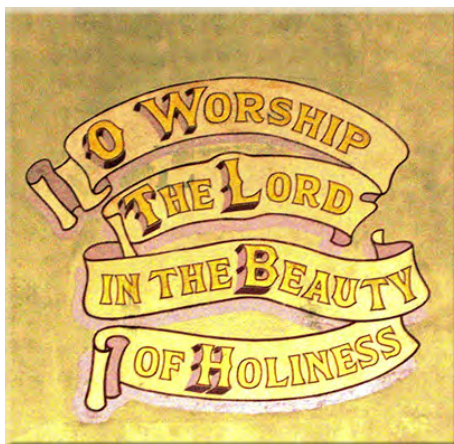


Rutland Nonconformist Chapels and Meetings

A summary topographical survey and bibliography relating to reports of meetings and places of worship of Protestant Non-conformists and Roman Catholics (post-Reformation) in Rutland



This document was originally prepared by Nigel Webb for a visit by the Chapels Society to Rutland - July, 2009

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Introduction

This summary and bibliography is intended simply as a starting point for deeper research into non-conformism in Rutland. It is organised alphabetically, by town and village, and there is no attempt to provide historical background or to place individual places of worship in a geographical context of missionary activity, or to give any sort of overview of the waxing and waning of congregations through quantitative information. Readers wishing to find such information would find the following items from the bibliography particularly useful: C2, J1, Rut2, Rut3, Rut4, Rut6.

In particular, Pauline Collett's *Rutland in Dissent* (C2), which was published after the first version of this paper, provides, despite a limited bibliography, a very thorough survey of Protestant dissent in the county.

'At the height of their influence in the mid-nineteenth century, Dissenters probably comprised nearly half of the church-going population of England.' (J1)

In Rutland, according to the 1851 Ecclesiastical Survey, the figure was 38.8% (Rut6).

Please [click here](#) to contact the author if you are able to suggest any additions or corrections that should be made to this document.



Ashwell

Primitive Methodist

A Trustees' minute book exists for the period 1913-60 (J1). A chapel was built in 1915, next to 14, Cottesmore Road. It was sold in 1996 and is (2014) being converted into a two-bedroom house.

Baptist

Baptists had use of a building in 1821 (C2, Rut2, Ms16).



*Primitive Methodist
Images 1 & 2*

Barleythorpe

Quaker

A group met in William Money's house in 1687 and in Ann Money's house 1688-93 (Ms7).

Wesleyan Methodist

A Society is recorded as having met from the early nineteenth century until about 1850. (C2)

Congregationalist

Meetings were registered in 1851 but were meeting in a building, not used exclusively for worship, before this. (C2, Rut6).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in a 'dwellinghouse' in 1818 (Ms16).

Barrow

Particular Baptist

A group was licensed, by an itinerant Particular Baptist minister, John Carter, to meet in 'a building' in 1826 (Ms16). This group may have ceased to meet about 1855 or earlier but a meeting-house was opened again in 1860. (C2)

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in a house in 1835 (Ms16).



Barrowden Baptist

Barrowden

General Baptist

A chapel in Chapel Lane, dated 1819 (S1, SM, Ms16), is currently being converted into a private house. There was an earlier place of worship on premises of vinegar works (W1, Inf5, Rut2). A Baptist minute book exists for the period 1710-1934, and an account book up to 1936 (Rut3, J1).

Particular Baptist

A group registered in 1834 and meeting in 1851 (Ms16), had no chapel (ECb)

Wesleyan Methodist

A group was recorded as meeting in 1846 and 1864 but did not respond to the census of 1851. (C2)

Primitive Methodist

A group may have been meeting for a while prior to 1862 (C2)

Latter Day Saints

A group was meeting in 1851, but had no chapel (ECb) (The first missionaries arrived in England from America in 1837).

Protestant dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of Henry Barfield' in 1797 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in a 'building' in 1816 (Ms16).



Belton Baptist

Belton

Baptist

A chapel, in Loddington Lane, was built in 1842 and registered in 1844, if not before (S1, Ms16). A group was registered as Particular Baptist in the 1851 census (ECb). The chapel was closed c.2004 (Inf3) and was converted into a private dwelling in 2008.

Protestant Dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of John Tailer' in 1790 (Ms17). There were further similar registrations in 1804 and 1815, the former probably being Baptist. (C2)

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in a 'messuage' in 1815 and in a 'dwellinghouse' in 1824 (Ms16).

Bisbrook

Independent

A house was licensed for worship in 1835 and a group was still active in 1851 (Ecb, Ms16).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a building' in 1816, 1838, 1839 and 1841 (Ms16).

Burley-on-the-hill

Baptist

A group was active in 1651, was noted again in 1659 and 'allied with Morcott' in 1747. (J1; BQ(a) & (b)).

Presbyterian

Collett notes that there was a 'Presbyterian Minister of Burley' in 1661 (C2)

Braunston



Braunston Wesleyan

Wesleyan

Gill (G1) believed services were held 'in cottages' up to 1846 (initially recorded in the house of William Smith in 1818 (C2)) and then a preaching room (ECa) was rented, until 1852 (G1). 'A Wesleyan chapel closed in 1868, to the north of the old rectory (now Lenton Cottage) the Wesleyans moving to their new building, now occupied by the Post Office, closing as a chapel in the late 1930s' (Rut1) ('now' being c.1975). The 1868 chapel was converted into a house, in 2008.

Current well-informed villagers do not recognise 'the old rectory'; Lenton Cottage (next to the Blue Ball Inn, Cedar Street), is now known as 'The Cottage' but it does not obviously incorporate a chapel.

Primitive Methodist

A preaching room was rented in 1852, previously used by the Wesleyans.(G1) This was still in use 1894 but apparently not in 1896 (W3).

Baptist

'Braunston was one of the original group of Baptist churches meeting in 1651 as a result of the preaching of Samuel Oates' (C2). In 1852 the house of Philip Miles was registered as a place of worship (C2). A chapel was in use in 1855 (P2) but was 'disused' by c.1881-3, when the Wesleyans rented it and subsequently, in 1898, bought it and restored it (G1). The chapel became part of a cottage in the 1970s (C2). A nonconformist congregation of uncertain denomination existed c.1716-18 (Ms1); Moreton believed them to have been General Baptist (Ms5); an observation of 1715 and a will of 1716 supports this (Ms6; BQ(b)).

Friends

Meetings were held from 1676 to 1775 (J1, Ms10), initially at the house of John Pilkington (C2). They were usually held in Augustine Atton's house from 1694 – 1707 (Ms7).

Protestant dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in a 'new meeting house' in 1797 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1818, 1820, 1832 and 1852, in 'a house' in 1824 and in 'a building' in 1839 (Ms16).

Caldecott

Congregational

A licence was granted in 1672 for Congregational meetings in two private houses in Caldecott (Thomas Langdales' and Peter Woodcock's) (T1, Ms5). A chapel was built in 1850 on the village green to the left of Monkey Tree Cottage. 'The Congregational church closed in 1920, it originally being a woolcomber's shed ... it then became a stays factory for Moore's corsets. In the 1939 war the building was used as the headquarters of the Home Guard' (Rut1). It was demolished in the 1960s. (It is assumed that the 'Independent' chapel referred to in 1894 and 1896 (W3) is the same.)

Wesleyan Methodist

A meeting was registered in 1851 but with no chapel (ECb).

Protestant Dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of Francis Smith' in 1789 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in a house in 1810 (?) (Ms16).



Cottesmore

Methodist

Methodists had use of a building in 1810 (Rut2, Ms16) and held meetings in a house in 1851 (Eca). By then they were described as Wesleyan (C2).

Primitive Methodist

There was a meeting on 'The Green' in 1870 (C2). A chapel, which opened in 1890 (Inf3), closed in 1964 and is now The Old Chapel House: turn left at the top of Clatterpot Lane and the house is on the right (Rut1). A collection journal continued to be published up to 1970 (J1).



Cottesmore Primitive Methodist

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a house' in 1813 and in a 'dwellinghouse' in 1827 (Ms16).

Edith Weston

Wesleyan Methodist

Meetings were taking place from the 1820s and were recorded in 1851 but with no chapel (Eca, C2).

Independent

Independents had use of a building in 1816 and 1818 (Rut2).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1813, 'a building' in 1816 and 'certain premises in occupation of Ann Watts' in 1818; the two last may be the same as the 'Independents' above (Ms16).

Egleton

Presbyterian

A licence was granted in 1672 for Presbyterian meetings in a private house (Simon Andrew's house) in 'Edgton', believed to mean Egleton (T1).



Empingham Methodist

Empingham

Methodist

Methodist A group was licensed to meet in 'a house' in 1812 (Ms16) and by 1818 a group of Wesleyan Methodists were meeting in the house of William Davis (C2). An 1899 chapel at 18, Main Street replaced an old chapel (a 'cow shed' (Rut1)) which had stood for 50 years on the Keen family farm, adjacent. Registered in 1851 as a Wesleyan chapel, it originated in 1838 (T3) and also was noted in 1894 and 1896 (W3). It remains active in 2014.

Primitive Methodist

There appear to have been meetings in the 1860s (C2).

Baptist

A warrant was requested to suppress 'an anabaptistical meeting' in 1661 (BQ(b)). A nonconformist congregation of uncertain denomination existed c.1716-18 (Ms1); Moreton believed them to have been General Baptist (Ms5); an observation in 1715 (BQ(b)) and a will of 1716 supports this (Ms6).

Protestant dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in a 'messenger' in the occupation of William Davis' in 1821 (Ms17).

Essendine

Methodist

Methodists had use of a building in 1807 (Rut2).

Exton

Methodist

A group was licensed to meet in a house in 1810 (Ms16).

Wesleyan

Methodists had use of a building in 1810 (Rut2). Wesleyan Methodist meetings were taking place in 1831 (Rut2, Ms16) and 1851 (ECa). There was a chapel in Top Street (VCH) which was probably the chapel (denomination not registered) licensed in 1834 (Ms16), also noted in 1894 and 1896 (W3), but closed in 1905, Linden Cottage is now on the site (Rut1). 'A tin tabernacle made from the stable lads' recreation hut' (Rut1) was erected subsequently at the bottom of 'Old Dairy Yard' and remained there until 1939. (The term 'tin tabernacle' describes a small temporary corrugated iron church, of a style occurring from c.1870.)

Roman Catholic

Prior to succeeding to the title in 1866, the 2nd Earl of Gainsborough, who had embraced Catholicism in 1850, set about building a large chapel onto Exton Hall, which was opened in 1858 on the Feast day of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury and dedicated, in 1867 to Saints John Fisher and Thomas More. Mass was said daily until 1939 (Rut4, N1).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1815 and 1837 (Ms16).

Glaston

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a building' in 1836 and 1839 (Ms16).

Great Casterton

Wesleyan

Building of a chapel was commenced in 1884. Services were noted in 1894 and 1896. The chapel continued in use until 2001 and has since been converted into a private house. (C2, W3).

Greetham

Baptist

It was noted that, in 1791, 'the baptistry moved from Greetham to Morcott' (Ms14).

Wesleyan

Methodists had use of a building in 1807-9 (Rut2, Ms16). Meetings were taking place in a cottage in 1851 (ECa). A chapel in Little Lane, was built in 1853 (VCH) and closed c. 1928, becoming 'a corn store at the Manor House' c. 1975 (Rut1). It appears now to be a garden store.



Greetham Wesleyan

Primitive Methodist

The 1889 chapel in Main Street (VCH) was closed c. 1970 (Rut1) and is now two private garages.

Salvation Army.

The Army had use of a barn in Pond Lane, 1890s - 1930s (Rut1).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1831 (Ms16).



Greetham Primitive Methodist

Hambleton

Particular Baptist

Particular Baptists had use of a building in 1812 (Rut2, Ms16).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1817 and 1831 (Ms16).

Wesleyan Methodist

Meetings are noted from about 1800 in Nether Hambleton and the house of Sarah Peak in Hambleton was registered in 1831. Meetings in Nether Hambleton continued until about 1932 (C2).

Plymouth Brethren

Meetings were recorded in 1880 (C2).



Ketton

Congregational

A licence was granted in 1672 for Presbyterian meetings in a private house in Ketton (Evers Armyn's house) (T1).

The Congregational chapel, near the church, in Chapel Lane was built as an Independent Chapel in 1829 (VCH, L1), following foundation of an Independent church in 1827 (S1). However a record of births and deaths exists covering the period 1823-36 (J1). The chapel is now St Mary's Congregational Hall used as the village hall.



Wesleyan/Methodist

The 1864 chapel in Bull Lane (S1) replaced an earlier chapel, licensed in 1834 and closed in 1864, believed to have been behind the bakery, in Bull Lane (C2). It remains active in 2014.



Primitive Methodist

A chapel, built about 1854 (C2) and active in 1894, 1896 (W3) and 1897 (C2), was 'closed long before 1900, being sited at the back of Stoneycroft', and subsequently becoming the Salvation Army headquarters. Sold 1900, it is 'now Palm House' (Rut1) ('now' - c.1976), off High Street (driveway 'The Green').



Baptist

A group was licensed to meet in 'a building in the occupation of Zechariah Blake' in 1820 (Ms17).

Ketton Congregational

Presbyterian

The house of Simon Andrews at Kelthorpe was licensed for meetings in 1672 (C2).

Protestant dissenters

The house of Joseph Luff at Geeston was registered in 1815, denomination not specified (C2).



Ketton Wesleyan/Methodist





Langham

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a building' in 1812, 'a house' in 1811, 1824 and 1827, and in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1818 (apparently three different groups) (Ms16).



Independent

Groups were licensed to meet in two different buildings, occupied respectively by Richard Woods and William Davis junior, in 1818 (Ms17).

Wesleyan

Evidence suggests that the group of non-conformists of unknown denomination, above, meeting in 1811 was Wesleyan (C2). A place of worship at 29, Church Street, originated in 1824 (ECa) and was closed in 1861 (G1). It is now a private house. At some stage there was a Wesleyan Chapel in Bridge Street, opposite the Noel Arms, which was subsequently taken over by Primitive Methodists (Inf2), perhaps in 1869 (C2).



Langham Baptist

Primitive Methodist

See above. An account book exists covering the period 1891-1910 and worship was noted in 1894 and 1896 (J1, W3). It was sold in 1909 and later demolished (C2).

Baptist / Particular Baptist

Evidence suggests that the group of non-conformists of unknown denomination, above, meeting in 1824, was Baptist (C2). A chapel was erected in 1829 (ECa), in a location not identified. The Church Lane chapel was built in 1854 and registered and opened for worship the following year (S1,VCH,LVHG); it was re-registered in 1862 as a place for worship of Particular Baptists (LVHG). It remains active in 2014, but currently without a minister.

Lyddington



Photograph J. A. Cook, 1907



Lyddington Wesleyan

Wesleyan

The 1849 chapel was a conversion/extension of a pre-1674 building (S1) (the Swan Coaching Hotel) which is now Swan House, 36, Main Street. The chapel was closed c.1970 (Rut1). The south wing has been altered since 1951, with new windows and removal of a door. The chapel extension to the south has been removed and windows put in the end wall.

Church of Christ

There was 'a wooden hut behind the Post Office' next to the Old White Hart in 1895; closed c. 1950. There was a tank in the floor for baptism by immersion 'backwards'. 'The villagers would refer to this as 'dipping sessions' at the 'lambing hut''. (Rut1)

General Baptist

A group was meeting at the time of the 1851 census but not in a building used exclusively for worship (Ecb).

Protestant Dissenters

Groups were licensed to meet in specific 'dwellinghouses' occupied by Thomas Parsons and Thomas Smith, in 1792 and 1825 respectively (Ms17).

Manton

Presbyterian

A group was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of Richard Seaton' in 1745 (Ms17).

Wesleyan Methodist

A group of 'Protestant dissenters' was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of Richard Dickens' in 1798 (Ms17) and this house was registered as a meeting place for Wesleyans in 1831. (C2)

Market Overton

Methodist

A group was licensed to use of a house or 'building' in 1807-8 (Rut2, Ms16).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to use a 'dwellinghouse' in 1822 (Ms16).



Martinsthorpe 1797



Martinsthorpe 1839



Martinsthorpe 1905

Martinsthorpe

Roman Catholic

A chapel was built as part of Martinsthorpe House for the Roman Catholic Feilding family c. 1674. The house was demolished in 1755 but the chapel remained and was re-roofed. The estate was bought by the Duke of Devonshire c. 1804 and so would have been Church of England from then on, if not earlier. It was demolished c. 1907 but was in disrepair earlier. (Inf6)

Morcott

Baptist

The Goodliffe memorial chapel, Station Road is a 1902 rebuild of an original 1732 chapel (VCH, Ms14) and there was a minister as early as 1710 (Ms5, SM) with meetings probably started as early as 1678 (Ms5). In 1770, it 'reconstructed on a Particular Baptist basis and took the name Oakham' (BQ(a)). The chapel was registered as General Baptist in 1851 (S3). The chapel is now the village hall.

Wesleyan

The chapel at 19 Willoughby Road was a 'cottage converted for services and opened 1892' (G1). It was active until at least 1932 and has now been converted into a garage for a private house, with entrance from the side, off the drive, near the back.



Morcott Baptist



Morcott Wesleyan



North Luffenham

Presbyterian

A licence was granted in 1672 for Presbyterian meetings in a private house in North Luffenham (Samuel Hunt's house)(T1). A Presbyterian or Independent congregation existed c.1716-18 in 'Luffenham'(Ms1).



North Luffenham Wesleyan

Wesleyan

The chapel at 5, Chapel Lane, now a private house, was built in 1895 (C2), closed in 2005 and is now a private house. There was an earlier chapel in a cottage opposite; meetings were taking place in 1851 (ECb). Prior to this, private houses were licensed for meetings in 1821 (Robert Barfield) and 1831 (Richard Pattison) (C2)

Plymouth Brethren

There was accommodation 'at the back of the present Post Office, ... this closed in 1931' (Rut1) and is now the kitchen of a private house.

Baptist

A meeting was noted in 1747 (Ms14).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1821 and 1831 (Ms16).

Oakham

Baptist/Particular Baptist



Oakham Baptist

A group was meeting in 1715/16 (MS6; BQ(b)) and meetings were held in a private house c.1766, from which date births were recorded (Ms2, Ms5, J1). A meeting, previously at Morcott, 'reconstructed on a Particular Baptist basis and took the name Oakham', in 1770 (BQ(a)). A chapel of 1771 (Ms2, VCH) in the High Street, was enlarged in 1851 (VCH), and rebuilt in 1870 (S1). The description in 1863 was 'Particular Baptist' (W4). Curiously, however, groups were also licensed, by an itinerant Particular Baptist minister, John Carter, to meet in houses in 1827 and 1832 (Ms16). The church remains active in 2014.

Strict Baptist



Oakham Strict Baptist

A group was meeting from about 1831, mainly in a house belonging to William Tomblin Keal, a surgeon, who lived on the Market Place, Oakham. Providence Chapel, in what is now Westgate was opened in 1835, having been converted from a silk manufactory purchased by Keal in 1833 and registered as a place of worship that year (Ms16). It survived until the mid 1860s when the group moved to a purpose built chapel on John Street, which has an 1865 datestone. It continued in use until circa 1969-70. The building was eventually converted into four dwellings, fronting on John Street. Funds from the chapel were administered by a Providence Chapel charity which closed in 2005. (GSBL; Inf8; Inf3)

Calvinist

Calvinists had use of a building in 1827 (Rut2). A Calvinist group was noted in 1894 and 1896, in John Street (W3): probably this was in fact the 'Strict Baptist' meeting house, above.

Presbyterian/Congregational



Oakham Presbyterian

The 1727 chapel is now Oakham School classrooms. An independent nonconformist congregation probably existed from very soon after the 1662 Act (P1), led by Benjamin King (previously intruded vicar of Oakham). Certainly a Presbyterian congregation existed in 1672 when two houses were licensed (Margaret Wilks's and Matthias Barry's) (T1). The minister was Robert Ekins from 1674 to 1716 (Ms5). The congregation also used a building in Northgate known as the 'Presbyterian Barn' (L1) and then moved into the 1727 building. By 1861 this had become



Oakham Congregational

Congregational and the congregation moved into a new building in the High Street (see below), the 1727 building continuing in use as a Sunday school until sold to Oakham School in 1910 (S1).

Congregational

The 1861 chapel in the High Street replaced the 1727 building above (S1) and was described as 'Independent' in 1894 and 1896 (W3). The church remains active in 2014.

Wesleyan/Methodist

'A small sanctuary' in Dean Street, built in 1811, registered in 1812 (Ms16) and extended in 1837, behind the present Northgate church, was demolished in 1936 (G1,W4,S3,Rut5). The foundation stone for the new chapel in Northgate was laid in 1865 (VCH,G1) but the congregation had to use the 1727 Congregational Chapel temporarily that year, having let their old chapel to the Primitive Methodists (Rut5). The 1865 chapel, renovated in 1935, 1962 and 1982, was demolished and replaced with a modern building, completed in 1997.

Primitive Methodist

A group was said to have been meeting in the Friends' meeting house in 1837 (S1). A group was active in Dean Street, in the chapel vacated by the Wesleyans, in 1865 (Rut5) and was noted in 1894 and 1896 (W3). They existed as a separate entity until the joined up with the Methodists soon after 1932 (J1, Rut5). But also see below, under Friends.



Oakham Friends

Friends

A group was active in 1658 (Ms11) and in 1670 a burial ground was purchased (J1); it met in Joseph Hoult's house in 1675 and 1688 (Ms7). The chapel in Gaol Street was built in 1718 (Rut1) and took over from Braunston as the main Rutland meeting in 1720 (Ms8). According to Stell, the meeting house was leased to Primitive Methodists in 1837 (S1), but it was certainly in use by Friends 1835-41 and 1850-1 (Ms13); it was in use by Plymouth Brethren in 1894 (W3). From 1926 until 1991 the building was leased to the Women's Institute but Friends' Meetings for worship resumed in 1969 and improvements were made in 1988 and 1992 (Inf7, Ms12). The chapel remains active in 2014.

Salvation Army

From 1915 to 1939 the Army was based in Mill Street in what was the original Fire Station and is now a shop selling fabrics (Inf3).



Oakham Roman Catholic

Plymouth Brethren

A group was noted as meeting in the Friends' meeting house in Gaol Street in 1894 but in Dean Street in 1896. (W3).

Roman Catholic

SS Joseph and Edith, built in Mill Street in 1881, was founded by the Earl of Gainsborough and others. It became a parish centre in 1980, having been replaced by Saint Joseph's Church, Station Road, in 1975. It became a hairdressers' shop in 2009 (Rut4, N1).

Jehovah's Witness

In 1955 meetings were held at Kingdom Hall, 36 High Street, Oakham (now Moore's, estate agent) (Ms 15).

Protestant Dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in 'a new erected house' in 1775 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 1810, 1818 and 1851 (Ms16).

Pickworth



Pickworth Wesleyan

Wesleyan Methodist

A group was meeting in 1851 (Ecc) and a building belonging to John Grimes was registered for Wesleyan preaching in 1849 (C2). A chapel, built in 1870, is now a private house.

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a house' in 1848 (Ms16).

Preston

Congregational

The chapel in Cross Lane, next to the Manor House, was built in 1830 (S1,VCH). It was described as 'Independent' in 1851 (ECb). It was demolished in 1981.

Wesleyan

An 1819 chapel was closed in 1861 (G1)

Baptist

Baptists had use of a building in 1814 (Rut2)

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 1808 (in 'a granary'), 1811 (in 'a house'), 1814 (in 'a room near to the dwellinghouse of Elliot Scott'), 1819 (in 'a dwellinghouse') and 1830 (in 'a building') (Ms16).

Ridlington

Friends

A group was meeting in a private house by 1710, was registered as meeting in the 'dwellinghouse of John Hubbard' in Ridlington Park in 1745 (Ms17) and was registered in 1851 as having been meeting since before 1800 but with no building. (T3). They sent a representative to the Leicester monthly meeting in Oakham in 1838 and 1841 (Ms13). There was a Meeting House in Ridlington Park, c.1865; a lodge between Ridlington and Belton (W2).

Particular Baptist

From 1849, services were held in the 'Working Mens Club and Reading Room', now part of Chimney Cottage, Main Street. The Reading Room survived until the 1970s when the cottage was modernised (Inf3, Inf6).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a building' in 1841 (Ms16).

Ryhall



Ryhall Wesleyan

Wesleyan

There is a chapel, dating from 1877-8, in Crown Street (contact Ryhall 762282). But methodists had use of a building in 1810 (Rut2, Ms16), and a former chapel, c.1840 which was active in 1851 (ECc), was closed before 1900, presumably in 1877. It was in 'a now (c.1976) disused cottage next to Norfolk House in the jitty' (Rut1).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1814 (Ms16).

Seaton

Presbyterian

A licence was granted in 1672 for Presbyterian meetings in a private house in Seaton (Andrew Broughton's house) (T1). An unidentified non-conformist group was also recorded in the period 1805-51 (Rut2).

Protestant Dissenters

Groups were licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of William Meadows' in 1794 and 1798 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1823 and in 'a building' in 1851 (Ms16, Rut2).

South Luffenham

Independent

Independents had use of a building in 1818 (Rut2).

Roman Catholic

There was a mass-centre from 1702 until 1803, when the priest was moved to Kingscliffe. This was the only mass-centre in Rutland. Prior to this, doubtless small groups met in secret and the Compton Census of 1676 registered 61 papists in the Rutland deanery, notably in North Luffenham (15), South Luffenham (10), Stoke Dry (13), Morcott (10) and Barrowden (7). From 1804 to 1857 (see Exton, above) there was no mass-centre in Rutland (Rut4).

Stoke Dry

Wesleyan

Wesleyans had use of a building in 1833 (Rut2)

Stretton

Congregational

A licence was granted in 1672 for meetings in a private house in Stretton (Edward Horsman's house) (T1)

Teigh

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a house' in 1813 (Ms16).

Thorpe by water

General Baptist

A Baptist group was active in 1651 and noted again in 1659 (J1; BQ(a) & (b)); there was a split in 1656 with part of the congregation joining 'Wackerley', Northants, and part going to Uppingham (T2; BQ(a)).

Protestant Dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in the 'dwellinghouse of Abraham Seaton' in 1789 (Ms17). Another was licensed in 1823 (C2).

Tixover

Baptist

A group was active in 1651 'but soon met chiefly at Morcott or Harringworth' (J1; BQ(a)).

Uppingham



Independent Congregational

A licence was granted in 1672 for meetings in the private house of John Richardson, an ejected minister. (T1,L2). The church was founded c.1700, as an 'independent Congregation of Protestant Dissenters' meeting initially, according to post-1743 minute book, in a back room near the parish workhouse on the site of Goldmark's Orange Street gallery (L2). Two cottages and a barn, at the bottom of the Waggon & Horses, were purchased in 1717 for meetings and there is a record of registration of the barn in 1777 (Ms16, Inf4). The Adderley Street Ebenezer Chapel, built in 1814 and registered that year (L2, Ms16, Inf4), was converted to apartments, known as Church House, 3, Adderley Street, in 2004, but services take place (2014) in what was originally the Minister's house, at 1, Adderley Street, next door (L2).



Uppingham Congregational



Uppingham Wesleyan

Wesleyan

In 1817, a place of worship was registered in High Street East 'as school room' (Ms16), in the house of the founder and teacher Charles Peach, No. 42. (S3, Inf4). The present Methodist Church in Orange Street, 1872, replaced a 'Wesleyan Chapel' of 1819, registered 1820 (Ms16), on the same site (S1,VCH,G1,ECb,Inf4,U1). Curiously, however, John Brown, a Wesleyan minister of Peterborough, registered a 'dwellinghouse' as a place of worship in 1833 (Ms16). The chapel remains active in 2014.

Primitive Methodist

A group was noted in 1894 (VCH).

Baptist

'General Baptists' were active in Uppingham as early as 1656 and were again reported in 1715 (T2; BQ(a) & (b)). The 1851 census records a pre-1800 Baptist Meeting House in the High Street (ECb), possibly No.42, vacated by the Wesleyans in 1820. (L2). A 'Baptist' chapel was noted in 1894 (W3).



Uppingham Strict Baptist

Strict Baptist/Calvinist

There was a Bethesda Chapel of 1845, registered that year, (VCH, U1, Ms16, Inf4), at 8, Orange Street, with the Minister's house at No.10. There had been meetings in the house of Thomas Gamble by 1843 and in the house of John Wade in 1844 – Wade and Gamble did not always agree on the style of meetings (L3). It was noted, as 'Calvinist', in 1894 and 1896 (W3).

The Chapel fell out of use about 1960 and was sold as a shop in 1977 and is now a gallery and picture framers' (Rut1).

Particular Baptist

A group was licensed, by an itinerant Particular Baptist minister, John Carter, to meet in 'a building' in 1829, viz. a barn in High Street West (Ms16). In due course this group seems to have become a less strict and may be identified with the 'General Baptist' group of the 1851 census, as above (L3).

Plymouth Brethren

A group was active from 1870 (C2) to 1952 at 5, Hope's Yard, now 'Junk and Disorderly'. The property was rented and meetings were held in an upstairs room. (W3, Inf4). The group was noted in 1894 and 1896 (W3).

Denomination not registered

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1824 (Ms16).



Whissendine Methodist

Whissendine

Methodist

A group was licensed to use a house for meetings in 1806 (C2) and 1807 (Ms16).

Primitive Methodist

A chapel of 1827 (ECa) 'on the corner of the Ashwell road ... now converted to a house' (Rut1) was replaced by the 1868 chapel (S1) in Ashwell Road which fell out of use in 2009 and has been converted into a private house.. It was described as 'Primitive' until the Deed of Union of the Methodist Churches, 1932.

Wesleyan

There was a chapel built in 1814 (S2) ((G1) says between 1822 and 1830); a new chapel was dedicated in 1892 (Ms4, J1), in Oakham Road behind the present bus shelter; it was closed in 1930, the building being empty c.1975 (Rut1), and subsequently demolished for housing development.

Calvinist / Particular Baptist

'The present Memorial Hall was built in 1937 on the site of the old Calvinist chapel' (Rut1). There was a Zion Chapel, in 1851, in two room of Tuxfords building on Stapleford Road (ECa, Rut2, Ms16).

Protestant Dissenters

A group was licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse in the occupation of George Kitchen' in 1824 (Ms17).

Denomination not registered

Groups of non-conformists were licensed to meet in 'a house' in 1806 and 1823, in 'a building' in 1828 and in 'a barn' in 1822 (Ms16).

Whitwell

Particular Baptist

Particular Baptists had use of house for registered worship in 1811 (Rut2, Ms16).

Wesleyan

A group of non-conformists was licensed to meet in 'a building' in 1830 (Ms16). This group appears to have been Wesleyan (C2).



Wing Wesleyan

Wing

Wesleyan

Groups of non-conformists (denomination not registered) were licensed to meet in 'a dwellinghouse' in 1819 and 1820 (Ms16). These groups appear to have been Wesleyan (C2). A chapel of 1841, registered that year (Ms16), was closed in 1997 and is now a private house, 14, Middle Street (apparently re-roofed). Services were previously held in a barn (G1).

Independent

A group was licensed to worship in a house in 1779 (Ms16).

Protestant Dissenters

Groups were licensed to meet in the 'dwelling houses' of John Broughton and John Thomlinson, in 1792 and 1799 respectively (Ms17).

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