

**OSGATHORPE'S GRADE II LISTED BUILDINGS
(INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION)**



FIRST DRAFT

BY SAMUEL T STEWART - DECEMBER 2023

BUILDINGS FEATURED

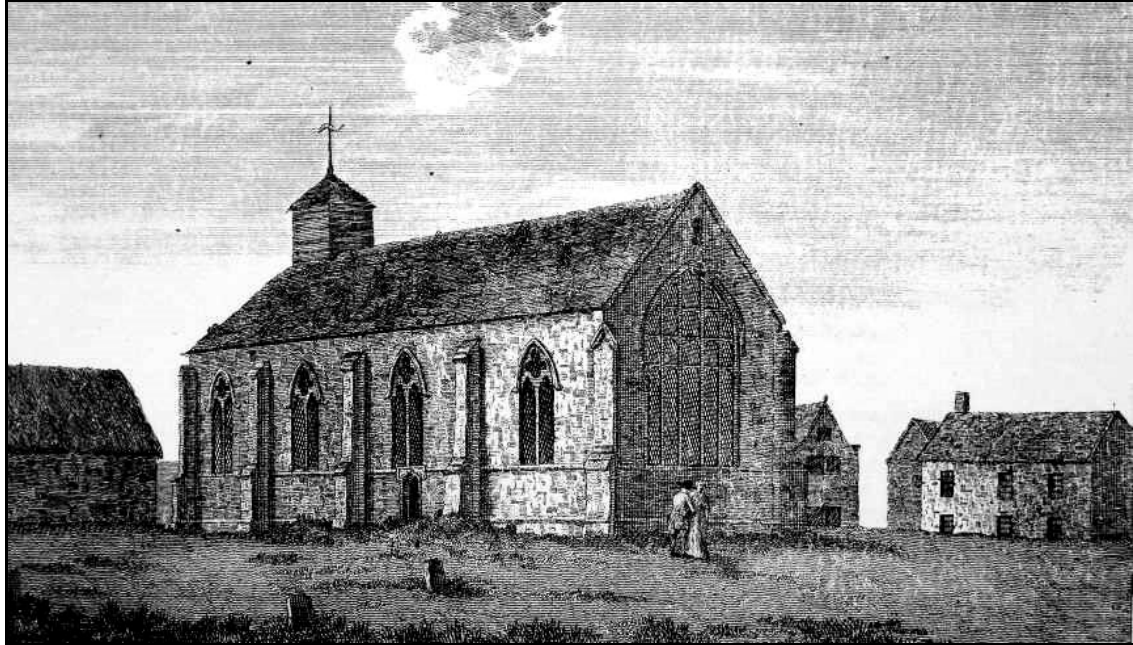
- St. Mary's Church – Church Lane
- The Almshouses 3 – 5, Church Lane and stone ball finial gate pillars
- Osgathorpe Rectory - Church Lane
- Thomas Harley Free Endowed Grammar School House - Church Lane
- Thomas Harley Grammar School Master's House and Finial Gate Pillars - 1 Church lane
- Manor House (Farm) - Off Church Lane
- Osgathorpe Hall farm House - Off Church Lane
- Brookside Farm, Dawson's Road
- Hallington House, Dawson's Road
- Dawson's Road Bridge over brook
- Church View Farm house - 4, St. Mary's Close - Further information required

According to the English Heritage, all buildings built before 1700, as well as those constructed between 1700 and 1840 are to be protected.

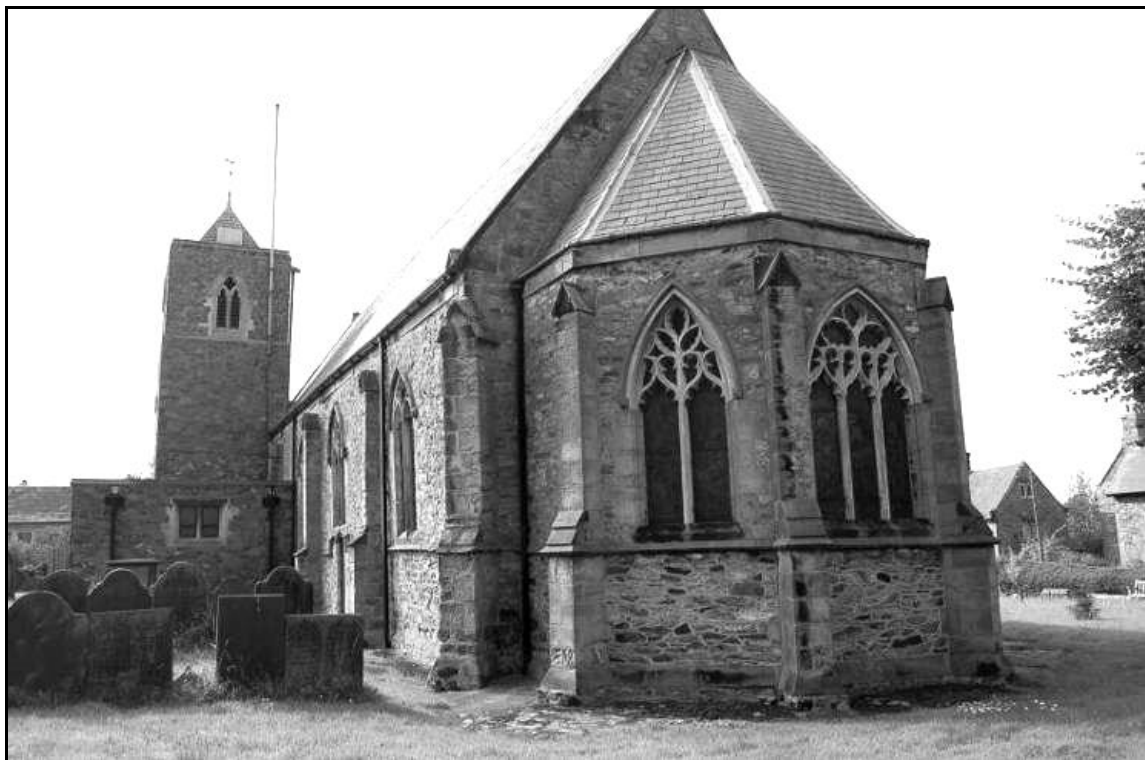
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**OSGATHORPE'S 13th CENTURY CHURCH TO
ST. MARY THE BLESSED VIRGIN -
CHURCH STREET**



**A 1795 ENGRAVING OF THE CHURCH FROM JOHN NICHOLS 'HISTORY AND
ANTIQUITIES OF LEICESTERSHIRE'**



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH

THE CHURCH WAS FIRST LISTED ON NOVEMBER 24th 1965 AS GRADE II, LIST ENTRY NUMBER 1074377 AND UPGRADED TO GRADE II* ON 24.11.1992 - A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT BUILDING OF MORE THAN SPECIAL INTEREST.

The parish church to Saint Mary the Blessed Virgin, is recorded as being first founded in 1204. According to John Nichols History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, its first rector, William the chaplain, was presented to Angodefthorpe in 1224.

It was extensively restored c.1861 by Joseph Mitchell at a cost of £800, raised by the exertions of the then rector Thomas Naylor Bland. It is described as being of grey igneous un-coursed rubble (Charnwood granite stone) with string course and buttresses. It is a long single cell with a polygonal apse added c.1861, and a bell turret in wood, with a spire covered in lead (formally tiled) was placed at the west end (see 1795 engraving on front page). The floor of the Aisles and Apse etc were laid with tessellated tiles in pattern, which are admired for their quality and colour. A tower and vestry to the south west corner of the nave was added c.1931 as shown in the above photograph. This contains two bells which are now rung by a clockwork mechanism. North and south doorways have ogee arches, the north being decorated with two carved heads as ornamental capitals, and a fleur de lys. Windows of simple decorated tracery have hood moulds capped by fleur de lys, but with much stonework renewed.

An interesting feature in the south wall of the nave is a hagioscope (commonly known as a squint). This is an architectural term denoting a small splayed opening or tunnel at seated eye-level, through an internal masonry dividing wall of a church in an oblique direction (south-east or north-east), giving worshippers a view of the altar and therefore of the elevation of the host. A small ogee arched priest's door is also incorporated. There are two trefoiled piscinas and a plain octagonal font.

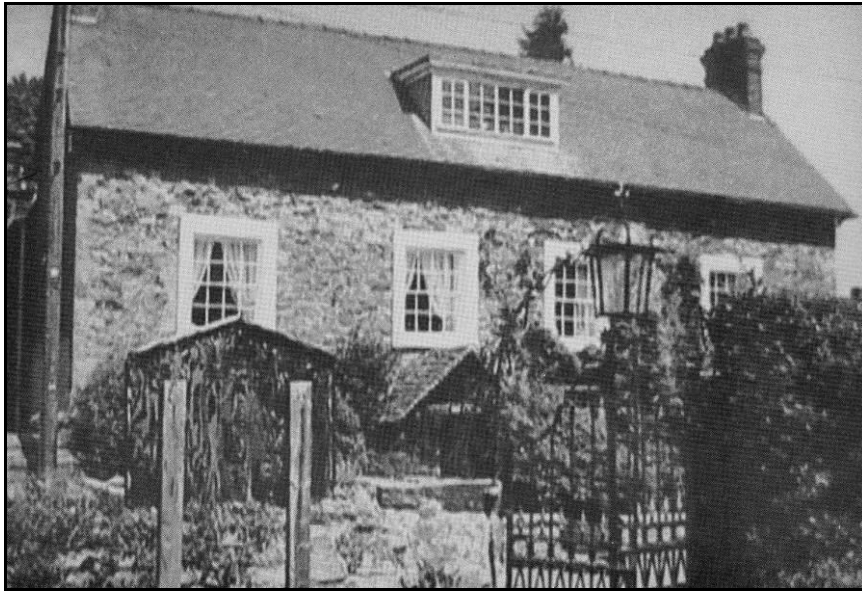
The old parts of the church graveyard were closed for burials in 1873.

The church is recorded in Kelly's 1916 directory as being part of the rural deanery of west Akely.

OSGATHORPE RECTORY - CHURCH STREET

The old rectory shown below was awarded Grade II listing on 1st Sept 1983, after it became a residential property, it was described as follows:-

House c.1830 ?? though perhaps with earlier core. It is faced with uncoursed rubble with angled quoins, and brick gable walls. It has two storeys, five bays with central doorway and reeded wood surround and overlight, in timber porch. The ground floor outer windows are canted bays with dentilled and moulded heads. Other windows are sixteen – light sashes, with those on the upper floor having stone or concrete surrounds. The roof overhangs and has a dormer, a four – light casement, with dentilled and moulded head. Dormer and bays are c.1890.



Rectory c.1960



Lower photograph c.2020 shows the Almshouses to the left and in the middle right are the graves of the rectors Rev. Thos. Naylor Bland and the Rev. Walter Augustus Williams.

THE ALMSHOUSES AND FINIAL GATE PILLARS, 3 TO 5 CHURCH LANE

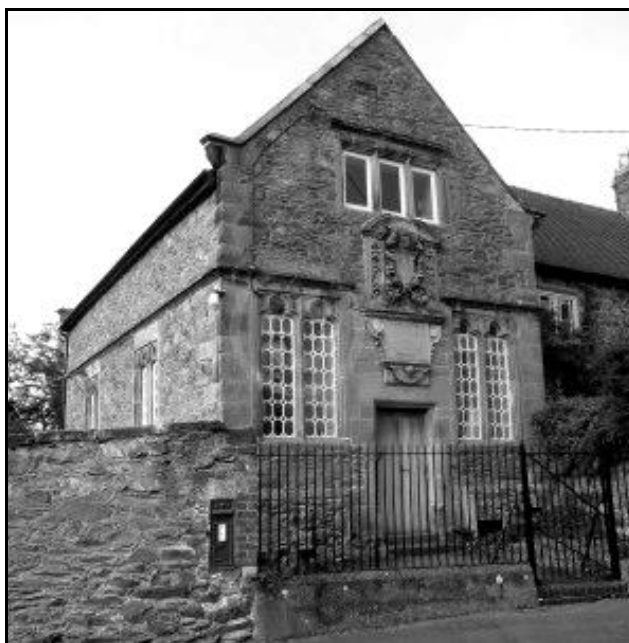


The row of Almshouses founded by Thomas Harley and first registered as a grade II listed building on 24th Nov 1965 and described as follows :-

Built in uncoursed rubble the gable faces the street with a single range of two storeys with attic. The main façade of five bays has two doorways with deep plain architraves and hoodmoulds, two – light mullioned windows, three dormer windows to attic with shaped openings between them. Angle quoins. The gable end has three 2 – light mullioned windows with hood moulds, and latticed pains. There is a coat of arms in coped gable.

The stone ball finial gate pillars are also grade II listed.

THE THOMAS HARLEY FREE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL



The Thomas Harley Endowed Free Grammar School founded in 1670, became a Grade II listed building on the 4th November 1965 and described as follows :-

The gable end faces the street and adjoins the house at right angles and is built of uncoursed rubble. It is described as being one storey with attic. The gable front has a central doorway with plain moulded architrave, and one window to each side with paired trefoil headed mullions incorporating ornate lattice glazing bars.

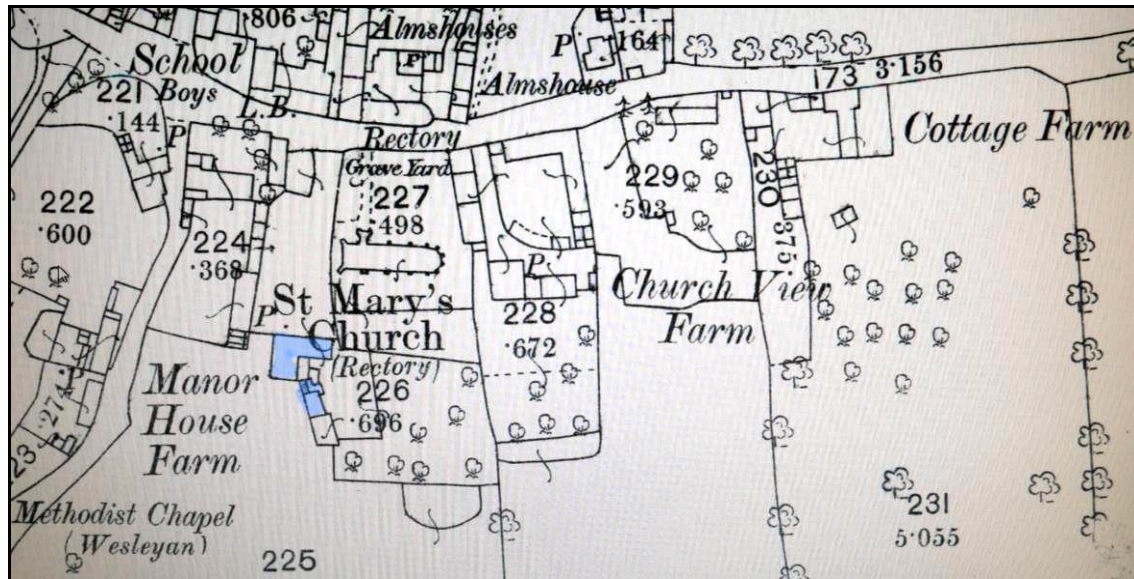
Above the door are the Harley Arms beneath a curved broken pediment, adorned with foliate frame, and beneath them, an inscription tablet with consoles and angle headed bracket. The gable is coped, with kneelers.

The side elevation has a string course forming hood moulds to two – paired traceried mullioned windows.

**THOMAS HARLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
MASTERS HOUSE AND GATE PILLARS -
1 CHURCH LANE**



MANOR HOUSE (FARM)



1883 published 25 inch O/S map showing Manor House Farm coloured blue

The Manor house was awarded Grade II listed status on the 19th June 1975 and is described as follows :-

A two storeyed timber frame and brick building. Hall and cross wing plan with entrance between the two units. The cross wing is of exposed timber framing with large panels and arch braces, and a ground floor of brick. The main range is clad or rebuilt in brick and of two units separated by a stack. There is a brick string course at 1st floor height, and an additional doorway to east of the elevation. It has two and three light casement windows. The gable end has three windows, with segmental brick arched heads. There is moulded brick coping to the gable. The main range is roofed with Swithland slate, and the cross wing re-roofed with plain tiles.

This 15th century former yeoman's farmhouse, named "Manor House Farm". This building, although much changed, still exists today. The building still retains some original architectural features and it still retains the impressive Swithland original slate roof.



An early 1900's photograph of the farm



PERCY ARMETT AND HIS WIFE MARY AT MANOR HOUSE FARM

Photograph from newspaper - probably taken in 1950's



Photograph 2020

Swithland Slate roofs are graded from small slates along the ridge to largest sizes at the base as can be observed here (see the earlier feature entitled "Slate Quarrying at Swithland")



1939 photograph taken from side facing St. Mary's church

The above photograph and following text is taken from an interview in the **Leicester Chronicle Aug 12th 1939:-**

The most striking thing in Osgathorpe is its half-timbered Manor House, next to the church, a picturesque Elizabethan building with chimneys wide enough, its occupier assured me to drive a pony and trap up.

I spent some time talking to this man for the fascination of hearing his dialect which seemed to me very near that old Leicestershire dialect of which one reads in books, which one hears very seldom in these days of general education and B.B.C. English. I noted down some of his phrases surreptitiously as he spoke. Hear are the most striking ones –

Hee mekking for Hay making.

Hay and Shay for he and she.

Dunna for did not.

Wanna for was not.

Nowt (as in doubt) for nought or nothing.

I was inclined to suspect his dialect as being individual to the man until I heard him conversing with another villager, who used exactly the same distinctive words and sounds.

He was a true villager, this man, rooted in his affection for his native heath. It did one good to hear his condemnation of the overhead power wires which loop along and across the streets here as they do in most villages nowadays.

“Spoil the look of any place, them things do,” he said aggrievedly, while at the same time admitting the great benefits which electricity has conferred on the countryman.

He had views, too, on the new education system which takes the children from Osgathorpe, when they reach the age of eight, to Griffydam, for their schooling.

“It’s wrong, you know,” he said. “Kiddies of that age want a proper square meal in the middle of the day, and there’s many of them can’t stand the bus ride neither”. There was an implication of “what’s wrong with the village school anyway?”, and when you look at the very handsome and well-kept charity school founded by Thomas Harley in the 17th century, you wonder why it should be necessary to take the children out of the village.

Adjoining the school are the “parson’s widow’s houses,” almshouses, which were also endowed by Thomas Harley. I asked my informant if there was ever any difficulty in finding widows of parsons to occupy the houses. He replied tersely, “No, there always seems to be plenty of ‘em about,” adding with feeling “and there always seems to be plenty of money to keep the places going, too.”

Certainly these are the best-kept almshouses I have seen so far, and the combination of grey stone and ornamental trees suggest a pleasant sanctuary of peace for the occupants.

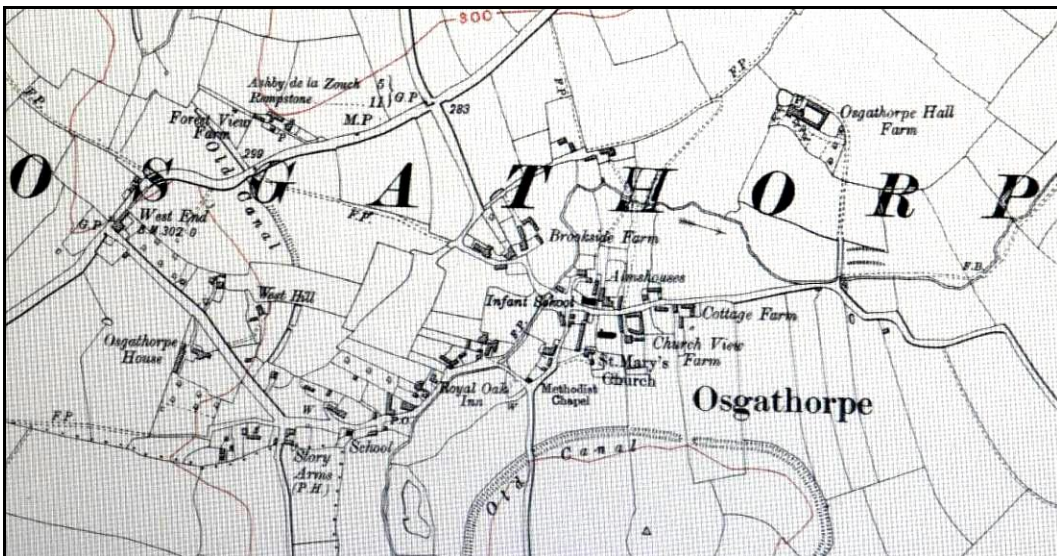
Osgathorpe altogether is a very attractive village, with many delightful old houses, and a clear swift stream, quite unlike the familiar muddy Leicestershire brook, widening to a rippling sandy ford in the middle of the village.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

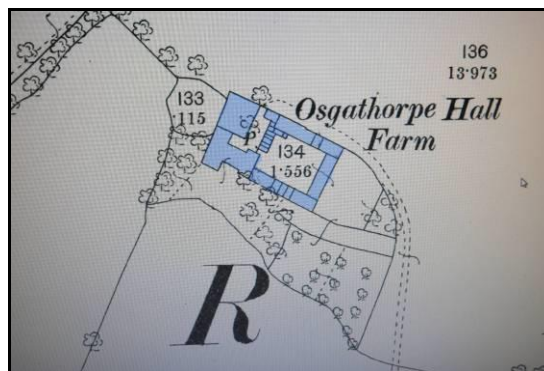
Although no name for the gentleman interviewed was given in the newspaper, he was Mr. Albert Abbott who was born on Dec 27th 1893 and was a dairy farmer. His wife Gertrude was born on the 15th of January 1894. During the Second World war they had two evacuees staying with them and details are given in the later feature entitled “Evacuees Hosted at Osgathorpe During The Second World War”.

Albert Abbott’s brother Frederick owned the village shop / post office and Albert’s son was landlord at the Traveller’s Rest at Griffydam from c.1952 and was still there in 1977.

OSGATHORPE HALL FARM HOUSE



1920 O/S map showing the location of Hall Farm in the upper RH corner



Enlarged extract from above map

The farmhouse was first registered as a Grade II building on 24th November and was reputedly built by Edward Palmer. It is described as follows :-

Late 17th century and showing renaissance influence and of uncoursed rubble on plinth. Main range with gabled cross wing, 2 storey with attic. The principle front is south facing, but this is as a result of recent modifications. The original access was by opposed entrances to the east of the main range but is now in the centre of the south front. A doorway (moved from its former position?) has bolection moulded architrave and triangular pediment over. There are tall mullioned windows to the main range with deep plain architraving and mouldings. Above each floor, is a moulded string course. There are cross wing projects to the west, with angle quoins, and stone copings and kneelers to the gable. There are three-light mullioned and transomed windows, and in the gable a smaller mullion with plain hood mould and a decorative blank oval over. The side elevation to the west has two massive projecting stacks with angle quoins, and various two-lighted mullion windows with continuous hood moulds, lighting the staircase within. To the east there is a low projecting gable with two-light mullions is a modern pastiche on an earlier core. The interior has an open – well closed – string staircase.

A decorative detail illustrated on photographs taken before alterations were carried out, apparently links this house with the Thomas Harley free endowed Grammar School and Almshouses in the village, and it is reputed to have been built for their founder Thomas Harley.

In 1863, the "History Gazetteer and Directory for Leicestershire & Rutland records the following under Belton.....*Hall Farm (100 acres) mostly in Osgathorpe, is charged with the following yearly payments by the Will of Margaret Mead dated 1705, viz:- £10 for apprenticing a poor boy of Belton, Osgathorpe and Thringstone alternately; £5 for the poor of Osgathorpe and £1 for the minister of Osgathorpe.*

It is thought that Margaret Mead lived at Hall Farm possibly following Thomas Harley's death in 1670.

According to William White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland 1846 Benjamin Johnson was the owner and farmer at Hall Farm at that time. However, Benjamin Johnson was given in the 1841 census, aged 35 as being a farmer, but it does not specify Hall Farm although it is reasonable to assume that it was. There is no wife's name given, but 4 servants are listed, Joseph Brooks (26), George Hawksworth (15), Elizabeth Smith (50) and Catherine Atkins (23). One presumes from this that Benjamin was financially well off to be able to purchase Hall Farm unless it had been inherited.

In 1841 also, a gentleman by the name of Thomas Johnson (50), a butcher, was living in Osgathorpe with his wife Esther and children Thomas (10), Martha (20) and Maria (9). The family are still recorded as being there in 1846 and Thomas is still a butcher. From the following we can assume that Thomas and Benjamin were related.

The 1851 census now records that Thomas Johnson (62) was the proprietor and farmer of 144 acres (presumed to be Hall Farm) and employed three outdoor labourers. Esther, Thomas, Martha and Maria are still with him although the ages changed somewhat as was quite normal at that time as people generally did not know when they were born. They employed a lady named Harriet Neale (22) as a dairy made, who was born at Battle Flatts, Leics and Joseph Watson (16), born in Worthington as a servant and cow lad.

The 1861 census lists Henry Miles as being a farmer of 134 acres which could well have been Hall farm due to its size, but the following newspaper report makes it clear that Mr. Field was at Hall farm 17 months later. The 1863 History, Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland, also confirms George Field as being a farmer at Hall Farm.

Loughborough Monitor – August 21st 1862

The quiet little village of Osgathorpe was enlivened on Tuesday, the 12th instant by a tea party being held in front of the hall, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Field. About 130 sat down to tea. The trays were gratuitously provided by ladies in the neighbourhood and upwards of £4 was realised, which was appropriated to the defraying of expenses. After tea, the youthful part of the company enjoyed themselves with rural sports in a field adjoining, until nearly seven o'clock, when all adjourned to a shed comfortably fitted up. The Chair, having been taken by Mr. Clarke of Castle Donington, speeches were delivered by the Rev. T. Crosby of Ashby de la Zouch; Mr. Attwood of Castle Donington; Mr. Kendrick of Griffydham; and other friends. After a unanimous vote of thanks to the ladies, who so kindly presided at the tea tables, and to the Chairman of the meeting, the company broke up, everyone evidently satisfied and delighted with the proceedings of the day.

Leicester Chronicle – July 11th 1863 **Ashby de la Zouch Petty Sessions**

Mr. G. Fields, of Osgathorpe, charged Fanny Brooks with absenting herself from his service, on the 22nd ult. – Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying that her mistress gave her leave to go out for two hours, and she returned within that time. – This was denied, and the defendant was ordered to leave her master's service, and pay the expenses.

In the 1871 census Herbert Hollingshead and his family are given as being at Hall Farm.

In 1881, Thomas Johnson and family are thought to be at Hall Farm

No subsequent evidence has been found to confirm who was at Hall Farm till Kelly's Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland – 1908, when Samuel Fletcher is recorded as being at Hall Farm.

In Kelly's Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland – 1916, Miss Catherine Fletcher is recorded as being a farmer at Hall Farm, so presumably her husband Samuel had died sometime between 1908 and 1916.

In the 1939 register, Charles. H. Smith and his wife Emily with their family are at Hall Farm

BROOKSIDE FARM HOUSE – 6 DAWSON ROAD



Brookside Farmhouse is on the RH side

Little is recorded about the history of this Grade II listed building and who it was built by or for, but it is hoped that further information will come to light about this imposing farmhouse.

Brookside Farm House was first listed as a Grade II building on September 1st 1983 and is described as follows:-

Farmhouse, late 18th century. Brickwork. Square plan with hipped tiled roof and 2 end stacks. 3 storeys, symmetrical façade of 3 bays. Central doorway with brick string course forming a triangular pediment over. 12 light sashes with splayed flat—atone heads with keystones. Central windows blind. Plain casements to upper floor. Brick string course to each floor.

In the 1881 census, William Siddons (33) and his wife Louisa (32) and family were recorded as being at the 75 acre Brookside Farm. They were not recorded as being there in 1891.

The 1911 census confirms that Charles Townley (40) was a farmer at Brookside and was living with his wife Jane (40) and two general farm labourers / servants. **It also confirms that Brookside farm had seven rooms at that time.** We can ascertain from this information that they were also at Brookside in 1901 with a farm labourer / servant. In the 1939 register, Percy Armett (32) with his wife Mary (31) was a tenant farmer (mixed) at Brookside Farm and was Chairman of Osgathorpe Parish Council whilst he was there. The date of the newspaper clipping is not known.



Mr Percy Armett of Brookside Farm is chairman of the Parish Council for this year. A Staffordshire man he has been in Osgathorpe for 27 years. His son James is at Manor Farm.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE

This extraordinary divorce case has been added to the book because of its unique content with a tinge of amusement included. The story starts at Hall Farm, Osgathorpe and ends at Brookside Farm, Osgathorpe. The script could not have been written for it.

The story starts with Arthur, the 5 year old son of Herbert Hollingshead, recorded in the 1871 census, when the family was living at Hall Farm, Osgathorpe.

Osgathorpe Hall	1	Herbert Hollingshead	Head	M	29	Farmer of 100 Acres	Do	Do
		Elizabeth	Wife	F	26		Do	Kagdale
		Arthur	Son	M	5		Do	Stunstone
		Agnes	Daughter	F	3		Do	Osgathorpe
		Laura	Do	F	1		Do	Do
		James	Son	M	2	General Serv't	Do	Abu Dalby

By 1895, Arthur was already showing his true colours when he absconded from the farm he was at in Tynypart, St. Mellon which he was renting. The receiver in the following newspaper article describes Arthur as a bankrupt which clearly wasn't the case. Read on !!

South Wales Echo – September 18th 1895

A ST. MELLON'S FARMER'S AFFAIRS

A meeting was held this morning at the offices of Mr. t. H. Stephens (official receiver), Cardiff, of the creditors of Arthur Hollingshead, a farmer, of Tynypark, St. Mellon's. There was no statement of affairs, the debtor being reported to have **absconded**. The Official Receiver presided over the meeting, and Mr. C. E. Dovey was appointed trustee. A committee of inspection, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Hibbert (Cardiff), A. H. Bailey (Cardiff), and Thomas Evans (Rumsey), was selected for the purpose of assisting in the administration of the property of the bankrupt by the trustee.

***"Who could have thought Arthur would have been plotting to emigrate to
New Zealand"***

Continued over page

**AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE
CASE.**

**FLIGHT TO NEW ZEALAND AND
SURREPTITIOUS RETURN.
REMARKABLE PROPOSALS.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 12.

A DIVORCE case, remarkable in more senses than one, came before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes in the Divorce Division of the High Court on Tuesday. It was the case of Hollingshead versus Hollingshead, and was a suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Hollingshead, living at Cardiff, for a dissolution of her marriage with the respondent, Mr. Arthur Hollingshead, a farmer, formerly of St. Mellon's Monmouthshire, and afterward of New Zealand, but now of Brookside Farm, Osgathorpe, near Loughborough, in Leicestershire, on the ground of his desertion and misconduct. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Wilcock appeared for the petitioner, and he explained that the marriage took place on April 16, 1892, at Ebenezer Chapel, Cardiff, and there was one child. After the marriage a sister of the petitioner, Mary Ann Thomas, came to stay with them, and she seemed to have been courted by a brother of the respondent. On the 16th of May, 1895, the respondent sent his wife into Cardiff on some pretext, saying that he would meet her there. He, however, failed to do so, and on her return home the petitioner found her husband and her sister had left together, and subsequently she discovered that they were in New Zealand. Respondent's brother, Mr. Cuthbert Hollingshead, went out there, and then extraordinary letters were received by the petitioner. One was from the respondent, and was in the handwriting of her sister, in which the respondent said: "I want you to get a divorce from me so that I can marry Mary. . . . I have two children by Mary." Then there was a suggestion in another letter that the petitioner should go out to her husband, and then he would give up her sister to Cuthbert, his brother. She declined to go out under any such conditions. In January, 1902, she unexpectedly met her husband in Cardiff, and she subsequently learned that her sister Mary had also returned, and that respondent and she were living together at Brookside Farm, Osgathorpe, near Loughborough, Leicestershire.

The petitioner gave evidence bearing out her counsel's statement. Mr. H. H. Howell, clerk to petitioner's solicitor, spoke to serving the respondent with the divorce proceedings at the farm in Leicestershire, where he found him living with the sister of the petitioner.

A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

HALLINGTON HOUSE - 20 DAWSON ROAD



Hallington House is on the left

Little is recorded about the history of this Grade II listed building and who it was built by or for, but it is hoped that further information will come to light.

Hallington House was first listed as a Grade II building on November 24th 1965 and is described as follows:-

House, late C18, possibly refenestrated later. Brick. 3 storeys, a narrow range with hipped double roof. 5 bay symmetrical facade. Central doorway with wood bracketted porch and overlight. Former segmental arched head visible above, and also over windows. Tall 12-light sashes with plaid stuccoed heads and flat string course to each floor. Upper floor has only 3 low sash windows.

In 1911 Catherine Siddons a 73 year old spinster was living there with a nephew, Eric Siddons and neice, Ida Lakin There was also a boarder there named William Hatton who employed 4 labourers. He could well have been staying there whilst carrying out work on the property.

DAWSON'S ROAD BRIDGE (Formerly Pol Matchet's Lane)



Dawson's Road bridge became a listed Grade II building on the 21st September 1962. The bridge was built c.1800 from bricks with stone caps to the end piers. It has a single segmental arch (through which Osgathorpe Brook passes) and a string course, with end piers and brick parapets with rounded mortar cappings.

The building in the distance on the left is the Thomas Harley Free Endowed Grammar School. The photograph clearly shows where the carts used to enter west meadow brook to wet the wooden wheels in dry weather and would exit at the top bridge. The footpath has now been enlarged into the brook. Apparently, when you walked up the brook side footpath many years ago, you could always hear water voles diving into the brook.

FROM A 1939 NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.....Osgathorpe altogether is a very attractive village, with many delightful old houses, and a clear swift stream, quite unlike the familiar muddy Leicestershire brook, widening to a rippling sandy ford in the middle of the village.



Recent photograph taken from the side where the carts entered the brook



The above photograph will stir evocative memories of anyone who has had the unmatched pleasure as a child of spending hours playing or fishing in local brooks.

The lady leaning over the bridge is Gertrude Pepper (nee. Tivey) and the lady walking down the road with the gentleman is Florrie Wye.

The Georgian house on the right in the distance is "Brookside Farm House" and adjacent to it is another impressive Georgian residence "Hallington House" clearly built by people with money.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The Osgathorpe brook was clearly a great asset to the village over the years providing a place for children to play and observe wildlife in the form of sticklebacks, water voles etc. In past years it would have also provided a source of water for domestic use and cattle would have enjoyed a drink from the bank sides in the fields. It also added to the attractiveness of the village of course. However, it also held a darker side as there are at least two known records of children drowning in the brook as follows:-

Leicester Chronicle - Apr 28th 1894

THE DROWNING CASE AT OSGATHORPE

INQUEST - An inquest was held on Monday afternoon at the Storey Arms, Osgathorpe, before the deputy coroner, Mr. A. D. Bartlett, on the body of Sarah Ann Springthorpe, whose death by drowning took place on Friday. — Elizabeth Ann, the wife of Joseph Springthorpe, a collier, of Osgathorpe, said the deceased was her daughter, and was two years old in February. On Friday morning last, about ten o'clock, she went out of the house to play in company with her brother, aged three. Witness's house was opposite the brook which ran through the village. A few minutes

after the child had gone out, witness saw several persons running to her mother's house next door, and on going there she saw her child lying in her mother's lap apparently dead. Her sister went for a doctor, and the neighbours used means to restore life by rubbing, but the child never regained conscious. - Jane Allen, wife of Thomas Allen, a colliery clerk, of Osgathorpe, said that about 10.15 on Friday morning she was looking out of the bedroom window into the street, and saw something in the brook. She at once went to the bank, and saw the body of the deceased lying on its left-side with the head under water. It was in the middle of the brook, and witness had to go into the water to get it out. The water was rather deep that morning. — Mr. J. J. Serres surgeon, Osgathorpe, stated that he was away from home at the time and a message of the accident was sent to him, but his wife went down and practised Sylvester's method of artificial respiration for an hour until witness arrived. The child was quite dead when he saw it. There was a slight bruise on the forehead and another on the right elbow, but neither were serious. Death was due to drowning. — **A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned.**

Around 1930, a young girl only a few years old named Iris Laundon was drowned in the brook which was flooded at the time most probably due to water being pumped from the Calcutta Colliery at Swannington. A local person who saw her could not understand why she was on her own at such a young age. Iris was the aunt of Kenneth and Irene Allard who live at Meadow View Cottage which features later. Even though Calcutta had closed in 1866, water still had to be pumped away for many years and when this occurred apparently there was so much water going down the brook that the bottom bridge couldn't take it and the road became impassable.

A lighter hearted local story is that of a lady known as "Little Elsie" who apparently fell into the brook at the top end and lost her hat in the process. She was extremely pleased to learn that her hat had been recovered at the bottom bridge.

Apparently, at one time there were steps down to the brook at two places on Main Street.



**"The Boat Race" on Osgathorpe Brook
Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Celebrations - July 1977**

CHURCH VIEW FARM HOUSE - 4, ST. MARY'S CLOSE, OSGATHORPE



**The above was first listed as a Grade II building on 1st September 1983 -
Listing number 1361249**

A substantial three storey, six bedroom *grade two listed* farmhouse