

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**ON**

**WHITE HART HOUSE, CHURCHWAY,**

**HADDENHAM, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**NGR SP 74136 08254**

*On behalf of*

*Lynn Palmer Architects*

**OCTOBER 2011**

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**Site Code**

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# White Hart, Churchway, Haddenham

## Aylesbury Vale District

(NGR SP 74136 08254)

### *Building Recording*

#### SUMMARY

*Building Recording work was carried out by John Moore Heritage Services at the White Hart, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 74136 08254). This confirmed certain beliefs about the date of the building, suggested phasing of the property and provided drawings of the chimney to be wholly or partially removed. The historic background research also suggested that the present building may lie on the location of a far older building dating from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### **1.1 Location (see figure 1)**

1.1.1 The White Hart (NGR SP 74136 08254) is located within the medieval manor and parish of Haddenham (Aylesbury Vale District Council). The structure lies on Churchway one of the old thoroughfares through the town of Haddenham.

##### **1.2 Commission**

1.2.1 Lynn Palmer Architects commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out building recording. This was in accordance with a proposed planning application to Aylesbury Vale District Council. Thus the planning application is subject to and produced in line with local and regional planning strategies besides PPS5, the present statute for standing buildings and archaeological remains.

1.2.2 The report is a record on a standing building that is a heritage asset.

#### 2 BACKGROUND

##### **2.1 Designation**

2.1.1 The Building is a listed structure with the following English Heritage designation.

2.1.2 *'House, formerly an inn. C18. Witchert, colourwashed and roughcast. Old tile roof. 4 bays and 2 storeys. Rendered plinth and band course. Left hand 2 bays raised over semi-basement with blocked window. Two 3-light leaded casements to left bays, board door in bay 3 with fanlight over; 4-pane leaded casement with transom to right bay. First floor dormers to 3 left bays, 3-light to left 2 bays, 2-light to bay 3 above door. Then C18 3-light leaded right hand casement. Dentil eaves, colourwashed rubblestone gables and brick end stacks. Wrought iron scrolled inn sign bracket on roof of right hand bay. Single storey witchert range at rear.'*

2.1.3 The building is a grade II listed structure with an EHID no. 43139.

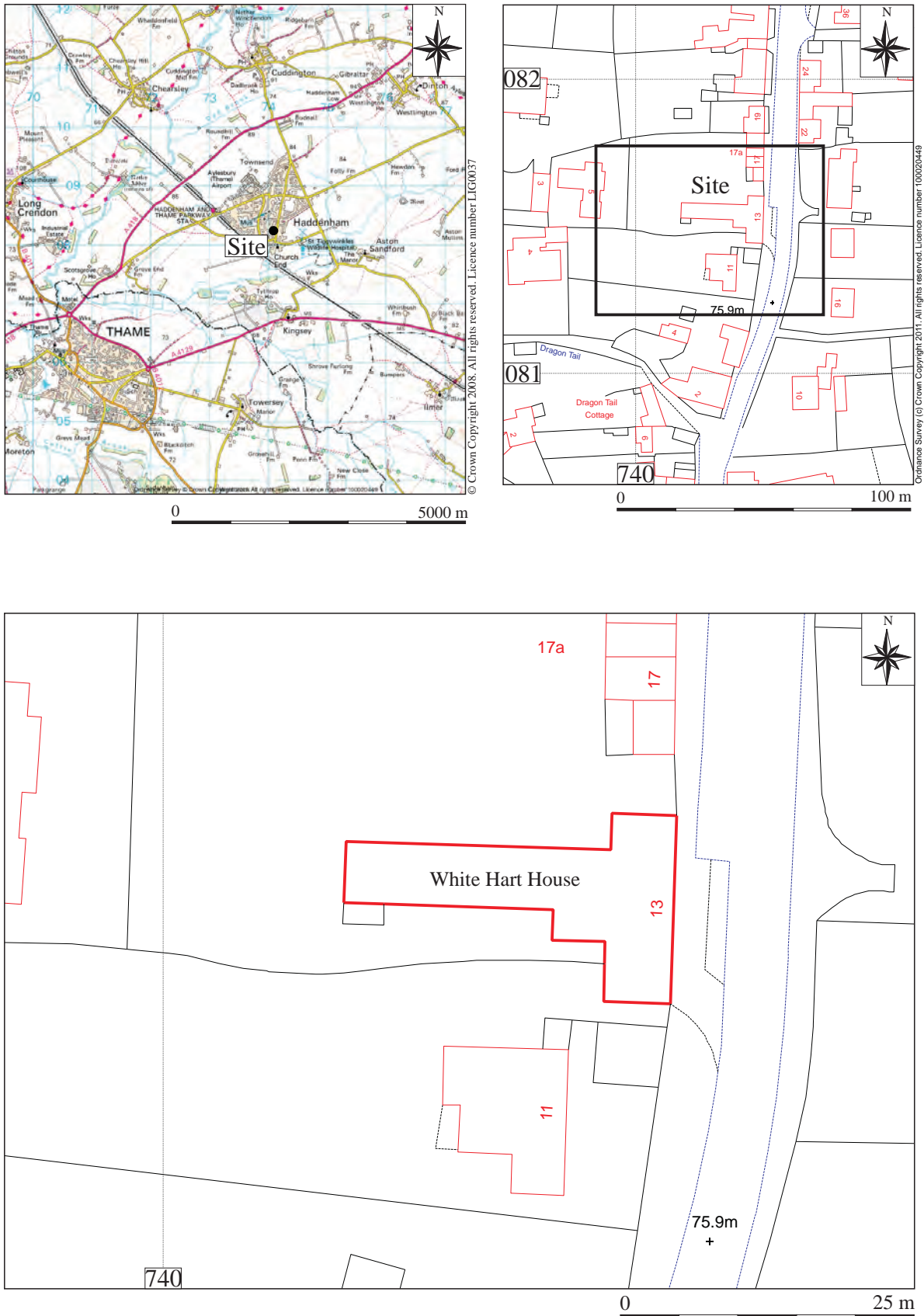


Figure 1. Site location

## **2.2 History of Development (see figures 1-3)**

- 2.2.1 English Heritage (2010) carried out an assessment of the origins of the settlement of Haddenham. Here it is suggested that there was an historic core in the area of the manor and the church at Church End. A number of excavations in this has shown that Churchway (1975-6), Saint Mary's Church (1984, 2002) and 5 Townsend (2007). This settlement was focused around a minster.
- 2.2.2 An assessment of the settlement design (English Heritage 2010) has suggested that there was also an early area of settlement in the vicinity of Fort End. Here it has been postulated that an early market existed. The name Fort End is intriguing in that it may refer to an early fortification.
- 2.2.3 The manor of Haddenham is first recorded in the Domesday Book as *Nedreham*, which probably included the manor of Cuddington (VCH 1908, 281-6). The estate covered 40 hides and was held by Archbishop Lanfranc (Morris 1978, 2.1). The catalogue of features at that time refer to 40 villagers, 16 smallholders, 15 slaves, 2 mills, meadows and pastures, a priest and a church, a villager and 3 smallholders.
- 2.2.4 The manor was later granted by William I to Saint Andrew, Rochester, and there was a dispute over the manor in 1099 between William II and Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester. The manor remained with the church of Rochester to the Dissolution of the monasteries.
- 2.2.5 In 1539 the manor passed to Edward North, and in 1543 came into the hands of the king. About 1611 the manor was sold to Sir John Dormer and John Wakeman, in 1625 the manor was held by Robert Spiller, and in 1649 had passed down the Spiller line to Jane and her husband James Herbert. In 1675 the manor came into the hands of Peregrine and Charles Bertie, it changed hands a number of times after this.
- 2.2.6 In the 13<sup>th</sup> century there are claims that this manor once belonged to the royal manor of Brill, but this is thought by the VCH (1908, 281-6) as implausible.
- 2.2.7 An assessment of the settlement development (English Heritage 2010) has through the distribution of historic buildings (of which 110 are listed) suggested that the settlement developed along a linear pattern. The settlement in the vicinity of Flint Street, Dragon Tail and Skittles Green is considered to have been due to encroachment rather than planning.
- 2.2.8 The church at Haddenham is noted in the Domesday Book as belonging to Archbishop Lanfranc and Gilbert the priest and had 3 hides (Morris 1978, 2.1). It was subsequently granted with the manor to the church of Rochester. The church is known to have been the mother church of the chapels of Cuddington and Kingsey (VCH 1908, 281-6). The church is classed as a 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century minster.
- 2.2.9 The earliest reference to public houses in Haddenham is the 1577 return of vintners, inn holders and alehouse-keepers (English Heritage 2010, CBS D-X423/1) in which two public houses are mentioned.
- 2.2.10 The account of post-medieval public houses (English Heritage 2010) mentions the Anchor, the Eight Bells, The Malt House, The Red Lion, The Rose and Thistle, Two Brewers, The Green Dragon, and the White Hart.
- 2.2.11 Research into the origins of public house names has noted that each type of name is a product of a specific period and time. Names using the designation hart are considered to be early in date, being of a medieval origin (Cox 1994, 8-9, 13). The first reference recognised to the Hart historically nationally is the Hart on the Hoop in 1463. The use of the term hoop indicates a medieval origin of the name as the images used to be set in

- hoops outside the pub. The first reference recognised to any public house called the White Hart is in 1492.
- 2.2.12 The ex-public house's name could be associated with national events or local ones. On a national level it is known that the white hart was a symbol of Richard II (1377-1400). His royal badge had two white stags rampant supporting a shield. The white hart in single form was frequently used as a representation or symbol of Richard II. Why such national symbols should be important here is not known, other than that on the eve of the War of the Roses a resident of Haddenham showed his support for a king executed at Pontefract in Yorkshire. If these national events do provide the reason for the name then it is likely that an earlier late 14<sup>th</sup> century building underlies part of the present building.
- 2.2.13 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century ale houses were legislated through the Quarter Sessions, one of the aspects of these sessions was for licence victualler's. In most counties these have not survived, but Buckinghamshire has one of the best surviving lists of these documents (BRO Q/RLv.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) covering the time from 1753-1828. Table 1 produces a list of the licenced premises in the borough in this period. The first mention of the Haddenham public houses in 1754 records the Green Dragon, White Hart, Red *Lyon*, and the Square and Compass. In this year there are three public houses licenced for which no name is given. The landlord of the White Lion at this time was James Richmond who continued in this position until 1789. In 1790 Thomas Little took over the new licence, while in 1801 this transferred to William Richmond, and in 1811 to Thomas Jarvis who was still landlord in 1828 when the Quarter Sessions cease. One point of interest is that in 1755 it would seem that from 1755 to 1761 there were two White hart public houses, and it would appear that the Red Lion during this period briefly changed its name, while in 1761 the cheeky addition of Old White Hart occurs.
- 2.2.14 The Return of the Public and Beer Houses and Grocers with out-door licences for 1872 (BRO) records the following public houses. The Anchor founded over 30 years, the crown over 40 years, the Eight Bells over 50 years, the George and Dragon over 50 years, the King's Head over 40 years, the Queen's Head over 50 years, the Red Lion over 40 years, the Rose and Thistle over 30 years, the Wagon and Horses over 40 years, and the White Hart over 50 years with a landlord called Hugh Swan, the Plough founded 1852, the Royal Oak over 40 years, the Rising Sun in 1860, the Two Brewers 1852, and there were two other unnamed premises claimed to have been founded 1854 and 1866. The report takes details from the 1871 census and records that the acreage of Haddenham was 3150 acres and the population 1514.
- 2.2.15 Of the names listed as historic public houses in Haddenham, besides the White Hart, the name of the Red Lion is medieval in origin associated with the emblem of John of Gaunt. The Rose and Thistle uses a Stuart motif and is a 17<sup>th</sup> century name. The Green Dragon uses a heraldic emblem, but these are only first recognised as being recorded in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Anchor public house names first occur in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Eight Bells relies on local historical developments, referring to the ring of bells in Haddenham church. J Briant of Hertford cast the ring of eight bells in 1809 (VCH 1908, 281-6).
- 2.2.16 Haddenham does appear on early maps, for example that of Saxton's map of 1574, and Jeffreys map of 1760, but these are large maps short on significant detail. The map of 1820 (BRO MaR55a-bR) shows the White Hart House in plan as it is today, indicating that all major phases had been completed by this date. The enclosure map of 1834 (BRO IR101Q) and estate map of 1834 (BRO MaR130) shows the same building outline.



### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE WHITE HART HOUSE

#### 3.1 Introduction and general description

3.1.1 The building is a T-shaped structure with the Front Range orientated north to south fronting onto Churchway. The further range to the building extends centrally from the rear; it is within this extension that the chimney and barn are located.

#### 3.2 Front façade

3.2.1 The Front Range seems to contain two different parts with staggered levels, as evident in the placing of the windows (plate 1). There is also a raised mortar moulding that is staggered and emphasises this difference. The door is set in the left hand side of the right unit. It has a segmental arch. To the left of this a window with a segmental arch, and two flat spaces either side. It is likely that a larger window has been inserted here. The window above is narrower, probably original, and lines up with the segmental arch on the windows below. The upper window sits below a brick corbel set under the eaves, that sags into the window space. Above the door is a flat topped dormer window.

3.2.2 The left hand part of the façade has most of its windows set at different levels. There is a window for the cellar extending above ground level. This light contains evidence of a segmental arch. Two windows with three light casements are set above this, while two flat dormer windows are located above this each with three light casements.

#### 3.3 North and South façade of Front Range

3.3.1 The two facades at each end of the Front Range are similar in height and design (figure 3, plates 2 and 5). Each has a gable end with brick chimney located centrally. There is brick corbelling beneath the eaves. On the Southside a metal brace has been fitted, usually to check movement in the wall.

#### 3.4 North façade of Back Range

3.4.1 The first portion of the Back Range is of two storeys matching the Front Range (figure 3, plates 4 and 5). The first floor window has three light casements and sits below a row of brick corbelling. The ground floor has a window with two light casements set alongside a porch with a modern window. Beyond the two-storey part of the building a single storey runs for the length of the remainder of the building. The first window is a three light window casement and is part of a single-storey addition to the back of the two-storey building. Added onto this is a longer single-storey extension that constitutes the barn. This has a probable Victorian sash design window of two lights at the east end. To the west of this is a stable door with slats or rails above. The surround has indications of being reset. A tall narrow window is placed to the west of this and at the far west end of the wall is a double door.

#### 3.5 South façade of Back Range

3.5.1 The first portion of the Back Range is of two storeys matching the Front Range (figure 3). A smaller two-storey extension is built against this with a brick first floor and a smaller gable. From the larger two-storey part of the range the single storey can be seen extending, with a modern patio door inserted. The wall is rendered so that part of the butt joint is evident between the first part of the single storey and the barn. This also reveals brick quoins and rubble wall of the barn. The barn wall contains a plank door and two sash windows. The two sash windows look as though they are modern replacements. At the west end there are indications of a blocked door perhaps.

### **3.6 West façade of Back Range**

- 3.6.1 The west wall of the building contains brick quoins on the corner and is a mixture of brick and rubble (figure 3, plate 3). There is a broad plank door set in the end.

### **3.7 Roof**

- 3.7.1 The roof is covered with red clay tiles. The Front Range has two gables with brick chimneys at either end. The chimneys are of brick and both contain an upper water tablet of two brick courses, the upper course protrudes more than the first course. The two-storey part of the back range of the building is also a gable end with similar chimney.
- 3.7.2 The single storey extension to the rear is also of red clay tile, it contains a chimney set along the line of the butt joint, between the house and the barn. This is also a brick chimney with an upper water tablet of two brick courses and a lower water tablet on each side only. It is this chimney that is to be removed. The west end of the roof is hipped.

### **3.8 Interior front range and back range incorporated into the house**

- 3.8.1 The front part of the house was not observed so no definitive details can be provided of this part of the building. The room on the ground floor of the rear of the building, now the kitchen, has an exposed timber beam with medium chamfers indicative of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There was also a wall flap between this room and the front room on the north side of the house. This presumably is part of the delivery service for the public house, either an early bar or perhaps a later jug and bottle, or perhaps serving both in the past.
- 3.8.2 There is an entranceway to the room in the single storey part of the house. There are few datable features on display in this room and the fireplace and patio windows are probably recent insertions, although it is possible that the modern fireplace could conceal a far more elaborate one behind (plate 7).
- 3.8.3 The roof truss in this single-storey part of the building is a queen strut roof, with the strut being slanted.

### **3.9 Interior of Barn**

- 3.9.1 The east wall of the barn contains the remains of the chimney that is to be removed (figure 3, plates 8-14). The wall is interesting in itself as it contains two different widths of wall as though it is of two builds, while one would expect the chimney to have been an outshoot on a building. The chimney is broad at the base and tapers in to a narrower breast at a number of places up its course. The size of the bricks in the chimney vary in size and depth for example 200mm x 105mm x 45mm and 220mm x (?) x 60mm. The narrower brick is probably of a 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, while the broader brick could be a later 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick.
- 3.9.2 To the left of the chimney are the remains of an arch of brick that would have been part of a bread oven that lay alongside the chimney, perhaps also originating as an outshoot. There is an opening in the narrow wall above where the bread oven would have been.
- 3.9.3 The north wall contains two windows and two doors (described above). The south wall contains a door and two sash windows (described above). The west or end wall has a door (described above).
- 3.9.4 The roof trusses at the west end are the same, but the one towards the east end is similar but not totally identical. All, however, are variations of the queen strut truss. There are breaks along the line on the wall plates located over the centre of each opposing door, while the purlin are joined near the irregular truss in the eastern end.

## 4 ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Date and Phasing (plate 1)

- 4.1.1 The Front Range and two-storey range at the back are of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as indicated by the segmental arches, mullioned windows and medium chamfers on the beams. This has been classed as phase 1. A construction in the earlier part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century is likely.
- 4.1.2 This has been classed as phase 1, although in reality this is unlikely as there has probably been a structure on the site since the latter part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The 18<sup>th</sup> century construction could simply replace that of an earlier timber-framed medieval building or hall.
- 4.1.3 There are butt joints in the walls separating the phases of the barn and the single storey extension to the rear of the building. The exact phasing of this is not clear, as there are certain indications that indicate that either could have been built before the other. It is probably the butt joints on the north side of this building that would have determined the phasing precisely, but these are rendered over. The indications are that firstly that the chimney and oven existed as an outshoot at the end of a gable. The butt joint between the barn and single storey part of the house show that the barn was constructed first as it has the brick quoins. A possible answer to this is set out below.
- 4.1.4 Phase 2 contained a small single storey extension from the rear of the two-storey back range. What remains of this is the chimney and oven and the thicker wall into which they are set. This extension was not of the width of the two-storey part of the house. This construction reused earlier 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century bricks and 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks it is probably of the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.1.5 Phase 3 saw the construction of the barn at a width that conformed to the wider two-storey part of the house. Many of the windows and doors are reworked, but the traditional woodworking techniques used in the trusses would indicate a later 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date at the very latest.
- 4.1.6 Phase 4 saw the re-construction of the single-storey part of the house, which made it the same width as the two structures either side. This has similar traditionally designed trusses.
- 4.1.7 Phase 5 covers the evidence of reworking of the structure in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.1.8 The date of the structures set in the southwest angle between the two ranges have not been examined or dated in this phasing.

### 4.2 Listed Status

- 4.2.1 The building has been classed as a grade II listed building.

### 4.3 Historic and Architectural Assessment

- 4.3.1 The building is essentially an 18<sup>th</sup> century structure and contains many of the attributes that gave it this designation in the first place.

## 5 THE CURRENT PROPOSAL

- 5.1 The proposal is to make the barn part of the living area of the house. This will involve the removal of the chimney in the two-storey part of the building.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The White Hart House is a listed building with a number of features that are characteristic of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The date and nature of any fireplace concealed behind the modern fireplace is not known, even if one exists.
- 6.2 The chimneystack lies in an outbuilding and alteration does not affect the early cohesive phase of the main part of the house.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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VCH 1908 A History of the County of Buckingham, volume 2, London: Saint Catherine's Press

IR101Q 1834 Enclosure of Haddenham

MaR/30 1834 Estate map of Haddenham

MaR55a-bR 1820 map of Haddenham by J Biddle of Oxford

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September 2011

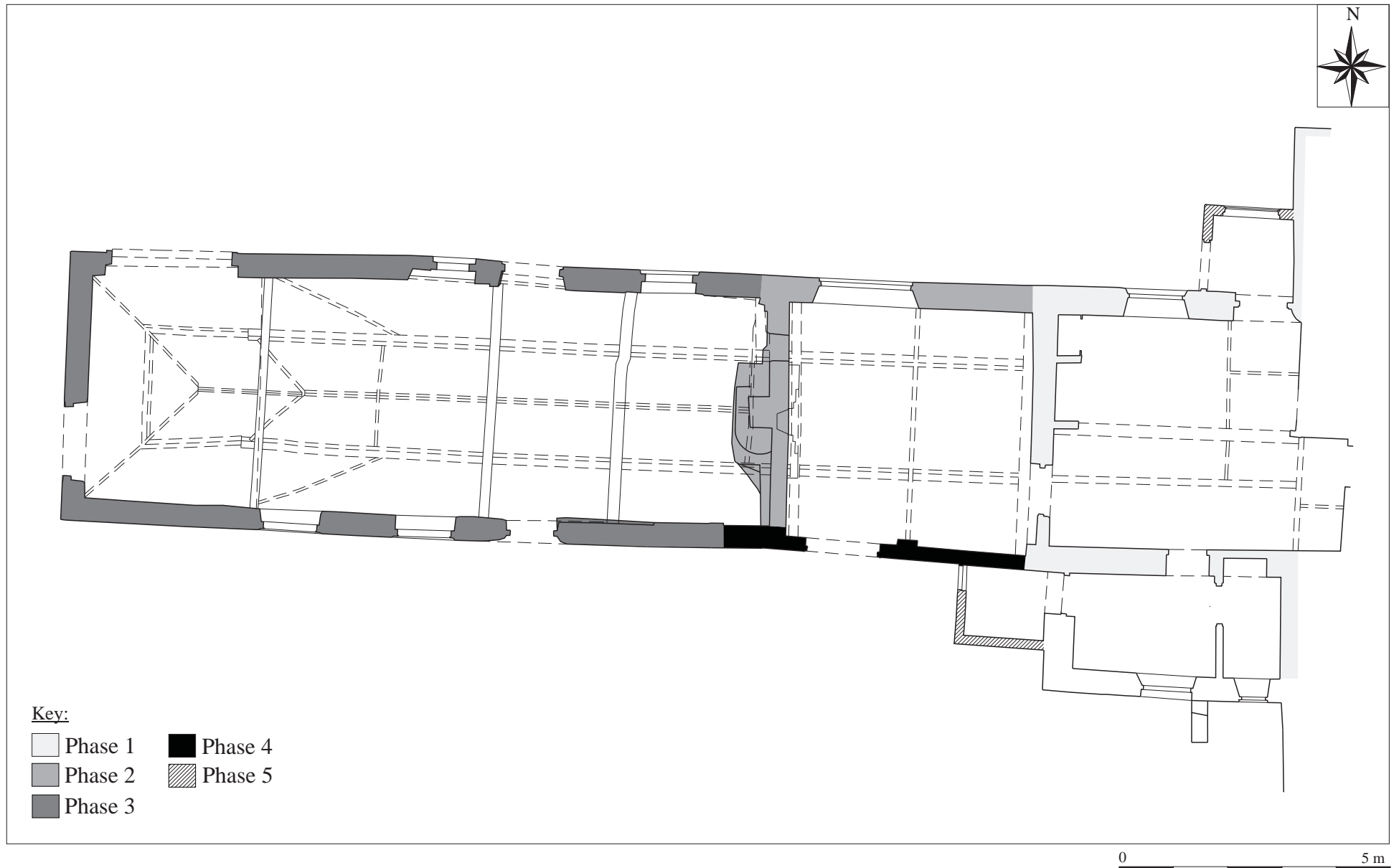


Figure 2. Phased plan of White Hart House



Figure 3. External and internal elevations of White Hart House

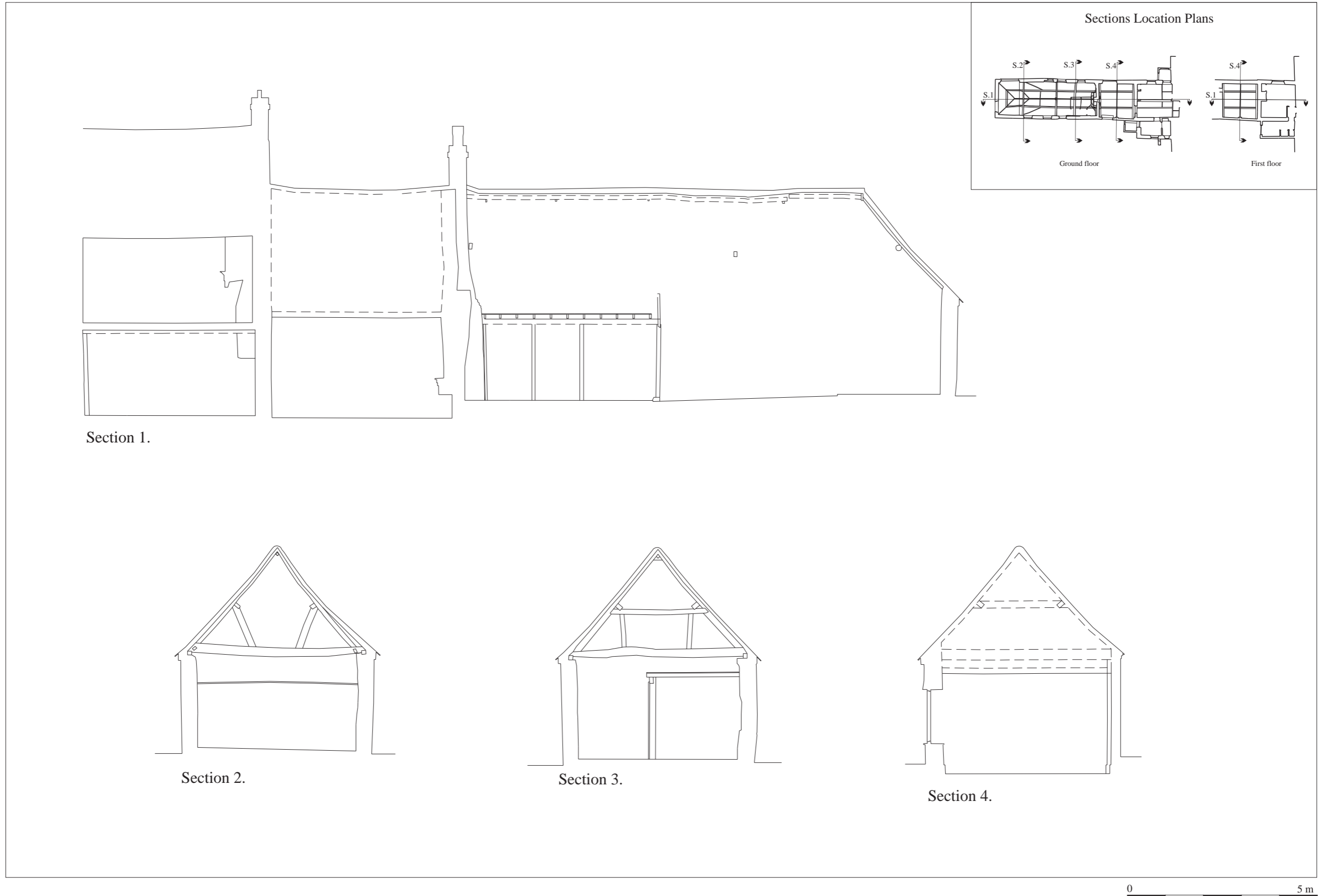


Figure 4. Internal sections of White Hart House



Plate 1. Front elevation, White Hart House.



Plate 2. South elevation, White Hart House.



Plate 3. West elevation,  
White Hart House.



Plate 4. North elevation of barn.



Plate 5. North elevation, White Hart House.



Plate 6. Chimney located along the line of roof  
of the barn.





Plate 7. Internal fire place to be removed.



Plate 8. Detail of chimney to be removed.



Plate 9. Detail of chimney to be removed.



Plate 11. Detail of chimney to be removed.



Plate 10. Detail of chimney to be removed.



Plate 12. Details of wall between barn and house.



Plate 13. Details of wall between barn and house, remains of bread oven.



Plate 14. Roof features in barn.



Plate 15. Roof features in barn.



Plate 16. Window details in barn.

**Appendix: Haddenham public Houses and Landlords**

Year	Ale House (not named) and Landlords
1753	Not Found

1754	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		3 No Sign
1755	Green Dragon	White Hart Dan Hammond	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1756	Green Dragon	White Hart Dan Hammond	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1757	Green Dragon	White Hart Dan Hammond	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1758	Green Dragon	White Hart Eliz Hammond	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1759	Green Dragon	White Hart Eliz Hammond	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1760	Green Dragon	Old White Hart John Chapman	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1761	Green Dragon	Red Lyon John Chapman	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1762	Green Dragon	Red Lyon John Chapman	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1763	Green Dragon	Red Lyon John Chapman	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		2
1764	Green Dragon	Red Lyon John Chapman	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		3
1765	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1766	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1767	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1768	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1769	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1770	Green Dragon	Red Lyon	Square & Compass	White Hart James Richmond		1
1771	Green Dragon	Red Lyon		White Hart James Richmond	White Lyon	1
1772	Green Dragon	Red Lion		White Hart James Richmond	Boot Edward Austin	1
1773	Green Dragon			White Hart James Richmond	Bull Edward Austin	1
1774	Green Dragon			White Hart James Richmond	White Lyon	2
1775	Green Dragon Samuel Harley			White Hart James Richmond		
1776	Green Dragon Henry Williams			White Hart James Richmond		
1777	Green Dragon Thomas Aldridge			White Hart James Richmond		1
1778	Green Dragon Thomas Aldridge			White Hart James Richmond		1
1779	Green Dragon Thomas Aldridge			White Hart James Richmond		1
1780	Green Dragon Thomas Aldridge			White Hart James Richmond		1
1781				White Hart James Richmond		
1782	Green Dragon Richard Smith			White Hart James Richmond		
1783	Green Dragon Richard Smith			White Hart James Richmond		
1784	Green Dragon Richard Smith			White Hart James Richmond		
1785	Green Dragon Richard Smith			White Hart James Richmond		
1786	Green Dragon Richard Smith			White Hart James Richmond	Cyder House William Parker	

1787	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart James Richmond	Queen's Head William Parker	
1788	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart James Richmond	Queen's Head William Parker	
1789	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart James Richmond	Queen's Head William Parker	
1790	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head William Parker	
1791	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head William Parker	
1792	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head William Parker	
1793	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head William Parker	
1794	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1795	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1796	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1797	Green Dragon John Fryer			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1798	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1799	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head David Hill	
1800	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Little	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1801	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1802	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1803	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1804	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1805	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1806	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1807	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1808	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1809	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Wm Richmond	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1810	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1811	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1812	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Richard Rose	
1813	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head William Cox	
1814	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head William Cox	
1815	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head William Cox	
1816	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Mary Clarke	
1817	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Mary Clarke	
1818	Green Dragon Ann Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1819	Green Dragon Ann Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1820	Green Dragon Ann Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1821	Green Dragon Ann Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1822	Green Dragon Ann Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1823	Green Dragon			White Hart	Queen's Head	

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	Ann Parish			Thomas Jarvis	Joseph Dorset	
1824	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1825	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1826	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1827	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	
1828	Green Dragon John Parish			White Hart Thomas Jarvis	Queen's Head Joseph Dorset	