

## Chapter 9

# Lower Hambleton in 1797

Sheila Sleath and Robert Ovens

A notebook amongst the Finch Papers (ROLLR DG 7/4/27) gives an intriguing insight into the lives of the 9th Earl of Winchilsea's tenants at Eggleton and Lower (or Nether) Hambleton in 1797. It includes crudely drawn maps of both villages showing roads and houses belonging to the estate. Each house is numbered to correspond with comments on the occupants. These comments, together with information gleaned from parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, estate documents and charity records, provide more detail about these late eighteenth century families than is normally available.

The notebook also includes lists of tenants living at Upper, Middle and Lower Hambleton in 1798, Eggleton in 1798 and 1801, Burley in 1798, and some general information on tenants at Greetham in 1798. It is the detail which provides the interest in this intriguing document. For example, a Mrs Bourne was given materials for use by girls at the Oakham Spinning School, and the names of six girls attending this school are listed. There are frequent

references to hemp and flax, worsted, flannel and calico being given to the poor of the parish. These materials were used for spinning and weaving and for making clothing and bedding. They were supplied so that the poor could do such work as they were capable of performing as outworkers. The overall objective was to avoid future increases in the poor rate through the encouragement of industry among the poor.

The following account includes extracts from the notebook for Lower Hambleton. The names of the houses quoted are of twentieth century origin. All were demolished for the construction of Rutland Water.



*The 9th Earl of Winchilsea of Burley on the Hill in his robes of the Order of the Garter. He was Lord Lieutenant of Rutland 1794-1826 and Groom of the Stole to George III 1812-20 (private collection)*

[illegible]

113. One kind of wood is a *Chaparral*.  
The *Chaparral* contains two kinds

The Earl of Winchilsea was involved in the promotion of the Rutland Society of Industry, founded in 1785. His account of the Spinning School, dated 16th March 1797, includes the following rules for attendance (*Reports of the Society* I, 42-6):

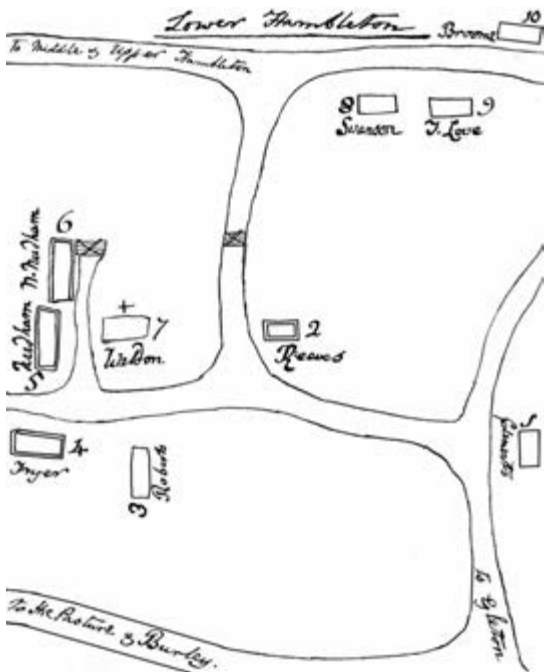
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# *A Copy of the Valuation of the Lordship of Hambleton. Rutland made in 1792*

*by Order of the Proprietors*

*John Crutchly. for The Earl of Winchelsea  
John Fancourt for Sir Gilbert Heathcote Bt.  
John Woodward for Samuel Barker Esq  
Joseph Cooke for Job<sup>s</sup> Hippisley Esq*

Title page of A  
Copy of the  
Valuation of the  
Lordship of  
Hambleton 1792  
(Janet Lavender)



Above: The map of Lower Hambleton in 1797 included in the notebook (edited) (ROLLR DG 7/4/27)



Right: Dwellings (with modern names), closes and the majority of the fields rented by the inhabitants of Lower Hambleton in 1797 added to the OS 2nd ed 25" map 1904

## George and Mary Clements

The occupiers of house number 1 were George and Mary Clements. George married Mary Andrews at Hambleton on 25th November 1779. Their children were George, John, Ann, Elizabeth, Mary and William and they were all baptised at Hambleton. Their ages in 1797 ranged from 2 to 17 years. William, the youngest, died on 11th March 1797, which probably accounts for the fact that only five children were recorded in the notebook.

George Clements became a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea in 1785 when he rented a house and garden with an area of 3 perches. From 1797 until 1812 he rented part of Bells Close with a house and yard, the total area being 2 acres (ROLLR DG 7/1/100). This was field 184 adjacent to Beehive Cottage, as shown on early 1900s Ordnance Survey maps. As Beehive Cottage was undoubtedly built much earlier than 1797, 'new cottage' must refer to a change of accommodation for the tenant. George also rented one of fourteen gardens owned by the Earl and in 1812 he had the use of one common. The 100 acre cow pasture was located to the west of Middle and Upper Hambleton, shown as field 58 on the same maps.

No 1. Clements  
removed March 1797 from Upper Hambleton & this  
new Cottage. - industrious people - 1 Cow - five  
Children - he works at Burley



*Beehive Cottage  
from the  
south-east in  
1974 (RLHRS)*



Right: The possible route of George Clements' two and a half mile journey to work at Burley. It is superimposed on Letts' map of circa 1883

In 1797 George received three shillings twice yearly from Lady Ann Harington's Dole. This charity was set up by the wife of Sir John Harington of Exton in 1616. George continued to be a recipient until his death in 1829. In 1798 the Winchilsea Estate supplied the family with flax.

## John and Martha Reeves

Farmer John Reeves married Martha Love on 25th October 1763 at Hambleton when he was described as a labourer. Eight of John and Martha's children were baptised at Hambleton between 1764 and 1776. Their daughters were Elizabeth, Sarah, Anne, Mary, Jane, Martha and Amy; their only son John died in infancy in 1774. Sarah, Anne and Jane were married by 1797. The family home was Woodbine House.

John received payments from Lady Ann Harington's Dole from 1775 until 1789. However, it seems that by 1797 he had become a successful farmer, able to support his family without the need for charitable assistance.



No. 2.

Farmer Reeves

Man & Wife - one daughter at home unhealthy;  
he rears Calves for people - & to sell. -

John was a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea from 1773. Estate accounts between 1773 and 1788 show several payments to him for catching moles:

1775 J: Reeve molecatcher to Christmas 1775 £2

1780 pd John Reeve for killing Moles in the park one year due Christmas 1780 £2

This work had previously been carried out by Christopher Love snr, who died in 1773. A note in the rentals for 1788 stated that John required bricks for floors in his home.

In 1792 John was renting 'a house and Home Close', Bingham's Close, part of Twelve Acres and Jarvis Close. The total area was 6 acres 3 roods 21 perches, which at this date had a rental value of £10 6s 1d. He was still renting these up to his death in 1813. His wife, Martha, died in 1804.

Mich<sup>l</sup>. 1788

Tho Walker	0. 8. 0x
Geo. Chambers	0. 2. 6x
Wm. Hales	0. 5. 0x
Wm. Chambers	0. 7. 6x
Geo. Reeves	0. 3. 0x
Wm. Walker	0. 6. 0x
Wm. Washen	0. 1. 6x
Marion Carter	0. 2. 6x
Tho. Tomblin	0. 3. 0x
Wm. Tomblin	0. 5. 0x
Wm. Vines	0. 9. 0x
Geo. Toun	0. 4. 0x
John Brown	0. 4. 6x
Ed. Thorne	0. 3. 0x
Wm. Bully	0. 5. 0x
Ed. Tynes	0. 6. 6x
Wm. Hunt	0. 6. 6x
Geo. Parrott	0. 1. 6x
Rich. Weldon	0. 3. 0x
Geo. Woodcock	0. 5. 0x
Rich. Richards	0. 5. 0x
Wm. Kelly	0. 3. 0x
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 5. 0. 0</b>

Right: The entry for Michaelmas 1788 from The Account Book of the Rt Hon Lady Ann Harington's Dole (ROLLR DE 3513) for Hambleton. On this occasion, the second payment in the year, John Reeves received 3 shillings

The Exton Churchwarden  
Wm. Jones Oversee of the poor  
Robt. Thomlinson, Vicar.

## Richard and Mary Robarts

No 3.

Robarts

Cottagers - 2 Cows - seven Children all Girls -  
eldest in town with relations - 2? in service  
at Farmer Fryers - L<sup>y</sup> C. F. puts two at  
School at Vine's - very industrious working  
People. -

Richard Robarts (Roberts), labourer, married Mary Batts at Hambleton on 18th November 1776. Their seven daughters, Jane, Bridget, Mary, Frances, Alice, Sarah and Ann, were all baptised at Hambleton between 1782 and 1797. It would have been Jane 'in town with relatives' and Bridget in service at Farmer Fryers'. William Fryer was a very close neighbour. 'L<sup>y</sup> C.F.' was Lady Charlotte Finch, who was supporting two other daughters at John Vine's school in Middle Hambleton. These would have been Mary and Frances who were of the appropriate age to attend.

### The First School in Hambleton

In 1760 Mark and Mary Clayton assigned £10 worth of Old Sea annuities to Trustees to pay for a schoolmaster at Hambleton to instruct nine poor children. Those attending school were to be chosen by the Vicar and their ages were to be seven to eleven years. The subjects taught were reading, writing and 'Casting accounts'. As the first National School in Hambleton was not built until 1838 it is likely that the Roberts's daughters were taught by Mr Vine in his own house.

Richard was a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea as early as 1779. His home in 1797 was that known as Wade's Cottage in the 1960s. It was possibly the same house he rented in 1792 together with a garden and home close as itemised in the valuation of that year. The total land area was 2 acres 1 rood 26 perches with a rental value of £4 1s 11d. A note in the rentals for 1787 reveals that Richard maintained the property 'well banked and neat' and other entries describe him as being 'a bright fellow' and 'good and industrious'.

In 1797 Richard received 3s 6d twice yearly from the Lady Ann Harington Dole. He had received money from this charity since 1787 and continued to do so until his death in 1807. In 1798 his family received six pounds of flax for spinning from the Burley Estate.



## William and Ann Fryer

Farmer Fryer was William Fryer who originated from Pickwell, Leicestershire. He married Ann Nixon of Hambleton on 6th September 1784 and it was in this year that he first became a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea. Of their eight children baptised at Hambleton up to 1797, six survived. They were William, Thomas, Joseph, John, Francis and Ann. Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, died in 1796, and Robert died in infancy in 1797. Three more of their children were baptised at Hambleton between 1799 and 1802.

*Wade's Cottage  
from the south-  
east. It had a  
date stone  
inscribed 1729  
(C Walter  
Smith)*

No 4. - Farmer Fryer

he buys Cattle to sell again - & frequently goes  
to St Ives - & London to do so - they have  
- Children - lost a fine Girl a year ago - &  
a little Infant since - They are only Cousins &  
the Fryers of Up. Hambleton. -



Two William Fryers are listed in the valuation of 1792. William, of the notebook, is described as a grazier and at that time he rented Furzy Close, Twelve Acres, Hill Close, Wrights Close, Lax Hill, Moor Furlong, Hows Close, Howebush Close, Six Leys, Howes Meadow, House Close, Bells Orchard and a dwelling house with the outbuildings, yards and gardens. The total area was 105 acres 28 perches with a rental value of £102 8s 2d. William had taken over William Bell's rentals in 1785 and it is interesting to note that one of the two houses he acquired was described as 'Dwelling house Sign of the Bull with the outbuildings Yard and Garden', suggesting that this building was a public house. This was probably on the site of Red House. The 1797 notebook reveals that William and his family were living in what was later known as Hoyles' Cottage.

<i>Fryer Will. <sup>m</sup> Grazier</i>	A	R	P	Value	£	s	d
<i>Furzy Close - - - -</i>	10	..	5	12	6	..	4
<i>Twelve Acres - - - -</i>	10	1	13	18	9	6	..
<i>Hill Close - - - -</i>	20	3	33	19	19	18	4
<i>Wrights Close - - - -</i>	7	..	2	21	7	7	3
<i>Lax Hill - - - - -</i>	25	2	16	14	17	18	4
<i>Moor Furlong ... - -</i>	7	2	18	26	9	18	..
<i>Hows Close - - - - -</i>	12	2	18	26	16	8	..
<i>Howebush Close - - -</i>	2	3	22	25	8	12	1
<i>Six Leys &amp; Howes Meadow</i>	4	2	29	25	5	17	..
<i>House yard &amp; Gardens &amp;c</i>	..	..	21	..	1	10	..
<i>Home Close - - - - -</i>	1	..	3	28	1	8	6
<i>Bells Orchard - - - - -</i>	2	1	8	28	3	4	4
	105		28		102	8	2

*William Fryer's  
holding in the  
valuation of  
Hambleton of  
1792  
(Janet Lavender)*

*Hoyles' Cottage was between Wade's Cottage and Ivydene. It was the home of William and Ann Fryer in 1797 (Canon John R H Prophet)*





## Joseph and Dorothy Needham

205.

Farmer Needham

Man & his Wife - have 2 Sons - he is Uncle to  
Jagers Wife. -

Farmer Joseph Needham's farmhouse was almost certainly what was later known as Ivydene. It has been difficult to determine the exact identity of this farmer, but he was almost certainly the Joseph Needham who married Dorothy Lyne in 1773. Their sons, Thomas, Joseph and John were baptised at Hambleton between 1775 and 1779. John was buried in 1797.

*Ivydene from  
the south circa  
1970*  
(Edna Locke)



Joseph's father, Joseph snr, paid a half yearly rent of £52 6s 6d to Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchilsea in 1769, a large sum compared to rentals paid by other tenants. Joseph snr, according to the rent book, had greatly improved the land under his tenure and when he died in 1784 his son Joseph, Farmer Needham of 1797, was able to rent most of it. In addition he retained the use of three cow commons and continued to rent the farmhouse and the associated buildings. In 1785 Joseph was noted as keeping these 'in perfect repair'.

According to the valuation of 1792, Joseph rented a farmhouse with the outbuildings, yard, garden and orchard, Wheat Close, Northward and Southward Claydale Meadow, Upper Claydale, Plank Close, Home Close and Water Meadow. The total area rented was 75 acres 28 perches. The total rental value was £91 0s 11d. By 1812 the area he rented had increased to 103 acres.

The Needhams were a long established family in Hambleton. A Joseph had held the offices of Churchwarden and Overseer of the Poor at various dates during the 1700s.

*Joseph Needham's  
entry in the 1792  
valuation  
(Janet Lavender)*

<i>Needham Joseph</i>	A	R	P	<i>Value Rent</i>	£	S	D
<i>Wheat Close</i> -----	10	..	16	27	13	12	8
<i>Northward Claydale Mea</i>	5	2	37	24	6	17	6
<i>Southward do. Meadow</i> -	10	2	10	22	11	12	3
<i>Upper Claydale</i> - - -	41	..	29	22	45	6	8
<i>House yard Garden</i> - -	7	..	2	19	3	..	..
<i>Orchard &amp; Buildings</i> - -	3	..	19	..	3	..	..
<i>Plank Close</i> - - - -	1	2	18	30	2	8	4
<i>Home Close</i> - - - -	4	..	19	30	6	3	6
<i>Water Meadow</i> - - - -	1	1	..	32	2	..	..
	75	..	28	..	91		11

## Nicholas and Rachel Needham

No 6. Farmer Nic: Needham  
keeps the Public House. -

There is some uncertainty as to Nicholas Needham's relationship with other Needham families living in Hambleton at this time. However, research suggests that he was the Nicholas baptised on 1st December 1754 at Manton, the son of Richard and Mary Needham, and cousin to Joseph Needham jnr of Lower Hambleton as described above.

A Richard Needham was renting land in Hambleton from the Earl of Winchilsea from 1769 to 1788, and on occasions, jointly with Joseph Needham snr between 1778 and 1784. Richard continued to be a tenant until 1793 and a note in the accounts states that his rental was taken over by his son Nicholas.

Nicholas married Rachel Woods of Brooke in 1776 and by 1794 at least seven of their children had been baptised at Hambleton, the earliest being 1785. Only three of their children survived. The notebook map shows that Nicholas Needham's home was next to, and just east of, Joseph Needham's farmhouse. It was later known as Red House, which in 1797 was only two years old, as confirmed by the date on the south gable.

A memorandum in the 1792 rentals confirms that the house on this site was 'considered as being a Public House'. As Nicholas Needham is described as keeper of the public house in 1797, the new house, built in 1795, obviously continued in this role. It was probably known as The Bull.

*Red House  
from the  
south-east in  
1973 (Richard  
Adams)*





Nicholas Needham was a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea from 1787. In the valuation of 1792 he is listed as renting a house and orchard with a yard and garden, Upper and Lower Rough Close, Hobs Bridge Close, part of Twelve Acres and Little Close. The area was 36 acres 7 perches, with a rental value of £41 17s 5d. By 1812, Nicholas Needham was renting considerably more land from the Burley Estate.

Hambleton  
Churchwardens'  
Accounts  
(ROLLR DE  
2209/52) record  
payments made  
to Nicholas  
Needham for ale  
in 1797 and  
1799. They  
substantiate the  
notebook  
comment that he  
'keeps the  
Publick House'

p <sup>r</sup> . for a Mop - - - - -	0	0	10
1797 Bell ropes and Clocklines	0	16	0
p <sup>r</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Mould a Bill for W <sup>th</sup> ew <sup>th</sup> am the Church - - - - -	4	4	0
p <sup>r</sup> . Henry Stone a Bill for a new Dial &c tax <sup>£1.5</sup> } - - -	1	15	0
p <sup>r</sup> . for Wine for the Sacraments	1	6	0
p <sup>r</sup> . for Bread - - - - -	0	1	0
p <sup>r</sup> . John Percival a Bill for the	0	13	0
Nich <sup>l</sup> . Needham for p <sup>r</sup> .	1	1	6.
p <sup>r</sup> . Tho <sup>s</sup> . Barlow a Bill - - -	4	3	1
p <sup>r</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Dain the Glazier a Bill	1	5	3
p <sup>r</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Gibson a Bill - - - - -	1	8	3
p <sup>r</sup> . Tho <sup>s</sup> . Walker for Clock & Bell	1	12	0
p <sup>r</sup> . for Stamps for the Taxes - -	0	1	4
p <sup>r</sup> . for a Brush - - - - -	0	1	9
For making my Levy - - -	0	3	4
For gathering my Levy - - -	0	5	0
Total payments	25	5	9

Nicholas Needham held the offices of Churchwarden and Overseer of the Poor on several occasions. The following extract from *Victoria County History* (II, 72) regarding the charity John Mitchell's Gift indicates that he was a respected member of the community:

'John Mitchell, a native of Hambleton and a mariner, about the year 1800 sent the sum of £10 to Mr. Nicholas Needham to be applied for the benefit of John Mitchell's mother. His mother having died before the whole of the money had been expended, the balance of £3 13s 6d was paid over to the churchwardens and overseers for the use of the poor.'

A Mr Needham, either Joseph or Nicholas, was one of five Hambleton inhabitants that Richard Weldon of Lower Hambleton had intended to murder in 1788. He made this declaration prior to being hanged at Oakham in 1789. The sketch of Lower Hambleton in the notebook shows that the Weldon home was near to that of Nicholas Needham.

## Richard and Mary Weldon

No 7.

Weldon X

where you never go — Mother to the young men  
that were hanged. —

Richard Weldon and Mary Walker were married at Hambleton on 9th June 1761. Eight of their children were baptised at Hambleton between 1761 and 1779. Of these, two sons were buried in 1780.

Two other sons, Richard and William, were 'very illiterate men'. When in their twenties, they were hanged in 1789 for the murder of John Freeman of Edith Weston and their gaoler, Henry Lumley. Their bodies were suspended on a gibbet within sight of the family home. William was employed as a shepherd just before the crime was committed. The Weldon home in 1797 was located in the centre of Lower Hambleton near Red House. It had been demolished by 1830, probably following the death of Richard Weldon snr.

House number 7 on the map and the notebook entry for the Weldon family are both marked with a cross, presumably to bring attention to the fact that this is 'where you never go'. Eight years after the crime it appears that the family home was to be avoided at all cost. However, the fact that in 1792 their daughter Mary had married near neighbour John Broome indicates that the family was not completely ostracised. This is again signified in 1801, when another of Richard's daughters, Elizabeth, married John Clements, who also lived in Lower Hambleton. The entry in the notebook seems to suggest that Mary was widowed by 1797, but this is not so, for Richard, her husband, was buried on 10th June 1824 at the age of 93. Mary Weldon died in 1806, her burial being on 27th April at Hambleton. Richard had been receiving regular payments from Lady Ann Harington's Dole until his death.

Richard Weldon was a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea from 1786. In the 1790s he also tenanted one of the Earl's fourteen gardens. As he is not listed in the notebook as being one of the Earl's tenants in 1798, there may have been a period when he was not renting from the Burley Estate. In 1812 the rentals confirm that he was renting a house and yard with an area of 8 perches from the Earl of Winchilsea.

## Susannah Swanson

208 -

Swanson

Old Widow Swanson & her daughter - she is  
84 - - 3 lb. of meat every Saturday from L<sup>d</sup> C<sup>d</sup>. -  
Fagets from L<sup>d</sup> D<sup>d</sup> - - -

Old widow Swanson was Susannah Swanson whose husband Thomas had died in January 1765. The couple had five children who were baptised at Hambleton. Of these, three had died by 1784. Hambleton Churchwardens' Accounts record that their son John was provided with an apprenticeship in 1758 at the expense of the parish. His clothing was also supplied, but there is no indication of his master or his trade. The daughter living with Susannah in 1797 was Mary, who was baptised at Hambleton on 29th September 1740.

Hambleton  
Churchwardens'  
Accounts for  
1758 record that  
John Swanson's  
apprenticeship  
was being paid  
for by the parish  
(ROLLR DE  
2209/51)

p<sup>d</sup>. for flower for Swansons 7 w<sup>d</sup> 7:7 for 14 lb<sup>s</sup> 14-1-1. 7  
May 4 p<sup>d</sup>. for 4<sup>th</sup> Indenture for Swansons Boy - - - - 0. 1. 6  
6 p<sup>d</sup>. m<sup>r</sup>. Peet a Bill for J<sup>d</sup>. Swanson (viz, for 6 y<sup>d</sup>)  
of Cloth 10: Drill & thread 4 m<sup>r</sup>hair 3: Canvise 2) 0. 11. 6  
tape 2 for 33 Buttons - - - - 0. 1. 2  
6 p<sup>d</sup>. m<sup>r</sup>. Pool for a p<sup>t</sup> of Breaches for J<sup>d</sup>. - - - - 0. 2. 6  
18 p<sup>d</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Meadows for making 1 Coat & 2 Waistcoats. 0. 4. 0  
22 p<sup>d</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Somlin for J<sup>d</sup>. Swanson being put an  
Apprentice to Serve Whilst Martinmas 1763 } 3. 3. 0  
22 p<sup>d</sup>. for 2 p<sup>t</sup>. of Stockins for J<sup>d</sup>. - - - - 0. 2. 0  
22 Charges when handed 4<sup>th</sup> Indentures - - - - 0. 1. 0  
p<sup>d</sup>. Thom<sup>s</sup>. Matthews for a p<sup>t</sup>. of Shooe for J<sup>d</sup>. - - - - 0. 3. 6  
p<sup>d</sup>. for 8 y<sup>d</sup> of Hemp Cloth to make J<sup>d</sup>. a Shierly 0. 10. 0  
p<sup>d</sup>. for thread 3 p<sup>d</sup>. m<sup>r</sup>. Scotney for filling 4<sup>th</sup> Indentures 3: 3  
July 13 Charg<sup>d</sup>. my self & J<sup>d</sup>. Smith going to Oatsham 10  
hand J<sup>d</sup>. Swansons Indenture - - - - 10. 1. 2  
Sep<sup>r</sup>. 17 p<sup>d</sup>. for a p<sup>t</sup>. of Breaches & a Hat for J<sup>d</sup>. - - - - 0. 3. 0  
p<sup>d</sup>. Mary Broom for lodging J<sup>d</sup>. Some 8 p<sup>d</sup>. 5. 3 y<sup>d</sup> 1. 16. 8

Susannah was a tenant of the Winchilsea Estate for many years. Rental records reveal that her house needed thatching in 1787 and in the following year it was part thatched and banked around. Susannah's property was listed in the valuation of 1792. She rented a house and Home Close, the area being 1 acre 34 perches, and the rental value was assessed at £1 10s. Two years later



her land was sublet to Francis Fryer and she was 'to have the benefit of it' and her 'house was to be repair<sup>d</sup> at L<sup>d</sup> W<sup>'s</sup> [Lord Winchilsea's] expense'. Francis Fryer was a baker living in Hambleton. Susannah's home in Lower Hambleton was on the Lyndon road. It was known in the 1970s as April Cottage.

The Swanson family regularly received payments from Lady Ann Harington's Dole. During 1797 Sarah also received charitable gifts from the Burley Estate. On Saturdays she was given three pounds of meat from Lady Charlotte Finch and faggots from Lord Winchilsea. In 1798 she had two and a half pounds of flax for making a shift and her daughter received peppermint water, tea, sugar and one pound of worsted for making stockings. By the end of 1798 Susannah, and in 1800 her sixty-year-old daughter Mary, had been placed in a hospital, the location of which is indecipherable in the notebook. Susannah was buried at Hambleton on 13th December 1800.



*Lady Charlotte Finch. She was the mother of the 9th Earl of Winchilsea and was well-known for her charitable deeds (private collection)*

## Thomas Bains Love

neg -

Thos. Love

son of Christ<sup>r</sup> Love — he was once a Butcher in London — they are industrious, & in no dist<sup>r</sup> — have 5 fine children, who read — worth — 2 mark well —

Thomas Bains Love was baptised at Hambleton on 29th July 1747, the son of Christopher and Mary, *née* Bains. Thomas's father and grandfather, both named Christopher, were tenants of the Earl of Winchilsea. In his old age, and before his death in 1773, the Estate paid 'Chris: Love Sen<sup>r</sup> for catching Moles'. Thomas's father, Christopher jnr, was a tenant of the Earl from 1773 until 1794.

Thomas Bains Love and his bride do not appear to have married in Rutland. The five children living with him at Lower Hambleton in 1797 were not baptised at Hambleton. Thomas first appears as a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea in 1780 and in the rentals he was noted as being paid 'for thatching one of the Paddock stables'. For this he was paid £1 8s 4d. Thomas is listed in the valuation of 1792 and at that time he rented a house, yard, garden, Home Close, Water Meadow, Georges Lane Close and Little Bush Croft. He rented exactly the same in 1812, the total area being 8 acres 1 rood 27 perches. Thomas Love lived at East View in 1797.

Thomas Love's  
holding in the  
1792 valuation  
of Hambleton  
(Janet  
Lavender)

Love Thomas	A	R	P	Value Love	£	S	D
Water Meadow - - - -	..	3	11	29	4	19	9
Georges Lane Close - -	2	2	21	29	1	11	..
Little Bush Croft - - -	1	..	11	29	1	10	..
An House yard &c - - -	..	2	29	..	4	13	..
Home Close - - - -	3	..	35	29	12	13	9
	8	1	27				

## Henry and Sarah Broome

No 10.

Broome

Man - Wife almost blind - & one unmarried Daugh,  
= ter live in half the House — their Son, &  
his Wife (who was a Weldon) young People &  
4 young Children in the other part. —

House number 10 was a pair of semi-detached cottages known as Clarke's and Charity's Cottages in the 1970s. The occupants in 1797 were:

Cottage 1: Henry Broome who had married Sarah Taylor in April 1764 and their daughter Mary. Mary was baptised at Hambleton on 26th January 1772. The 1797 notebook entry implies that it was Sarah who was almost blind but the estate rentals state that it was Henry who had lost his sight.

Cottage 2: Henry and Sarah Broome's son John, his wife Mary and their four children Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Richard. All the children were baptised at Hambleton between 1792 and 1797. John had married Mary Weldon in 1792. She was sister to the two Weldon brothers who had committed murder just outside the village in 1788.

Henry was a tenant of the Earl of Winchilsea from 1774. In 1782 the rentals state, 'H<sup>se</sup> in bad rep<sup>r</sup>, not good for much' and in 1787 a note states, 'wants straw to thatch — notice to quit at Ladyday 1788 not hav<sup>g</sup> repar<sup>d</sup> ye end of his House — is doing it'.

Henry Broome's holding listed in the 1792 valuation states that he rented a house, Home Close, Upper Close and a meadow. The total area was 5 acres 2 roods 32 perches, with a rental value of £9 5s 4d. His wife Sarah died in October 1808. In 1812 his son John, eight years after Henry's death, was renting the same land and house. John also had the use of two commons.

Both Henry and his son John were regular recipients of Lady Ann Harington's Dole, and the family received flax from the Winchilsea Estate in 1798.

*Clarke's and  
Charity's Cottages  
from the west, circa  
1972  
(Brian Hollingshead)*

