

Historical Buildings and Inns

STOKE-UNDER-HAM,
SOMERSET.

Particulars & Conditions of Sale
OF
'THE ROSE & CROWN INN,'
DWELLING-HOUSES, COTTAGES,
ORCHARD AND PREMISES,
SITUATE AT STOKE-UNDER-HAM, SOMERSET,
Which will be sold by Auction by

MESSRS. DARBY

At the "Rose & Crown Inn," Stoke-under-Ham,
ON
TUESDAY, the 20TH day of JULY, 1897,
At 3 for 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

To view apply to the respective Tenants; and these Particulars and
Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Office, Taunton,
or of

Mr. R. T. WALTER,
Solicitor,
Ilminster.

Chapple & Son, Printers by Gas Power, Cornhill, Ilminster.

Sale details of the Rose & Crown Inn,
Ham Hill, Stoke-under-Ham, July 1897.



The Priory, drawing by John Buckler 1836. Some buildings probably existed by 1250 but in 1304 it was set up as a college for 5 Augustinian canons (not monastic) and ended with the Suppression of Chantries Act 1548. Afterwards it became the home of generations of the Strode family until 1769. Thereafter the patrons Rodbard and Hawksworth leased it to farmers. The National Trust bought it in 1946. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was known as Parsonage Farm. *By kind permission of Somerset Archeological and Natural History Society.*



The Priory, on the left the Provosts private chapel with bell cote, the porch and screens passage centre and on the right the Great Hall (gallery inside).



'Hoods' in North Street, so called because in the 18th century it was the home of William Hood. Believed to be built in the 16th century and designed by the same architect as Pranketts in the High Street. Note adjoining thatched farm buildings demolished around 1900.



Brock's Mount, built in 1885/6 for the Southcombe family and became a venue for many grand events. By 1923 it had become a children's home for the United Services Fund. After a disastrous fire in March 1930 there remained only a section, which was, until recently, the home of Kendic Radio. It is has now been demolished and the grounds developed for housing.



North Street Farm was the home of the Terrell family from the 17th to the mid 20th centuries and now the home of North Street workshops.



The Gables is a late 16th century house with a ceiling by the plasterers of Montacute house. Probably built by the Rodbard family who had an interest in the property in the 18th and 19th centuries. Reverend Reginald Bean, Rector Impropiator lived there 1754-76. Dr W.W. Walter had a local history museum and his surgery there 1856-1904. Home of the Beaumont family since 1960. Photograph c1890.



Castle Farm in the 18th and 19th centuries was the home of the Tatchell family, after them came several generations of the Hebditch family. Fire caused it to be rebuilt in Victorian times.



Tan-Y-Bryn in the High Street is a stylish 18th century house, the home of several generations of the Gaylard family. Thomas Gaylard was a parish clerk in the 18th century.



Lower East Stoke Farm was the chief residence of the Chaffey family from at least 1614 until about 1730, when they moved to East Stoke House. The farm was leased to tenants notably the Staple family who called the farm Staplehurst. R.Pomeroy bought it in 1926, since 1960 it has belonged to the Hill family. The building contains stonework from the Chapel of St. Nicholas and Stoke Castle.



East Stoke House c1890, dates mainly from Queen Ann's time and home to generations of the Chaffey family, some additions were added by Robert Chaffey in 1846. Since 1936, it has been the home of the Quantock-Shuldhams family.



The High Street looking east, shows the Working Men's Institute on the right, purpose built in 1882 and extended by a wooden ex-army building in 1923, which was destroyed by fire in 1956. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1957 and 1969. Alcohol has only been served since 1930, prior to this it was a temperance society with reading and games rooms.



The Half-Moon Inn. Built on a site which has been listed as 'The Bake-house' in 1609 and 1776. The building replaces an earlier Half-Moon, which was probably destroyed by fire and situated at the present Post Office, 9 High Street.



The Duke of Cornwall was a coaching inn in the 19th century, where horse and oxen were kept to help coaches over Ham Hill. Parts were rebuilt after a fire in 1948 destroyed a substantial part of the building. Closed in 1985, it then became a restaurant and has now been converted into houses and flats.



Rose and Crown was also known locally as the 'Nut Tree'. Closed in 1969. In 1828 the parish accounts refer to it as a "disorderly house". Picture early 1920s. Note gas lamp and entrance to the church of St. Nicholas on the left.



Fleur de Lis Inn, watercolour by W.W.Wheatley 1848. Probably started life as a Church House, Parish Room and Manor Court in the 16th century, became an inn about 1774, it continued as a Manor Court until 1889. A fives wall is situated in the garden. It was also the home of the Stoke and the Royal George Friendly Societies. *By kind permission of Somerset Archeological & Natural History Society.*



The Masons Arms stood on the road leading up to Ham Hill, closed 1937, demolished early 1960s. Charles Hobbs landlord late 19th century was also known as a quack doctor selling various medicinal remedies!, see advertisement for pills on the end wall c1890-94.



The Prince of Wales Inn on Ham Hill. Possibly the site of the Holy Cross Chapel circa 1535. The site was leased to Bruttons Brewery in 1872 and The Prince of Wales Friendly Society meetings were held there in the 19th century.



The Cartgate Inn, one time known as "The Prince of Wales Arms". It was built as a coaching inn in 1815 by gloving manufacturer James Winter (who had his own coaches), on a site known as Soefield Furlong. Demolished in 1970 to make way for road improvements.