

Julians Park, Rushden, Buntingford, Herts. SG9 0TD.

Historic building recording and analysis of the Kitchen. Recorded 26 05 2023.



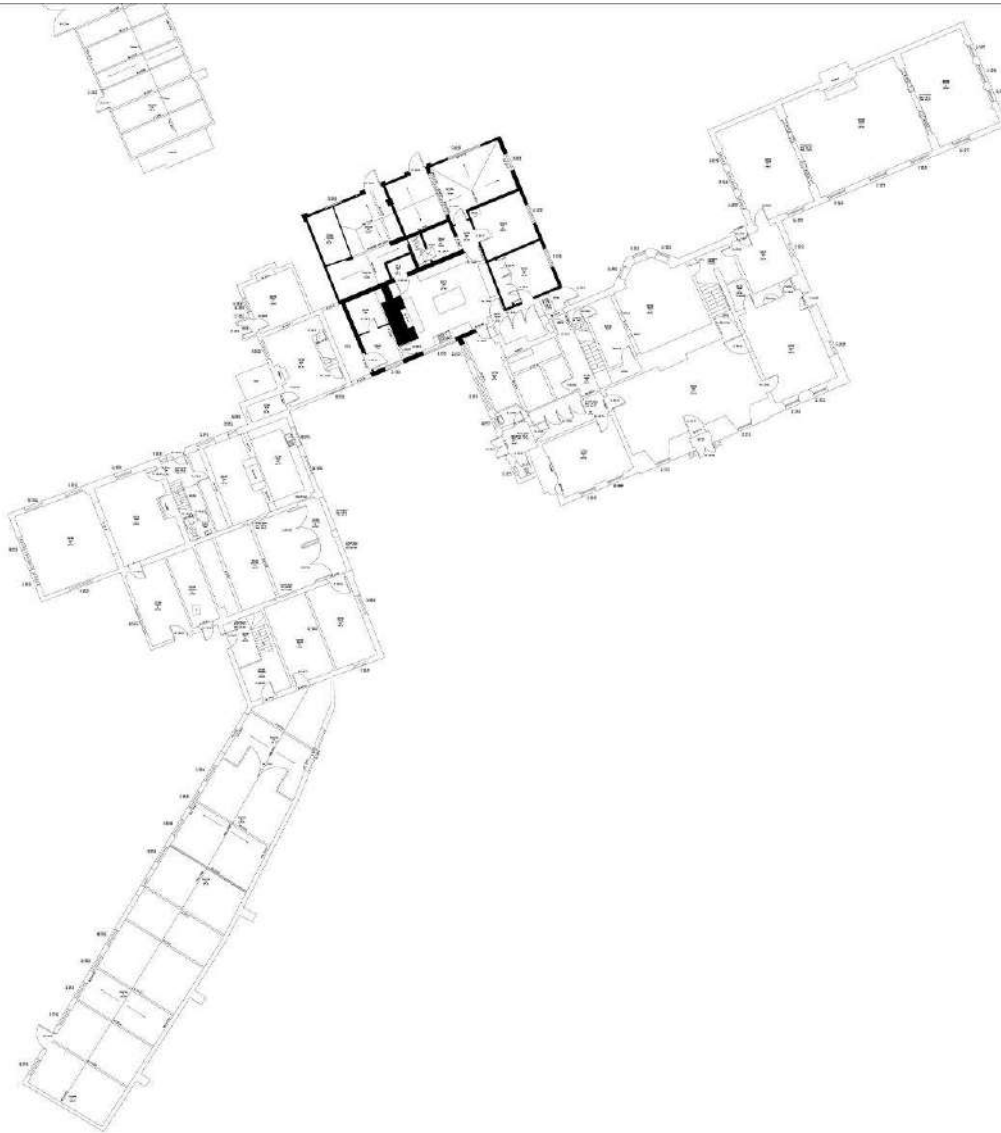
2022 Google earth. Layout of the site.



2022 Google earth. Detail of the site showing the building under study.

Location

Julians Park, Rushden, Buntingford, Herts. SG9 0TD. The Kitchen is set to the rear of the main House and connects through the NW corner. Centred on TL 30765 32543.



Location of the Kitchen on the ground floor of Julians Park.

2022. Location plan

Listing



BJHC 26 05 2023. South elevation of the House.



BJHC 26 05 2023. North elevation of the House with the Kitchen.



Entry Name: Julians **Listing Date:** 9 June 1952 **Grade:** II* **Source:** Historic England **Source ID:** 1347370 **English Heritage Legacy ID:** 162347
County: Hertfordshire **District:** North Hertfordshire **Civil Parish:** Rushden **Traditional County:** Hertfordshire

RUSHDEN JULIANS TL 33 SW 7/24 Julians 9.6.52 GV II* Country house. c.1605 for W. Stone. Refronted and remodelled c.1710 for A. Meetkerke, altered early C19. **Again refronted, remodelled and extended 1937-9 for Col. R. Cooper.** Red brick, largely cement rendered. Portland stone dressings. Tiled roof. Neo-Georgian Style. 2 storeys and attics. 2:3:2 front with centre breaking forward. Plinth, angle quoins. Central entrance: paired 8 panelled doors, Ionic pedimented doorcase. Early C18 thick glazing bar sashes in reveals with C20 architraves. First floor centre, 9 panes, lugged architrave with scrolled jambs. Central pediment with Meetkerke arms in cartouche with putti and swags. Cornice with coped parapet over outer bays. Roof hipped to front, 2 light segmental headed dormers at each end. Central valley has main stack and tall C20 clock turret, round arched openings to octagonal belfry, copper ogee head with weathervane. Left end: projecting at angle with front is evidence of C18 refronting in an earlier section of wall with 2 offsets. Projecting again is 2 storey 4 bay secondary entrance elevation. Large door with integral semi-circular fanlight, rendered surround. Scattered 1, 2 and 4 light casements and a sash. Moulded eaves. Right end is 3 bays, glazing bar sashes. Central entrance, half glazed door in reveal with early C18 pseudo-Ionic pedimented timber doorcase, removed from front. Attached to rear and extending to right is a C20 5 bay 1 storey music room with tall 18 pane architraved sashes, parapet to hipped roof, central round headed windows in both ends, extruded stack to rear. Rear elevation is largely C18 red brick. 3 storeys. 3 bays to left project slightly. Ground floor: entrance to left, early C19 canted bay to right. First floor: large round-headed staircase sash with gauged brick head. 2 sashes with gauged brick flat arched heads. Plat band to second floor with three 2 light small pane casements. Coped parapet. To right irregular fenestration, stack at angle. **Attached to rear left a lower 1 and 2 storey kitchen range, square on plan with a hipped roof. Segmental headed 2 and 3 light casements and a sash. Ridge stacks. Passageway through to rear. External stack with offsets on left end which has an entrance. Right end and rear to garden is 1 storey, an entrance with a leaded semi-circular fanlight, scattered casements and a horizontal sliding sash, dentilled brick eaves. 2 light dormer with a moulded flat head.** Interior: early C18 dog-leg staircase, barley twist and fluted colonnette balusters arranged 2 to 1, fluted colonnette newels, open string with cheek pieces, moulded ramped handrail, dado panelling. Early C18 dog-leg secondary staircase with slightly bulbous balusters, closed string, moulded handrail. Late C18 panelling and columnar screen in dining room. Neo-Georgian 'hall'. Julians was formerly known as Rushden Place. (East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society Transactions, Vol. 4, pt. 1, 1908-9: RCHM 1910: VCH 1912: Country Life, 20 and 27/6 and 4/7/47: Pevsner 1977: RCHM Typescript).

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Listing NGR: TL3079232548

The mansion-house of Julians is situated about half a mile north of the church. It was erected by William Stone about 1610. The house was entirely recased about the beginning of the 18th century, but the old walls appear to have been left standing, so that the general arrangement of the house is very little changed. The present front is cemented and is very plain. The doorway is in the middle, entering into the hall. The staircase opens directly off the hall, and probably at one time formed a back projection, but considerable additions have been made to the house. The stair is a very good example of the Queen Anne period, with delicately twisted and fluted balusters and carved ends to the steps. The details are very similar to the stair at the Great House, Cheshunt, which belongs to the same period, though the arrangement of the returned ends of the steps is somewhat different. There are wide folding doors at the foot of the stair, to shut it off from the hall when desired. To the right of the hall on entering is the drawing-room—no doubt the old parlour, **and to the left is the kitchen wing, which still contains a little 17th-century panelling and an oak chimneypiece.** The site of the old Bury can be traced in the park, immediately to the north of the church.

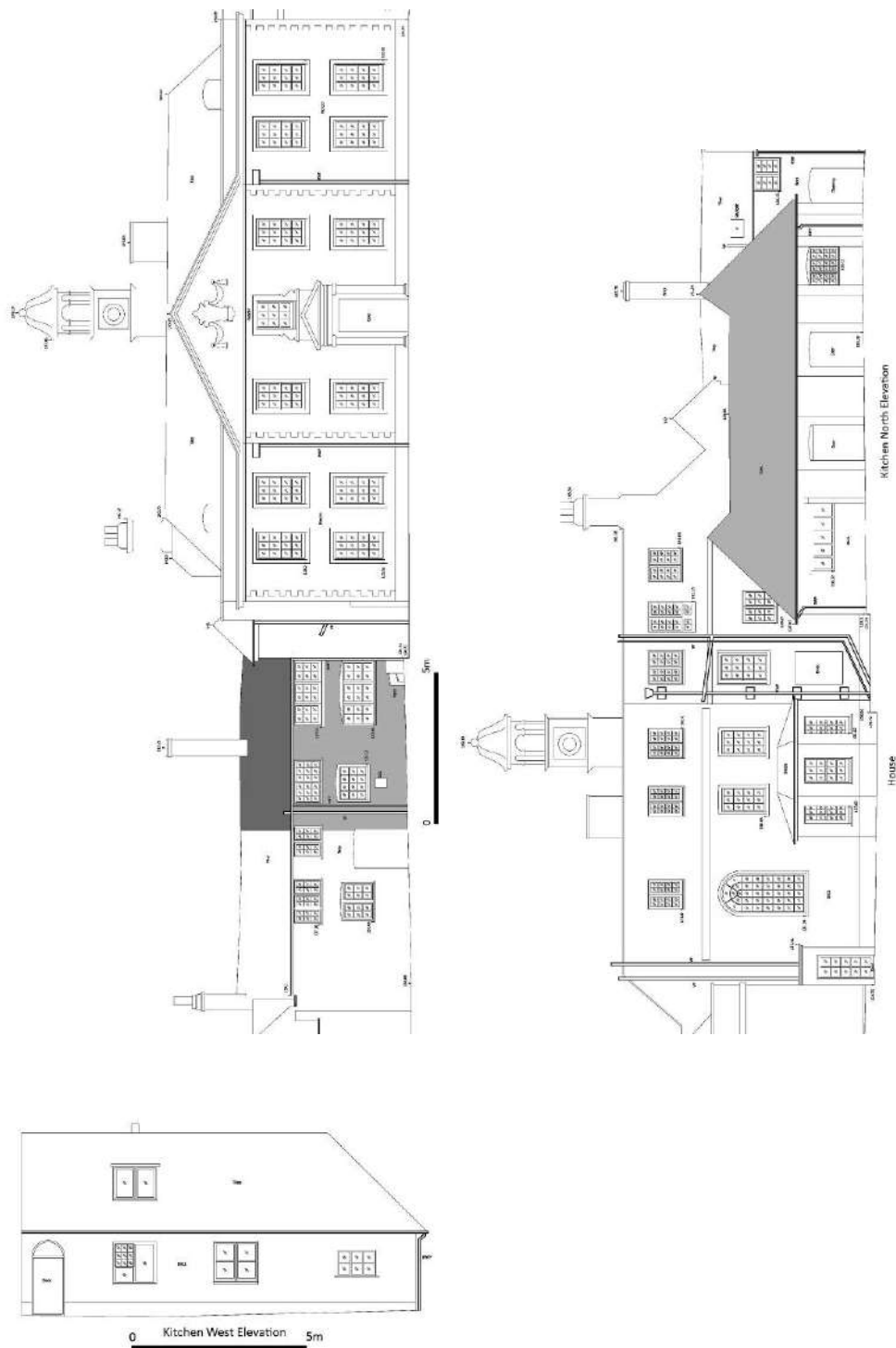
'Parishes: Rushden', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, **1912**), pp. 265-270. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol3/pp265-270> [accessed 25 May 2023].

Scope of this Report

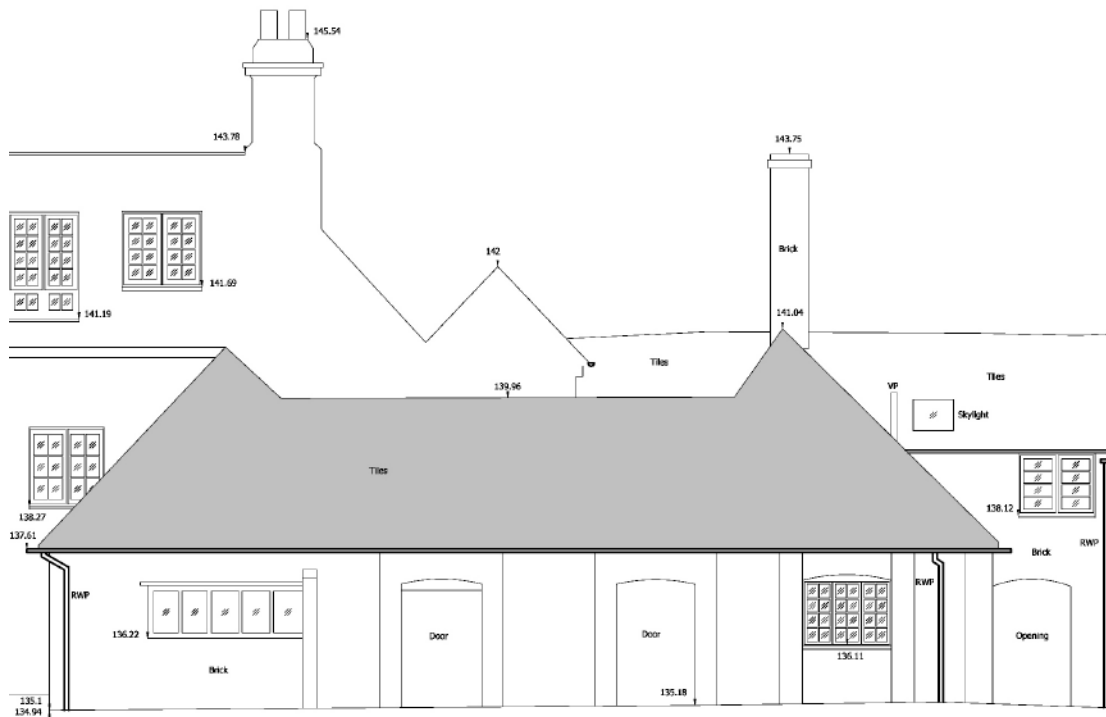
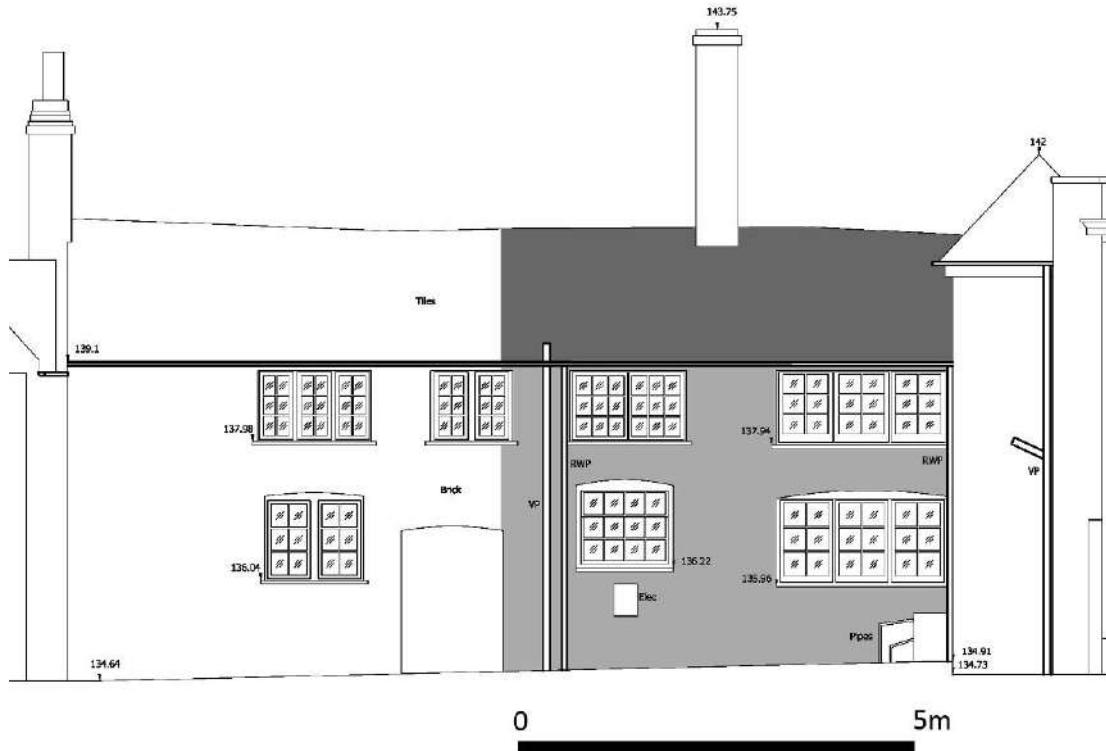
This report records and analyses the fabric of the Kitchen building under study. This report adheres to Historic England Level 3 as outlined in Historic England. Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice. 2017. Page 25.

Description – External

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2023. Kitchen Elevations relative to the House.



Kitchen North Elevation

2023. North and south elevations of the Kitchen.



The Kitchen wing and the western elevation of the House.



The Kitchen wing ends to the RHS of the archway. South elevation.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the Kitchen forms part of an extended wing that has been raised in 1939 to form a two storey service wing with bedrooms above. The upper register is made from yellow Flettons and there is a matching suite of casement windows under segmental brick arches. There is a tall white gault chimney that serves the Aga stove on the ground floor only. The bedrooms have radiators as part of the 1939 development.



The north elevation of the Kitchen in context with the House.



The north elevation of the Kitchen with MC20th doors and windows.

North Elevation

The north elevation shows a single storey range behind the two storey front elevation with a hipped roof concealing a lightwell in the centre. Inside the roof structure is more than 80 percent modern from the 1939 works and later repairs. Some older timbers have been retained.



Detail of the replica horizontal sliding sash window and brickwork.



Detail of the various brickwork panels and 1939 doors.

The brickwork has been laid to resemble that of the main House with some overfired headers to create a loose chequerwork. However, the pointing is consistent throughout and most of the features can be ascribed to the 1939 works. There is a horizontal sliding sash window with three lights that has machine routed astragals and is a LC20th replica.



Detail of the chequerwork brick panel.



Detail of the 5 light window. Note the modillion cornice.

There are some hints that some of the brickwork is older than 1939. At the NE corner there is a modillion cornice that carries around to the east elevation. Below this is a 5 light large pane window from the 1939 works. The brickwork above is rendered over probably to conceal a concrete lintel.



The north and east elevations of the Kitchen range.



The east elevation of the Kitchen range.

East Elevation

The east elevation has the modillion cornice and chequerwork brickwork that mimic the back of the House. The fenestration is all MC20th and the Butler's Pantry has a rolled steel Crittall style casement and iron bars for security and the Larder has galvanised steel grille panels in the frames. A flat roof dormer has been inserted into the roof to serve a servant's corridor leading to a linen room and bedroom.



MC20th fenestration. Note the chequerwork was hidden by thick layers of limewash.



External entrance to the Cellar and doorway to the servant's corridor.

There is a wide panelled door with an arched light above leading to the servant's corridor. The doorway and the door itself are part of the C18th improvements. The door is hung on pintle hinges and has been over-panelled on the outside to appear more modern. There is a flight of steps down to the Cellar with set of MC20th railings.



The western elevation looking SE.

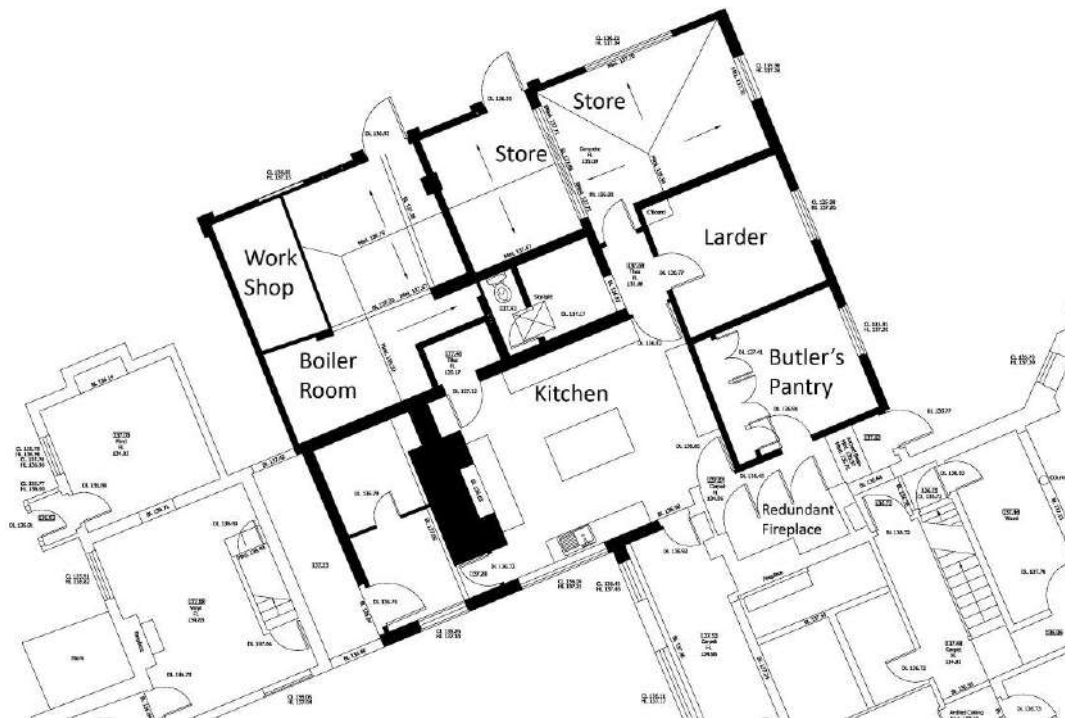


Detail of the brickwork and modillion cornice.

Western Elevation

The western elevation presents a blank brick wall along the service passage with at least one blocked window opening. The junction with the north elevation has been rebuilt with a buttressed quoin decorated with yellow bricks. There is a modillion cornice but here the bricks are sharp and unworn. The pointing matches the front range and the brickwork must be part of the 1939 works.

Description – Internal



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2023. Plan of the ground floor naming the rooms. Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects.



The side door to the Kitchen Lobby looking N.



Looking E into the Kitchen Lobby.



Looking N at the Georgian style two panel Closet door in the Kitchen Lobby.

Kitchen Lobby

The Kitchen Lobby is the entrance hall to the service rooms and was formed as part of the 1939 works and retains some high level shelving from then.



C18th style six panel door with C21st hardware.



The back of the side door has been reinforced with diagonal boards.

Throughout the building there are a number of older doors that have been repaired and renovated as part of the 1939 works and are not necessarily original to the House. The side door is a repurposed front door with a Georgian style 6 panel design where the back has been reinforced with diagonally applied boards and hung on MC20th reversible hinges.



The doorway into the Kitchen has a four panel Art Deco door. Looking E.



Looking NE in the Kitchen.

Kitchen

The Kitchen has been recently outfitted and none of the finishes and fittings are historic. A set of 1939 shelves have been retained. Again, all the doors are reused and resited.



Looking NW to the food cupboard.



Door to the food cupboard.

The door to the food cupboard is a sawn down Georgian style 6 panel door that has been clad with plywood and used in the 1939 works. The applied mouldings and pressed steel lock box would indicate it is a MC20th replica. The cupboard retains some M-LC20th shelves but the structure itself cannot be older than the 1939 works and its volume has been taken out of the Boiler Room.



Looking NE in the Kitchen at the door to the corridor.



Looking NE in the Kitchen at the door to corridor. Obverse side.

The door to the service corridor appears to be an original Georgian style 6 panel door and is hung on a T-strap hinge and a pintle hinge. It has an EC19th style bolt and figure of eight loop for a hasp and padlock. There is a replacement C20th Suffolk Latch as well as a keeper for an earlier one. There is also a metal wear plate for a self-closer. It is evident this door has had a long life.



Looking S towards the Butler's Pantry Corridor and the Hallway.



Detail of the Butler's Pantry Corridor and the Hallway doors.

The door into the Hallway is from the 1939 works. The door into the Butler's Pantry Corridor is a two panel Georgian style servant's door with C19th bolt and an C18th or EC19th Suffolk Latch nailed in position. Currently hung on butt hinges it has a broken off T-strap hinge and L-hinge. The top has an added fillet and the mid-rail has been quite badly damaged.



Looking E in the Butler's Pantry Corridor.



Looking W in the Butler's Pantry Corridor.

Butler's Pantry Corridor

The cupboards that are built into Butler's Pantry Corridor conceal a very large fireplace with a heavy oak bressummer. The cupboard doors are fixed with nailed on butterfly hinges and are likely EC18th but must be resited as part of the 1939 works as the owner has a photograph of a C17th overmantle that has been removed. The corridor walls are panelled and have small shelves. There is a roughly formed arch in the ceiling which is probably a flue for a copper or small stove.



The end of the fireplace bressummer in the westernmost cupboard.



MC20th electric service board and doorbells.

The cupboards now hide the electrical power boards and switches for the greenhouse, swimming pool and sheds. Of interest is a MC20th electric service board and doorbells. Unfortunately, most of the room names have been bleached out but there is a label for Office and Blue Room written in Biro. (Invented in 1938).



Looking NE in the Butler's Pantry.



Looking SE in the Butler's Pantry.

Butler's Pantry

The Butler's Pantry has been outfitted in the 1939 works with full height cabinets with variable height shelving and simple panelled doors with small brass locks. There is also a plain panelled wainscot along the north wall topped with a simple shelf.



Detail of the variable height shelving inside the cabinets.



The inside face of the door.

The Butler's Pantry has an interesting 3 panel door with the fields outlined with machined mouldings which are missing where the two locks are applied. The door is hung on simple hinges set out on blocks with slot headed screws. There is an applied coat hook rail as well as a single coat hook behind the door.



The door to the Larder looking E.



Looking E in the Larder.

Larder

The Larder retains some features from the 1939 works in the form of galvanised metal grilles on the windows and on some storage cabinets. It has tiled floor and parts of a work bench.



Looking W in the Larder.



MC20th cabinets from the 1939 works.

There are historic game hooks and a suspension chain with no obvious use. In the floor there is a drain for a sink that has been removed. The door is a C17th style vertically boarded, filleted and plank door with hobnails and has two repair plates. The wooden box lock has been let in and the Suffolk Latch and automatic door closer are MC20th. The door is rehung on mild steel T-strap hinges with slot headed screws and later Phillips head screws as repairs. This was originally an external door.



Looking W towards the WC.



The original 1939 cast iron cistern.

WC and Lobby

These rooms were inserted as part of the 1939 works and have Fletton brick walls. The original Giles 3' Burlington cistern is connected with lead pipes.



Looking W in the WC Lobby.



Looking S in the WC Lobby.

The wall common with the Kitchen has the same blue and red chequerwork brickwork as seen on the outside walls. The WC cubicle walls have Fletton engineering bricks. A C21st skylight has been inserted over the WC.



Looking N towards the Store.



Broom hooks by the door to the Store.

Store

There is a short corridor with worn flag floors that leads to the Store. Just by the door is a set of homemade broom hooks.



Looking N into the Store.



Looking W inside the Store.

The Store is open to the roof and the timbers can be seen as mostly machined softwood from the 1939 works. Sections of older structure have been retained.



Looking E in the Store at the older rafters.



Looking E in the Store. Inserted braces.

The form of the roof is quite difficult to resolve because the 1939 works have built over an earlier form that has also evolved quite organically. Where the lath and plaster has been removed it can be seen there was a full height timber-framed wall, plastered on one side only. The lower wall is supported on two long, curved spandrels nailed into the mid-rail which has bowed badly because it has a very long scarf joint failing in the middle.



The east side of the partition wall showing the failing scarf joint.



The roof above the wood store.

The roof above the Store is a simple clasped side purlin roof that has been rebuilt as part of the 1939 works but also has been retiled between 1965 and 1985 when it was common to use asphalt membranes. The purlins are lodged in a full height brick wall that also incorporated a chimney that has since been removed.



Access door above the Kitchen door. The frame is reinforced with a steel beam.



Looking S along the ceiling over the Store corridor.

There is an access door to the roof above the Larder and Store corridor. Here the roof is entirely MC20th and the stud wall to the Linen Cupboards above the Larder is made of the same 2x4in softwood as the rafters.



Looking S into the Boiler Room.



Looking S in the Boiler Room.

Boiler Room

A 1939 plan of the water system control valves calls this room the Old Scullery. A later cubicle has been added to the room as a small workshop or tool room.



A wooden sink set against the west wall in the Boiler Room.



The brickwork has been remade where a fireplace has been removed.

A wooden sink (for washing glasses without breaking them) is in place under a tap but it occupies where a fireplace has been removed. The wall has been remade as the 1939 plan shows the fireplace. The sink has a brass badge with Staines Establishment Everlast and must be MC20th. The floor is covered in cement screed that levels a brick pavior floor of which a small section is still visible under a workbench.



The roof over the wooden sink.



The roof looking N towards the chimney.

The roof is largely made from machined softwood as part of the 1939 works and again has been retiled between 1965 and 1985 with an added asphalt membrane. The partition wall has been removed and now the support beam has deflected.



There is a modern boiler system that replaces the 1939 boiler.



The chimney for the 1939 boiler has been taken down and new flue added.

The Boiler Room was set up as part of the 1939 works and there is a raised brick platform for the boiler and a series of sawn off feed and drainpipes. High up in the roof is a timber cradle for a water tank which is supported on a section of raised brick wall. The current central oil fired heating boiler was installed in August 2003 and is a Danesmoor 26 32.



A small workshop has been inserted into the Boiler Room.



Looking N in the workshop. The partition wall meets the centre of the window.

There is a small workshop with a narrow workbench and poorly strung electric light fitting that has been inserted into the volume of the Boiler Room and was most likely a secure store for tools. The partition wall meets the centre of the window and is made of lightweight studwork and hardboard panels. It is not shown on the 1939 plan.

Description – Internal – First Floor

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The staircase to the first floor.



The staircase at the half-landing.

There is an attractive staircase with turned spindles and square newel posts that gives access to the servant's rooms above the Kitchen from a half landing. Of Victorian design and construction details, it has been reinforced with iron poles that carry down into the Cellar below.



The access door to the Servant's rooms.



The access stairs to the Servant's rooms.

All the fixture, fittings, wall structure and floors date to the 1939 works. Prior to this the Kitchen was only single storey without rooms in the roof. The structure of the walls was seen from the access door in the Store as being of machined softwood and hardboard. Nealy all the wall finishes and ceilings are made from plasterboard which was innovative for the period. Lath and plaster was still commonplace and there are sections with fine white plaster on riven laths fixed to machined 2x4in studs.



Inside the closet revealing the firestack seen in the Butler's Pantry corridor.



Lath and plaster panel with riven laths on machined softwood studs in the closet.

Halfway up the servant's back stair is a tall closet that contains a redundant period fire extinguisher. A section of plywood has been removed to reveal a section of lath and plaster panel with riven laths on machined softwood studs all dating to the 1939 works.



A section of hardboard panelling has been pulled back to get at the pipes.



A section of 1939 original roof tiling with narrow laths.

In a second closet a section of hardboard panelling has been pulled back to get at the pipes and this reveals the roof as it was tiled in 1939 with narrow riven laths and peg tiles hung on galvanised nails. Older rafters have been reused.



Looking N in the Linen Room.



A smaller closet has been divided off for the more delicate linen.

Linen Room

The room above the Butler's Pantry and Larder is designed for storing the linen and has wide, simply made wooden shelves. Newspapers lining them are all dated to 1960.



The delicates room is lined with material fixed with drawing pins.



The shelves are labelled with Dymo labels.

A smaller room with a MC20th cheap four panel door has been lined with blue quilted material fixed with drawing pins onto the hardboard walls and slatted shelves. There are some paper labels but these have been superseded with Dymo labels which, invented in 1958, were very popular in the 1960's and 1970's. The labels read Single Linen, Luxury Sheets, Long Underslips, Square Underslips, Square Top Pillow Cases, Pillar Room, White Room, Blue Room, Captain James Dressing Room.



Looking W in the Bedroom above the Kitchen.



Looking E in the Bedroom above the Kitchen.

Bedroom above the Kitchen

The Bedroom above the Kitchen must all date to the 1939 works. It has no fireplace but instead there is a period radiator. The floors are of machined pine boards and the walls are plasterboarded. The windows are LC20th replacements with heavy routed astragal and aluminium stays but the original latches have been reused with Pozidriv screws.



The ensuite looking W.



Original 1939 Cistern

The Bedroom has the luxury of a en-suite. The WC and basin are original to 1939 and the cistern is a TC and Co Ltd 'The Chelsea' on its original brackets. The bath may also be original as all the connecting pipes are still made of lead.



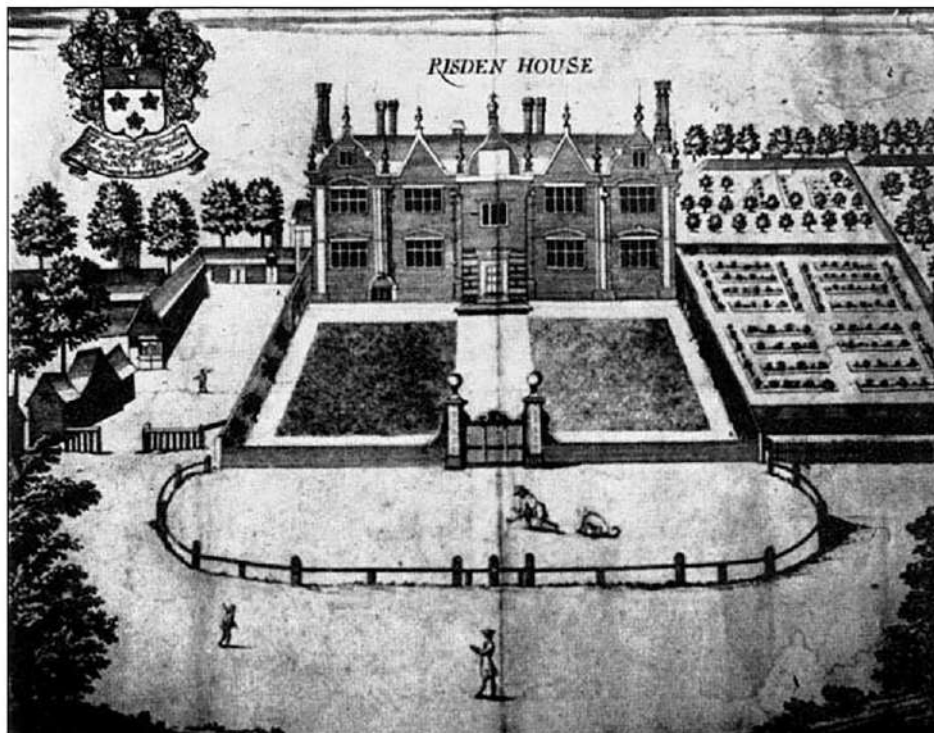
Lifted boards in the WC show the lead pipes and the plasterboard ceiling below.



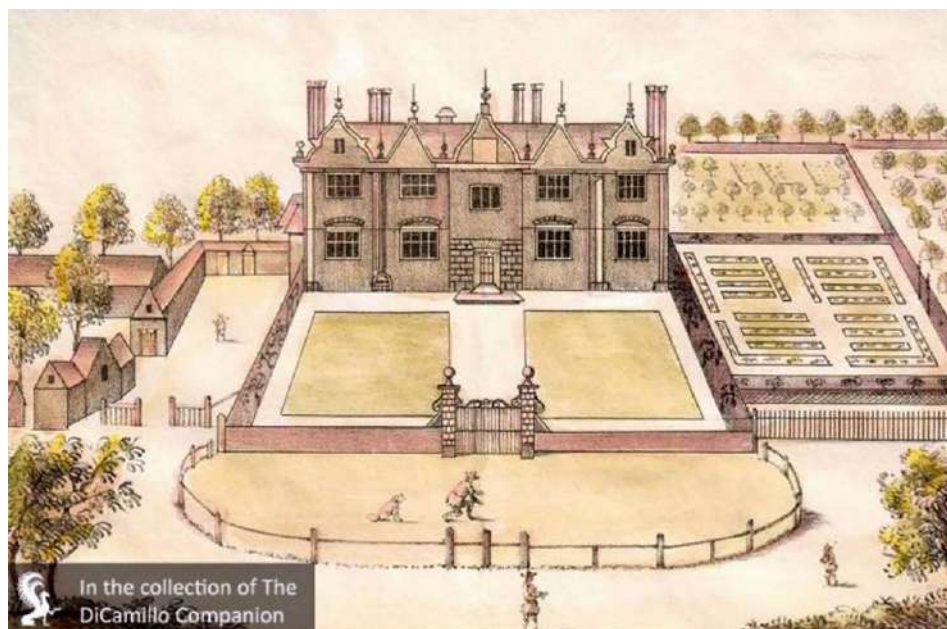
Lifted boards in the Bedroom show the machined timber joists.

Lifting boards in the WC floor show the lead pipes, machined timber joists and the fresh plasterboard ceiling below. In the Bedroom the machined timber joists have extra battens and fillets to level the floor. The tongue and grooved boards were fixed with MC20th flooring brads.

Historic Imagery



Ridsen House (now Julians) from Chauncy 1699 with the arms of Thomas Stone.
1699. The service wing is shown as part of the farm range.

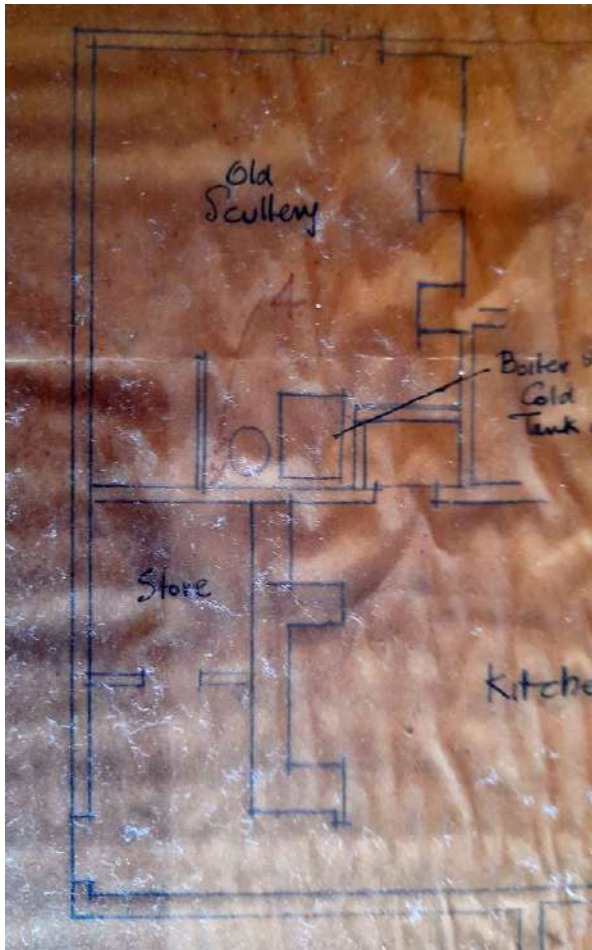


The house, as it appeared in the 17th century, from an 1826
hand-colored lithograph from "Historical Antiquities of
Hertfordshire."

1699 reworked in 1826 with different details and figures.



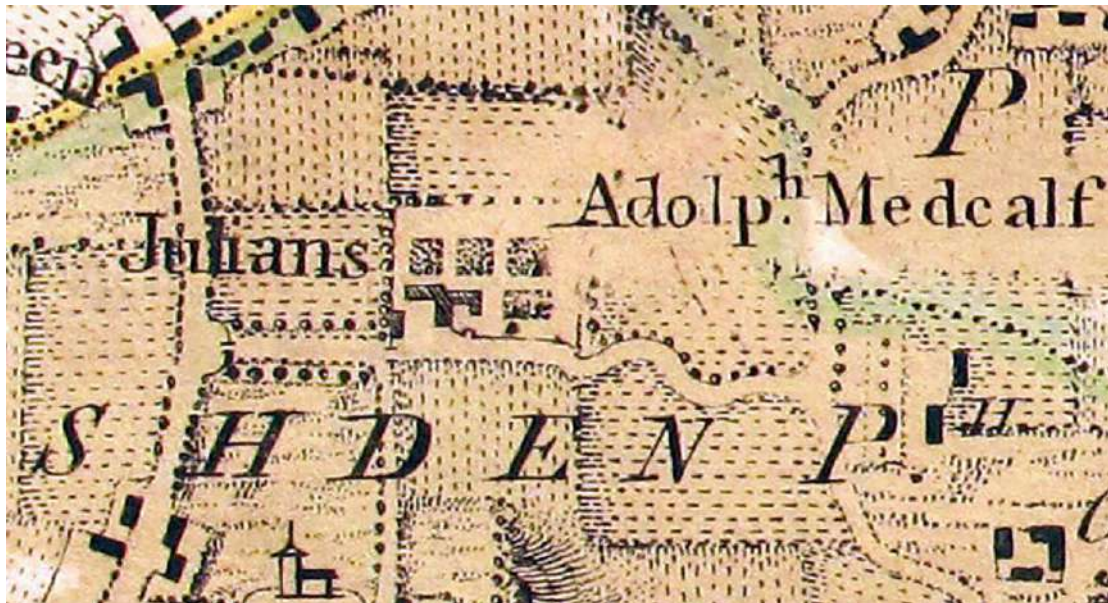
1939 Service plan as kept in the House.



1939 Service plan.

A plan dated 23/2/39 - Key Plan of Control Valves – Hot and Cold Water shows the location of the water system valves in the Kitchen and Old Scullery. It also shows the position of a fireplace in the Old Scullery (Boiler Room) and the lack of the workshop cubicle.

Topographical Survey from Maps



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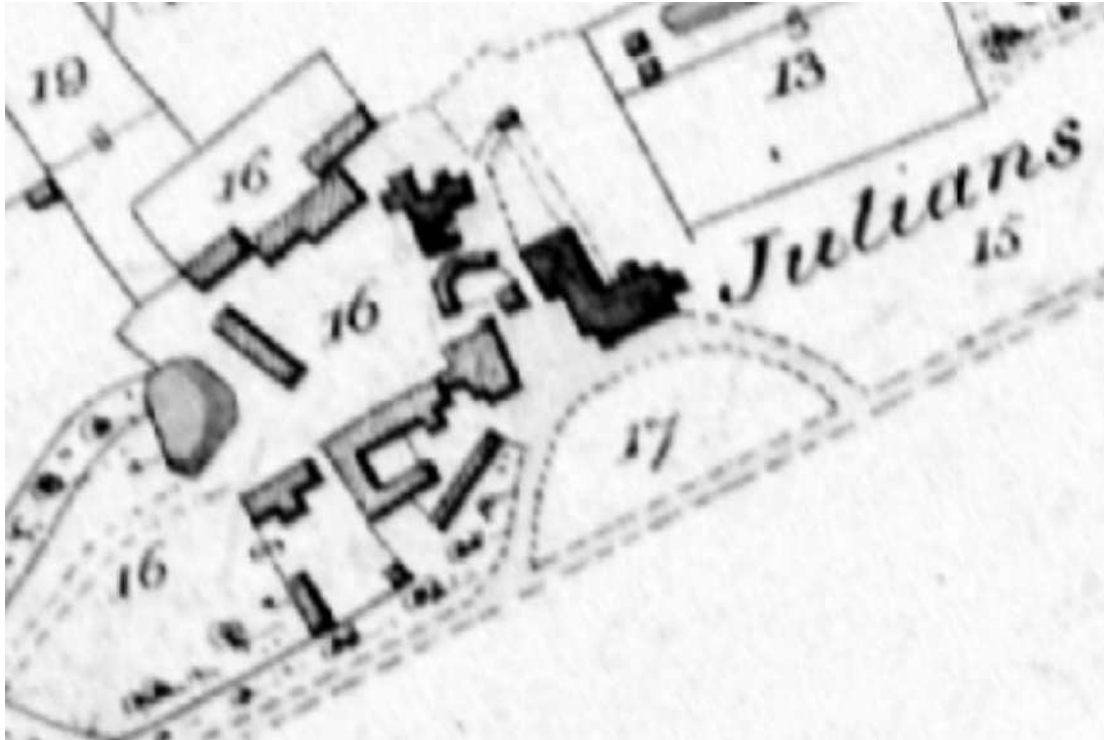
1777 Dury and Andrews Map of Hertfordshire.

The 1777 map does not concur well with the known form of Julians.



1805 Ordnance Survey.

The 1805 OS is known to more schematic than accurate but it does show the Kitchen wing in the correct disposition with the House and farm buildings.

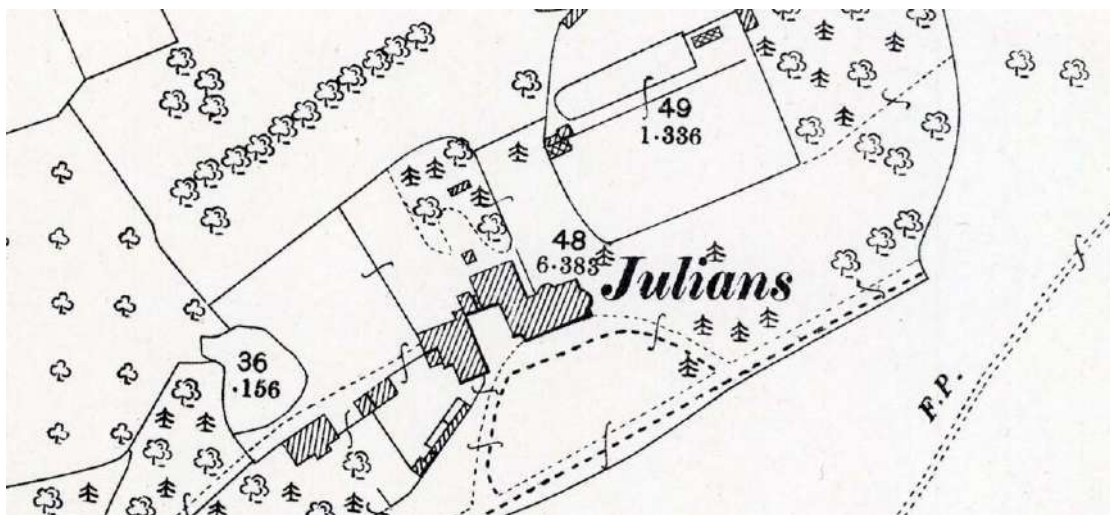


The 1845 Tithe Map for Rushden. IR29/15/81.

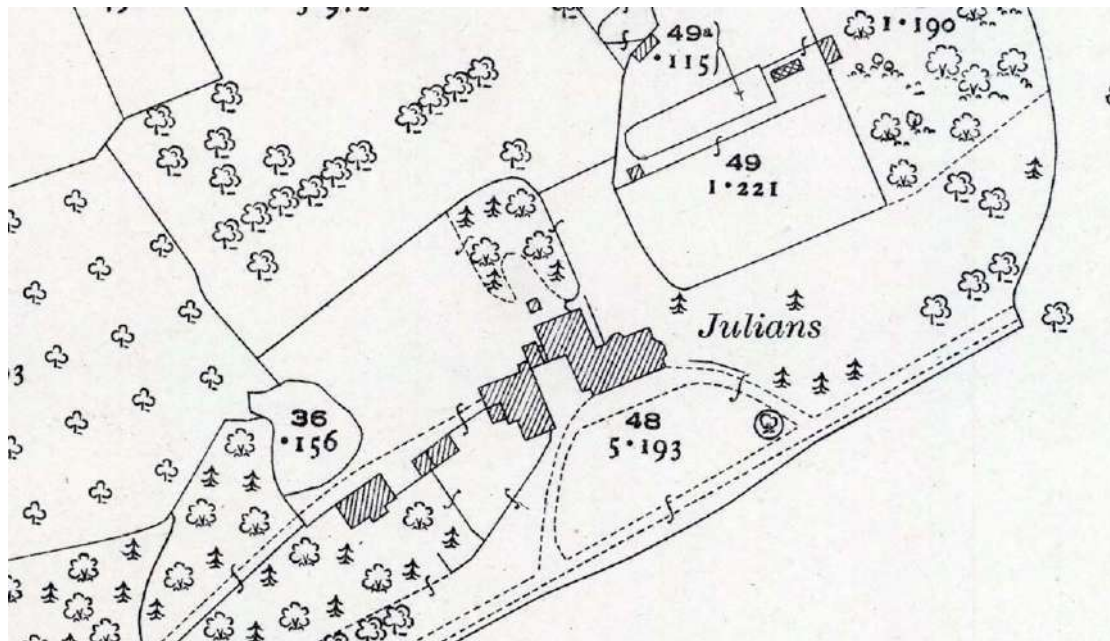
A building is shown on the plot of the Kitchen but it does not correspond well with the current plan. The site is Plot 16 Mansion Farm and Yards owned and occupied by Adolphus Meetkerke Esq. Plot 17 is Grass plot and indicates there was no formal garden in front of the House. Plots 12 and 13 were the Kitchen Gardens. *Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of Herts*, Pigot & Co., London, 1839 has Adolphus Meetkerke Esq as the Lord of the Manor of Baldock.



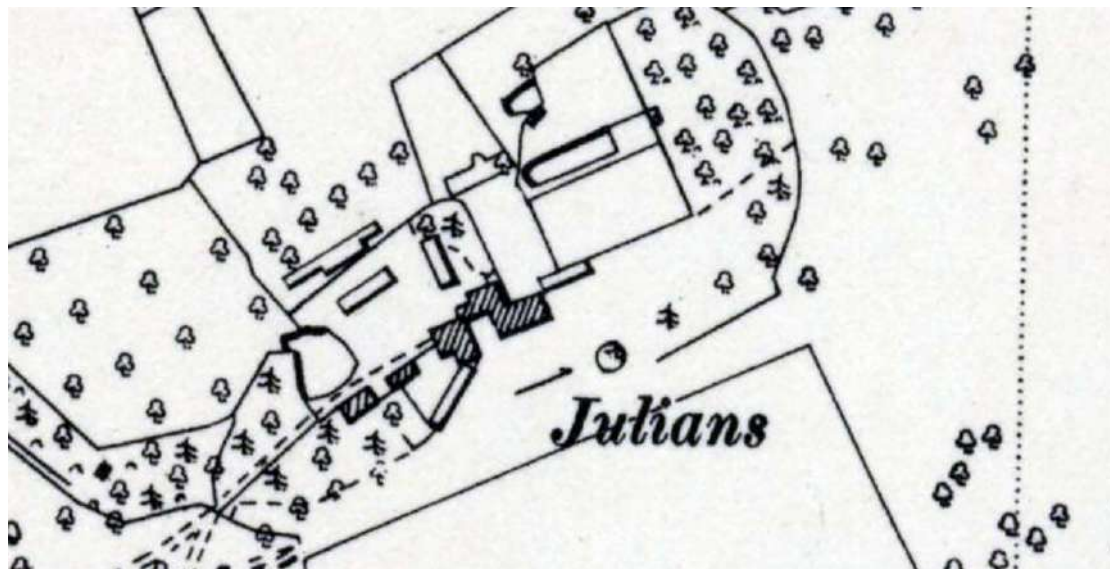
1877 Ordnance Survey Map.



1896 Ordnance Survey Map.

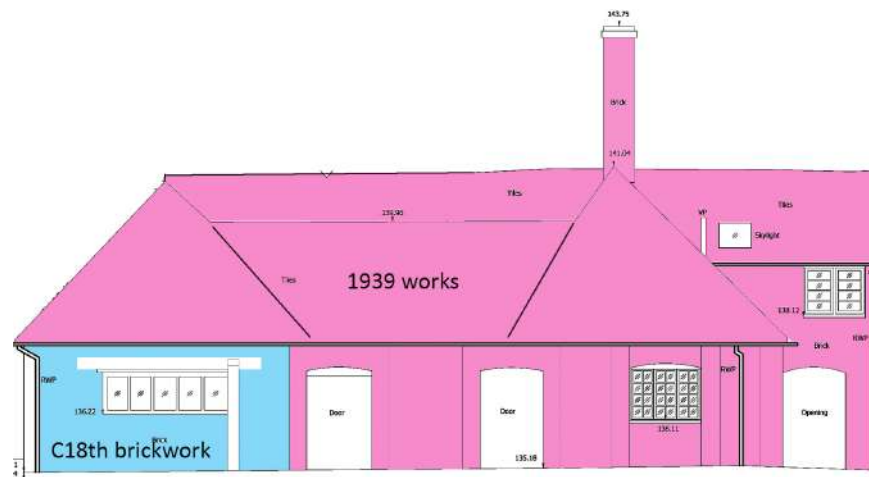


1922 Ordnance Survey Map.

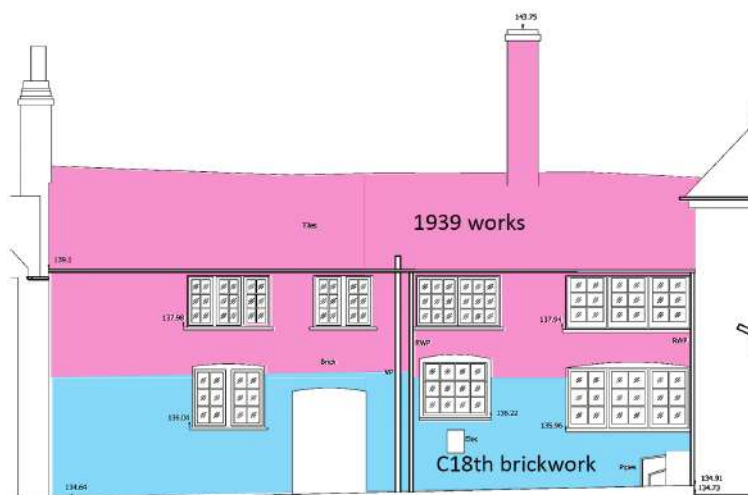


1947 Ordnance Survey Map.

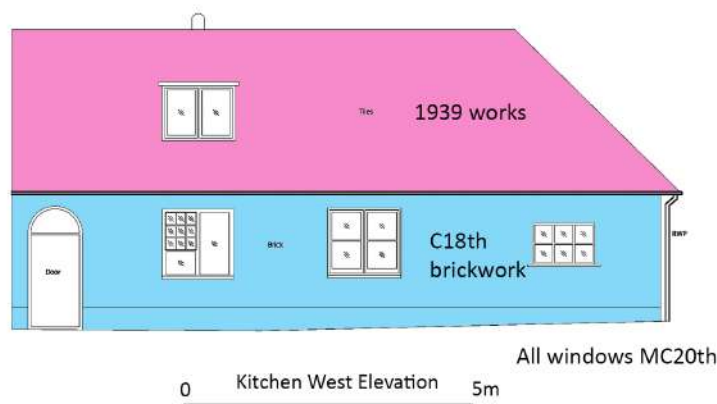
Phasing and Discussion



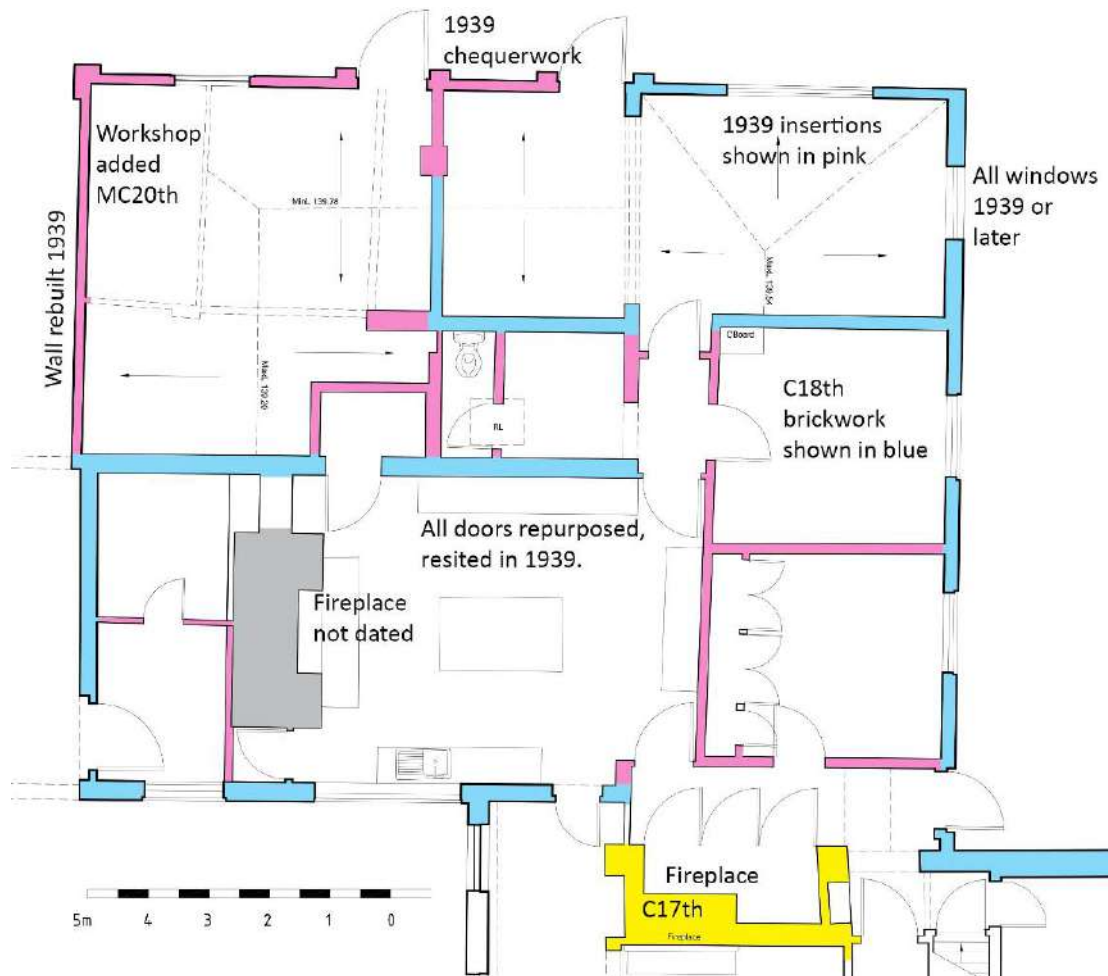
Kitchen North Elevation All doors and windows MC20th



Kitchen - South Elevation All windows MC20th - 1939



2023. General phases.



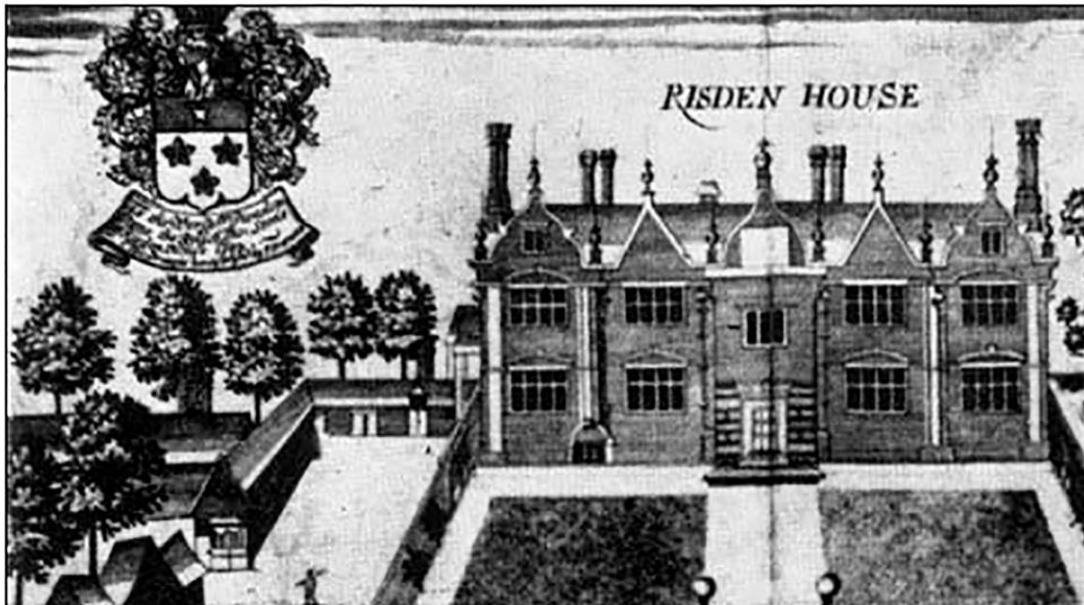
2023. Phases of the internal brickwork. Ground floor only. First floor entirely 1939.

Caveat

The main problem in trying to phase the fabric of the Kitchen is the level of replacement and renovation carried out in the 1939 works under the direction of Col. R. Cooper. Renovations carried out in this period tend to be to a very high standard and mimic very well the original fabric, make extensive reuse of reclaimed materials and bring in comparative fixtures which may have had no previous connection to the building. In the Kitchen, for example, all the doors are reused and resited, hung on a variety of hinges and may have not been reclaimed from the house but from elsewhere. All the fenestration dates to the 1939 works.

A further difficulty arises in that many of the surfaces are either clad over or painted so that the character of the brickwork is hidden. The external brickwork has been repointed in the same mortar but the bricks do not match those of the back of the House and there are many more obvious modern interventions. For example, the chequer work on the south elevation of the Kitchen is made from 60x100x210mm red bricks with overfired to blue headers and are set in a hard lime mortar tempered with crushed flint with penny struck joints.

The bricks forming the back of the House are 55x110x230mm but there are panels using the 60mm bricks set under rowlock courses which are part of the 1939 works.



1699 Lithograph. Chauncy.

Phase 1. C18th brickwork.

The 1699 lithograph shows a single storey range to the west (LHS) of the House that corresponds with the Kitchen and shown with large openings that no longer exist. The present brickwork on the lower register of the front range and in some sections of the outer walls has more C18th characteristics in size, form and the type of lime mortar pointing.

The Listing notes: Country house. c.1605 for W. Stone. Refronted and remodelled c.1710 for A. Meetkerke, altered early C19. The remaining brickwork would concur with the 1710 date or later in the C18th.

Phase 2. EC19th frame, rafters and daubed wall. Cupboards in the C17th fireplace.

While it is impossible that the building remained static between the C18th and 1939, the works were so extensive as to erase most of the intervening phases of development. There are some hints of remaining EC19th lath and plaster over the access corridor and the framing in the Store, with the nailed in braces and daubed wall panel above. The lath and plaster on the sloped rafters has since been lost and the EC19th rafters exposed as part of the 1939 remodelling of the roof.

On the ground floor it is recognised that there was an Old Scullery because it was noted in a 1939 plan of the service valves that were put in as part of the new boiler and hot water system. The only evidence now is a small section of exposed brick pavours that have been covered in cement screed.

Phase 3. 1939 works for Col. R. Cooper.

It is recorded that the site was renovated and improved between 1937 and 1939 by Colonel R. Cooper after which it was sold to Mrs Pleydell-Bouverie in 1940. The external brickwork on the south elevation shows the front range was extended upwards to form servant's bedrooms and a linen room was inserted into the roof over the new Butler's Pantry and Larder. Furniture in the Pantry and Larder were all furnished as part of the 1939 works. The upper floors and the roofs above them must date to the 1939 works and where the fabric is visible the new work is easily recognised as being 2x4in machined softwood in bright condition.

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The Old Scullery was turned into the Boiler Room and there is evidence a former fireplace was removed after 1939. The radiators fed by the boiler are still in place in the front bedroom. The wall that runs down the side passage on the west side of the boiler room appears to be a replacement using older bricks set in 1939 mortar. Unlike the other older walls, it lacks the chequer work details.

The two WC's (ground floor and front bedroom) and their cubicles were installed at this time. Many of the 1939 installed shelves still remain.



Kitchen door with 1939 copy in the front bedroom.

Of interest are the many reused doors that have been rejuvenated and rehung as part of the new layout. When looking at doors it is important to consider how they are hung on the frames. In the EC19th it was still commonplace to nail the hinges to the door and the frames or hang them on pintles. The only door that meets this criteria is the side door out into the garden by the Butler's Pantry.

The other doors, while older than 1939, have all been refurbished, altered and rehung. The door from the Kitchen to the corridor leading to the Store has been used as a pattern for two other doors but has also been rehung. In this case it has a T-strap hinge and a special kind of pintle that acts as a self-closer. This later stopped working and a MC20th self-closer was added (now removed).



The original overmantel above the inglenook fireplace. (Owner's collection).

The inglenook fireplace in the Butler's Corridor was outfitted with reused cabinet doors and converted to storage, most probably for crockery and pans as well as hiding the electrical wiring. The suite of closet doors in the C17th fireplace have EC19th features, butterfly hinges and the interior has been plastered with EC19th style render. The owner has a photograph of the overmantel before Col. Cooper removed it.

Significance

The Kitchen is part of the Grade 2* Listed building and therefore of equal significance to the main House. Its evolution has been less remarkable because much of it has been replaced during remodelling in 1939. It retains sections of EC18th brickwork, possible dating to 1710 but much of the fabric is later. There is evidence for EC19th redecoration with lath and plaster ceilings and brick pavement floors but these have been mostly reversed.

As an example of MC20th craftsmanship, especially in regard to the replica brickwork, it is a prime example of the work of the period.



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