

The Rothwell Arts & Heritage Centre Magazine



No.13

July—August 2016

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Rowell Heritage.

Issue 13

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Address Rothwell Arts & Heritage Centre 14-16 Bridge Street Rothwell Northamptonshire NN14 6JW

Telephone (01536) 711550

Website www.rothwellheritage.org.uk

Centre Manager Ray Davis

Editor of Rowell Heritage Geoff Davis editor@rothwellheritage.org.uk

I hope you enjoy this edition of Rowell Heritage. I would like to thank all our sponsors and contributors for their support. *Editor.*

Cover Picture: Jesus Hospital from the church tower. John Sharman.

Rowell Fair Tart Competition

The Rowell Fair Tart competition 2016 took place at Rothwell Arts and Heritage Centre on May 28th and there were 10 entries. Special thanks to Ann Jones for organising the event and Brenda Austin for judging. The prizes were presented by Bailiff Alan Mills, our new Deputy Bailiff Frank York and Rowell Fair Society President Paul Johnson. The prize winners were Sue Johnson, Pam Shaw and Margaret Yarnold.



Sue Johnson receives First Prize from Paul Johnson (President of the Rowell Fair Society) with Bailiff Alan Mills & Deputy Bailiff Frank York.



Left:

Pam Shaw receives Second Prize. Also in the picture is Ann Jones who organised the competition.

Right:

Margaret Yarnold receives Third Prize



Deadline for September - October issue is:-

Tuesday 16th August 2016

Please note that while we take every care to be accurate, no liability will be accepted should any of the contents of this magazine be incorrect.

The Battle of the Somme

by Peter Marchant

The First World War may be thought of as the first example of 'industrial scale warfare'. It is doubtful if any of those who volunteered in 1914 and who thought that it would 'all be over by Christmas' understood the kind of brutal conflict in which they would become involved.

Many of those who were there had volunteered after being persuaded by Lord Kitchener that it was their patriotic duty. They were part of Kitchener's Volunteer Army. Those who volunteered in groups were often known as 'Pals'. Conscription for the army started on 2nd March 1916 for single men between the ages of 18 and 41, with some exceptions. Married men were called up from 25th May 1916.

This year we remember the centenary of the Battle of the Somme, a joint British and French offensive. It commenced on 1st July 1916 and finally ended on 18th November 1916. There were many individual battles during this period of time. For the Allied Armies it was a major battle of the First World War.

From the Regular Army, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Northamptonshire Regiment were involved in the action and from the New Army divisions recruited under the Kitchener Recruitment Plan, the 5th, 7th and 8th Battalions.

There were nearly 60,000 casualties on the first day.

The attack was commanded by Douglas Haig who was the British Commander-in-Chief. However, it was the French (our allies during the war) who conceived the plan in an attempt to relieve their own forces who were engaged in the savage fighting around the forts at Verdun. The aim of the battle was to reduce the number of reserves in the German Army.

The outcome was indecisive and it is estimated that during the full period of the offensive more than a million casualties were suffered by the British Empire, France and the German Empire.

As a supplement to Peter's article, this list has been included of local men who died as a result of the Battle of the Somme. They are all featured (in more detail) in the book 'The Faces behind the Names' which is available at the Arts and Heritage Centre. Andrew Clark has also given the Centre his photos of the graves/memorials in France & Belgium of Rothwell men who died in WW1. These were taken during his epic cycle ride (reported in the Nov-Dec 2015 magazine).

Men commemorated on Rothwell War Memorial who died during the Battle of the Somme

HERBERT BARCOCK (G/43827). 32 yrs. Private - 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Killed in action in France on 28th October 1916 during the 33rd Division attack on Rainy & Dewdrop trenches N.E. of Lesboeufs.

No known grave. Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

Herbert was the brother of Florence Norman, 11 Littlewood Street.

ALFRED EAGLE (24899). 23 yrs. Private - 7th Battalion Norfolk Regiment. Died on 15th September 1916 in the hospital at Rouen from wounds received in the Arras sector fighting.

Buried at St Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

Son of Alfred Eagle & Eliza (nee Wells), 2 Jubilee Street.

IAMES WILLIAM HARPER (CARRUTHERS) (40392). 24 yrs. Private - 8th Battalion Leicestershire

Regiment.

Born as Carruthers but was adopted by a Rothwell family. On the war memorial as Harper, C J W. Severely wounded during the Battle of Gueudecourt & died on 9th Ocober 1916 in hospital at Rouen whilst undergoing a 2nd operation to repair the wounds.

Buried at St Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

Adopted son of Arthur and Helen Harper, 69 Crispin Street.

WILLIAM JOHN MACCOMBIE 24 yrs. Captain - 6th King's Own Scottish Borderers Killed in action in France on 17th July 1916. Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Son of Dr John & Mrs Emily MacCombie of the Manor House, Rothwell.

JOSEPH NORMAN (35943). 24 yrs. Private - Machine Gun Corps (Infantry). He originally enlisted as 23871 in the Northamptonshire Regiment. Received shrapnel wounds to his thigh during The Battle of the Somme & was sent to Richmond Hospital in Dublin where he died on 11th October 1916. Buried in Rothwell Cemetery. Son of Joseph & Ellen Norman of 38 Rushton Road & later 10 Cambridge Street.

FREDERICK PATEMAN (4/9280). 26 yrs. Private - 10th Durham Light Infantry.

Killed near Delville Wood & his body was never found. Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

Son of William & Hannah Pateman, 37 Evison Road.

HARRY SHARP (20526). 22 yrs. Private – 6th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment. Killed in action in France on 1st July 1916 during the attack on Pommiers Redoubt on the very first day of the Battle of the Somme. Buried at Dantzig Alley Military Cemetery, Mametz. Son of John & Katherine Sharp of Aldwinkle.

THOMAS WILLIAM GEORGE STANLEY (S/43609). 21 yrs. Lance Corporal – 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Killed in action in France on 6th September 1916 during the attack on Ginchy. Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Son of George & Kezia Ann Stanley, Nunnery House.

SAMUEL STEVENS (20456). 35 yrs. Private - 6th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment. Presumed killed in action in France on 3rd August 1916. Reported missing on that date and the Army Council concluded a year later that he must have been killed then. Battalion records however, show that only a route march was undertaken on 3rd August. The mystery remains and there is no marked grave. Commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium. Brother of Mrs Emma Driver, 25 Gas Street.

SAMUEL THOMAS TARRY (20512). 41 yrs. Private - 7th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment. Killed in action in France on 18th August 1916. He had been reported as missing after the attack on Guillemont & his death was confirmed later.

Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

Son of William & Elizabeth Tarry. Husband of Ellen (nee Wright), 22 Jubilee Street, Rothwell and later of Browns Row, Piggotts Lane, Burton Latimer.

ALBERT HARRY WILLIS (18972). 30 yrs. Private - 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment. Killed in action in France in the attack on Gird & Bite trenches on 12th October 2016. Buried at Warlencourt British Cemetery. Son of Henry Willis (deceased) & Hannah (nee Dines), 25 New Street. Husband of Annie (nee Woodthorpe). They had married in Bedford in 1915.

FREDERICK WILLIS (3127). 21 yrs. Private - 9th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Killed in action in France on 16th August 1916. He had been reported as missing after the attack on Guillemont and his death was officially confirmed in July 1917. His body was recovered from the battlefield. Buried at Bernafay Wood British Cemetery, Montauban.

Son of Edward Willis & Emma (nee Jordan), 9 Underwood Road.

A tribute to William John MacCombie was published in the London Hospital Gazette 1917. Issue 193 Part 3.

Captain W. J. MACCOMBIE, aged 24, who was killed on July 17th, was the only surviving son of Dr. and Mrs. John MacCombie, Manor House, Rothwell, Northants. He was

educated at Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Having taken his B.A. and passed the second M.B. examination, he entered the "London" to complete his medical studies.

His keenness to get out to France was such that he gave up his medical studies, fearing that the War would be over before he could qualify. In October, 1914, he obtained a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and joined one of this Regiment's Service Battalions in France a year later. His zeal and good leadership soon obtained for him the command of a Company, with the rank of Captain. For the following nine months he increasingly endeared himself to his men, being fearless in the leadership of wiring parties, and other incidents of trench warfare. Last July came the still greater events of the Somme battle, and during the first week the way in which he kept his Company together in a wood (then an advanced outpost, and heavily shelled for six days and nights) increased the admiration which the whole Battalion had for him.

A few days later he again distinguished himself in the advance through a village, now captured, till on July 17th, to the regret of all, he was fatally wounded by an enemy sniper. "We have lost our best friend," was the cry of the men of his Company.

MACCOMBIE William John of the Manor House Rothwell Northamptonshire captain Kings Own Scottish Borderers died 17 July 1916 in France on active service Administration London 16 November to John MacCombie retired doctor of medicine. Effects £129 12s. 4d.



William's father was a doctor and Medical Superintendant, working over the years at the South Eastern Hospital in Deptford, the Brook Hospital in Woolwich and the North Western Hospital at Haverstock Hill, Belsize Park. These were all known as fever hospitals, specialising in infectious diseases, and he was still at the North Western in 1913/14. On his retirement, he moved to the Manor House in Rothwell.

Dr John MacCombie had married Emily Tipper at Wandsworth in 1885 and they had two daughters, Lesley (1887) and Marjorie (1889). Two sons were also born to the couple but the second one, Seymour Bruce who was born in 1893, died the following year. William John, born in 1891, was following in his father's footsteps and training as a doctor. His death must have hit Dr MacCombie and his wife very hard and they didn't enjoy a long retirement. Dr John MacCombie died on 24th April 1919 aged 68 and his wife Emily died just a few weeks afterwards aged 61. They were both buried in Rothwell Cemetery, - John on 30th April 1919 and Emily on 8th July 1919.

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REMEMBERING FREDERICK BARLOW

by **Helen Brown** (nee Chapman) with thanks to her sister **Joan Humphrey** for the group photograph

I very much enjoyed reading about Frederick Barlow, as written and researched by Sylvia Davis in the May-June edition of 'Rowell Heritage'. This has prompted me to write a short account about another Fred Barlow of whom I have very fond memories. He was the nephew of the Frederick Barlow who was featured in the last issue.

Mr Fred Barlow, cousin of Lancelot, lived in the double-fronted house on the left in Fox Street, next to Buckby's garage. He was the organist, pianist and choir master for the Rothwell Methodist Church. He was held in very high esteem by all Rowellians as he was such a skilled musician yet such a modest, unassuming man. He was the Company Secretary at Ball's Agricultural Implements Works, known to Rowellians as Ball's Foundry.

Fred Barlow was responsible for teaching the piano to most of Rothwell's aspiring child pianists. His patience was immeasurable. My two sisters and I had piano lessons at his home in Fox Street. The piano was in a front room off the hall, on the left, and each child sat and waited on the settee under the bay window until it was his or her turn to have a lesson. My sister Dorothy and I were not very diligent in practising our piano pieces, set by Mr Barlow. He must have known this as we stumbled our way through 'Sweet Little Bluebell', hitting lots of wrong notes, but he never reprimanded us, ever. Fred Barlow loved the countryside and could often be seen striding towards Kettering or Desborough with huge branches of horse chestnut or willow in his hand. These he would set in a large vase on top of his piano and I liked to watch them vibrate if a particularly good pianist played with gusto before my lesson. My sister Joan always practised her pieces daily and she is an accomplished pianist. However, on the night before her very first lesson was due, she couldn't get to sleep and was obviously very worried about something. My mum asked her what was wrong and Joan promptly burst into tears, saying, "I don't know how I am going to get my piano to Mr Barlow's house"!!

On the right hand side of Mr Barlow's music room was a very large bookcase in which he had all the very latest Enid Blyton and Malcolm Saville children's books. We, his piano pupils, were allowed to borrow these, so I would often arrive early for my lesson in order to browse through the books. He never asked which book we had borrowed and we never signed for a book - he just relied on our honesty to return it the following week. At Christmas he gave each of his pupils a brand new book....what a kind, generous man! In the winter there was an enormous log fire in the hearth, with flames leaping high up the chimney. Often whilst listening to a pupil practising, Mr. Barlow would stand with his back to the fire and surreptitiously pop a chocolate into his mouth, taken from a strategically placed box of Dairy Milk. He didn't think we saw him.....but we did!!!

Fred Barlow was very involved in the Rothwell Methodist Church – he played the organ for the Sunday morning and evening services and played the piano at Sunday school in the afternoon. When there was a special occasion – Harvest Festival, the Sunday school anniversary or Christmas carol service, he would hold rehearsals at his house. I often sang solos and have happy memories of Mr Barlow teaching me new songs at his home in Fox Street. He taught the choir what was known as their 'anthem' for the Sunday school anniversary, making sure that they rehearsed all of their parts – bass, tenor, contralto and soprano with an end result that would have even enraptured Gareth Malone.

Many years before I was born, Mr Fred Barlow led the Sunday school choir at the Rothwell Methodist Church. Attached to this article is a very old photograph showing Fred as a young man with this choir. He is in the centre of the photograph, on the front row. Three of my aunts are also in the picture - my mother's older sisters, Winifred and Margery Roughton and my father's older sister, Edith Chapman.

I would imagine that many Rowellians of my age have fond memories of Mr Fred Barlow. He engendered a love of music in many a young Rothwell child, including me. He taught youngsters who later played at an amateur level or professional level. David York, for example, went on to play the keyboard in various amateur jazz bands in the 1980s and 90s and was also one of the organists for Rothwell Methodist Church in the1960s. David Barlow (Lance Barlow's son and Fred Barlow's cousin) became a very talented composer and senior lecturer of music at Newcastle University, while Stuart Bowyer, a very gifted pianist, is the U.K. representative of the Liszt Society.

These and many others, like my sister Joan, who play for their own pleasure and enjoyment, owe a great deal to Fred Barlow's tuition and dedication to music.



The Methodist Church Sunday School Choir: front row, left to right - Arnold Penn, Alice Buckle, Lily Green, Polly Chapman, Edna Moore, Fred Barlow (Choirmaster), Grace Bishop, Alice Joyce & Vera Bates. Back row, left to right - Billy Vincent, Teddy Bates, Elsie Buckby, Ivy Vincent, Olive Cheney, Margery Roughton, Edith Chapman, Win Roughton, Ethel Branson, Florrie Moore, Margaret Buckby, Alf Lewin & Ernie Law.

The names of the members of the choir were identified by my aunt - the late Miss Ada Roughton. The names of the girls are their names prior to marriage. Photo c.1923.

Editor's note : Frederick Barlow was born on 5th June 1905 to Ernest Alfred Barlow & Alma Shortland. His brother Ernest Jack was born on 2nd June 1906 but sadly the boys' father died soon afterwards on 18th July. In 1911 the family were living at 19 High Street but had moved to 14 Fox Street (below) by the time of the 1939 Register. Fred Barlow died at the age of 56 in Kettering Hospital on 23rd April 1961.



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A few pictures from this year's Proclamation.

Bailiff Alan Mills was assisted in his task by Robert Denton.

Next year the Proclamation will be held at the usual time on Monday 12th June.

Don't be late!

Pictures: G Davis











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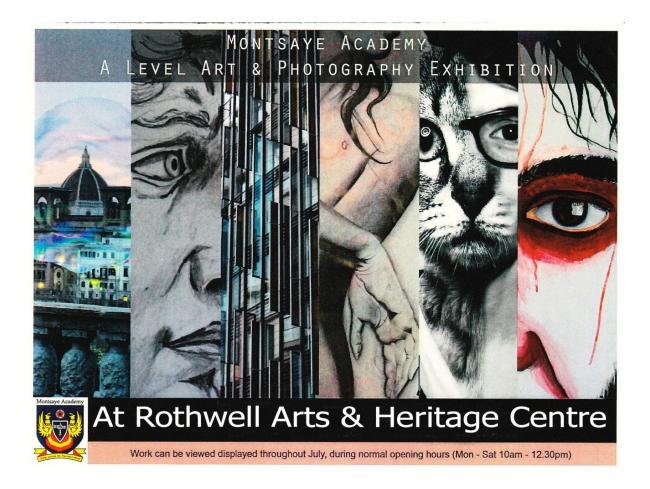
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Memories of a housemaid in Rothwell during the early 20th Century

The late Tony Ireson wrote several books on the history of Kettering and in 'Old Kettering–a view from the 1930s, Book 2' he included the reminiscences of Mrs Annie Cross. She was born as Annie Gertrude Ellen Newton on 20th April 1899 and married Ernest Cross in Kettering during 1924. Annie lived to be 91 years of age and died on 1st Jan 1991. As a young woman she spent some time in service, starting with the Woodcock family in Bowling Green Road. She was being trained to wait at the table where the family and the shop assistant staff who lived with them, were seated. Unfortunately, she poured hot soup down someone's back and decided to leave rather quickly.

The relevance to Rothwell is that Annie went to work at the White House, 13 High Street, for Sarah Ann Barlow, the wife of Frederick Barlow whose life was celebrated in the May-June issue of this magazine. Annie said that she lost count of the number of times she washed those front steps which had been built from marble shipped over from Italy. She wore uniforms that were appropriate for the different jobs in the house so spent each morning in blue striped clothes for doing the bedrooms, cleaning the grates and lighting the fires. She changed during the afternoon into a smart black dress with a white collar and a fancy apron in order to receive visitors and serve tea.

Annie recalled that Mrs Barlow made wonderful pork pies and other such delicacies but she resisted them all. At meal times she used to tuck most of her food inside her dress and escape outside to meet up with one of her brothers who had walked all the way from Kettering and was waiting in an alleyway. He would take this food back home to 88 Buccleuch Street to help feed the hungry family - Annie was the eldest daughter and had four younger brothers and one sister. Their father John died on 15th November 1918 in the Military Hospital, Oswestry, from wounds received during WW1 and their mother Annie Elizabeth died just a fortnight later. John was buried in the London Road Cemetery on 20th November 1918 and Annie Elizabeth on 10th December 1918. Things would have been even worse for the orphaned children had it not been for the kindness of the nuns at the Catholic convent in Rockingham Road who helped with groceries and clothes.

Annie Gertrude Ellen Newton eventually left the Barlows in Rothwell and returned to her siblings in Kettering because she was so homesick.



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THE CND PROTEST AT HARRINGTON, January 1960

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was founded in 1957 in the wake of widespread fear of nuclear conflict and the effects of nuclear tests. Britain had become the third atomic power (after the USA and the USSR) and had tested an H-bomb. It was dropped over Christmas Island by a Valiant of No. 49 Squadron Bomber Command normally based at RAF Wittering, Northants. CND was launched with a large public meeting in London in February 1958 and at Easter the first Aldermaston march took place, receiving widespread coverage. People from all sections of society became involved. These included scientists who were well aware of the dangers of nuclear weapons, religious leaders e.g. Canon John Collins of St Paul's Cathedral and members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). Academics, journalists, writers, actors and musicians, Labour Party members and trade unionists also supported the peace movement.

Membership increased rapidly during those early years. CND advocated unilateral nuclear disarmament and proposed that Britain should take the initiative and get rid of its own nuclear weapons, irrespective of the actions of others. Multilateral disarmament, simultaneous agreement by negotiations between countries, was clearly not working. CND strongly supported the goal of global abolition but the USA, Soviet Union and Britain, (and later France and China), were building ever more nuclear weapons. All attempts to control, let alone reverse the process, had broken down repeatedly.

It was the siting of Thor missiles at the Harrington air base which brought national attention to Rothwell. A total of 60 Thor missiles, developed by the USA, were deployed at 20 sites in the east of England from 1958 under the codename Project Emily. They were manned by the RAF but their warheads remained under US control and the decision to launch them would have been made jointly by the two countries. The weapons had a range of 1,500 nautical miles, a top speed of more than 10,000 mph and were 65 feet tall. They could be deployed at just 15 minutes' notice and the USAF had responsibility for arming the warhead while the RAF was in charge of launching the missile.

A secret plan for a protest at Harrington in early 1960 was published on 27th October 1959 © CND.

At Harrington, which is a completed base, we shall have to act in a different way. We shall demonstrate that this piece of ground should never have been turned into a Thor rocket site. We shall attempt to "reclaim" it for peaceful uses

THE AIM OF THE PROTEST AT HARRINGTON WILL BE TO ENTER THE SITE AND ESTABLISH A CAMP ON IT

The Situation at Harrington

The actual rocket base is completely surrounded by a security fence and is located on an ex-airfield. It is very close to the road. Between the low wire fence along the road and the security fence round the base is a roll of barbed wire.

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

The plan is for the demonstrators to walk from Rothwell to Harrington (4 miles approx.). When they reach the site they will, unless prevented by a cordon of guards, enter the airfield and surmount the roll of barbed wire with a special ladder contrivance, made for the purpose. Once on the airfield immediately outside the security fence round the rocket base they will pitch their tents and establish a camp there. If unable to enter the airfield because of guards posted along the fence they will NOT try to push past the guards, but will simply stop and pitch their tents at the point nearest to the base that they can reach.

The group will stay camped at this spot for the rest of the day and night. If any vehicles try to go on to the site they will sit down in the entrance in front of them.

After One or Two Days the group, or some members of it, having announced their intention in advance, will try to scale the security fence and enter the actual rocket site. If they succeed they will pitch tents on the site and form a camp there.

THREE THINGS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY SUCH A PROTEST

- By camping on the rocket base the group will be demonstrating that this land should never have been taken over by the Government for such a lethal purpose.
- By entering the site they will be challenging all the paraphernalia of security and secrecy which surrounds nuclear war preparations—about which the general public have never been properly consulted.
- By scaling a high fence at some personal risk they will be demonstrating that they are prepared to cross all barriers, however seemingly insurmountable, that stand in the way of unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain.

THERE MUST BE DIRECT ACTION BY MANY INDIVIDUALS if the real terrible meaning of the H-bomb is to become clear to people. Symbolic demonstrations of this sort can show that the problem of nuclear disarmament is not so gigantic that ordinary people cannot tackle it.

This is a copy of part of the Cold War transcript produced by the CND Committee. Available courtesy of the National Archives:

THE DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

THE THOR ROCKET BASES - are probably the most potent symbol of nuclear war preparations. A number of these sites have been completed in E.Anglia, the Midlands, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. But built or not, we must not simply allow the public to accept the bases. We must continue to campaign vigorously against them and all they stand for. AND SO WE ARE ASKING YOU TO JOIN IN A RADICAL PROTEST AT HARRINGTON (NEAR ROTHWELL) ON JANUARY 2nd.

HARRINGTON ROCKET BASE - is one of a group of five Thor sites in the E. Midlands. The other bases in the group are at N. Luffenham (Rutland), Polebrook (near Peterborough), Great Dalby (near Melton Mowbray), and Folkingham (Near Sleaford, Lincs.).

WHY DEMONSTRATE AT HARRINGTON? - Throughout the summer the Committee conducted an active campaign in the area, concentrating on Harrington. It therefore seems the most suitable site for a non-violent protest. It is well located for a national demonstration, being right in the centre of England.

THE SORT OF DEMONSTRATION WE HAVE IN MIND

If you come to Harrington on January 2nd, we shall be asking you to run the risk of serious personal hardship. For we believe the situation we are in today calls for courage, resolution and a readiness on the part of many ordinary people to make personal sacrifices.

We shall be asking you to demonstrate your opposition to all nuclear war preparations BY SITTING DOWN IN THE ENTRANCE TO THIS ROCKET SITE and remaining there when traffic tries to pass through the gates. This action will mean running the risk of injury, or of arrest for refusing to move and so "obstructing the police in the course of their duty." Volunteers would also be liable to charges under the Conspiracy or the Official Secrets Acts. As a result you might have to serve a term of imprisonment. If anyone asked you to get up and move out of the way you would have to refuse. If anyone tried to remove you bodily, or attacked you, you would offer NO RESISTANCE WHATEVER.

IT IS EXTREMELY LIKELY that the authorities will make every effort to avoid arresting anyone, in order to avoid publicity (as is suggested by the Police attitude during our summer campaigns). They may very well be prepared to remove demonstrators bodily from the site time and again, perhaps for days on end, rather than make any arrests. AND IT IS EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT that a large number of people volunteer for the protest demonstration - more than went to Swaffham last year. And there must be a large core of people prepared to remain at the site solidly for a week, so that the demonstration does not dwindle and peter out.

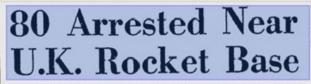
<u>From International Socialism, Winter 1981</u>

The Direct Action Committee sit down at Harrington base on January 2 1960. Seven of the organisers had been imprisoned for two months when they refused to be bound over to keep the peace after having been charged with inciting the public to commit a breach of the peace by urging them to go on the sit-down. Support was so high as a result of this repression that CND was forced to organise a 'legal' supporting demonstration to the base headed by Canon Collins.

The national strength of the Direct Action Committee at this point is worth noting. Besides the small committee of 12, they estimated that they had 1,600 active supporters within a practicable day's return journey from London. A group of sympathisers in Hull who made moves to organise a Northern Direct Action Committee through 1959–60 estimated their regional support at between 400 and 1,000 people.

The following was found in a box of the belongings of a gentleman named Harold Steele. It is a list of goods supplied by Kettering Industrial Co-operative Society to the Direct Action Committee for a camp in early 1960. It would be supplies for the attempted camp planned at Harrington rocket base on 2 January:

120 loaves of bread 60 tins of rhubarb 144 doughnuts (12 dozen) 132 oranges 36 tins of spaghetti 240 pints of milk 5 lbs of marmite



LONDON, January 3. - Police last night arrested 80 people-from teenagers to 70-year-olds - demonstrating against a Thor rocket base at Harrington, Northamptonshire.

The demonstrators, The demonstrators, supporters of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, were volunteers "pre-pared to risk arrest." The demonstration be-

gan when 600 people met in the market square in the neighboring town of Rothwell.

Greetings telegrams were.-read from "volun-teers" serving gaol sen-tences as a result of similar demonstrations.

Barbed Wire Then about 200 march-ers moved off to walk the four miles to the missile base in cold and driving rain.

At the base they were faced with specially erected six-feet-high barbed wire barricades. Squads of police, in-cluding reinforcements brought in from other areas. lined the wire. Vans unloaded the camping gear and de-

Most were charged with obstructing the police by refusing to stop erecting tents on a roadside near the base. demonstrators darked put-ting up tents. After a conference among high force officials and air force officers, the arrests began.

began. Charges were formally lodged against 26 women and 54 men at a special court. All but seven of those arrested refused bail and are being held in prison until a second hearing on January 6. "The Age" Correspond-ent. ent.



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The article on the left is a report of the arrests that were made on 2^{nd} January 1960.

'The Age' 4th January 1960



Thor missile Number 51 on its launching trailer in Harrington Road at Rothwell

The following four pictures were all taken by Mike Buswell on 2nd January 1960 and initiated our research into the CND march from Rothwell to Harrington on that day.



Above: A crowd gathers to hear greetings telegrams read out from 'volunteers' serving gaol sentences as a result of similar demonstrations. Below: Newsreel cameramen record the proceedings on Market Hill.





The march commences along Bridge Street and (below) passes the Rothwell House Hotel.



N.B. On the links page of our website there is a short video clip of the march proceeding along Bridge Street.

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Mike Pateman has said that he very much enjoyed the article entitled 'The school canteen in Castle Hill' which Stan White wrote for the last issue of this magazine. Mike recalled 'traipsing down to the canteen from school for our Christmas party with mince pies and jelly and ice cream. We each had to bring a plate and glass dish with our names affixed to the bottom and probably cutlery too -- no plastic in those days.'

Stan White might like to be reminded of his younger days once again with this photograph from the Kettering Leader of 22nd May 1959.



Mystranious Occumences.—During the latter part of last week the Kettering-road inhabitants of this town have had their feelings excited and their minds disturbed by the report of certain maccountable noises and knockings, which occurred at the house occupied by Mr. Bell, the manager to Messrs. Ball and Son, Limited, the well-known agricultural implement manufacturers. The noises, it appears, were first heard on Thursday evening, after Mr. and Mrs. Bell had retired, and, thinking a neighbour needed assistance, they rose, and found on enquiry that the neighbour had also risen from the same reason. Many persens assembled outside the house on Friday, when the services of the police were called in, but the knocking continued more or less at intervals. On Monday the servant maid was sent home, having, it is stated, said that the mysterions knockings were caused by her with the stopper from a ginger beer bottle.

Northampton Mercury 18th August 1893



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