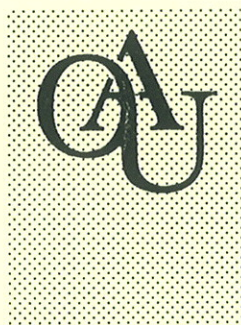


O X F O R D A R C H A E O L O G I C A L U N I T



113-119 HIGH STREET, OXFORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

(1991)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary A field evaluation and historical survey were carried out by OAU at 113-119 High Street, Oxford, on behalf of Lee and Ross, Architects, acting for Lincoln College. The excavation showed three distinct phases of deposit, an early pit, a series of floors associated with an early medieval stone footing, and further pit-digging. The area of the trench seems to have been levelled in the 17th or 18th centuries, and thereafter was used for a cess pit.

The historical survey shows 18 trades amongst the leaseholders, the most significant perhaps being the heraldic painter at No 116 from 1652.

INTRODUCTION

In June 1991 an assessment was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) on at 113-119 High Street, Oxford, for Lee and Ross, Architects, acting on behalf of Lincoln College, in advance of development of the block of property for shops and student accommodation which incorporates a large area of basement. The site was in the small garden area directly behind 118 High Street. This was the only area available for investigation at this stage of the development (Fig. 1).

Topography

The site lies on the S side of the High Street around 200 m from Carfax Tower. The available area was approximately 40 square metres at a height of 63.60 m. OD. It had been occupied by a building until fairly recently, previous occupants being Taylors (a chemists) and during the Royal Observer Corps during the last war.

Archaeological background

Other archaeological and architectural records in the immediate area include the following:

The Bear Public House, Blue Boar St: Burials related to the medieval church of St Edward.

Quartermains Stables survey: Photographic survey of the buildings demolished in the Quartermain phase of the Lincoln College Development.

J C Buckler surveys of High Street buildings on the line of King Edward St, immediatly E present site. See J Munby, 'Tackleys Inn', Oxoniensia xliii (1978), 123-69.

Oriel College Real Tennis Court, ongoing excavations and watching brief during conversion of the building to a theatre etc, exposing Saxon and medieval deposits sealed beneath the playing surface of the 17th-century tennis court. Interim reports in recent volumes of Oriel College Record.

126 High Street: archaeological investigation of the standing building during conversion work, and the deposits beneath it. see J Munby, '126 High Street' Oxoniensia, xl (1975), 254-308.

High Street Surface Water Drain: archaeological watching brief on line of replacement drain installed the full length of High Street in 1981, B Durham, 'Oxford High Street', CBA Group 9 Newsletter, 12 (1982), 158-60.

Former Church of All Saints: archaeological investigations in advance of the conversion of the redundant church to a library for Lincoln College, exposing deposits and buildings from the 9th to the mid-11th centuries, and the development of the church from a Norman single cell till it was destroyed by the collapse of its own spire in 1701.

Apart from the above sites which relate particularly to street frontages, it should be noted that this development includes the centre of a block formed by the medieval street lines of High St, Alfred St, Bear Lane and Oriel St. Some of the earliest domestic buildings in the town are found in the centre of the blocks of property created by the rectangular street layout, notably at Frewin Hall behind Cornmarket Street (J Blair, 'Frewin Hall', Oxoniensia xliii (1978) 48-99). In a similar context, excavations on the site of the 13th-century Hinksey Hall at New Inn Court off St Aldates showed good survival of Saxon structures (Halpin 'Hinxey Hall', Oxoniensia, xlviii (1983), 41-69.

Historical and archaeological background

OAU have consulted the available printed, manuscript and topographical sources (see provisional listing, Appendix 1), to enhance the existing historical notes provided by Lee and Ross. The following report is intended to define areas of the new basement which are of particular significance by reason of the trade of the documented owner, and the likelihood of recovering finds associated with those trades. Sources consulted include:

<u>Oxford City Properties</u>	<u>Oxford Council Acts</u>
<u>Oriel College Records</u>	<u>Surveys and Tokens</u>
<u>Survey of Oxford</u>	

The properties include those of St Frideswide's Priory, Oriel,

New and Lincoln Colleges, and the City. Medieval documentation is scant for these institutions, and the numerous post-medieval leases are not always clear as to who was the actual tenant. The site is bounded by Stodley's Inn of New College on the west (the garden of which forms the rear portion of nos. 118-19), Lincoln College property to the south (which was sometimes described as a garden), and the block of Oriel College property to the east.

Apart from the Ram Inn of Lincoln (nos. 113-14) the site comprised private houses, most of which were fronted with shops for much of their recorded history. Being centrally located, they are always likely to have been occupied by prominent citizens, but as stated above the medieval documentation is not comprehensive enough to provide more than a few names of likely occupiers.

What is clear from taxation records if not the leases is that there was a growing number of separate households occupying the site from the 17th century, and these must have been accommodated in small buildings on the plots behind the principal houses (as indicated by the 1690 Window Tax).

From the 16th century a number of more certain occupiers are known, and these include: butchers, skinners and cordwainers (no. 119), goldsmiths, cook, grocer and chemist (no. 118); barbers, taylor and coffeeman (no. 117); carpenter, haberdasher, painter, sadler (no. 116); cutler, barber, toyman, carver and gilder (no. 115). Of special interest are the goldsmiths at no. 118, of whom one is thought to have executed the very fine panel-painting in the back room on the first floor, and the painter Richard Hawkins at no. 116, a house and heraldic painter, also a friend of Antony Wood and Mayor in 1689-90. In the 19th century the carver and gilder James Wyatt was probably responsible for the reerection of decorative masonry fragments behind no. 115.

Assessment strategy (Fig. 1)

Following discussions with Lee and Ross (architects), it was clear that in the foreseeable future there would be no opportunity to assess any part of the area proposed for new basement. It was therefore agreed to investigate an area of waste ground behind No 118 which was immediately W of the proposed basement area. The area is 9.5 m. x 4 m. and is adjoined on the E and S by single storey buildings, on the N by the 3-storey No 118, and on the W by a lean-to covered passage. In order effectively to sample the full depth of the proposed basement dig the trench was taken down to an average depth of 2.35 m and a maximum depth of 2.95 m (fig. 2) and, given the need for storage of spoil on site, this allowed a maximum trench area of 1.5m. x 2.5 m.

The assessment strategy was therefore biased towards a very small sample. The layers and features were excavated by hand to determine their nature and depth and to recover dating evidence. The features were planned and their sections drawn.

without a profusion of cess-pits, and the same could be true of other High Street site like that in question where the demand for land may have forced the continual repair of one or two lined pits. The present site is likely to be more like the Oriel site than those in St Ebbes.

On balance therefore it seems that the quality of preservation of early medieval deposits in the area of the proposed basements may be as good if not better than that seen in the assessment trench.

Recommendations

Given the scale of new basements in the present proposal and the extent of the potential destruction outlined above, OAU feel that this survey has identified a significant archaeological impact. English Heritage have a policy of discouraging operations which are likely to be destructive, but in this case it is questionable whether the quality of remains is sufficient to justify their preservation at all costs, and it is equally questionable whether full preservation would be achievable. The alternative would be to record the deposits archaeologically either before or during the development in order to recover a representative story.

The distribution of recording effort should be concentrated on areas which, on the above arguments, are likely to combine the best preservation with the highest importance in terms of the heritage. That equation would demand perhaps a 5-10% sample at the extreme rear of the site, rising to 30-50% in the area likely to have been protected by rear buildings or where there is the potential of early block-centre structures, and preferably 100% in the small area beneath the frontage buildings.

It is understood that the main groundworks are likely to fall into two phases, which would provide the flexibility to deal with the archaeology before or in parallel with the development.

OAU

22 August 1991

Acknowledgements

OAU wish to thank Lincoln College, their agents and tenants for their interest and cooperation in carrying out this survey, and particularly their architect Peter Lee.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Location of archaeological trench, based on Lee and Ross survey, with proposed basement area marked.
- Fig. 2 Plan of trench at level of floors 13, 14 and 15.
- Fig. 3 Section drawings of E and S sides of trench conjoined.
- Fig. 4 Detail from David Loggan's plan of Oxford seen from N, 1675. The properties in question are opposite All Saints Church (33), and illustrate the typical development of 'rows' running back from the High Street. The overall shape of the block is unfamiliar because this plan predates the formation of King Edward St (1873).

RESULTS

Soils

The general soil type was a slightly clayish silt loam with small amounts of fine gravel inclusions. This was either derived from the natural subsoil because of the limestone gravel decaying, or from rubbish material dumped on the site. The topmost layer was of garden soil mixed with building debris. The surface of the gravel terrace has been seen at All Saints Church on the N side of the High Street at OD 61.55 m. and under the street itself in front of 115 High Street at OD 61.77.

Trench description (Figs 2, 3)

The latest feature in the trench, cutting the garden soil 1 was a set of steps 3 leading to the cellar underneath 118 High Street. The steps and the garden soil overlaid a drain (2) aligned E-W across the trench. Under the drain was an extremely large mid 19th century cess-pit 4. This feature was 2.25 m long, 1.95 m wide and in excess of 3 m deep, and it cut virtually all the other archaeological deposits. Its excavation was difficult as it was constructed of a double thickness of bricks with a skin of very hard concrete inside, which had to be broken into manageable lumps for removal. It had also been back filled with rubble which was awkward to remove in the enclosed space. The pit cut through a layer of grey silt loam 17 which probably represents a dumped deposit to build up the ground level.

A construction pit 16 to the S of Pit 4 contained brickwork; it may represent an access/input point for the cess-pit because the brickwork abutted and was very similar, but it was overlaid by 17 and so must have been abandoned at an earlier date than 4.

Layer 17 also overlaid a series of interconnected destruction and dump layers 6, 7 and 8. Layer 6 was grey-brown silt loam with flat pieces of limestone. Layer 7 was mid-brown clay with mortar flecks. Layer 8 was limestone pieces in a matrix of dark brown sandy silt. Layer 8 was overlaid by layer 7. Layer 8 overlaid a wall 18 constructed of large squared pieces of limestone in a matrix of red-brown clayish silt with mortar flecks.

Removal of these dump layers exposed a series of floor layers 13, 14 and 15 which, while undated by finds, appeared to be medieval in composition and type. They ran up to a large square stone on the SW quoin of wall 18. This stone overhang the wall stones beneath, and may represent a change in the construction of the rear wall of the property to incorporate an extension. Layer 14 was only present next to wall 18 and its similarity to the bonding material of Wall 18 suggests that it may be construction debris from the extension. Layer 15 was very ashy and was probably dumped to ensure a dry and level base for the mortar floor 13.

The stone to the N of the overhanging stone was squared as if to form a quoin behind and therefore earlier than it. The stones beneath it, which formed this putative earlier corner, were 2 courses deep with a further 2 courses of foundation, and with a 0.15 m. offset at what was presumably the floor level. The difference in level between the top of the footing and the floor layers had been made up by a dark brown silt loam, layer 9, which had been cut away at its S end by Pit 20. Against Wall 18 was a deposit 21 which was similar to the bonding material of the wall, and a layer of loam 19 overlying a thin charcoal lens which may represent activity at the ground level to the S of the property.

The construction trench for wall 18 was cut into a shallow pit 19/1. Pit 20 (see above) had cut away much of 19/1 and also all but a small remnant of another pit 22. All these pits cut an earlier partly gravel-filled pit

containing layers 23 to 28, which were individually numbered as it was difficult to determine their nature until the trench was fully excavated.

This early pit was cut into a grey-brown silty layer 29 which overlaid the natural gravel subsoil. The finds from this layer were concentrated at the top. This and the similarity of this layer to surviving geological deposits on the gravel elsewhere suggest that it is relatively undisturbed subsoil. Unfortunately it was not possible to determine whether this layer had been ploughed.

FINDS

In total 75 sherds of pottery, 15 of tile and 59 pieces of bone were recovered. The pottery was analysed with reference to a type series of Oxford wares held at OAU.

Pottery and other datable artefacts

The earliest pottery-like material was compacted clay from layer 29, which is likely to have been an effect of iron-panning rather than low-fired pottery. It came from the lowest layer on the site, and only the presence of 9 fragments of bone identifies it as archaeological feature rather than a natural deposit. The pit fills above it (23-28) had no datable finds except the topmost level 23, which produced a very small rim sherd of a very shelly fabric, likely to be late Saxon rather than medieval. This layer also included a sherd of a low-fired red fabric which might be Romano-British, although it showed untypical knife-trimming.

Layers 9, 19, 20 and 22 were stratigraphically the next earliest pottery-bearing layer, and form a coherent group in terms of date. Each was dominated by the local Oxford sand-tempered ware Fabric Y, with lesser proportions of the calcareous-tempered ware Fabric AC. Only three out of a total 35 sherds of Y were glazed, which would place it in the early part of its range, perhaps the second half of the 12th century.

A demolition level was recorded as three layers, 6-8, but only Layer 6 contained datable finds, including fragments of clear window glass, a red earthenware rim sherd and a sherd of white earthenware. Allowing for the possibility of contamination from higher levels in such a small trench, the group would be typical of the later 17th or 18th century, with residual medieval wares. Above this were further residual wares in Layer 5, and a range of 19th-century artefacts in Layer 4.

Environmental

One small soil sample was taken from a charcoal layer 27 in the bottom of the deepest and earliest pit.

INTERPRETATION

The excavation demonstrated all the aspects of what can be expected in a rear area excavation like this, walls, floors, pits and destruction levels, and will therefore be used as a framework for evaluating the proposal overall, despite its obvious limitations in terms of area.

There were four main divisions within the deposits. At the lowest level a layer of loam 29 above the gravel was significantly more silty than the pit fills above it, but was greyer and at a lower level than the ancient soil which caps the gravel terrace elsewhere in this area. It could therefore be the deepest deposit in the pit which contained layers 23-28 above it, or alternatively the fill of an older archaeological feature. In this context it should be noted that the gravels beneath Oxford have been sparsely settled since the Iron Age, and before this were used for burials in extensive Bronze Age barrow fields.

The second major phase of activity includes the fill of pits, the earliest being 23-28, followed by 22 and 19, the last being a more extensive midden-type layer. In context this can be seen as part of a domestic process which was raising the ground levels in the centre of the medieval town by as much as 1 m. by the end of the 12th century, and the dating here would agree. By this time it can be seen that the land level had risen to around 62 m. OD.

The main rise in levels was followed by the insertion of a rubble foundation topped by two courses of laid stone on a NS alignment (18), butt-ending or returning E within the trench. South of this, presumably outside the building, two layers accumulated before being cut by another 12th-century pit (20).

This flurry of 12th-century activity was followed by modifications to the wall which are perhaps connected with an extension to the rear of the property enclosing earth floors (13, 14 and 15), which although devoid of datable finds could reflect the usage of the building through to its demolition in the 18th century (6, 7 and 8).

Quality and Importance of Deposits

The deposits which tell the story of this site had therefore survived the disturbance caused by 19th century services. The absence of any major destruction at earlier dates is possibly because the site had a building on it, which would have lessened the scope for other post-medieval pit-digging. The preservation of medieval structures and deposits was therefore relatively good.

The importance of the results on a local scale are as follows:

- 1 there is a strong likelihood of medieval deposits surviving especially well, as seen in other excavations in the area

- 2 Whatever later pits may exist will have contents relating to some of the 18-odd trades identified by the historical survey.
- 3 13th to 15th-century pits are likely to produce contents relating to a series of known owners
- 4 At a deeper level it is clear that there are early deposits which are rich in 12th-century finds,

and on a national scale it is clear that the above deposits are of a limited size, which would mean that

- 5 Early structures could survive to confirm the evidence from other Oxford block-centre sites for major late Saxon and Norman buildings.

Reliability of field investigation

This was clearly a very limited sample, considering the area which would be destroyed by the proposed basements, and was an unrepresentative one, if only because it lies outside the area in question. The quality of preservation is comparatively high, in that a trench as small as this has given a story of the property over at least eight centuries, as illustrated by Fig. 3.

It is suggested above that the quality of preservation of deposits is an effect of the buildings which had sealed them through to the 18th century. Reference to the surviving maps shows little to choose between this property and its neighbours to the E in terms of the extent of rear buildings, indeed some seem to be covered much more consistently than the rear of the Redcocks property. This exercise can however only be extended back to 1578, and earlier than this there is no direct evidence of the extent of back building.

There is of course no reason to think that the whole of the proposed basement area was built over in medieval times. The pattern is likely to have been a series of 'rows', each accessed by a passage like those which can be still seen on this side of the High Street W of Alfred Street (Fig. 4).

An alternative approach is to consider the results from other sites. Properties in St Ebbes were saturated with unlined pits, and on this evidence it would be anticipated that there was extensive destruction of deposits at the rear ends of most town properties. Recent work at Oriel College's real tennis court (behind 104 and 105 High Street) has however revealed that, before the establishment of the court in the later 16th century, this property was relatively unaffected by pit-digging. Instead there were large areas of medieval deposits and well-preserved domestic structures such as ovens and hearths, with late-Saxon deposits beneath them in the areas where they were exposed. The sanitary requirements of this property were clearly covered

KING EDWARD STREET

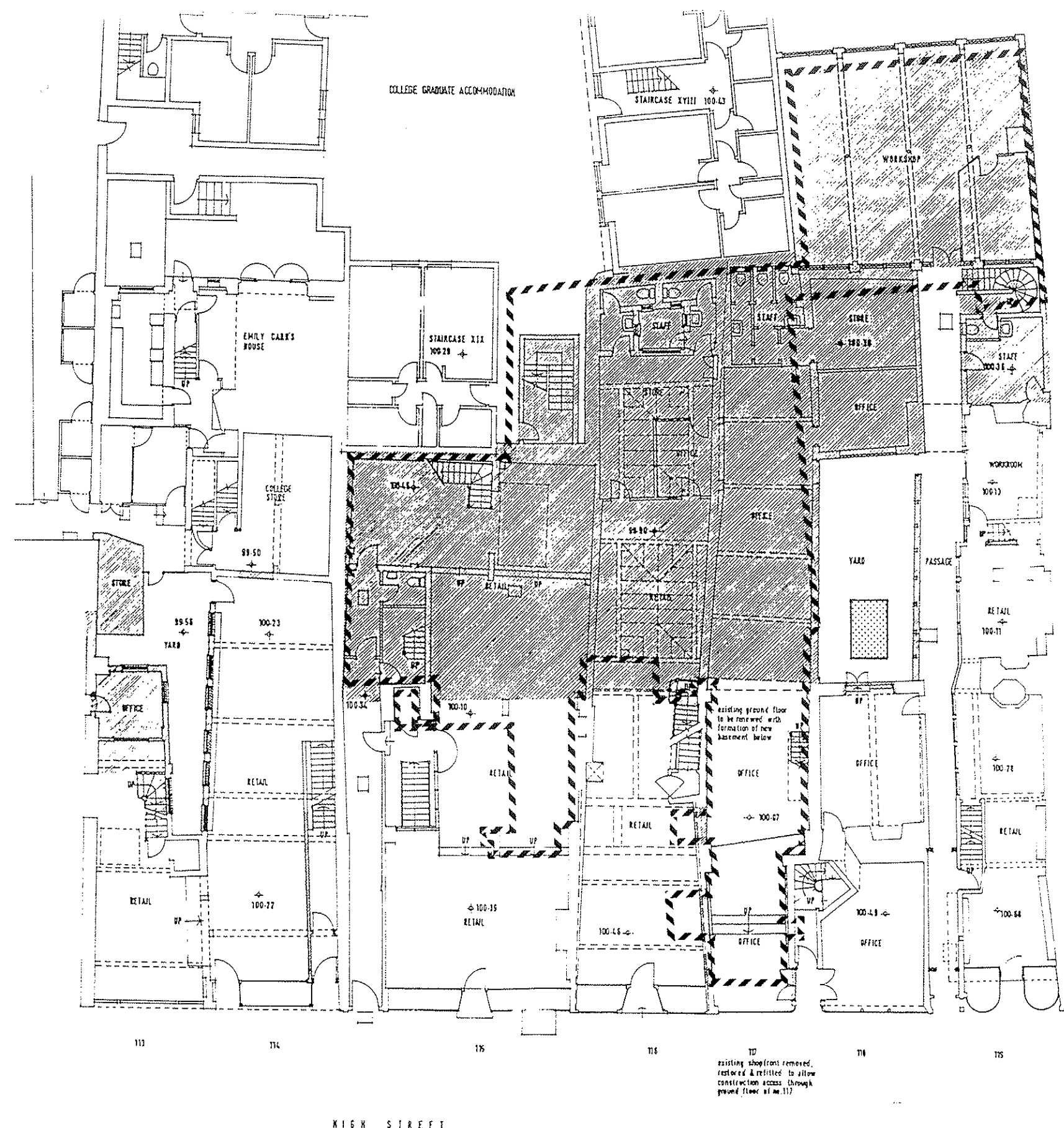
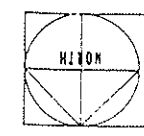


Figure 1

diagonal hatching denotes areas of demolition & alteration.



REDEVELOPMENT OF 113-119 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.			FOR LINCOLN COLLEGE	
SURVEY GROUND FLOOR	1:100	FEB. 1991	Lee + Ross	
	LCO	41A		

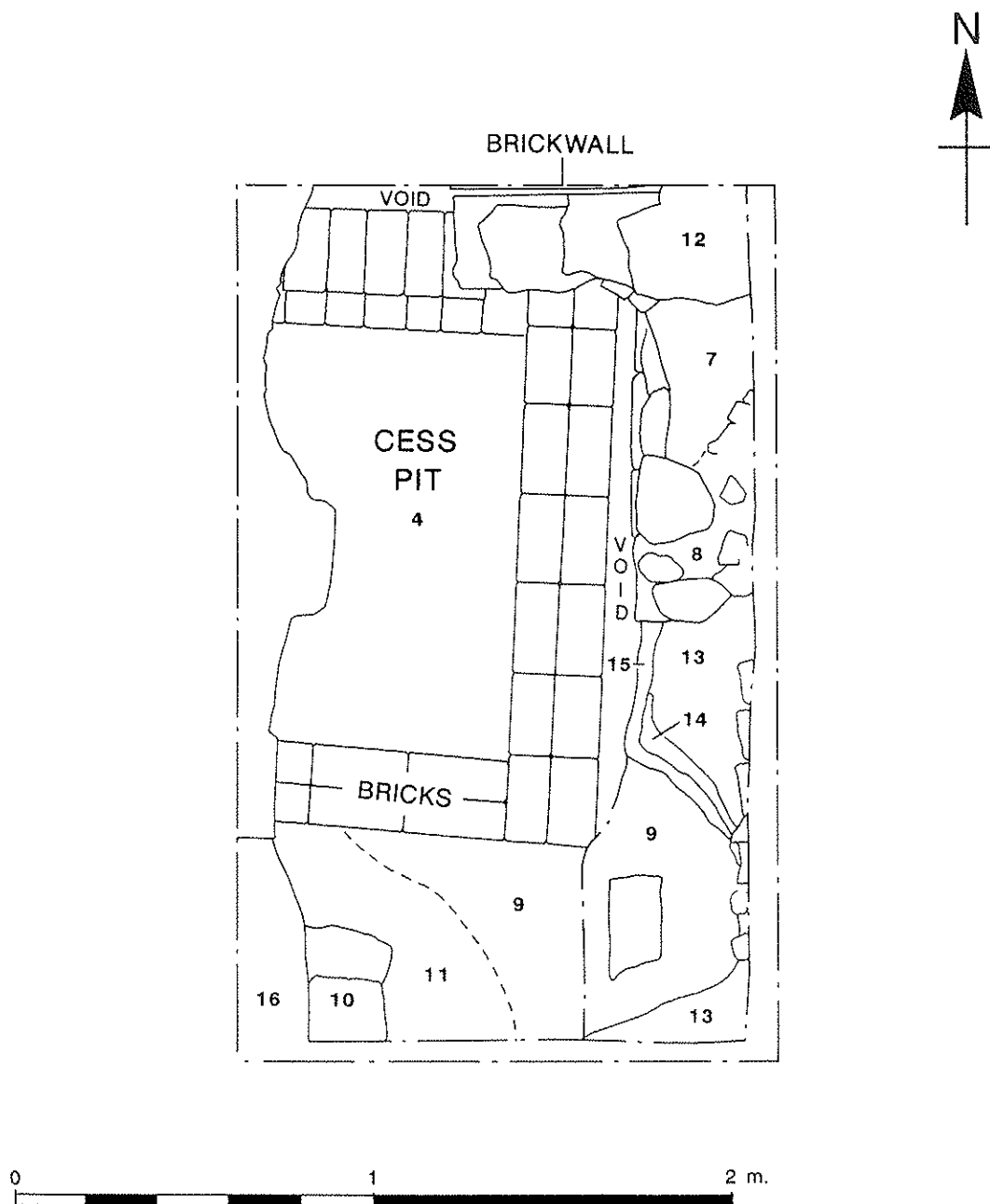


Figure 2

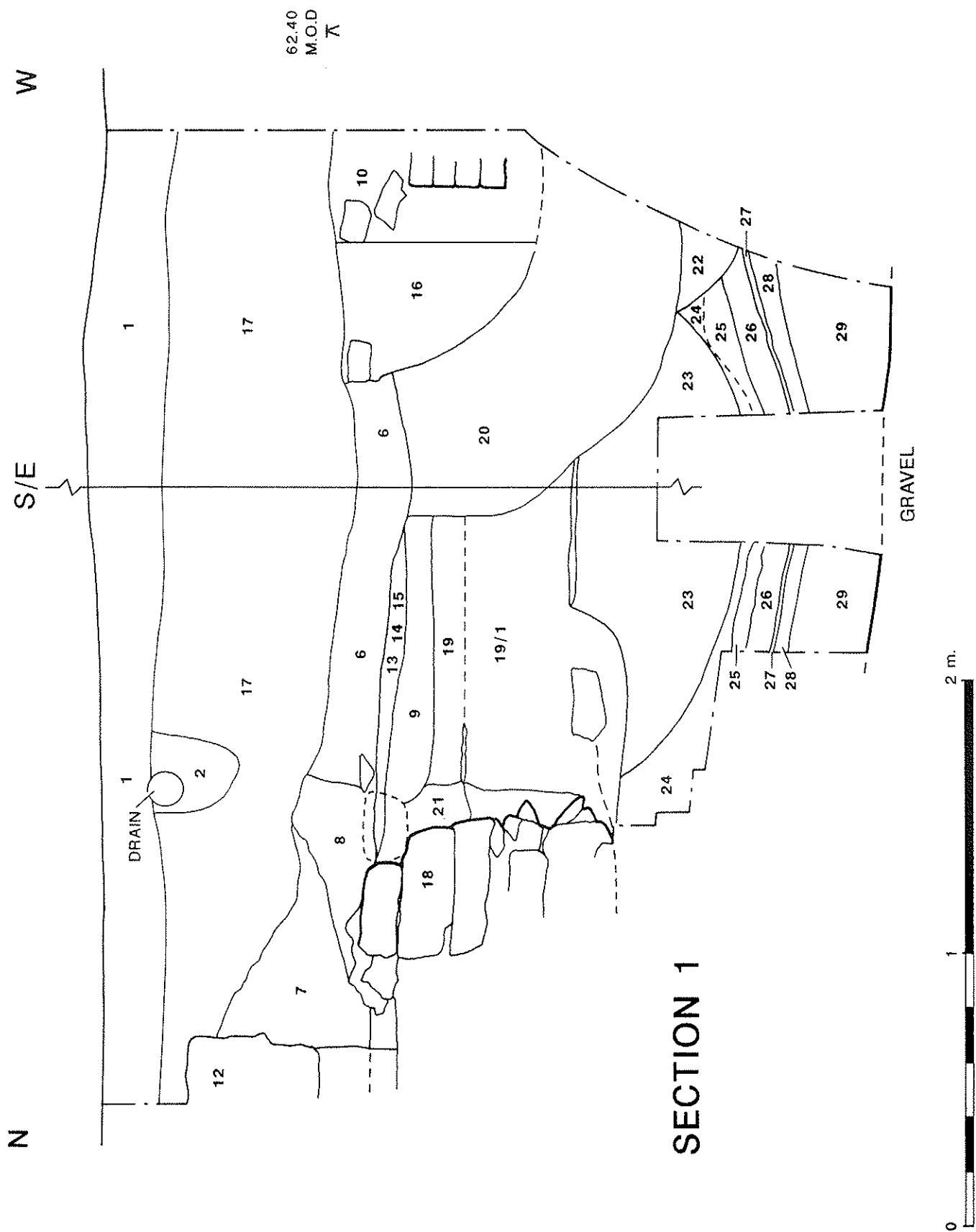


Figure 3

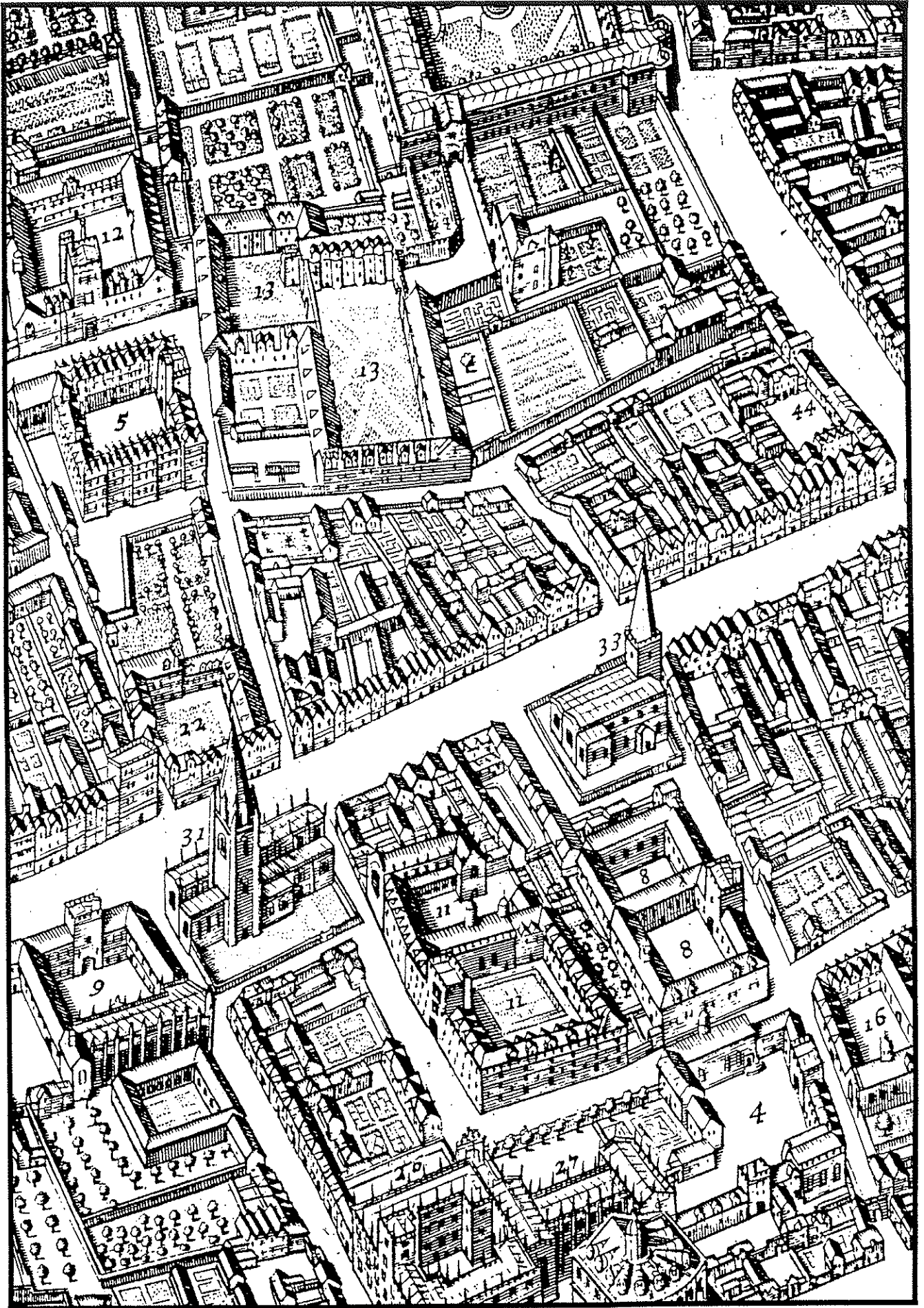


Figure 4

APPENDIX 1: PROVISIONAL LISTINGS OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL ON
113-119 HIGH STREET, 13TH - 19TH CENTURY

Salter SE(17): 119 High Street:- New Coll shop
Rent from foundation; freehold acquired 1672 (cutler); exchanged
with Magd c.1700.

1277	Pady sells to Ph Eu [NC]
1279	Ph Eu [HR ii.802]
1359/60	Nich King leases to J Watlington [NC]
1361/2	Nich King to Joh de Watlington butcher [NC]
1387	Rob Watlington leaves shop to Felicia ux. [NC]
1396	Joh Hunche to Joh Steynton a shop
1480/81	late Joh Skidmore [NC rental]
1481/2	John Manfield of Calais (grandson of Joh Steynton) to Joh Havell butcher [NC]
1490/91	Joh Havell occ Joh Hull Skinner [NC rental]
1547	lease of Stodley's to Wm Pawe inc shop in ten Hen Wilmot butcher beneath Prestwode [NC]
1564	lease of Stodley's to Pawe with shop under corner of Hewster [NC]
1575	Stodley's leased to Jos Barnes [NC]
1584	lease to Barnes renewed; shop occ by Gilb Pinkney, once Hewster [NC]
1604/5	Stodley leases combined [not given in Survey].
by 1703	New College to Magdalen College
1703	lease to Chas Prince cordwainer of strip of land in front of Magd shop in his occ; Ric Dubber E [OCP]
1706	lease to Ric Smith of Westminster cook of shop and cellar under chamber of city in poss of Ric Dubber Goldsmith [CHSJ ii.38] {ambiguous as to whether RD had shop - no prob only in 118}
1720	RS lease renewed [CHSJ ii.39].
1734	lease to Joh Waldsworth [CHSJ ii.39]
1748	lease to Thos King of Watlington [CHSJ ii.39]
1763	lease to Mary King widow [CHSJ ii.39]
1792	lease to Nich Earle Gunn grocer, late Joh King plumber [CHSJ ii.39]
1806	lease to Gunn renewed [CHSJ ii.39]
1820	lease to Hen Sadler grocer [CHSJ ii.39]
1834	lease to Thos Taylor printseller [CHSJ ii.39]
1845	Magdalen grants to City 13ft x 18ft tent in exchange for another shop in St Mary's. [CHSJ ii.39; plan opp p.39]
-	Leased to same as western part of Redcocks - see below

Salter SE(17): 119-17 High Street:- City properties

[Three tenements: four shops of Oriel in front of 117-18]

- 1328 3 hos bel Hen de Ethrop; he dying left to Simon of Gloucester and Alice ux ten and shop betw Simon With E and Hen de Ethrop W (i.e. no.117) [Bk Wills #8]
- 1336 Lawsuit betw R Tekene and Joan ux vs Agnes vid Hen Edrop over Joan's distraint for rent in 'Swanhall' as heir of Feteplace (tenant Wm fil Rob Asheton); Agnes claimed distraint was not part of Swanhall, court found it was (she must have claimed 117 was Swanhall, not 118-19) [Tw 4 & 23]
- 1340 Ric Tekene to Joh fil Wm Bost rent from ten of Agnes vid Hen Ethrop and ten of Simon de Gloucester and Alice ux. [OR,229]
- 1357 Joh fil Ric Tekene gives rent of 4 shops to Oriel [OR,228]
- 1334 Simon of Gloucester W of next [Bk Wills]
- 1359/60 Thos de Gloucs E of last [NC]
- 1361 2 tens Thos de Gloucester [OR,267]
- 1361/2 once Rob Aston E of last [NC]
- 1364 Thos fil Simon de Gloucester to Wm le Northern & Margeret ux mess betw Oriel E and Stodley W, paying 60s p.a. [Tw.23.300] (Marg was dau of Simon of Gloucester [City H.4])
- 1387 Wm Northern E of last [NC]
- 1394 Joh Otteworth, formerly Wm Northern, known as Redcock
- 1396 Joh Utworth E of last [NC]
- 1397 Otteworth, late Wm Northern W of next [OR]
- 1420 in or before acq by City.
- 1481/2 once Joh Utworth E of last [NC]
- 1547 Ric Prestwode draper has house over and shop E of last [NC]
- 1564 Wm Hewster has house over and shop E of last [NC]

[Leases of 118-19; OCP 126-9]

- 1580 Joh Elston W of next
- 1581 lease to Phil Gorstilowe, manciple of Merton of 2 mess, late in ten Wm Hewster, now PG
- 1584 Phil Costeloe is above and E of last, and N of Stodley's garden [NC]
- 1591 Phil Gorstilowe is W of next
- 1598 lease to Rob Hutchins glover in occ RH & Nic Chriton
- 1614 Ric Smith, once Hutchins is W of next
- 1618 lease to Walt Wilkins goldsmith, formerly occ Ric Smyth (orchard S)
- 1634 Jane Pope wid and Thos Berrie goldsmith W of next (and 1646)
- 1637 lease to Joh Dodd of Northants, in occ Thos Berrie goldsmith, formerly Jane Pope wid Walt Wilkins
- 1652 lease to Thos Berry goldsmith (orchard S)
- 1664 Martin Seale cordwainer W of next
- 1665 lease to TB renewed
- 1674 lease to Dan Porter goldsmith
- 1678 Joh Ethersey cutler W of next (and 1688)
- 1687 lease to DP renewed, now in his tenure (orchard S)
- 1700 lease to Wm Porter of Nott Dr of Phys

1701 Wm Mabbott tailor and Ric Dubber W of next
 1703 Ric Dubber E of last [OCP]
 1706 Ric Dubber goldsmith E of last
 1714 lease to Ric Smith of Charlbury cook (with strip before
 Magd shop)
 1715 Ric Dubber goldsmith W of next
 1731 lease to Joh Walworth of London in occ Ric Smith (+strip)
 1744 lease to Thos King; Magd shop leased to JW or Chas
 Prince; Ric Dubber E (i.e. in 118)
 1748 Joh Hackworth is E of last
 1757 James Bent W of next
 1758 lease to Mary King wid (+strip)
 1772 lease renewed (+strip)
 1785 Sam Slatter is W of next
 1787 lease to Bart Churchill of Deddington of Redcocks in occ
 Nich Gunn (+ strip which has Ric Dubber E??)
 1792 widow King E of last
 1799 Sam Slatter is W of next
 1801 lease to Nich Gunn of 2 props
 1813 Hen Sadler is W of next
 1814 lease to Hen Sadler, grocer in occ HS and Jas Wyatt
 cordwainer
 1827 Thos Sadler (and gdn New Coll) W of next
 1828 lease to Thos Benjamin Sadler of one ten in Occ Thos
 Sadler chemist and druggist
 1828 lease of other ten to Thos Taylor printseller in his occ
 (sadler E)
 1841 Thos Taylor W of next
 1842 lease to Thos Taylor in his occ
 1842 lease to Miss J E Sadler in occ Edw Rogers Kett chemist
 [see Vell Bk p.33]

[Leases of 117; OCP 129-30]

1569 Joh Wryxon barber W of next
 1580 lease to Joh Ryxon barber betw City and Oriel
 1581 Joh Ryxon E of last
 1591 lease to Wm Ryxon barber
 1598 Wm Wixon E of last
 1607 Wm Ricson W of next
 1614 lease renewed to WR
 1618 Wm Rixon E of last
 1621 Wm Rixon barber W of next
 1634 lease to Phil Rixon barber mess and gdn meas 21 yards
 from kitchen to Lincoln land, 3 yds wide at N, 9.5 yds at
 S
 1637 Phil Rixon E of last
 1638 Phil Rixon barber W of next
 1646 lease to Alice Rixon dau Phil Rixon
 1652 Ant Slatford cutler E of last
 1652 Ant Slatford W of next
 1664 lease to Alice Owen wid who dwells there
 1665 AS E of last
 1674 AS E of last
 1678 lease to AO renewed
 1687 Alice Owen E of last
 1688 lease to AO renewed

Salter SE(18): 116 High Street:- Oriel [OCR pp.228ff]

- SF rent from Ric Segrin, paid to him by Joh Pady from house of Wm Barbator with 3 adj selds, on ebeing of Adam faber [CSF i.296]
- 1279 Juliana Perle has ten and shop inher from Adam le Fevre her father, pays 5s to SF, worth 16s more
- 1300 John Wiht [no ref]
- 1317/18 Simon fil Joh Wiht [Tw.4.324]
- 1328 Simon With E of last [Bk Wills #8]
- 1334 Joan vid Simon Wiht held mess betw SF E and Simon de Gl W [Bk Wills #3]; (she marr Thos de Leigh Town Clerk)
- 1340 Rob de Eton was tenant [Tw.4.324]
- 1340 Leigh founded chantry in S Mich S, inc this, worth 26s [Tw 23.198; Inq AQD; CSF i.342]
- 1356 Chantry ended and props to Oriel [OR]
- 1569 lease to Humpf Mores of CCC yeoman in occ Joh White carpenter betw City W and 'Magd coll' E, garden ground S
- 1580 Edm Barton E of last
- 1607 lease to Thos Forward manc of Oriel in occ Joan Wells alias Barton; Joan and husb Ant to enjoy 2 years of previous lease
- 1614 Ant Wells E of last
- 1621 lease renewed to TF (gdn S)
- 1634 Hen Davis haberdasher E of last (and 1646)
- 1638 lease to Joh Potter of Lewknor and Cecill ux + dau TF
- 1652 lease to Ric Hawkins painter in his tenure
- 1664 Ric Hawkins E of last
- 1701 Daniel Webb painter stainer E of last
- 1709 lease to Dan Webb painter, exectr Ric Hawkins painter
- 1715 DW E of last
- 1726 lease to Joh Maltus gent
- 1738 lease to Wm Sherwin milliner (gdn S)
- 1752 lease to Wm Sherwin beadle late in ten Sir Daniel Webb
- 1757 Ann Maltus E of last
- 1769 lease to Maria Young wid
- 1785 AM E of last
- 1799 AM E of last
- 1809 lease to Wm Jackson sadler in occ Jas Wickens fruiterer
- 1813 Jas Wyatt is E of last
- 1817 lease to Jas Wickens fruiterer in his ten (104ft N-S; 19.5 ft at N; 17.5 ft at S end)
- 1823 lease to Joh Golding fruiterer in his ten
- 1827 Joh Golding and prop of Jas Wyatt E of last
- 1851 rent paid by Stuart
- 1854 rent paid by Houghton
- 1872 Sold by Oriel to University for £2,500 (for Union)

Salter SE(19): 115 High Street:- St Frideswides

- 1230-40 Ric Segrin to SF a mess nearly opp church on S, bought from Joh de S Martino; 3 1/4d langable and 3/6 to Wallingford [CSF i.296]
- 1279 Wm Eu 5s Wallingford, 3 1/4 langable val 40s but no mention of SF [HR 802a (872)]
- 1466 tenant was Thos Bernard [Linc]
- 1524 rental has Joh Seman 46s 8d
- 1547 props once SF held by Wm Boddington rent 46s 8d
- 1553 Crown sells to Joh Wright & Thos Holmes, once Joh Fuller, afterwards Simon Perrott [Cal Pat Rot]
- 1569 Rowland Davy tailor E of last
- 1607 lately Rob Parrett of Northleigh in occ Ed Tilliard[OR,231]
- 1621 Eliz Tilliard wid E of last
- 1638 Ant Slatford cutler E of last
- 1652 Joh Holder and Mrs Hawkins E of last
- 1709 Joh Barrett E of last
- 1726 Rob Greenwood barber E of last
- 1738 Sarah Pinkard E of last
- 1752 Ant Franklin toyman E of last (and 1769)
- 1809 Jas Wyatt carver and gilder E of last
- 1817 JW E of last (and 1823)

Salter SE(20): 114-13 High Street:- Lincoln College

- 1279 Phil de Eu ten in All Saints rent Walt Feteplace 7s, worth 4 marks more [HR 802a (875)]
- 1329 Joan vid Ph de Eu to Phil fil Joh Eu mess and 3 shops in OS betw Spicer and SF for 4 marks p.a. [Linc]
- 1335 Phil fil Joh Eu to Ric Selwode and Adam de Pershore 6 years lease of mess betw Spicer and SF [Linc]
- 1348 R Selewode now holds [OR 191]
- 1349 Ric Selwode leaves mess betw St Thos Hall and SF to wife Sybil for life [Bk Wills #110]
Sybil married Joh de Norton
- 1351 Trustees grant to Joh de Norton & Sibilla [Linc]
- 1351 Phil fil Joh Eu to Joh Norton rent of 40s on mess betw once Spicer and SF, extending S to St Edward St [Linc]
- 1373 Joh de Norton in will leaves tens to Eliz ux, then to sons Wm & Joh [Linc]
- 1380 Sons dead and Eliz vid Norton has marr Edmund de Kenyan [Linc]
- 1414 Edmund Kenyan will leaves tens to dau Emmeline ux Joh Carre [Linc]
- 1436 Emmeline Carre will leaves to Linc all prop inher from father; Joh carre to hold for life [Linc]
- 1445 Linc licence to acquire ten and 2 shops betw Oriel and SF [Cal PR]
- 1466 Coll lease to Ric Werden and Marg ux 12 years rent 63s 4d; previouis tenant Thos Tanfield; 2 shops and solars in front and entrance between them
- 1487 Lincoln lets for 53s 4d + 18s (NB building repairs) [Green, Linc Coll 203n]
- 1523-60 Linc rentals calls it the Ram; tent and one shop at 53s 4d; other shop at 16s or 18s.
When ceased to be called the Ram? See Wood City i.146-7
- nn
- 1934 rebuilt see SS i.182.

Surveys and Tokens

1543 Subsidy p.144

Thos Furse (Ram);
Wm Boddington;
John Bradley;
Joh Ryxon (prob 117-18);
Ric Prestwold (119 etc)

1648 Subsidy p.166

Berrey (119);
wid Wells;
Clarke;
Hawkins (116);
Bayley Slatford (115);
Francklin

1665 Hearth Tax p.201

Joh Howell vi (113-14);
Wm Gibbons v;
Francis Tilyard iii;
Alice Owen iii (117);
Martin Seale ii (118);
Thos Berry iii (119)

1667 Poll Tax p.228

Thos Berry gent wife and 2 girls (119)
Dan Porter £100 money, wife 2 children, servant
Martin Seale, wife 3 children, apprentice (118)
Stephen Lewin & wife
Widow Owen and 3 children (117)
John Rixon wife and 2 children
Ric Goode
Abraham Cousins and wife
Ric Hawker paynter and money, wife and grchild, 2 apprentices, servant, journeyman (116)
John Barrett, wife, apprentice, servant, lodger and servant
Hugh Tomblins, wife and 4 children, servant and lodger
John Howell, gent and pole and title, wife and 4 children, apprentice and servant (113-14)

1667 Subsidy p.339

Berry; Seale; Owen; Rixon; Luen; Cousins; Hawkins; Barrett; Tomblins; Howell (prob in
geogr order)

1696 Window Tax OCA 1665-1701, p.348

wid Ethersey 7 (120);
Dan Porter 20 (119-18)
Geo Walker 3
Ric Browning 8 (117)
Joh Rixon 3
Abraham Cousens 4
Ald Hawkins 10 (116)
Edw Rogers 4
Moses Wiblin 1
Walter Jakeman 12
Fran Wise 8
Dr Sidwell or Ludwell 20 (?113-14)