NUHL

Northamptonshire Past and Present, 1948-...  LUL, NUHL

Northamptonshire Record Society, 1922-...  LUL, (LU:MFFL), NUHL

Olla - Podrida. The Northamptonshire Monthly Magazine  NUHL


Precis of the ..... annual report of the Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society,...  NUHL

Recusant History  LUL, NUHL

Tracts relating to Northamptonshire  NUHL
LIST OF ITEMS SEARCHED NOT HAVING RELEVANT MATERIAL TOGETHER WITH LOCATION

JOURNALS

Bulletin of the Northamptonshire federation of Archaeological Societies  
LUL

Economy and History  LUL

Explorations in Economic History  LUL

Historical Studies  LUL

History  LUL

History Today  LUL

History Workshop  LUL

Industrial Archaeology  LUL

Industrial Archaeology Review  LUL

Journal of British Studies  LUL

Journal of the Northampton museums and art gallery  LUL

The Journal of Regional and Local Studies  LUL

Local Historian  LUL

Local History Magazine  LUL

Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire Archives Committee. Annual Report  LUL, NUHL

Northamptonshire Archaeological Society. Calendar and Newsletter.  
LUL

Northamptonshire Mirror  LUL

Research in Economic History  LUL

Textile History  LUL
APPENDIX 4.

NEWSPAPERS

THE 'NORTHAMPTON MERCURY'.

Founded in 1720 by Robert Raikes and William Dicey, it claims the distinction of having the longest uninterrupted run of publication of any newspaper. It was Whig in politics.


Below are extracts from Ruth Gordon's work on newspaper collections referring to Northamptonshire.

Location of Files: Abbreviations Used.
The files are available for public inspection by prior appointment (advisable even for public libraries) unless otherwise stated.

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
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<td>British Library Newspaper Library, Colindale Ave, London</td>
<td>071 636 1544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br Lib</td>
<td>Brackley Library, Manor Rd, Brackley.</td>
<td>0280 703455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dav Lib</td>
<td>Daventry Library, Ashworth St, Daventry.</td>
<td>0327 703130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ket Lib</td>
<td>Kettering Library, Sheep St, Kettering.</td>
<td>0536 512315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le UL</td>
<td>Leicester University Library, Leicester University, University Rd, Leicester, LE1 7RH</td>
<td>0533 522522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh HQ</td>
<td>Northamptonshire Library Service Headquarters, 27 Guildhall Rd, Northampton, NN1 1EF.</td>
<td>0604 20262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nh Lib     Local Studies Dept, Central Library, Abington St,
            Northampton, NN1 1EF.                  0604 26771/2
Nh LS      Northamptonshire Library Service:
            address as Nh HQ or Nh Lib.
Nh Mus A   Abington Museum, Abington Park, Northampton,
            NN1 5LW.                              0604 31454
Nh RO      Northamptonshire Record Office, Wootton Hall Park,
            Northampton, NN4 9BQ                0604 762129

NEWSPAPERS

2) THE BRITISH LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Newspaper Library,

1) N'HANTS
   a) The County Press; for Northamptonshire,
      Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, no. 1-179.
      23 Jan, 1808 - 26 June, 1811.

   b) The Northampton & Wellingborough Free Press.
      (1834) no. 189-208. 16 Aug - 27 Dec, 1834.

2) PETERBOROUGH
   c) Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge & Peterborough
      Gazette, etc, (Huntingdon, Bedford & Peterborough
      Gazetteer, and Cambridge and Hertford Independent
      Press.) (1818-39.)
   29 June-28 Sept, 1850.

e) Peterborough Monthly Advertiser.

3) NEWSPLAN

a) BRACKLEY MISCELLANY AND ADVERTISER. monthly.
   Brackley, Alfred Green. (1855-1858)
   (Literary pamphlet containing two pages of local news and advertisements)

b) KETTERING

THE CITIZEN NEW SERIES monthly.
   Kettering. T. Waddington.
   'a monthly periodical devoted to the advocacy of political religious and commercial freedom' (Earlier series began 15th Feb, 1844)
   (Contains commentary on news, local & national)

c) COUNTY PRESS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
   Northampton
   no s. 23 Jan, 1808, no. 179. 26 Jun, 1811.
   BC Complete file.
Nh Libs. complete file, bound in 1 Vol., binding poor & very light.


d) MERCURY AND HERALD free

United Newspapers, Northampton Mercury Co. Ltd,
Upper Mounts, Northampton.
no.1. 2 May. 1720 - to date.
(Northampton Mercury to 30 Oct, 1931.)
BL May 1720-24 Apr, 1721, 10 Oct, 1722 - 18 Mar, 1723:
14 May - 5 Nov, 1733, 30 Jun, 1740, 3 ) ct. 1743-30 Dec, 1751;
1763-18 Nov. 1765, 1770 - to date (1773-1807 incomplete)
Lacking Oct-Dec, 1912 ( 1720 - 6 Jul. 1743, Apr. 1751-6,
May, 1771, 1872-1896, 1898, 1910, 1911, Jan-Sep 1912).
KET ET 1781-1874. Lacking, 1788-92, 1797-1805, 1830-32,
1851, 1857 bound.
Nh lib 120 to date apparently complete (not checked for revising issues)
Nh HQ 1750-1969 (C&E deposit) incomplete run apparently lacking many vols including 1755-76, 1855-57, 1874-76,
Also Nh Lib duplicates 1789-93, 1799-1807, 1811-1812,
1814-1825, 1931.
Nh Ro, 1737-1959, ( Nh lib deposit) lacking 1744-45, 1761-74.
1779-80, 1785-86, 1931 bound.
See also Peterborough Museum Society. Bodleian Library.
THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

Founded in 1720 by Robert Raikes and William Dicey, it claims the distinction of having the longest uninterrupted run of publication of any newspaper. It was Whig in politics.

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Location of files: abbreviations used.

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<td>Le UL</td>
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<td>0533 522522</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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Nh Lib  Local Studies Dept, Central Library, Abington St,
        Northampton, NN1 1EF.  0604 26771/2

Nh LS   Northamptonshire Library Service:
        address as Nh HQ or Nh Lib.

Nh Mus A  Abington Museum, Abington Park,
           Northampton, NN1 5LW.  0604 31454

Nh RO   Northamptonshire Record Office, Wootton Hall Park,
         Northampton, NN4 9BQ  0604 762129

NEWSPAPERS

From:

2) THE BRITISH LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Newspaper Library,

1) N'HANTS

a) The County Press; for Northamptonshire,
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2) PETERBOROUGH

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   29 June-28 Sept, 1850.

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(Contains commentary on news, local & national)

c) COUNTY PRESS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
Northampton
nos. 23 Jan 1808, no, 179 26 Jun, 1811.
BC Complete file.
Nh Libs. complete file, bound in 1 VOL, binding poor & very light.

d) MERCURY AND HERALD free
no.1. 2 May. 1720 - to date.
(Northampton Mercury to 30 Oct, 1931.)
BL May 1720-24 Apr, 1721: 10 Oct, 1722-18 Mar, 1723,
14 May - 5 Nov. 1733, 30 Jun. 1740, 3 Oct. 1743-30 Dec, 1751,
1763 - 18 Nov. 1765, 1770 - to date (1773-1807 incomplete)
Lacking Oct-Dec, 1912 (1720-6 Jul, 1743, Apr, 1751 - 6 May
1771, 1872-1896, 1898, 1910, 1911, Jan-Sep 1912).
KET ET 1781-1874. Lacking, 1788-92, 1797-1805, 1830-32,
1851, 1857 bound.
Nh lib 120 to date apparently complete (not checked for revising issues)
Nh HQ 1750-1969 (C&E deposit) incomplete run apparently
Also Nh Lib duplicates 1789-93, 1799-1807, 1811-1812, 1814-1825, 1931.
Nh Ro, 1737-1959, (Nh lib deposit) lacking 1744-45, 1761-74.
1779-80, 1785-86, 1931 bound.
See also Peterborough Museum Society. Bodleian Library.
CUL 1720-1976 film as above.
Ce Ul 1720-1900 film as above.
Nu HQ 1720-1846 duplicate film as above.
Nh RO. 1720-1758 film as above.
recommend BC to xxx the cost of this run.

e) NORTHAMPTON FREE PRESS.

no.1. 4 Jan, 1831 - no 208 27 Dec, 1834.
BG complete file.

f) NORTHAMPTON HERALD

(incorporated with Northampton Mercury)
Bh file lacking 1872, 1897 (xx 1911, 1912)
Nh Lib 1831-1931 apparently lacking Oct-Dec, 1866, 1869-70, 1873-75, Oct-Dec, 1876.
Nh RO 1831-1931
Nh Lib 1831-1931 complete EP 74 reels, negs.

g) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FREE PRESS, SOUTH MIDLAND NEWS ed.
   no.1. 15 Nov, 1856. - no. 59. 26 Dec, 1857.
   BL complete file.
   Nh RO, no. 33. 27 Jun, 1857.

h) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PENNY NEWS,
   WORKING MENS JOURNAL AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
   Kettering.
   no.1. 15 Nov, 1856 - no.10. 17 Jan, 1857.
   Discontinued.
   B.C. complete file.
APPENDIX 5.

NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL LIBRARY

LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTION GUIDE

The Northamptonshire Studies Collection has a blue handwritten guide to the local room classification. It is arranged by subject and divided into Part 1 - place numbers, and Part 2 - a subject schedule. The local guide has an entry for bibliographies at (1). This is a useful section, providing references to 19th century and earlier sources.

The subject schedule, Part 2 is based on the categorical tables from Brown's Subject Classification (1906 edition). The tables have been considerably modified in order that they should conform more closely to the needs of the Northamptonshire Collection.

The schedule is especially relevant for the towns of Kettering (164), Peterborough (213) and Wellingborough (257) owing to the large size of these towns' collections. The schedule is not so relevant for other places because the coverage is more limited. The general Northamptonshire section has a large body of material and therefore the schedule is more directly applicable to it.
# Appendix 6.

## Coding Sheets Used

### Books/Dissertations Etc.

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### Articles

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### Misc. Articles in Collections

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92
APPENDIX 7.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD OFFICE.

SUMMARY OF THE VISIT.

The Record Office has card indexes to which people turn to start their searches. The relevant cards are:-

'RECORD OFFICE PAMPLETS' A-Z.

and 'PLACE NAME INDEX' A-Z.

The contents of these cards cover:-

Charters, guides, charity records, articles from magazines, auction sale catalogues, journal volumes, Historical Society papers, deeds, books, items of historical interest, parish register records, court rolls, nonconformist registers, maps, letters, diaries, accounts, minute books, wills, photographs and films. Also included are official, judicial and administrative records of county and other local government authorities, diocese of Peterborough records, probate records, records of local families and estates, businesses, professional firms and societies, Microfilm copies of census returns.
APPENDIX 8.

KETTERING PUBLIC LIBRARY. LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTION

SUMMARY OF A VISIT

The author was given a typed guide to the collection on a visit to the library. The collection contains approximately 11,500 books and pamphlets. These are arranged by place with sub-divisions by subject for the largest towns. A subject index to the classification scheme is available upon request.

The collection consists of rate and tithe books dating from 1766-1955; sale catalogues from the 19th century; sermons and religious tracts; several hundred books by local authors, 220 books by local poets from the 17th to 20th centuries; a collection of books by local printers; broadsheets from 1768 to the 19th century; the John Clare collection from 1820; Northamptonshire directories from 1784 including Bailey’s British Directory, vol.2., 1784; the Universal British Directory, 1791; Pigot &Co. 1824, 1830, 1841; Kelly, W., of 1847 &1854 and Slater’s of 1850.

There are approximately 4,000 engravings, lithographs, drawings, watercolours, etc covering most of the towns and villages in the county. Amongst these are water-colour and sepia drawings of church monuments dated about 1800 and a collection of pen and ink drawings of Northamptonshire churches drawn by J.Bucker in the 1850’s. There are historical maps of the county from 1576 and town and village maps from the early enclosure days.
Microfilms are held of the Whig *Northampton Mercury* newspaper, from 1720-1850, while copies of the Tory *Northampton Herald* (1831-1931) are held. In 1931 it merged with the *Northampton Mercury*. Finally poll books are kept, dating from 1702 to 1868 covering the county.
APPENDIX 9.

ADDRESSES, TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND OPENING HOURS OF THE RELEVANT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE LIBRARIES WHICH HAVE LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTIONS

(correct at July 1991).

1. BRACKLEY LIBRARY

Manor Road,
Brackley, NN13 6AJ
Tel; Brackley (0280) 703455

Principal librarian Miss B.P. Hudson, MA ALA

OPENING HOURS
Monday Closed.
Tuesday 10-1, 2-7.
Wednesday 10-1, 2-7.
Thursday 10-1, 2-7.
Friday 10-1, 2-7.
Saturday 9.30-12.30.
2. DAVENTRY LIBRARY

North St.
Daventry NN11 5PN
Tel: Daventry (0327) 703130

Principal librarian: Mr I.J. Clarke, B.A. ALA.

OPENING HOURS
Monday 9.30-5.
Tuesday 9.30-7.30.
Wednesday 9.30-5.
Thursday 9.30-7.30.
Friday 9.30-7.30.
Saturday 9.30-12.30.

3. KETTERING LIBRARY.

Sheep Street,
Kettering NN16 OAY
Tel: Kettering (0536) 512315

Principal librarian Ms Janene Cox

OPENING HOURS
Monday 9.30-8.00.
Tuesday 9.30-8.00.
Wednesday 9.30-8.00.
Thursday 9.30-5.00.
Friday 9.30-5.00.
Saturday 9.30-4.00.
4. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CENTRAL LIBRARY

Abington Street,
Northampton NN1 2BA
Tel: Northampton (0604) 26771/2

Central library manager: Sharon Palmer

OPENING HOURS
Monday 9.30-8.00.
Tuesday 9.30-5.00.
Wednesday 9.30-8.00.
Thursday 9.30-5.00.
Friday 9.30-8.00.
Saturday 9.30-4.00.

5. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Wootton Hall Park, Northampton
Northampton, NN4 9BQ.
Tel (0604) 762129

County Archivist Miss R.Watson.

OPENING HOURS
Monday 9.00-4.45.
Tuesday 9.00-4.45.
Wednesday 9.00-4.45.
Thursday 9.00-7.45.
Friday 9.00-4.15.
Saturdays 9.00-12.15  Two a month only.
6. OUNDLE LIBRARY

Glapthorne Road,
Oundle PE8 43A
Tel: Oundle (0832) 272 584

OPENING HOURS

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<th>Hours</th>
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<td>2-5, 5.30-7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>11-1, 2-5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>2-5, 5.30-7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>9.30-12.30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. PETERBOROUGH CENTRAL LIBRARY

Broadway,
Peterborough PE1 1RX.
Tel. Peterborough (0733) 348343

Library Manager Mr Richard Hemmings

OPENING HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>9.30-7.00.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td>9.30-7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>9.30-5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. ROTHWELL LIBRARY

Market Hill,
Rothwell,
Kettering NN14 2EP
Tel Kettering (0536) 711880

OPENING HOURS
Monday 10-1, 2-7
Tuesday 10-1, 2-7
Wednesday 10-1, 2-7
Thursday Closed.
Friday 10-1, 2-7
Saturday Closed.

9. TOWCESTER LIBRARY

Richmond Rd.
Towcester NN12 7EX
Tel: Towcester (0327) 50794

OPENING HOURS
Monday 10-1, 2-5, 5.30-7
Tuesday Closed.
Wednesday 10-1, 2-5, 5.30-7
Thursday 10-1, 2-5, 5.30-7
Friday 10-1, 2-5, 5.30-7
Saturday 9.30-12.30.
10. WELLINGBOROUGH LIBRARY

Pebble Lane,
Wellingborough NN8 1AS
Tel: Wellingborough (0933) 225365

Assistant county Librarian (East) Mr D. Bond

OPENING HOURS
Monday 10.00-6.00
Tuesday 10.00-6.00
Wednesday 10.00-6.00
Thursday 10.00-6.00
Friday 9.30-8.00
Saturday 9.30-4.00
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1600-1850
GENERAL

BOOKS


HARTSHORNE, Charles Henry. An endeavour to classify the sepulchral remains in Northamptonshire... Cambridge : J. & J.J. Deighton, (1840), pp.iv, 58. Ar

LUL


ARTICLES


HUTH, Henry. The Huth Library. A catalogue of the printed books... relating to the history of Northamptonshire. *Tracts*, 2 ch XXII, (1881), pp.1-20. AH, N *NUHL*


KING, P.I. The Northamptonshire County Record Office. *BLH.EMR*, XII, (1977), pp.3-11. AH, N *LUL, NUHL*

MOUNFIELD, P.R. The footwear industry of the East Midlands. (II). Northamptonshire from medieval times to 1700. *East Midland Geographer*, 3 (7), (1965), pp.394-413. AH, I *LUL*


MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Bibliography. (18??). AH, N NCL


NORTHAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Illustrated catalogue of prints, photographs and original drawings of places in Northamptonshire, forming the geographical and topographical collection housed in the Local Room. Northampton : Libraries Committee, (1925). NCL
BRACKLEY

BOOKS


A copy of the pole of the freeholders, as taken at the election of knights of the shire for the county of Northampton in May, 1831 & a supplement to the copy... Northampton : Francis Cordeux, (1831). D, K, Ki, O, P, R, T, W. P LUL


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117


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