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A bibliography of the small towns in Leicestershire and Rutland, 1600–1850

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**A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE
SMALL TOWNS IN
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND,
1600-1850**

by


Sally Brown, B.A.(Hons)

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, 1995

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ABSTRACT

Within is an enumerative Bibliography of ten small towns in Leicestershire and Rutland covering the period 1600-1850. It is intended to assist any local historian who is interested in the history of these towns.

The first part of the Bibliography introduces the reader to the Small Towns project and previous local and regional bibliographies, with a brief history of the function of bibliography, the methodology used in collecting the material, and the future role of computers in bibliography. There is an overview of the history of the small towns within the two counties, a user guide to the bibliography and a conclusion. The second part comprises of the Bibliography.

The printed or typescript material in the Bibliography is made up of books, articles and miscellaneous items, collated from four collections, the English Local History collection, Leicester University Library; the Mark Fitch Library, English Local Studies Department; the Leicestershire Records Office and Oakham County Museum.

It is concluded that computerisation of bibliographies is expected to increase over the next decade, as technology becomes more specialised. Recommendations are made for further bibliographical research at the local libraries of the small towns, Leicester Central Reference Library and the British Library and also the provision of a separate bibliography for the City of Leicester.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction

The following dissertation project is a Bibliography of Small Towns in Leicestershire and Rutland, covering the period 1600-1850. It is intended to assist any local historian who is interested in the history of the towns identified within. These ten towns are Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Castle Donington, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Mountsorrel, Oakham and Uppingham, (see Appendix 1). Although the Bibliography primarily lists references for the small towns, references have been included for Leicestershire and Rutland.

1.1 Small Towns Project

This Bibliography originates from the Small Towns project which is based at the Centre for Urban History, Leicester University.

The project has been in existence since 1985 under the management of Professor Peter Clark, supported by E.S.R.C. and E.C. grants. In 1986, funding was granted from the Manpower Services Commission "Community Programme". At this time, Professor Michael Reed from the Department of Information and Library Studies, Loughborough University became involved with the project.

The Small Towns project aims eventually to compile Bibliographies which will cover comprehensively all small towns within each county in England. The sources that are to be included in the Bibliographies are printed material i.e. books, journals and

pamphlets, and encompasses a wide range of topics; existing research work includes demographic trends covering over 200 parishes; occupational structure covering 200 small towns and 3000+ different occupations, and early town descriptions.¹

1.2 Definition of a small town

For the purposes of this dissertation, the definition of a “small town” is based upon population figures and is in accordance with the small towns project. A small town must have no more than 500 inhabitants in the seventeenth century and less than 5,000 in 1811. The towns that were identified under these criteria were Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Billesdon, Castle Donington, Hallaton, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Mountsorrel, Waltham-on-the-Wolds and in Rutland, Oakham and Uppingham. Four of these towns were omitted from the Bibliography for reasons which will be discussed in Chapter Three.

It was decided that Leicester would be excluded from the Bibliography due to population figures being outside the range specified and that there was probably enough material on Leicester to warrant an individual Bibliography.

1.3 Definition of Bibliography

A basic description of a Bibliography is a “list of books and articles” which is intended to assist the researcher to investigate his particular subject with ease. A Bibliography can be one of three types: enumerative (or systematic), analytical and historical. These will be discussed in the following chapter.

The Bibliography that follows is classed as “enumerative” whereby the printed material is included according to various categories - in this case, population figures, geographical location and a time period.

1.4 Local and Regional Bibliographies

In a report for the British Library, Research and Development Department, Sturges commented that:

“A system of bibliographies, preferably regional bibliographies needs to be encouraged”.²

In a follow-up article in the Local Studies Librarian, Sturges commented on the coverage that existed throughout England. On a national level, bibliographies exist for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Regionally, the Northern Bibliography, East Midlands Bibliography and the East Anglian Bibliography are published by regional branches of the Library Association. These Bibliographies rely on the loyalty of libraries in the region to contribute items - this is an “essential starting point if the coverage is to be good”.³

Retrospective (not updated) county bibliographies have been published for Kent and Norfolk with projects underway for Lancashire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire whereas Sussex publishes a current bibliography annually.

In 1983, York University initiated a project that would create a national database “of printed publications in local studies”.⁴ Sturges had hopefully predicted that if this project was successful the:

“horizons for all types of local studies bibliographic work will be enormously expanded”.⁵

However, funding for this project petered out and it is not known whether the project will be restarted.

As mentioned before, local and regional bibliographic coverage can be scant. Julian's (1984) An Assessment of Local and Regional Bibliographies in England sort to establish exactly what coverage of local material existed. Having surveyed 43 counties, she concluded that although national coverage was scant, some areas were trying to compile regional bibliographies. Julian felt that the overall picture was not that encouraging due to financial restraints, though other "bodies" beside libraries were interested in compiling bibliographies.⁶

In 1988, Hull University made available, online, the East Yorkshire Bibliography. English states that this project had benefited from York's guidelines on subject headings and gives details of the training involved and the potential use of keyword searching. The project was funded by the Manpower Services Commission though the future of the project, in 1989, was unclear.⁷

Two of the most recent Bibliographies have been produced by Alison Townsend (1990) A Bibliography of Small Towns in Essex, 1600-1850 and Christopher Eve (1992) A Bibliography of Small Towns in Northamptonshire, 1600-1850. Both of these were undertaken in part fulfilment for the M.A. Information and Library Studies course based at Loughborough University and for the Centre for Urban History, Leicester University, which operates its own Small Towns Project. Eve stated that work was underway for Cambridgeshire and Leicestershire under this project and it is within the following Bibliography for Leicestershire and Rutland that the existing list has been incorporated.

1.5 Objectives

This Bibliography arises out of the need for more comprehensive coverage of local studies. The Centre for Urban History, for whom this dissertation is undertaken, hope

to provide detailed bibliographies for small towns in every county thus providing an efficient and effective bibliographic tool for local historians or anyone researching a specific county.

The printed material included in this Bibliography is based primarily on the English Local History collection at Leicester University Library, the Mark Fitch Library based at the English Local History Department, Leicester University; the Leicestershire Records Office and Oakham County Museum.

This Bibliography aims to include, within the first part, an introduction to the Small Towns projects, a brief account of the history and function of bibliography, the methodology used when compiling i.e. information sources used, computerisation of the material collected and problems encountered; a brief history of the small towns in Leicestershire and Rutland between 1600-1850; notes on how to use the Bibliography and a concluding chapter with appendices. The second part will be the Bibliography itself.

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CHAPTER TWO

BIBLIOGRAPHIC FUNCTION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the function of bibliography, its history, the different types of bibliography and discusses the role of computers within bibliographic construction and how this is increasing.

2.2 Definition

The word 'Bibliography' is said to have originated in post classical Greece from two words 'biblion' and 'graphein' meaning 'book' and 'to write' respectively. This etymologically translates as "the writing of books".¹

Bibliography was originally defined as the mechanical writing and transcription of books but not their construction, though this later included composition. This was a definition that lasted into the eighteenth century when, in France, the meaning changed from the 'writing of books' to 'writing about books'. This became the accepted view throughout Europe, though bibliography today is concerned not just with books but with a wide range of material e.g. oral recordings, videotapes, microfilm and so on.

In 1950, Percy Freer listed at least 50 definitions of bibliography since 1678 (the bulk were from 1900 onwards). None of the definitions fully agreed and there were wide differences. Dunkin believes that :

“any definition of Bibliography is a statement of personal experience and belief”.²

whereas Stokes states, that in most cases, the word conveys the idea of “a list of books”.³

Bibliography has various common definitions which, because of the way these definitions are used by different professions, means that the word lacks precision. Bibliography is also used to describe the finished product (a Bibliography) or the bibliographic techniques that relate to transcription, description and classification.⁴

2.3 History of Bibliography

The history of bibliography can be traced back as early as 3rd century B.C. to the Alexandria Library’s vast collection of Greek literature. Two catalogues were prepared, one listing comedies, the other tragedies. The Greek poet, Callimachus, the Librarian at Alexandria, also compiled Pinakes - a catalogue of the most important books from the library arranged under 120 subjects.

In the 2nd century B.C. Galen produced De Libris Propriis Liber, a list of his own works that were arranged into 17 groups.⁵ The bibliographies mentioned above were closely related to biography as most were lists of the author’s works.

St. Jerome, in the 5th century A.D., compiled a list recording the writings of Christian fathers, De illustribus viris though he preferred the title De Scriptoribus ecclesiasticis.⁶ This work, according to Stokes, appears to be more bibliographical than biographical. The Venerable Bede, in 731 A.D., compiled The Ecclesiastical History of Britain which was the first example of a bibliography rather than a biography. This was followed by John Boston’s Catalogus Scriptorum ecclesiae which is recognised as the

first example of a union catalogue⁷ which covers 700 authors. Many of the early bibliographies were written by monks about theological collections, with the books that were written before the fifteenth century being known as *Incunabula* i.e. the cradle or the origin of a thing.

The development of Bibliography increased with the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century, and by the eighteenth century, bibliography had become a distinct area of knowledge. Classification schemes increased and libraries were publishing their collection's catalogues e.g. Leiden (1710) and Oxford (1738). Bibliographic societies started to emerge in the late nineteenth century, the oldest being the Bibliography Society, founded 1892, in London. These Societies aim to keep abreast of recent developments and are comprised of professional scholars, librarians, amateurs and so on, who promote all aspects of collecting information about books e.g. study of literature, art of book-making. They also sponsor research and publish papers, providing:

“a vehicle for growth and development within the discipline”.⁸

2.4 Bibliographic description

The material that Bibliography locates can be divided into three different analyses:-⁹

- i) Physical: this is the study of books, articles and so on, where each item is located in relation to other copies, editions and issues. These Bibliographies are often termed ‘Descriptive Bibliography’ or ‘Descriptive Cataloguing’, in other words:

“The arrangement of books or list of books in terms of their physical characteristics”.¹⁰

- ii) Subject: Each item is found in relation to other items on the same or different subject. The final list is arranged by subject headings or subject classification.¹¹
- iii) Author and/or Title Analysis: Items are located in relation to other material with the same author and/or title. The product is an author and/or title arrangement.¹²

These three analyses produce lists that are termed 'Enumerative Bibliography'. However, it is generally agreed between Bibliographers that Bibliography can be divided into two areas: 'Enumerative/Systematic Bibliography or Analytical/Critical Bibliography.

2.4.1 Enumerative/Systematic Bibliography

This type of bibliography is the most widely used/well known and as Stokes states:

"It's chief objective is to create a record of all the material which exists, or which has been known to exist, within a particular category".¹³

The Enumerative Bibliography is a straightforward listing of materials that have "some recognised relationship to one another".¹⁴ This type of bibliography can either be comprehensive or selective. In most bibliographies, some selection of material will have taken place based upon some categories which may be:

"limited and reasonably easy to comprehend [or] it may be large and complex".¹⁵

The aim is to produce a Bibliography that is comprehensive in coverage and easy to use as it is only when a non-Bibliographer is able to use the Bibliography that it “serves a serious purpose”.¹⁶

Enumerative Bibliographies “expand the records of human civilization”¹⁷ and as such these bibliographies cover a wide range of material types e.g. indexes to journals, abstracting journals, author and subject bibliographies, publishers catalogues, universal, national and trade directories, indexes to periodicals, bibliography of bibliographies and machine readable databases. An important example of this type of bibliography is the British National Bibliography. These bibliographies are either retrospective or current, though currency is difficult to maintain as enumerative bibliographies are often out of date before publication. The following Bibliography of Leicestershire and Rutland is enumerative and retrospective.

2.4.2 Analytical/Critical Bibliography

Analytical Bibliography considers the study of books as “physical objects”.¹⁸ Therefore, this type of bibliography is concerned with the details of the books production, methods of manufacture, the history of the printers and booksellers, the description of the paper and bindings and other textual matters.¹⁹ Analytical Bibliography:

“In the broadest and most general terms...consists of discovering and explaining every fact about the ‘means of transmission’ from the manuscripts to the finished product. It covers...the ‘biography of the book’.”²⁰

Analytical Bibliography can be divided into 3 further sub-categories: historical, textual and descriptive:-

- 1) Historical: this deals with the placing and dating of individual items, the people, machines and institutions producing these items and society and culture at the time of production.
- 2) Textual: Textual Bibliography studies the relationship between the original text as conceived by the author and the finished printed text. Due to poor handwriting and with only the printed version to tell us what the author intended, the prime function of textual bibliography is to “provide us with the most accurate text of a writers work”.²¹ Thus, the Bibliographer needs to possess a good knowledge of the authors works, editions, and what the contemporary printing and publishing practices were. Stokes states that textual bibliography is the:

“most controversial area of bibliography...because it impinges upon the other disciplines which it sets out to serve.”²²

- 3) Descriptive: Descriptive bibliography seeks to identify the “ideal copy”²³ and all other editions or ‘variants’. It provides a listing of the books, enabling the user to identify and distinguish between different editions. The details covered include catchwords, notes on paper and watermarks, headlines and transcripts of the title page.

2.5 Computerisation and Bibliographies

2.5.1 Computer History

The earliest application of computers to information retrieval came in the early 1960's. Robinson believes that the introduction of computerised procedures into bibliographic compilation had become essential at this time because of the large amount of published literature that had to be dealt with and there was a rapid increase in the amount of literature published annually.²⁴ Computer readable records were

first used to provide information retrieval services for Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services, which aimed to provide scientists, in particular, with up-to-date lists of references of recently published material that would be of interest to them, thereby minimising time spent searching.

In 1964, the National Library of Medicine implemented their Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS), which provided (i) for the production of Index Medicus and other recurring bibliographies; (ii) for the production of small special bibliographies (when needed) and (iii) for high speed printing.²⁵ The American Chemical Society also introduced a computer system in the 1960's which not only assisted in the publication process but managed the activities involved in compiling a large bibliography. These systems ushered in change, as Alston acknowledges:

“that bibliography, and the handling of the description of books in libraries, would never be the same again.”²⁶

2.5.2 Databases

Over the last 3 decades, machine readable databases have proliferated. Books in Print has been produced from records stored on magnetic tape and discs since 1974. Within our libraries today, bibliographic databases are used for cataloguing material, interlibrary loans and so on. These databases include the U.S. Library of Congress' Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC) database, Lockheed's DIALOG databases, OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) and the British Library Automated Library Information Service (BLAISE) along with indexing systems such as PRECIS (Preserved Context Indexing System), used specifically in the British National Bibliography and Keyword-in-Context (KWIC).

Attempts have also been made by the International Federation for the Library Associations (IFLA) to achieve an international bibliographic standard through the publication of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD).

Packages such as Hyperbook and WordMarc Composer²⁷ are available which allow the user to create glossaries, indexes, Word-lists and so on. Specific packages that allow bibliographies to be created are also on the market - Eve mentions Reference Manager, PRO-CITE and BibSearch²⁸ as three reasonably priced packages. This Bibliography is produced using the PRO-CITE package.

2.5.3 Future Developments

With the advent of computerisation in society, more information is being stored on computer, which contributes to the idea of a 'paperless society'. Robinson believes that it is:

"possible that the printed bibliographies will be completely superseded by their computer-readable equivalents."²⁹

though Harmon feels that conventional, published bibliographies will still retain their importance.

As books and journals become available on computer, it is possible that libraries, in the future, will be less likely to subscribe to a periodical and more likely to pay for online access to the journal.³⁰

Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC's) allow the user to search via computer for a particular item in a short space of time, bypassing the traditional card catalogue. CD-ROM's also allow faster searching of Indexes and so on. The user is now able to

access the catalogues of other academic libraries via computer and the Internet has opened up electronic communication around the world with a vast variety of information being exchanged via computer.

2.5.4 Conclusion

Computerisation has encouraged advances in bibliographic compilation. Bibliographies are able to be changed and revised as many times as is wished. Increased manipulation of the data becomes possible so that comprehensive searches can be conducted and printed lists of citations can be produced. CD-ROM's and OPAC's have opened up the bibliographic services within the library, though card catalogues still prove useful. With the advent of Hypertext, it may be eventually possible to find a title within a bibliography, click and be taken direct to the text.

The combination of constantly improving computer technology with traditional bibliographic methods offers the prospect of interesting developments within the discipline.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology used in compiling the Bibliography. It outlines the various information sources and collections used to gather material and how this information was searched, recorded, located and eventually computerised using the PRO-CITE bibliographic package. The chapter also discusses the problems and subsequent decisions made as the collation of material for the Bibliography progressed.

As local bibliographic coverage is scant, a list for Leicestershire, as mentioned by Townsend¹, does exist though funding ran out mid-way through the compilation, this Bibliography is intended to provide a comprehensive list of printed sources on the small towns in Leicestershire and Rutland.

It is intended to assist any local historian (academic or amateur) in their studies on any aspect of local history or any interested readers whether they are researching the history of a particular town or are interested in their family history. As the Bibliography is undertaken for the Centre for Urban History, it will hopefully be of use to urban and local history students in their individual research.

The Bibliography will add to the Bibliographies already compiled on Essex, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, the earlier two Bibliographies having been

undertaken by Alison Townsend and Christopher Eve, respectively, in part fulfilment of their M.A. at Loughborough University.

Subsequently, the Leicestershire and Rutland Bibliography is intended to be linked to these Bibliographies hence the coding elements will be identical apart from a few minor amendments. This will ensure continuity and ease of use for future readers.

3.2 Information Sources

For the purposes of this Bibliography, only printed or typescript material would be included. This covers books and journals which are of scholarly significance within the period 1600-1850. The content of the material should cover social life, politics, religion, transport, industry, geography, history and agriculture to name a few.

With the advice of Ralph Weedon at the Centre for Urban History, the collections of material to be searched were decided upon. The bulk of material for the Bibliography would be located within the English Local History collection at Leicester University Library followed by the Mark Fitch Library (Topography Room) at the English Local History Department. Visits were also made to Leicestershire Records Office, Wigston and Oakham County Museum, Oakham.

Arrangements were made by Ralph Weedon for a Temporary Readers ticket to be issued. This was free of charge and allowed free access to the Library as an external user along with borrowing rights of up to 12 books. The pre-1850 collection at Leicester University is restricted access under the supervision of library staff.

The material at Leicester University library was divided into different areas for searching purposes beginning with the open access material in the stacks and then the

pre-1850 material which is kept in locked stacks. Relevant journals were also identified followed by pamphlets (normal and oversize), with theses being searched last.

Access was allowed to the Mark Fitch Library (Topography Room) where material was searched within the Library as the books are not allowed to be borrowed.

The Leicestershire Records Office, upon proof of identity, issues users with an Archive card valid for 4 years and allowing use of other Records Offices around the country. The subject index card catalogue and the Topography Index were both searched and relevant material was requested (via Requisition slips), checked and added to the Bibliography where relevant.

A visit was also made to Oakham County Museum where a small collection of material is held. Mr T. Clough, Keeper of the County Museum, provided some new material for the Bibliography as most of the material for Oakham, Uppingham and Rutland had been located at Leicester University or Leicestershire Records Office.

Whilst searching for and checking material, the decision was made to include books of photographs. Most of the small towns identified has at least one book of old photographs contained in its section e.g. Around Market Harborough in Old Photographs or Castle Donington Remembered. It was decided that, even though many of the old photographs were later than 1850, they covered aspects of life within each community and they were an important visual record of what the town would probably have been like prior to 1850.

Another decision was made to include Bibliographies that existed already on various subjects. Many of the local libraries from the small towns had issued 'Guides' to material held in their collections e.g.. Oakham Library's Appendix: A Rutland Bibliography. Leicester University Library held several Bibliographies on the history of Leicestershire, though both were out-of-date: Beldowski's Bibliography of Books relating to the history of Leicestershire (1959) and McWhirr's Recent Books on the history of Leicestershire: an experimental bibliography (1985). These were included as they provide further information on Leicestershire and obviously cover a far greater time period.

3.3 Small Towns

As mentioned previously (see Section 1.2), the definition of a small town for the purpose of this dissertation, is based arbitrarily on population figures.

Initially, the following towns had been identified for inclusion: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Billesdon, Castle Donington, Hallaton, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Mountsorrel (combining the parishes of Barrow-upon-Soar and Rothley), Waltham-on-the-Wolds.

But it was decided to exclude Billesdon, Hallaton, Market Bosworth and Waltham due to low population figures and the fact that these small towns are not considered at the present time to be small towns - their socio-economic growth has remained restricted, unlike the Market Harborough and Loughborough that we know today.

Table 1 shows the population estimates for the 10 small towns included in this project. The figures are taken from Diocesan surveys (1603), the Hearth Tax of 1663 and the Compton Census of 1676.

TABLE 1: Population figures for the 10 towns included in this Bibliography.
Source: P. Clark and J.Hoskins, Population Estimates of English Small
Towns 1550-1851. Working Paper No3, 1993. ²

		YEAR OF CENSUS				
TOWN		1603	1663	1676	1811	1851
Ashby de	T	-	910	-	3141	5691
la Zouch	P	1050	-	1020	3403	6230
Castle	T	-	770	-	-	-
Don.	P	570	-	-	2308	3028
Hinckley	T	-	440	-	6058	6111
	P	650	-	990	6730	7071
L'Boro	T	-	1500	-	5400	11172
	P	1800	-	1680	5556	11339
Lutter-	T	-	940	-	-	-
worth	P	850	-	970	1845	2446
M.H'Boro	T	-	900	710	1704	2325
	P	1320	-	1250	2530	3624
Melton	T	-	-	1240	2145	4434
Mowbray	P	1370	-	1620	2592	4956
Mount-	T	-	600	640	1502	1597
sorrel	Barrow	900	-	1600	4979	5728
	Rothley	760	-	1090	1239	2047
	P	1060	-	2700	6218	7775
Oakham	T	-	1040	-	-	-
	P	-	-	1400	1719	3031
Upping-	T	-	890	-	-	-
ham	P	-	-	780	1484	2068

T = Township

P = Parish

These figures are in bold as they are estimated and should be viewed bearing this in mind. To arrive at the totals shown, the figures have been multiplied by a standard multiplication of 4.25 (used in the Hearth Tax) as the original figures are based only on the head of the household, excluding other members of the household. By multiplying, the figures are increased to approximately the correct amount of population. The figures in normal type are Census figures from 1811 and 1851 when proper censuses were carried out which included every member of a household.

Due to the existence of a list of references (collected 1985) which covered some of the small towns and Leicestershire - giving 88 references in total - it was decided, having discussed this matter with Professor Reed and Ralph Weedon, to extend the coverage of the Bibliography to include the county of Rutland and its two small towns, Oakham and Uppingham. Rutland has been governed by Leicestershire County Council since 1974 when the boundaries were revised. The desire from within Rutland to be treated as an independent county once again has created a wealth of material on the county even though some books still class Leicestershire and Rutland together. Therefore, it was agreed to list Rutland as a separate county heading and then create a joint county heading within the Bibliography.

3.4 Compilation of information

Before a start could be made on compiling the Bibliography, a sample check had to be made on a list of 191 references compiled for Leicestershire covering the county, the city of Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Castle Donington, Coalville, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray. This list had been compiled in 1985 under the Manpower Services Commission funding by volunteers who were not formally trained, qualified or had a background in history, archives, librarianship or bibliographic compilation. Unfortunately funding had run

out and compilation ground to a halt. The list was computerised but due to upgrading of computer systems, it is not easily retrievable; one hard copy exists and this itself is not complete. (see Appendix 2)

Every twentieth item was marked, its location then had to be noted down from the card catalogue or LIBERTAS and the item would be checked for its material content. Generally, it was found that the items had been coded accurately. Thus a total of 88 references have been incorporated into the Bibliography (the references for the city of Leicester having been excluded along with Coalville (which only came into existence in the 1920's)).

3.4.1 Searching

In order to have a starting point, main bibliographies were searched, a time consuming process involving the searching of the British Humanities Index - made relatively easy as the index is on CD-ROM and the British National Bibliography, which entailed searching year by year.

Bibliographies such as the Urban History Yearbook could be scanned quickly because the bibliography was split into county and subject areas. In the course of searching the bibliographies, other references to bibliographies were noted down to be researched further.

3.4.2 Recording

The references to relevant material were manually noted down on a slip according to what it was. The slips had been designed by the Centre for Urban History and had previously been used by both Townsend and Eve in their Bibliographies. The slips are colour coded - pink for books and dissertations; blue for journal articles and

yellow for miscellaneous items in collections. (See Appendix 3). The information was noted on the slip which contains various fields such as author, title, place of publication, date and codes enabling a systematic transfer of the material onto computer.

3.4.3 Locating

Once 30-50 references were noted down on the slips, their locations were checked on the online catalogue, LIBERTAS and recorded. Items that could not be found were then checked against the card catalogue which indexes items pre-1982. Most of the references were located on the Lower Ground Floor in the English History Collection under classification mark Local History 942 LEI or 942 RUT. The location marks were noted for the next stage of Coding.

3.4.4 Coding

Prior to compiling the Bibliography, the coding was discussed with Ralph Weedon and it was decided that the codes as used by Eve (1992) in A Bibliography of Small Towns in Northamptonshire 1600-1850 were comprehensive in their coverage and that only one addition would be needed. Eve had decided in his Bibliography to combine Townsend's eight categories (see Appendix 4) with the categories from the Staffordshire Bibliography taken from Julian's (1984) M.A. thesis An Assessment of local and regional bibliographies in England (see Appendix 5). He also looked at the codes from the York database (see Appendix 6) and compiled the list that follows.²

Ag	Agriculture
AH	Archaeology and History
Ar	Art and Architecture
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 addition to these codes, another area was added which had initially been on Townsend's list - V for Visual/Photographs, allowing books of photographs to be included (see 3.2). All material was checked and their codes noted down for inclusion on the computer.

3.5 Computerisation of material

3.5.1 Computer package

The need to provide a final and uniform dissertation/Bibliography raised several questions over which package to use. These questions were:-

- 1) Where would the main entry of the work take place?
- 2) Was there a Bibliographic package available at both Leicester University and Loughborough University?
- 3) Would a new package have to be learnt?
- 4) How long would this take?
- 5) Would the package have the ability to sort on various fields?

Townsend used Word 11 in her 1990 M.A. thesis and Eve had decided upon Word 4 in 1992, both based at Leicester. As both these packages were now outdated, a new one would have to be chosen.

Both Filemaker-Pro and PRO-CITE are now available at both Leicester and Loughborough Universities. Anne O'Brien from the Department of Information and Library Studies at Loughborough University demonstrated the database package, FileMaker-Pro, though it was decided, upon meeting Vicky Launders, Database

Officer at the Computer Centre, Leicester University, who demonstrated the PRO-CITE package, that this would be used.

PRO-CITE is a database management programme which is designed specifically for bibliographic information enabling librarians to create bibliographies by using information from specified fields. Material can also be downloaded from hard or floppy disk and changed into the PRO-CITE format. As the package is flexible, easy to learn (maximum one week) and, being based in Leicester, access to PRO-CITE would be more convenient and time efficient.

3.5.2 Conversion of existing material

As PRO-CITE enabled material to be imported via floppy disk, it meant that time would be saved by being able to transfer the existing references rather than re-typing each entry.

However, the existing list was in printed format only, so, in order to save time, Ralph Weedon recommended scanning the material onto disk via OMNIPAGE. This was undertaken and will be discussed further in the section 3.6.2.

3.5.3 Inputting information

PRO-CITE allows different, customised templates or 'workforms' to be set-up by the user, thus three were defined, based on the slips used to record the information. Depending on the item being input, the package allows the user to switch between the workforms with ease e.g. an article is to be added, so a blank article workform would be called up, the information added and then saved; the next item might be a book and the process is repeated with a different workform. Within the first few records to be

added, the field definitions were chosen e.g. place name in bold, codes in capital letters and so on.

Each record that was added was automatically given a unique record number, starting at 1 and continuing sequentially. The records were then saved on hard and floppy disk.

3.5.4 Sorting

The records on PRO-CITE were sorted, using the User Defined Sort function available. This allows the records to be sorted in any format. For the purposes of this Bibliography, the records were sorted alphabetically by town and then alphabetically by author.

3.5.5 Printing

In theory, the bibliographic database on PRO-CITE could be sent straight to the printer. However, due to the problems discussed in 3.6.2, this was not possible. Instead the Bibliography was processed in and printed from MS Word 5.1.

3.6 Difficulties encountered in the compilation

3.6.1 Manual Compilation

As with Townsend and Eve's Bibliographies, the major difficulty encountered in manual compilation was that there were frequent references to items that were not held at Leicester University. These items obviously could not be examined to see whether they were relevant even though the title sometimes indicated that they were.

Some of the books identified were out on loan over the summer holiday which meant reserving and recalling them, a long process as the books have to be sent back from

wherever they are in the country. Other material, such as pamphlets, had either gone missing or was not in the right place, initiating a full search of all the pamphlet boxes on Leicestershire.

Coding of items such as bibliographies proved difficult as their subject span was vast and they were not always relevant to the time period. Some have been left uncoded assuming that the reader will realise that these bibliographies are wide-ranging. Some of the existing items transferred over have no codes - an effort has been made to rectify this as far as possible but some of the material could not be located.

Finally, due to time constraints, the gathering of material had to stop. The decision as to where to finish was difficult but it was agreed that the sources covered, Leicester University Library, Mark Fitch Library, Leicestershire Records Office and Oakham County Museum were the main repositories for Local History collections even though there are local history collections at most of the public libraries in the small towns mentioned, which, if time had allowed, should have been searched too.

3.6.2 Computerisation

The initial difficulty was having to learn a new computer package from scratch. Vicky Launders demonstrated the package in the first instance at the Computer Centre and very kindly lent her own personal copy of the PRO-CITE manual, enabling closer study of the manual out-of-hours!

As mentioned in 3.5.2, the existing material needed to be transferred onto a floppy disk via OMNIPAGE. Vicky Launders had tried the scanner at the Computer Centre, which made the material, when viewed on screen, illegible. It seemed that precious time would be wasted on re-typing the information onto PRO-CITE but a session was

organised by Ralph Weedon for the older version of OMNIPAGE (used at the Centre for Urban History) to be demonstrated by Neil Wood of the Economic and Social History department. Fortunately, this scanner proved to be better and the material was scanned and transferred to an Apple Mac compatible file.

Vicky Launder then helped to import this material onto PRO-CITE. A further setback arose, when the material had to be made into an ASCII readable format instead of WORD format. This would allow PRO-CITE to read the material, import and accept it. To do this, all 88 items had to be gone through individually and tabulation points ('tabs') inserted after each field to separate them; where there was not a field for the place of publication, for example, an extra tab had to be included. The following is an example of a full record (tabs indicated by a *):-

Leicestershire*Ashton*N*Leicestershire Watermills*
Wymondham*1977*pp.119*Codes: Ag

and this is an example of a record with a field for author surname and initials missing:-

Leicestershire* * *The poll at the electing of two knights of the shire to
represent the county of Leicester in parliament*Leicester* 1830*
pp.131*Codes: P

All records had to have a carriage return at the end to indicate a separate record.

Once the material had been imported, the records had to be checked and changed to conform to the template needed and fields edited to bold and so on. The codes for this material were the old codes that had been used by Townsend, so each item's codes had to be updated to conform with Eve's codes and the new records.

Further problems were encountered once the records had been sorted. As PRO-CITE is a bibliographic package, it allows the user to create punctuation files which insert the correct punctuation layout into the records ready for printing. However, due to the fact that three different workforms had been created, which could not be merged into one punctuation file, it meant that individual punctuation files had to be created for each workform (books, articles and miscellaneous items). This meant that the final version of the Bibliography would not be an integrated list but three lists of the different items with the small towns listed alphabetically underneath. In addition, PRO-CITE was not saving the punctuation files once they had been created and also shutting down. The choice was to either create a punctuation file for books, for example, and print off the list and then lose the punctuation file, only leaving one hard copy or to export the sorted list of records from PRO-CITE into another application. This was achieved by converting the records into a .TXT file and then exporting them into MS Word 5.1, where an integrated list could be produced.

3.7 Conclusion

The setbacks encountered in collating and inputting the material for the Bibliography only served to enhance the resolution to proceed and compile as comprehensive a Bibliography as possible. There is still scope to enlarge the Bibliography by examining the public libraries' local history collections, although this does not detract from the significance and validity of the Bibliography that follows.

The limitations of PRO-CITE have also been exposed. Although an excellent bibliographic package, the creation of initial workforms is difficult and not clearly defined in the user manual. These problems were not apparent until an advanced stage had been reached in the compilation of the Bibliography, when insufficient time remained to reset the individual workforms.

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CHAPTER FOUR

A BRIEF HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLAND AND THEIR SMALL TOWNS, 1600-1850

4.1 Introduction

Concentrating on the period 1600-1850, this chapter will attempt to give the reader a brief overview of the history of Leicestershire and Rutland. The chapter considers the physical geography of the two counties, the impact of industry and the coming of the transport era and the impact of politics, education and religion upon these counties.

Pevsner, writing in The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland believed that:

“The county is still on the whole one of farming, and of outdoor life”.¹

Pye states that the traveller who just passes through the counties is liable to believe that they are flat, uninteresting and monotonous² but he feels that one must know something of the history of the region to fully appreciate its “subtle charm”.³

4.2 Geology and Geography

It is possible to divide the county of Leicestershire into two distinct areas by using the River Soar, it divides Leicestershire into East and West. These two regions are distinctive from each other in their physical geography but also in their historical development.

The county of Leicestershire has rock formations from PreCambrian to Jurassic and some Pleistocene deposits. The main types include limestone, gravels, slates, clays, sandstone and marlstone. West of the River Soar is the Chartwood Forest area which consists of PreCambrian rocks; East Leicestershire or "High Leicestershire"⁴ runs over the diagonal marlstone/ironstone belt that crosses England. To the South is a large belt of clay whilst the North/North West provides coal for the mining industry based around Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Rutland's rock formation is from the Jurassic and Pleistocene eras. The former rocks are comprised of Lias and Lower Oolites (as is Leicestershire) which comprise of the types listed above.

The two counties of Leicestershire and Rutland form part of the East Midlands region. Leicestershire is at its highest in the West around Charnwood whilst the rest of the county and Rutland forms a more undulating scene. Forming boundaries with Leicestershire are Warwickshire and Northamptonshire to the South, Derbyshire and Staffordshire to the North-West, Nottinghamshire in the North and Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire to the East beyond Rutland.

4.3 Agriculture

Both Leicestershire and Rutland during 1600-1850 were predominantly agricultural counties, though West Leicestershire became more industrialised in the early 19th Century.

Leicestershire was an arable county growing wheat, beans, barley and peas in the 17th Century. Rutland grew its famous red Lammas wheat⁵, barley, oats, beans and turnips.

With the Enclosure Acts, much of the arable land was turned into pasture for livestock, such as sheep, to be grazed upon. During 1660-1710 in Leicestershire, some 41 places were enclosed and by 1760 another 32 had been enclosed.⁶ By 1842, only four places were left to be enclosed.⁷ Rutland had three-fifths of its land enclosed and made over to permanent pasture in 1794. Both counties benefitted from sheep grazing, in particular the new breed of New Leicestershire, which brought increased wealth to the counties through the sale of sheep, wool and meat in towns that possessed cattle markets such as Uppingham, Market Harborough, Melton, Oakham and other market towns. This livestock also produced the offshoot industries of pork pies and Stilton cheese at Melton Mowbray, where large cheese fairs were held.

However, with the Enclosure Acts came a rise in unemployment, as the land no longer needed the same amount of people to farm it. Therefore, with the industries setting up in West Leicestershire, a workforce was available from the two counties. With this workforce migrating to West Leicestershire, the divide that can be seen today between an industrialised West and a predominantly pastoral East (including Rutland) was created.

4.4. Education

In the 17th Century, it is known that some charity schools were founded in Leicestershire, at Lutterworth (1630), Ashby-de-la-Zouch (1669), and Loughborough (1683).⁸

The Society for the Promotion of the Poor (founded 1699) actively encouraged clergymen to support charity schools and there was a rapid increase in these schools with Hinckley establishing an endowment school (1708) and Mountsorrel (1742).⁹

More schools in the form of Sunday schools were set up during the 19th Century at Melton Mowbray , Loughborough and Market Harborough.

The 1851 census found that schools connected with religious groups numbered: Roman Catholics - seven; Independents - three; Baptists - two; Wesleyan Methodists - three; the Friends - one and six were classed as undenominational but linked to Protestant dissent.¹⁰

State schools began to appear in 1833 when Parliament voted for grants to build schools. Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Market Harborough were lucky enough to receive money from these grants. It is interesting to note that 'night' schools or schools for adults were also started during this period. These schools were pre-empted by the Sunday schools which taught children to read and write. Many older pupils wished to carry on learning, branching out onto different subjects which led to the Mechanics Institutes being set up for further study in Hinckley (1840), Lutterworth (1841), Melton Mowbray (1845) and also ones at Loughborough, Ashby and Mountsorrel.¹¹

The public schools of Oakham and Uppingham in Rutland had existed since 1584 though both did not start to fully develop into their present status until the late 19th Century.

4.5 Transport

4.5.1 Roads

Prior to the 18th Century, the maintenance of the roads in Leicestershire and Rutland had been the responsibility of the parishes. In Leicestershire, little had changed until the Enclosure Acts and the turnpike trusts were created. With land being enclosed, long, straight roads were laid along the boundaries or along old bridle ways. The first

turnpike trust in Leicestershire was created in 1726, when an Act of Parliament enabled tolls to be charged for the maintenance of the principal road to London, from where it entered the county at Market Harborough, through Leicester to Loughborough. Other roads were improved by turnpikes - Ashby to Leicester (1753); Uppingham to Leicester and Hinckley to Leicester (1754). Better roads allowed more travel by coach etc., and the first mail coaches came through Leicester in 1785. Roads in Rutland were slowly improved though no clear records exist.

4.5.2 Canals

Initially, plans to enhance the River Soar for navigation in 1634 came to nothing but these were revived in 1737. Finally, the canal between the Trent and Loughborough was completed in 1778, enabling coal to be brought from Derby. Coal could now be supplied to Leicester via the Leicestershire Navigation (1791). This in turn led to the River Wreake being made navigable to Melton. A link to Market Harborough was also finished. The Melton Mowbray to Oakham canal was also opened and the two counties became linked via water to other counties in order to quicken commercial activity.

4.5.3 Railways

The railways in Leicestershire and Rutland were initially intended to carry heavy goods. Yet over the 19th Century, most of the small towns included in this dissertation were connected to a passenger line. The railways enabled people to travel greater distances quickly and this mode of transport soon eclipsed the canals. The railway industry in Leicester helped to start the tourism industry with Thomas Cook running his first steam train trip from Leicester to Skegness in 1841.

4.6. Industry

4.6.1 Leicestershire

Leicestershire's main industries during 1600-1850 were hosiery, mining and quarrying. These were and still are, to some extent, located on the Western side of the county and based around the old market towns of Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton and Lutterworth.

1) Mining: This industry is one of the earliest in Leicestershire and is confined to the North-western part of the county around Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Coal was and still is being successfully mined from this area and during the 19th century, benefitted greatly from the transport boom. Canals enabled coal to be shipped through the county yet the mining industry was still on a much smaller scale compared to other counties and even with the coming of the railways, the coal industry remained relatively small.¹²

2) Quarrying: Evidence for this industry goes back to the Iron Age, though details are incomplete. In the 19th Century, the major development was the use of granite, quarried from Mountsorrel, in the building of Macadam roads. Mountsorrel's quarry was one of the main employers of men from the town with 200 employed there in 1849.¹³

3) Hosiery: The hosiery industry in Leicestershire was not established until the 17th century and expanded in importance in the 19th century. As stated earlier, the workforce for the stocking/knitting frames mostly came from agricultural workers who were displaced after the Enclosure Acts. These migrants were lured by:

“the prospect of a trade that was relatively easy to enter and to learn, that required no capital outlay (as frames could be rented) and offered employment in conditions of relative independence”.¹⁴

This industry started off as a localised cottage industry in towns such as Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth and Castle Donington though in some rural districts framework knitting was seen as a supplement to an agricultural living.

As the population shifted towards the west, the east did not benefit - areas of pastoral farming suffered from prolonged periods of stagnation and old market towns such as Billesdon and Hallaton (two of the small towns originally identified for inclusion but left out) dwindled into villages, outshone by the emergence of Hinckley and Loughborough as industrial centres. Even Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray and Lutterworth failed to keep up.¹⁵

The introduction of the first knitting frame was at Hinckley in 1640 and by 1842 there was an estimated 20,311 frames in Leicestershire (1,750 of these at Hinckley).¹⁶

The actual term 'hosiery', by the end of the 18th century covered a diverse range of items that could be knitted on a machine i.e. cravats, braces, shirts, gloves along with stockings and socks. Cotton hosiery was centred in Hinckley, gloves in Loughborough and Mountsorrel with Loughborough also making shirts.

Even though the hosiery industry thrived in Leicestershire, it suffered from a period of depression during the 19th century. Various factors such as decline in foreign trade, susceptibility to fashion, surplus labour, the French wars, declining wages and higher frame rents caused disturbances in Loughborough and Hinckley (1816 and 1830). By the mid-19th century, the hosiery industry had been brought under the factory system and was primarily centred in Leicester. Hosiery had dominated industrial development during the 18th and 19th centuries but due to the factors

outlined above, other industries started to emerge post-1850 i.e. Leicester's second major industry, the manufacture of footwear.

4.6.2 Rutland

Rutland is primarily an agricultural county though small scale industry does exist but not on the same level as its neighbour, Leicestershire. The industries tended to be small, local enterprises located all over the county.

Oakham did have a small factory that made boots and shoes though the town relied on its considerable wool trade. Flaxdressing and ropemaking occurred here in 1822. Oakham and Uppingham both had breweries in 1846 and cheese was also made in the county.

Timber was a staple industry in the 19th century with the wood being transported to Peterborough for sale. Small scale quarrying was carried out in Rutland of limestone and iron ore (though this declined due to the destruction of the forests).

The textile/wool industry was fairly productive with Oakham and Uppingham both having trade in wool. The plain woollen cloth was known as 'tammy' (tamine) and produced in Uppingham (1793) for use in England as window curtains and exported abroad. This industry survived until 1821.¹⁷ Linen, jersey and silk (made at Oakham in 1828) were also produced in Rutland.

4.7 Religion

4.7.1 Rutland

The county of Rutland used to be a single deanery in the archdeaconry of Northampton. Early visitations in 1605 and 1619 showed that neglect was rife

throughout the parishes, though why this was so is not clear. Puritism was easily accepted in Rutland due to Parliament's forces holding the county during the Civil War.

Religious records for Rutland are fairly sparse and much of the Civil War and Interregnum passed without incidence. There is evidence of Baptist churches being set up during the 17th century, the Congregationalists at Oakham (1662) and Uppingham (pre 1672); Oakham belonged to the Melton Mowbray Methodist circuit (until 1869), a small meeting of Quakers existed at Oakham. Roman Catholicism had been represented by the Digby family in Rutland, with Sir Everard Digby being hanged for his part in the Gunpowder Plot.¹⁸ In 1672 under the Declaration of Indulgence, eleven licences were granted to Rutland for other religious meetings - three were Congregational and the rest were Presbyterians.¹⁹

4.7.2 Leicestershire

With the passing of the Toleration Act, 1688, freedom of worship was granted to Dissenters. Roman Catholics, throughout the country, did not receive full equality until 1829 under the Catholic Emancipation Act. In Leicestershire, there were and even today are, a variety of religious denominations. By 1640 the earliest Baptist churches were appearing in the Midlands but the first mention of a meeting house existed is not until 1709. The Baptists established themselves at Mountsorrel and Castle Donington in the mid-17th century. Hinckley Congregationalists were active in 1662 with Lutterworth and Ashby-de-la-Zouch (pre 1672) and Market Harborough (pre 1669). The Methodists, under John Wesley, came to Leicestershire in 1741 and formed circuits which included most of the small towns found in this Bibliography. The Quakers only form a small part of the religious denominations in the county though they are established at Loughborough and Hinckley. Roman Catholicism was

a strong but 'underground' religion since the Civil War, records show that numbers were growing throughout the 18th century in Leicestershire but it was not until 1825 that a Catholic church was built at Hinckley followed by the Catholic Mission at Loughborough (1833). Unitarianism also came to Leicestershire in the mid-17th century with a Meeting House built at Hinckley (1722), Loughborough and Mountsorrel (1740).²⁰

4.8 Politics

As with any county in England, Leicestershire and Rutland were caught up in the Civil War. Troops were mustered from both counties and levies were assessed and granted. Rutland also had to provide for the 1640 campaign:

"60 pikes, 40 musqueteers and 30 horse, together
with 20 horses and 7 carters for the carriage of artillery"²¹

However, both Parliament and the King had been trying to gain control over Rutland's forces and in 1642, the Earl of Exeter was appointed as Lord Lieutenant by Parliament. The Rutland Committee managed to hold Rutland for Parliament though in 1645 after the King's defeat at Naseby, Royalist forces swept through Rutland on their way to Stamford. Little of importance happened during the Interregnum and Restoration periods and Rutland did not seem to be affected by the Glorious Revolution of 1688. With the country being predominantly agricultural, the uprisings of the Luddites and Chartists had no impact on the county.

Leicestershire's involvement in the Civil War is more complex, with a rough geographical division visible between the royalists in the North-West under Lord Hastings at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the Parliamentarians, under Lord Grey, were gathered in the south and east. Charles I visited Leicester in 1642 but by 1643 Parliament had strengthened their hold in Leicestershire. Minor skirmishes occurred

between the Cavaliers and Roundheads until 1645 when the Siege of Leicester took place with the Kings forces winning and sacking the town. This triggered the Battle of Naseby where Charles was decisively defeated. Eventually, Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch surrendered to Parliament.

During the Commonwealth, there were no serious uprisings though men from Leicestershire and Rutland fought against King Charles II.

Politics in Leicestershire became divided between the aristocracy and the gentry for the next 150 years with the county being divided into two divisions, North and South, under the 1832 Reform Act which lasted until 1885, with the only disturbances being between Tories and Whigs, frame-breaking in Loughborough (Luddite Riots 1816) and the Chartist movement (1839-1849) was a strong force in the small industrial towns in Leicestershire.

4.9 Conclusion

The above chapter is intended as a brief overview of the history of the small towns in Leicestershire and Rutland and examines some of the subjects covered by the Bibliography. To write a comprehensive account of the rich and varied history of both counties would take time that is not available but the reader is encouraged to explore further the history of Leicestershire and Rutland using the attached Bibliography.

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CHAPTER FIVE

NOTES FOR USING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1 Introduction

The following Bibliography is compiled from printed or typescript material which has been divided into three different categories: books, journals and miscellaneous items in collections. The items have been identified from four collections: the Mark Fitch Library at the English Local Studies Department, Leicester University; Oakham County Museum, Leicestershire Records Office and the English Local History collection at Leicester University Library, on which the Bibliography is primarily based.

The two Bibliographies, to which this Bibliography is intended to form part of a set with, Townsend's (1990) A Bibliography of Small Towns in Essex, 1600-1850 and Eve's (1992) A Bibliography of Small Towns in Northamptonshire, 1600-1850, had previously kept the three categories separate in their final Bibliography i.e.

BRACKLEY

BOOKS

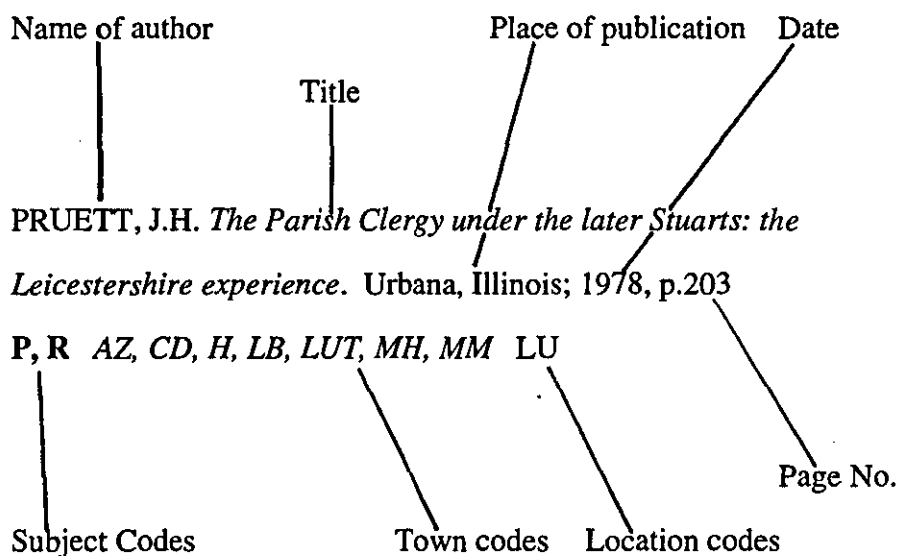
ARTICLES

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The final version of the Bibliography of the Small Towns in Leicestershire and Rutland, 1600-1850 lists all three categories, alphabetically by author, under each town, providing an integrated list which is easier to use.

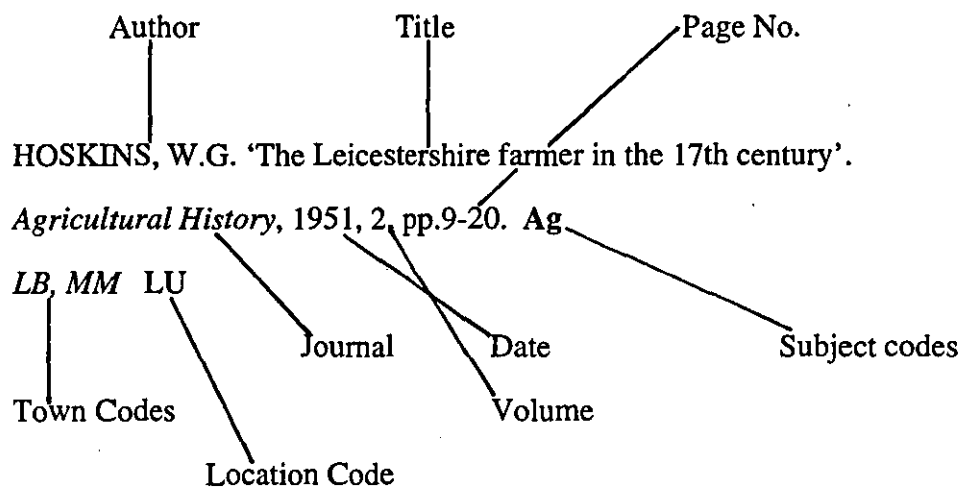
5.2 Books

The following is an example of a typical bibliographic entry for a book:-



5.3 Articles

Journal articles are listed under the author, as below:-

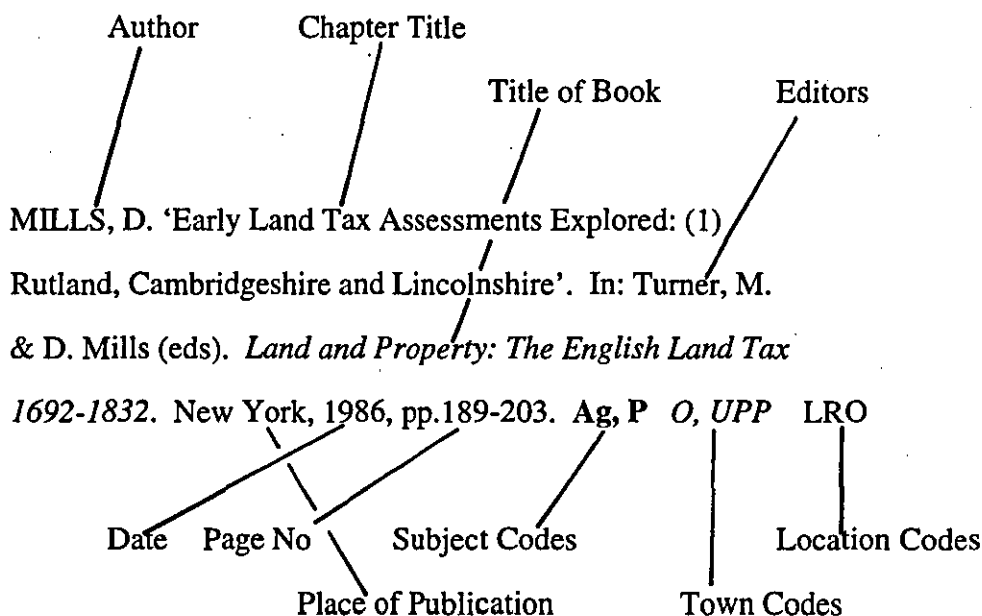


5.4 Miscellaneous items

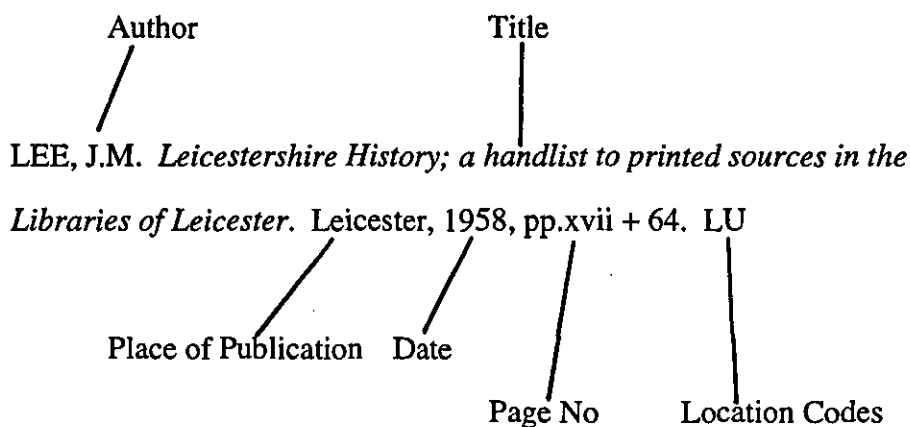
This section was originally for articles in various collections or a chapter in a book. However, in this Bibliography, the Miscellaneous category has been used to also

include items such as Bibliographies already in existence. Thus entries will comprise of the following formats: a chapter or a single item.

Example 1: Chapter



Example 2: Single Item



5.5 Coding

For each entry included in the Bibliography, a set of codes has been assigned. These comprise of the subject codes (what the item covers), the town codes (which towns are mentioned) and finally, location codes (where the material can be found).

The Subject Codes are first and are in bold type. The first two letters have been used and they are listed alphabetically rather than in order of importance:-

Ag	Agriculture
AH	Archaeology and History
Ar	Art and Architecture
E	Education
G	Geology and Geography
I	Industry
M	Medicine
N	Newspapers and Generalia
P	Politics
R	Religion
S	Society and Culture
T	Transport
V	Visual (Books of Photographs)

The ten towns have been coded in a similar way, with the first two letters appearing in capital italics after the subject codes:-

AZ	Ashby-de-la-Zouch
CD	Castle Donington
H	Hinckley
LB	Loughborough
LUT	Lutterworth
MH	Market Harborough
MM	Melton Mowbray
MO	Mountsorrel
O	Oakham
UPP	Uppingham

Finally, the location codes are in capitals and indicate where copies of the material can be found:-

LRO	Leicestershire Records Office
LU	Leicester University English Local History Collection
MF	Mark Fitch Library (Topography Room)
OCM	Oakham County Museum, Oakham

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

The Bibliography that follows is intended to form part of a reference set with the previous Bibliographies that exist on Northamptonshire and Essex small towns. These are found at the Centre for Urban History, where they will be of use to the local historian (professional or amateur) who is interested in the history of a particular town within the county or to students involved in research.

The material has been gathered from four collections, the English Local History collection at Leicester University Library; the Mark Fitch Library, English Local Studies Department, Leicester University; the Leicestershire Records Office and Oakham County Museum. Yet there is more scope to extend this Bibliography by examining collections held at the local libraries of the small towns included in this work, the Central Reference Library in Leicester and the British Library. It is also recommended that provision is made for a separate Bibliography on the City of Leicester.

Computers will continue to play an important role in bibliographic construction as more specifically designed bibliographic packages are introduced to the market. These packages are time and cost efficient as much of the bibliographer's work is done for them. It is possible that Hypertext systems could be used in the future within Bibliographies, whereby one click on a reference will access the actual text of the item.

The subject of local history is constantly expanding, all kinds of literature is printed on a variety of subjects but most will never be mentioned within the British National Bibliography and are subsequently lost to the researcher. The York University bibliographic project was a praiseworthy attempt to impose some order onto local studies by collating all the material onto a database. However, due to financial constraints, this project never achieved the success it deserved, although it did underline the need for local and regional bibliographies. As a consequence, any local and regional bibliographic research undertaken by centres, such as the Centre for Urban History at the University of Leicester, should be encouraged.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

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

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	-	West Goscote Hundred
Castle Donington	-	West Goscote Hundred
Hinckley	-	Sparkenhoe Hundred
Loughborough	-	West Goscote Hundred
Lutterworth	-	Guthlaxton Hundred
Market Harborough	-	Gartree Hundred
Melton Mowbray	-	Framland Hundred
Mountsorrel	-	West Goscote Hundred
Oakham	-	Soke of Oakham
Uppingham	-	Martinsley Hundred

APPENDIX 2.

A SAMPLE PAGE OF THE EXISTING PRINTOUT FROM THE SMALL TOWNS PROJECT

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Bennett M., Henry Hastings and the flying army of Ashby-de-la-Zouch', Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, Vol 56 (1980-81), pp.62-70. Contains: P

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Clinker C.R. & Hadfield E.C.R., ' The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal and its railway', Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, Vol 34 (1958) pp.53-76. Contains: Ag I

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Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Scott W , The story of Ashby-de-la-Zouch [another ed.1975] (Ashby-de-la-Zouch 1907), pp.xvi + 464. Contains:P R S

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APPENDIX 3

CODING SLIPS USED

BOOKS/DISSERTATIONS ETC.

Place(s) County
Author(s) Surname Initials
Title in full
.....
Place of Publ. Year Pages (total no.).....
Theses: University Degree Year
Code(s)

ARTICLES

Place(s) County
Author(s) Initials
Title of paper (in full)
.....
Journal (in full)
Series No..... Vol No. Year Pages Code(s)

MISC. ARTICLES IN COLLECTIONS

Place(s) County
Author(s) Surname Initials ...
Title of paper/chapter
Editor(s) Surname Initials ...
Title of collection
Place of Publ. Year Pages
Code(s)

APPENDIX 4

SUBJECT CODES USED BY A.TOWNSEND IN A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN ESSEX, 1600-1850

POPULATION	A
ECONOMY	B
SOCIAL LIFE	C
POLITICAL/ADMIN.ORGANISATION	D
RELIGION AND CULTURE	E
TOPOGRAPHY AND BUILDINGS	F
PRIMARY SOURCES	O
ILLUSTRATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.	V

Source: Townsend, A. A Bibliography of the Small Towns in Essex, 1600-1850. Unpublished M.A. dissertation, Loughborough University of Technology, 1990.

APPENDIX 5

STAFFORDSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY SUBJECT CATEGORIES

HISTORY

BIOGRAPHIES

COMMUNICATIONS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ART

ARCHITECTURE

GENEOLOGY

INDIVIDUAL PLATES

NEWSPAPERS AND DIRECTORIES

GEOGRAPHY

Source: Julian, L. An Assessment of local and regional bibliographies in England. Unpublished M.A. dissertation, Loughborough University of Technology, 1984.

APPENDIX 6

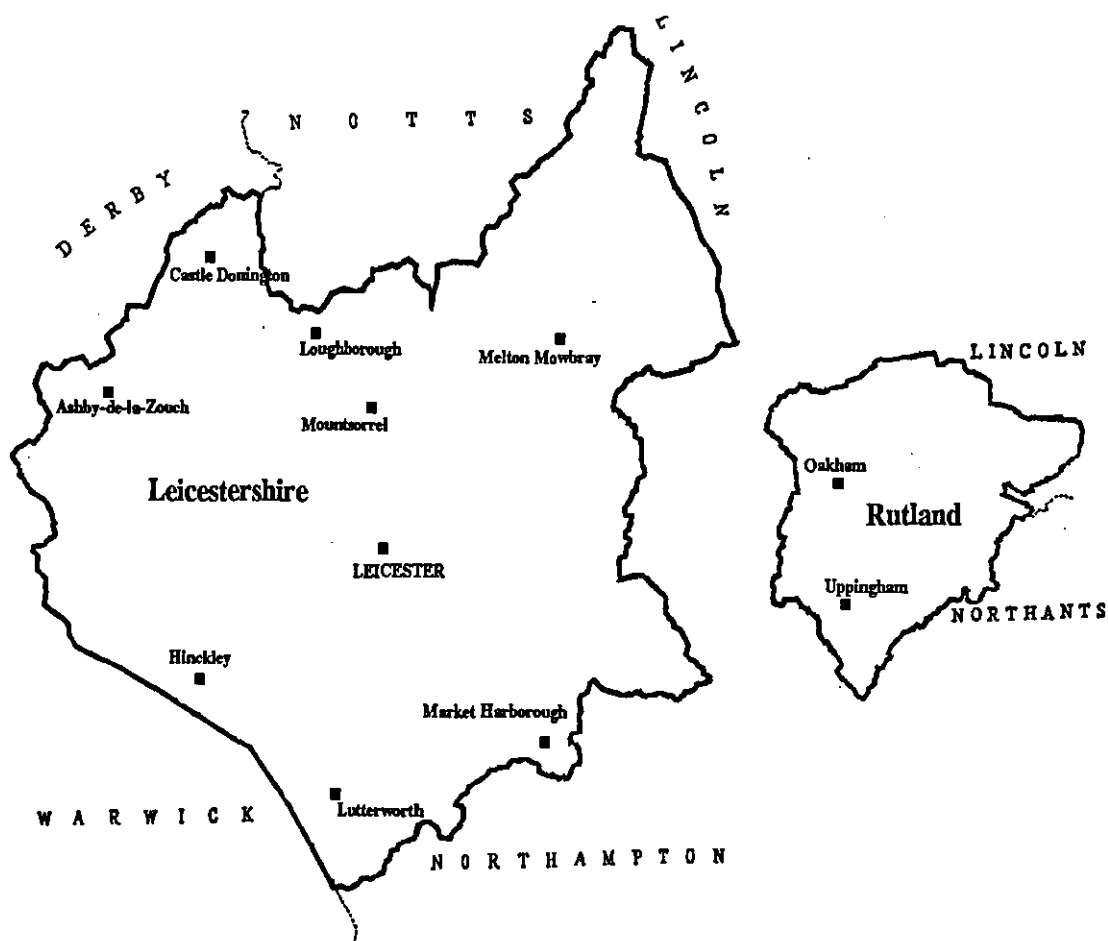
SUBJECTS USED BY YORK UNIVERSITY'S BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

TOPOGRAPHY	GOVERNMENT ECONOMICS
SCIENCE	CHURCH HISTORY
AGRICULTURE	ARCHAEOLOGY
MEDICINE	HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY	GENEOLOGY
EDUCATION	BIOGRAPHY
FINE ARTS	GENERALIA
POLITICS	

Source: Eve, C. A Bibliography of the Small Towns in Northamptonshire, 1600-1850. Published M.A. dissertation, Loughborough University of Technology, 1992.

APPENDIX 7

MAP OF THE SMALL TOWNS OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND FEATURED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY



**A
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE SMALL TOWNS IN
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND,
1600-1850**

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