

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Wash or Whiff*

Early last century, Hallaton had its own dedicated laundry.

Situated on North End, in the dwelling house on the right in the adjacent picture, it existed to serve the needs of Hallaton Hall, which at the time was owned by Samuel Bankart of Leicester.

The laundry room itself was housed in an extension to the rear of the house. This was double the height of other rooms, and open to the roof to allow space for hanging the washing to dry. It also had its own water supply, from a well within the laundry itself.



North End houses circa early 20th century

Now a beautiful and sensitively modernised cottage, appropriately named The Old Laundry, it features the open-aspect former laundry room as a galleried inner hall.



Picture of typical Victorian laundry © Charles Frost



The Old Laundry today

At the turn of the century Hallaton belonged to a far dirtier world than today. Soiled clothes and sheets had to be scrubbed and boiled, as much for reasons of hygiene as cleanliness.

For ordinary villagers, tackling this was an arduous but unavoidable chore. For Hallaton's better off, village records show there were several women in 1891 employed as 'Laundresses'. These included the delightfully named Arabella Liquorish, along with Catherine Greasley and her niece Sarah Lloyd, both from Wales.

Others would have taken in laundry, often doing the 'scrubbing and drubbing' in their back gardens.

Most were widows; their need to turn to laundry work speaks of the necessity for self-sufficiency in the pre-welfare history of Hallaton.



SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Pray and be grateful*

The Congregational or Independent Chapel was constructed in 1822. Although Hallaton already had a large Church of England Parish Church, St Michael and all Angels, there was a demand for an independent 'self-sufficient' place of worship where the village congregation ran its own affairs.

The Baines family were vital to Hallaton's self-sufficiency as Grocers, Drapers, Chandlers and Postmasters as well as being an integral part of the daily life of The Chapel with 10 members of the family worshipping and buried between 1831 and 1891. Their gravestones can still be seen in the courtyard garden.

The Chapel had a schoolroom at the side which was used for Sunday School classes and regular meetings of the committee to discuss the daily issues of the time such as whether to buy new Hymn books or keep the old ones.



In 1861 they needed to appoint a new Pastor and it was agreed that Jabez Marshall should be paid an annual salary of £50 per year for performing the role.

Later in 1861, there was a discussion about punctuality in attendance at services and the congregation's difficulty in time keeping. It was suggested that a clock or a bell be put on the outside of The Chapel. This eventually happened but not until 1900 as a bequest from Mr John T Sharman. The clock is now fully restored and mostly keeps good time!

Regular Tea Meetings, which were held after the weekly services, were part of the social life of Chapel members. The children of the congregation also received one day's holiday every year which was usually a day trip paid for by the Chapel.

Worship was a chilly affair and after repeated complaints from the congregation over a 78 year period, a "Musgrave Stove" was duly installed to help keep the Chapel warm.



The last service in The Chapel was held around 1985. It was later deconsecrated and converted into a family home which has been happily lived in since 2006.

The Old Chapel as it is today, fully restored with its glorious Georgian façade complete with clock.



SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Do or suffer*

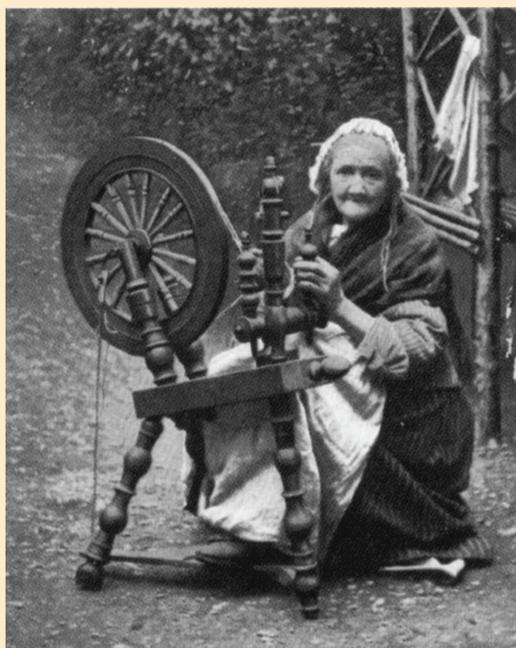
Necessity of self-sufficiency

For those without surplus income travel was by foot or a ride on a carrier's cart. The nearest town was about as far as most travelled in their lifetime and that was but a few times a year.

Limitations of time, money, transport and communications necessitated self-sufficiency and community self-help. There were several village charities to help the most needy.

Before cheap manufactured goods spawned the consumer age, less was needed for a contented life. Work hours were long so entertainment and holidays were extra special.

Village life was coloured by the seasons, celebration of a successful harvest, festive days, religious festivals, travelling entertainers and community family life.



All generations helped to make ends meet.

Second income

Second jobs were essential for many. For example, the farrier's work shoeing horses led to his side business of animal care. A craftsman might open a shop adjoining his workshop.

Working at home was necessary for low income families. All at home would do something to earn money.

Common work in Leicestershire was lace, glove and hosiery work, straw plaiting (for straw hats), spinning wool and weaving by those with hand looms. Before compulsory school attendance in 1876, children could begin work at home at around five or six years old.



Weaving baskets and storage containers for farm and home was both a domestic and workshop activity. The type varied with materials coppiced wood sticks, reeds and willow shoots, called osiers, were used

Village Society in 1851

The elite: leaders in village governance and care. Squire(s), big proprietors, Land owning Yeoman farmers, farmers renting large farms and the Church of England Vicar or Rector

Middle class: professionals, successful craftsmen, dealers and, perhaps, shop owners.

Employees with regular income: on farms, with master craftsman, in domestic positions and a few village or church employees.

Bottom of the social scale were the seasonal labourers, the old and paupers. Many charities were established to help them.



Young lad paid to scare the birds off the crops



A kitchen garden was a great help

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Build or Freeze*

The house on The Cross which was originally called The Market Place has a varied history. The first two stone storeys were built in 1745 and the brick built third floor added at a later date. It was owned by Miss E. C. Bewicke and in 1913 Walter Plowright was living there with his wife Ada. They were paying £29 p.a. rent and 18/9d for the upkeep of the Parish roads.

Outside there was a bake house and an off-beer licence was trading two barrels of beer a week and one hundred p.a. at ten shillings each. A considerable turnover in 1913. The value of the house - £300.



Market Place, Hallaton



In 1911 Edwin Belton Marlow (Ted) was living on High Street working as a bricklayer. His brother Ralph was living near the Church, a carpenter's apprentice.



Ted and Florey Marlow

The workshop is no longer there but was in a building opposite the school. This is where Ralph crafted coffins which carried villagers on the village bier to their last resting place in the cemetery.

The First World War was to dramatically interrupt the lives of the two Marlow boys when they separately joined the Royal Engineers. Ted's war saw him serving in France on the Western Front and Ralph in Salonica.

Returning from the war Ted established his building business and progressed to the house on the Cross. Ralph's carpentry business flourished in a workshop near the Church.



Another Hallaton family of carpenters, in Hog Lane, (© Fred Hawke) and the house on The Cross as it is today.



SELF-SUFFICIENCY:

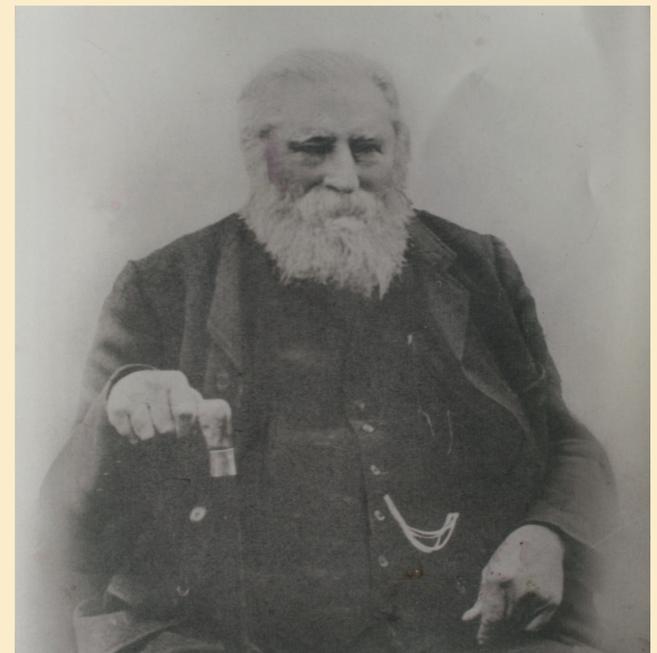
From Farriers to Farmers to Vets

By 1800's the Eaton family was established in Hallaton and recorded with the occupations of Blacksmith, Farrier, Farmer, Castrator and Veterinary Surgeon. It was usual for villagers to farm a few acres and carry on another occupation simultaneously but by the 1900's the family had divided into full-time farmers and vets.



In the 1841 census John Eaton, **BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER**, and his son, Benjamin, were working as blacksmiths from the property which they rented from Bryan Ward, landowner, of Drayton. Mary Eaton, Benjamin's unmarried sister, is listed as a **FARMER**

The 1851 census records Benjamin as a **FARRIER** and his son George, as a **CASTRATOR**. George subsequently moved to Twyford where he is recorded as **VET** and **FARMER**. By 1861 Benjamin's son John was listed as a **GRAZIER**. In the 1871 census John, aged 40, was recorded as a **FARMER** of 130 acres employing 1 man. The blacksmith's shop was unused.



George Eaton

In 1891 Henry Hill took over as blacksmith occupying the neighbouring house. John Eaton and his family remained in the original house. In 1897 the heirs of Bryan Ward sold the property and land by then known as Tomblin's Farm to George Plowright, **GRAZIER**, who carried out alterations to the property around 1915. George Plowright continued to rent the house to John Eaton and subsequently to Omar Neal, **CARRIER** from 1902 to 1910 and James Driver, a **SMALLHOLDER** from 1910 to 1911. He then occupied the property until his death in 1935 when the house and land was bought by George Pick who rented the land to his nephew Frederick Pick, **GRAZIER**, and the house to Richard Mawby, a **RAILWAY WORKER**.

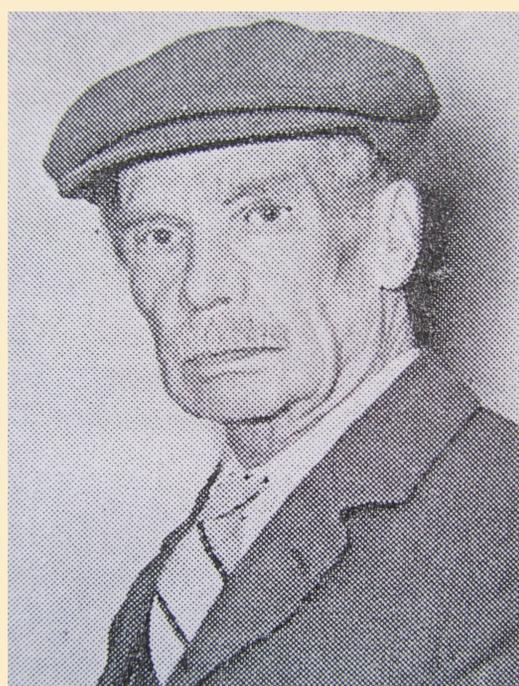


Frederick Pick inherited the house and land in 1954 and it remains in his family.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Build or Freeze*

In 1851 when the census was taken there were two plumber/glaziers in Hallaton. One of these was John Hawke who was born in Lutterworth in 1811. When John was 16 his father died leaving John, the man of the house, to become a glazier. Married at 22 John and his wife moved their family in the 1840's to Hallaton into the thatched cottage next to Eaton's farm where many generations of Hawkes subsequently lived.

Son John and his family continued to increase and by the time Clara was born in 1854, ten children had been born. No wonder then that when subsequent Hawkes went on to produce large families, the boys almost always taking a trade and setting up in business, Hallaton was well served in plumbing, painting, decorating, glazing, corn merchants, shoe making and repair, motor mechanics and eventually produced a well-re-



Harry Hawke

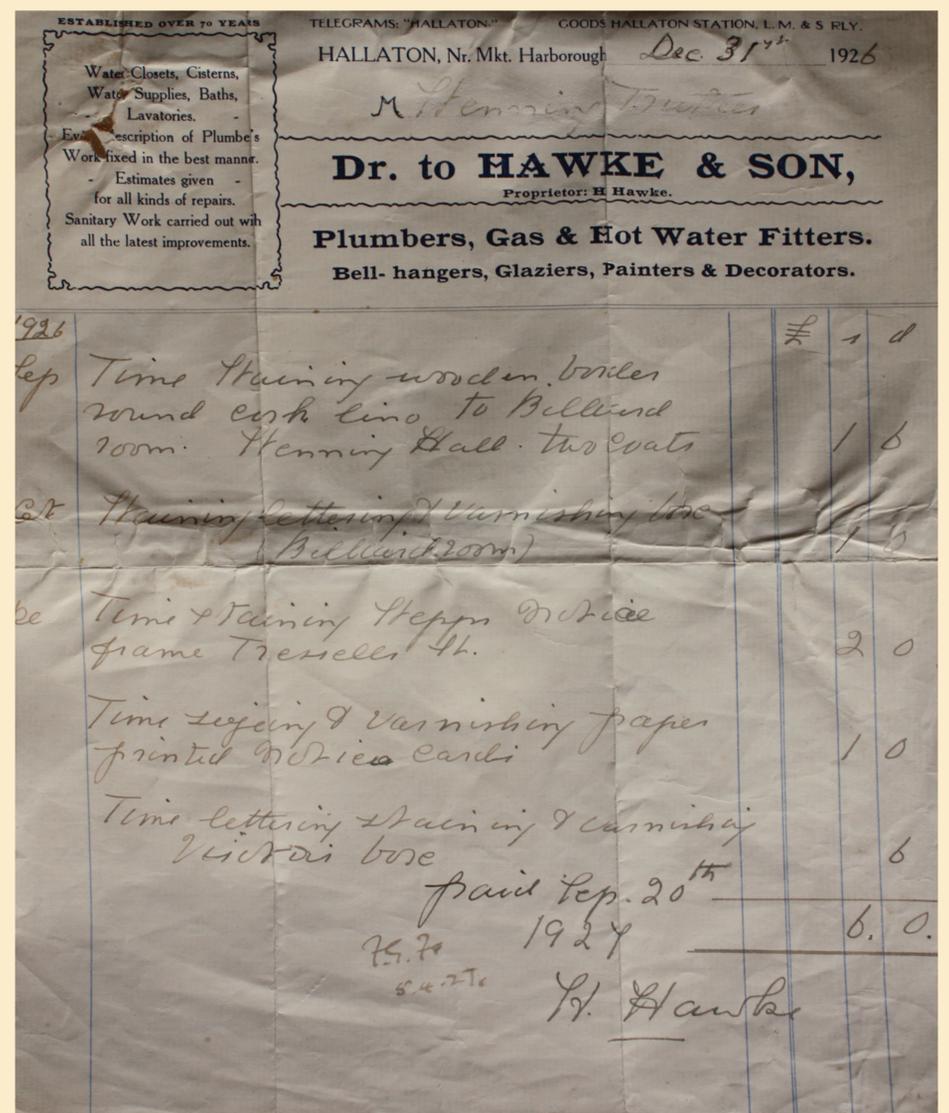
spected photographer in F C Hawke who went on to record in photographs the social history of the village.

The business thrived as this invoice for work done in the billiard room at the Stenning Hall shows.



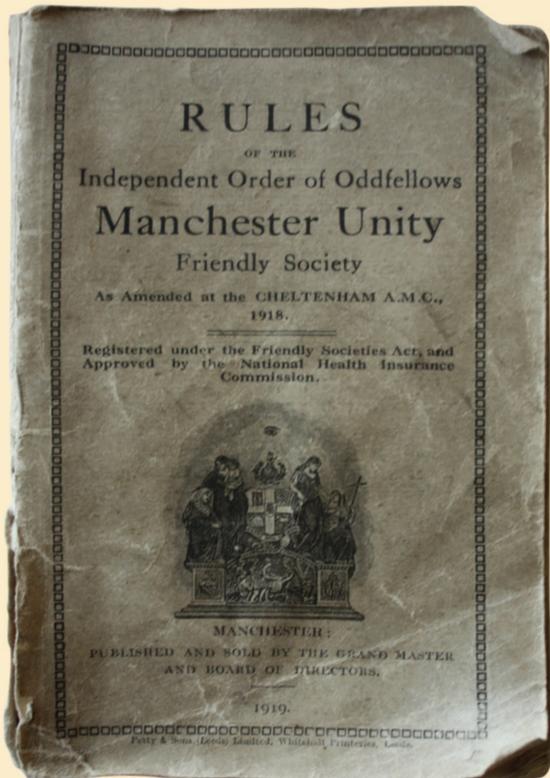
Above: High Street, Hallaton

Below: Hawke & Son invoice



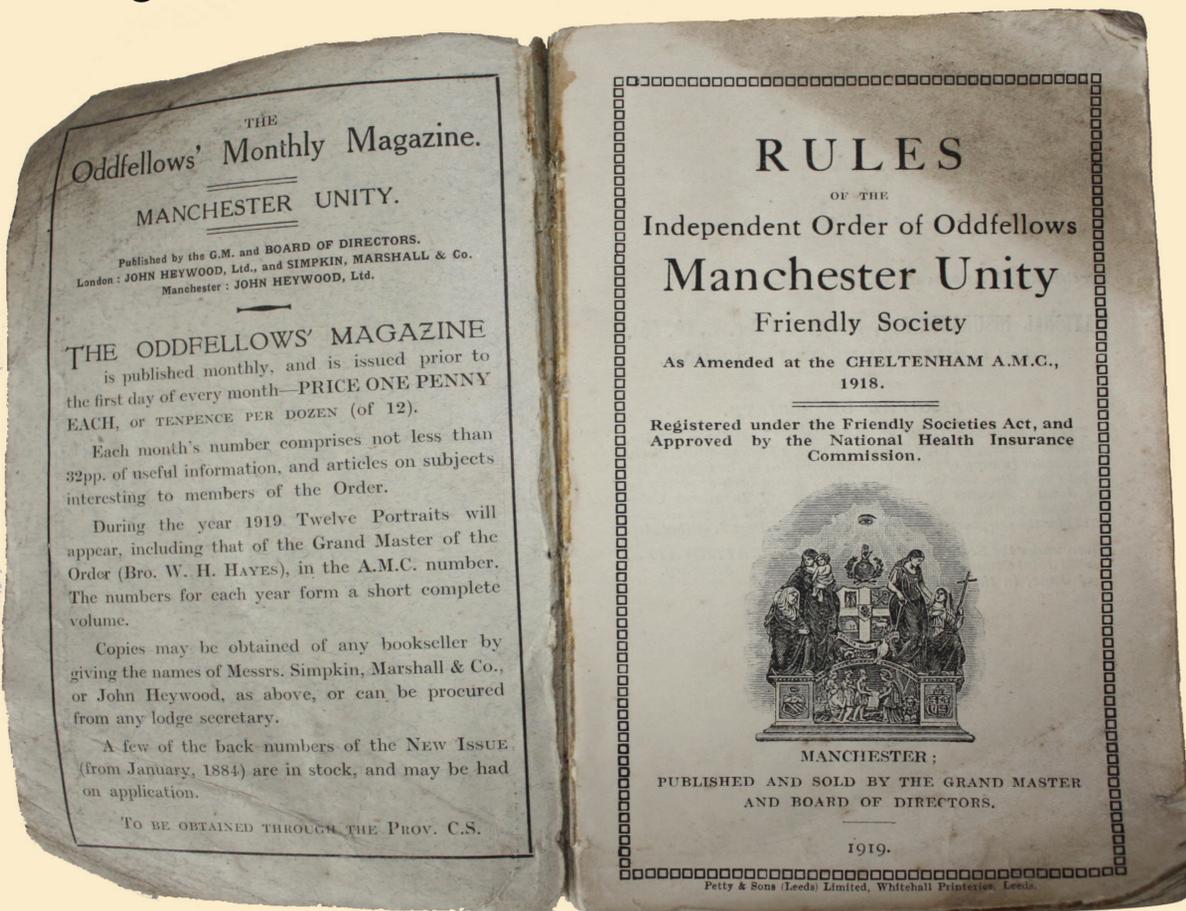
Grandson Harry Hawke was the last Hawke to live in the cottage. The photograph shows Hallaton High Street in the late '40's early 50's; no television aerials, no cars except for one, Harry Hawke's ancient car in which he was still plying his trade one hundred years after his grandfather came to the village as a glazier, plumber, painter and decorator – the Hawke family still 'jack of all trades'.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Join or be miserable*



No.10 High Street has had, like many other old village properties, a varied past. Originally one house, it included the next door house, no. 8, and also no. 10a, in Horn Lane as a butchers shop. It was occupied by an old Hallaton family, the Pecks. There were various family members involved in different trades within the village at that time, but the occupants of no. 10 were graziers and butchers. The property had several buildings behind, including a slaughterhouse, and beyond these was grazing.

In 1881 the property was purchased by a Friendly Society, The Loyal Farmers Lodge of Delight for the princely sum of £240. The Friendly Societies existed to act as benefit clubs for their members, providing support for those in times of deprivation, meeting the needs now covered by various government initiatives.



The house being known as "the Lodge of Delight" has given rise to many smiles and titters over the years. The rent was collected personally by Mr John Hunt from Market Harborough. The Friendly Societies were mostly the preserve of males who met at The Fox Inn and used to hold sumptuous lunches on Bottle Kicking Day.



The property was sold on again in 1983, for a considerably higher figure, and from then it has been occupied as three separate homes.

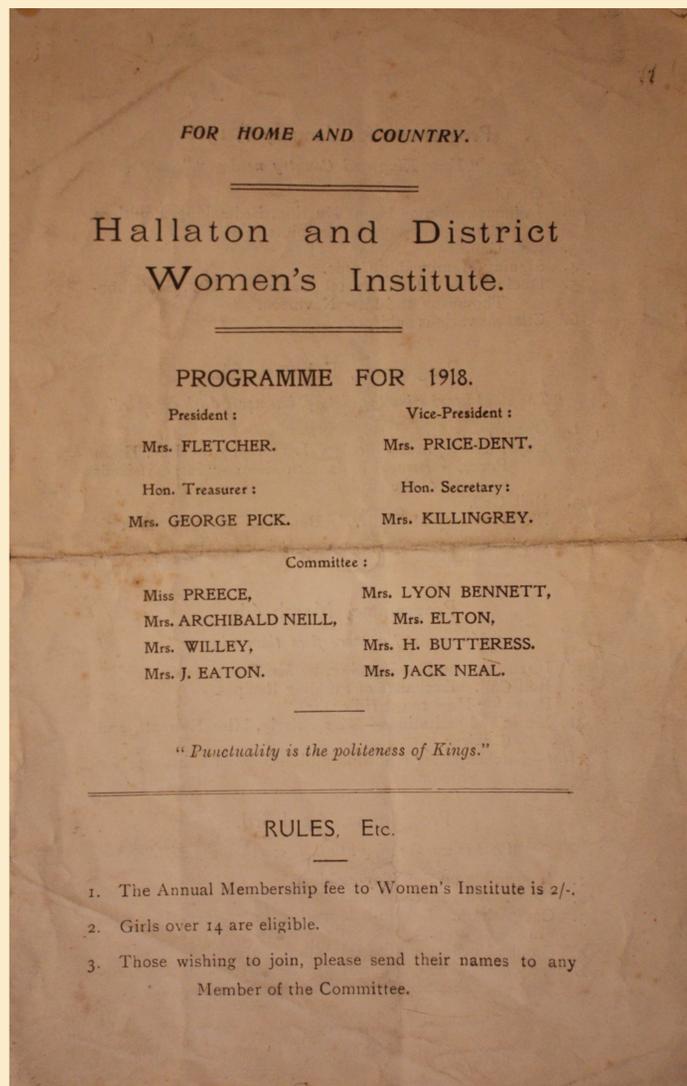


HALLATON & DISTRICT WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Jam and Jerusalem - 100 years old and still going strong!

Centenary Celebration 1917 – 2017

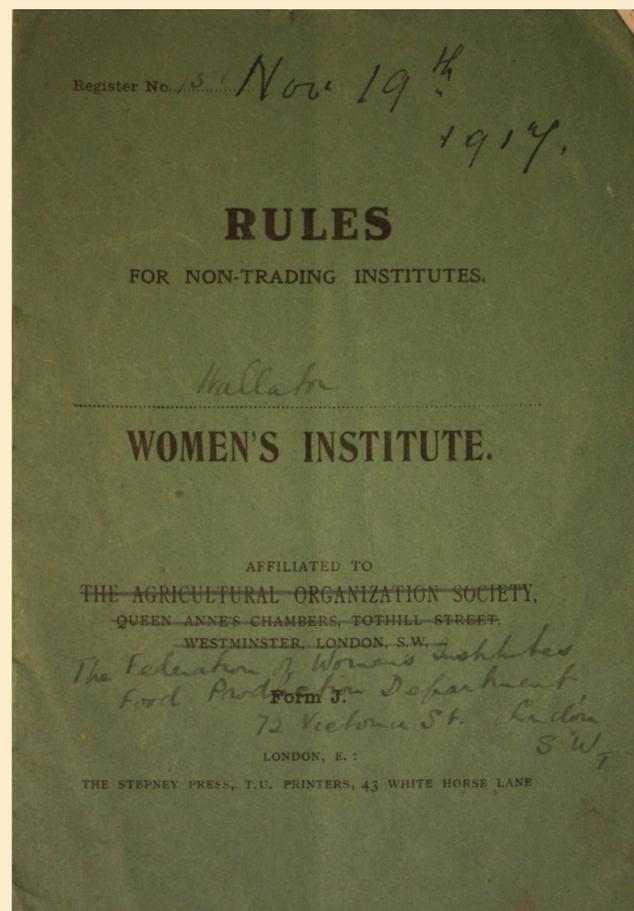
The WI with the longest unbroken record of 100 years in the Leicestershire and Rutland County Federation.



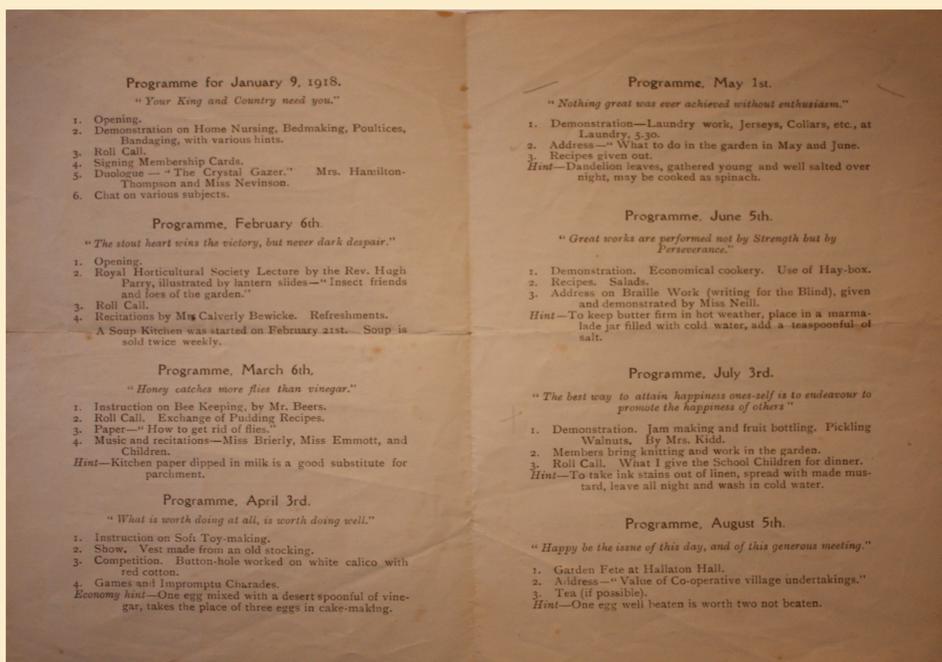
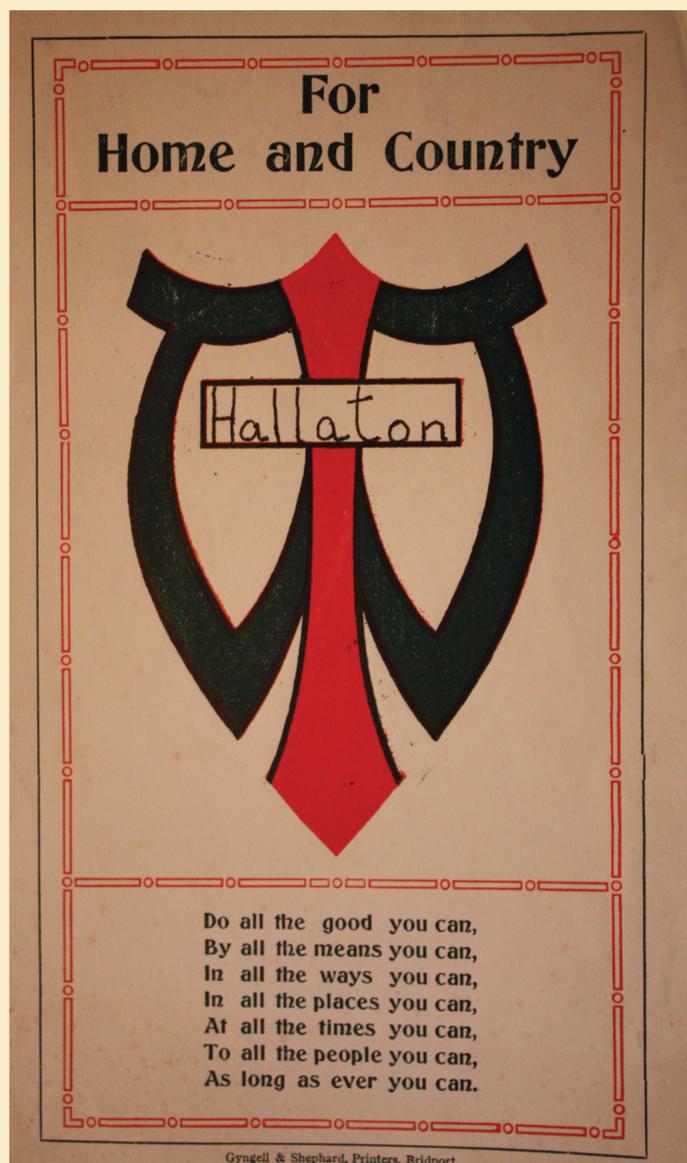
The inaugural meeting was held at Hallaton Hall on Wednesday 7th November 1917, Mrs Fletcher was in the Chair, followed by the first General Meeting on Wednesday 14th November when members were enrolled and the Committee elected.



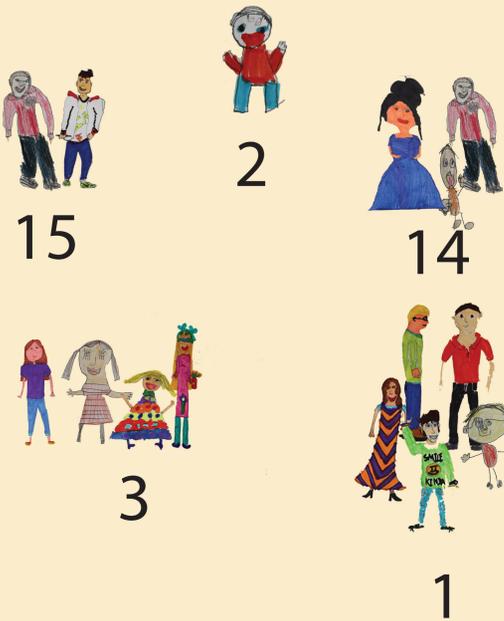
On 19th November 1917 The Rules for 'Non-Trading Institutes' were signed by the President Mrs S J Fletcher and the Secretary Mrs C Killingrey, thus formally affiliating the institute to the Federation of Women's Institutes.



50 members attended the next General Meeting on Wednesday 12th December. A demonstration on breakfast rolls and bread making was given by a member, Mrs Kidd, and another, Mrs Elton, dictated a recipe for curing hams. Certificates and armbands were presented to those women who were working on the land for the War effort.



How many children in our family?



Where were our parents born?

In 1851 and 1914 most residents were 'local' having been born in the local area. Nearly half our parents were born in Leicestershire or Rutland making 47% 'local' 19% of our mums and dads were born in London or the South of England. The Midlands, Norfolk and the North of England were the birth places with 8% each The remaining 10% of our parents were born further away such as Wales, Scotland, Germany, Australia and Norway.

Leicester+ London+
Rutland The South
47% 19%

How far do our parents travel to work?

The 1851 census and 1914 census showed that most villagers worked locally and relied on the local economy their wages. With Globalisation, the internet and commuting, these statistics are a little changed.

Leicestershire 54%
Regional 22%
National 17%
International 7%

What is great about our village?

Walk to school
Close community
Peaceful location
Countryside
Quiet
Space

Village Hall
Church
Pubs
Cafe
People
Pretty

Alms houses and Isabella Stenning charity



School Family Census

What would improve our village?

Post Office
Public Transport
Better park for older children
Newspaper delivery
Speed cameras

Smaller affordable houses
More street lighting
No dog pool!
Speedy Wifi and Good mobile phone signal

LEARN & BE THANKFULL

Time Hop:

Which 1851 job would you like or not like?

1851 Physician & Surgeon - Josie

Being a physician or a surgeon would have involved looking after people who are ill or injured. In 1851 good things of being a physician or a surgeon would have been. The wages were the highest out of occupation. Also, they were looked upon as very important people.

This would have been a great job because of high wages which would give them a very high standard of living

1851 Baker - Usena

I would not like to be a baker because you start work at 4 o'clock in the morning and finish at midnight. Secondly, they fetch water before they started work which is heavy, also carrying big bags of flour will cause back strain.

Working as a baker was dangerous with high rates of injuries and illness, caused by hot ovens, mixing machines and dough cutters. They used to wear back support, aprons and gloves to try and protect themselves. Due to the flour allergies, bakers often suffered from bakers asthma and this is why I would not want to be a baker

Diverse Occupation

Mummy, What do you do at work?

Accounting
Agriculture
Arts
Author
Beauty
Building surveyor
Business owner
Company Director
Design
Designer
Doctor
Education
Engineer
Equestrian
Farming
Fashion
Financial
Gardener
Healthcare

Daddy, What do you do at work?

International Development
Lecturer
Livery
Manager
Managing Director
Nurse
Nursery Nurse
Police Officer
Project manager
Property
Publishing
Recruitment
Sales
Teacher
Textiles
Transport
Tutor
Vet

Historic Hallaton

The village school has grown from in 1850 to a thriving 122 on roll in 2017. Over the last 150 years it has welcomed WW2 evacuees and at times seen the pupils drop to a mere. Today the school is still central to the village community and its Christian ethos still prevails. Village families with children attending Hallaton school have completed a 'census' which gives a small demographic snapshot of village life today.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: *Pennies or Poverty*

Weekly Expenditure for a Farm Labourer with a Wife & three Children in the early 1870's.

5 gallons Bread	6s 3d	31p
1/2 lb (pound) Butter	8d	3.3p
1 lb Cheese	6d	2.5p
1 lb Bacon	8d	3.3p
1/2 lb Sugar	2d	0.8p
Pepper, Salt, etc	1d	0.4p
2 oz. Tea	4d	1.7p
1/2 lb Candles	3 1/2d	1.5p
Soap	2d	0.8p
Soda, Starch & Blue	1d	0.4p
Coals	2s 0d	10p
1 Faggot (thin wood)	2 1/2d	1p
Rent & Rates (Village Tax)	1s 6d	7.5p
Man's Sick Club	6d	2.5p
Boots	7d	2.9p
Children's Schooling	<u>3d</u>	<u>1.3p</u>
Total	<u>14s 3d</u>	<u>71.25p</u>

Clothing, household items, non-essentials, church and other expenses not included.

Average Farm Labourer's wage was 15s to 19s per week, (75 to 95p).

A gallon of Bread is made with a gal. of flour to give 8 of to-day's large loaves.

Blue is a blue powder added to laundry to make whites look whiter.

[From West Counties, *Cornhill Magazine* vol.29 (1874)]



Making Ends Meet

Family Meals

The family had one hot meal a day, when possible. The staple food was bread with vegetables, root crops, potatoes or turnips plus, two or three times a week, cheese or bacon.

Cooking was in one pot over an open fire, each food item in its own bag and placed in for as long as needed. By the 1880's, mass produced ovens were affordable, greatly improving cooking quality.

Free Food & Fuel

The bounty of the countryside provided extra food.

- * rabbit, pigeon, blackberries, crab apples, hazel nuts, watercress, dandelion wild garlic;
- * wild herbs, rose hips, which could be sold to the apothecary;
- * At harvest end, families were allowed to glean fields to pick up remaining crops. A sack or two of wheat provided food for both family and pig.
- * Common land yielded wood, acorns for pig feed and fallen leaves for animal bedding.

Home Produce

- * Any small patch of ground available to a family was made into a kitchen garden.
- * Highlight of self-sufficiency was the family pig. It was lovingly fed in anticipation of delicious food over the winter months.
- * Wines and fruit syrups were made from the wild berries and fruits.

1851 - THE PILLARS OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY - census

OCCUPATIONS	workers
Farm Waggoner	1
Apothecary	2
Baker	3
Blacksmith	7
Brewer/Grazier	2
Bricklayer	4
Brickmaker	6
Butcher	6
Carpenter	11
Carrier & Carter	2
Castrator	1
Chair Bottomer	1
Chandler	1
Clergy	3
Cooper	1
Dealer	10
Draper	?
Dressmaker	7
Farm Labourer	77
Farmer	16
Fellmonger	3
Gardener	4
Glovemaker	1
Grazier	3
Grocer & Draper	4
Grocer/Tailor	1

The village population 691 Many workers had second jobs most of which are not mentioned.
The work of young children in the home is not recorded.

Land Owners & Farmers

The four recorded **land proprietors** had the major part of the land around Hallaton.

Farmers : 6 farmed 100 to 300 acres; 7 farmed 10 to 99 acres;
1 farmed 9 acres 1 with no recorded acreage.
Others did small scale farming or their own kitchen garden as a 2nd occupation.

49 Occupations in the Census of 1851

- A **Higgler** is a peddler selling small items door to door.
- **Hallaton Hall** had ten live-in servants while the **Manor House** had four. Both would have had other servants from the village. Many houses had a servant or two.
- A **Chandler** sold household items such as soap, paint, oil, candles & groceries.
- A **Cooper** made water tight wood barrels.
- Cloth was bought from the **draper** and made up at home or by the **tailor** or **dress maker**.
- **Fellmongers** bought, treated and sold animal skins.
- A **Grazier** reared and fattened cattle and sheep for market.
- Having 10 **Dealers** shows that there was much buying and selling, perhaps a legacy of Hallaton's history as a market town.
It is likely that some of dealers were buying goods made in the homes for sale in the towns.
It was common for dealers to supply materials for a family to make or finish off such items.

Bought from Outside

The shops, peddlers on foot or with a cart supplied items not available in the village; such as salt, spices, candles, paraffin, needles, clothing materials, printed items, etc.

The railway came to Hallaton in 1879. As the industrial revolution gathered momentum and the railways opened up easy transportation, cheap factory goods replaced many village crafted items and created an appetite for things formerly beyond reach. This, plus the farming recession in the second half of the 19th century, caused migration to the towns, brought to an end the self-sufficiency of Hallaton and changed village life.

OCCUPATIONS	workers
Hairdresser/Barber	2
Higgler	2
Horsebreaker	1
Innkeeper/ Publican	3
Lace-Runner	11
Land Proprietor	4
Linen Weaver	1
Nurse (domestic)	1
Parish Clerk	1
Plumber/Glazier	2
Police Constable	1
Saddler	1
Sawyer	3
School Teacher	4
Servant indoor	53
Servant outdoor	8
Shepherd	6
Shoemaker	12
Stonemason	2
Tailor	6
Tailor/Draper	1
Watch/Clockmaker	1
Wheelwright & Carpenter	1
TOTAL workers	304
Occupations	49