

# *From Hegheling to Healing*



*Healing Manor*

*A Village History*

Edited by John Appleby

*From Hegheling  
to Healing*

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## *Introduction*

Healing is situated to the north of Grimsby between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the River Humber. The medieval core of the village, the church and the Manor House, are situated on a mound now surrounded by fields and apparently isolated from the twentieth century settlement some 800 metres to the south east.

The population of the village, before this century, hovered around one hundred, and indeed during this period may well have declined from its Domesday Estimate of 126 people. It was sometimes omitted from the 18th and 19th century maps of Lincolnshire.

The various springs which emanate from the edge of the above mentioned clay mound afford the only item of interest for most descriptions of the village. "Healing Wells" are associated with folklore and, some have written, with the place name of the village. Today, most county guide books, and indeed local estate agents, would describe the village of Healing, as a dormitory village, housing a transient population, the majority of whom are employed in Grimsby or by the factories situated on the Humber Bank.

It was therefore with some trepidation that a group of inhabitants of Healing undertook the task of writing a village history. Local historians warned that a closed village such as Healing may not be well documented, and that we should be prepared for disappointments. Thus forewarned "The History of Healing" group was formed in January 1989 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Carr. The subsequent wealth of expertise, energy, enthusiasm and stamina of members in the group coupled with the unstinting help and support of other villagers and village organisations have led to this publication.

It was meant to be a definitive work (after all, we expected to find little to write about before the nineteenth century) but as the historical layers peeled away more and more information became available. We would now claim that most chapters are a starting point for further study of different aspects of the History of Healing, and we offer the book as such.

Thanks go to many people, without whose support and encouragement the book could not have appeared in its present form.

To Rex Russell, Rod Ambler and Geoff Bryant - without whom I suspect that North Lincolnshire would still be a historical desert.

To John Wilson (Grimsby Archivist), Nigel Colley (Lincoln Archivist) and Derek Wattam (Grimsby Librarian) - for stimulating and morale boosting talks.

To Rev. Jack Abbott - for offering us a meeting room.

To Neville and Vivian Peasgood - for re-integrating Manor and Village.

To The Healing Parish Council - for providing financial support and confidence.

To Nigel Guilliat - for checking our grammar and spelling.

To The Healing Horticultural Society - for assistance with fund raising.

To Samantha Victory and Emma Pearson - for so patiently transferring my edited copy on to computer discs.

To Paul Thornton and Pete Grosse - whose consummate skill with computer and laser printer helped considerably the editing process.

To Chartdale Homes - for financial assistance.

To All those villagers, too many to mention by name, who have offered memories, documents, photographs, ideas and support, and who have helped to ensure that this is truly a Healing Village production.

And finally to Albert Gait, whose most generous offer to have the book printed at, what amounts to his own expense, ensured that a vision became a reality.





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(Line Illustrations by Olwyn Shuttlewood).



# *Healing in the Middle Ages*

Part I



**A Study of the Village as recorded in  
The Domesday Book**

by John Appleby





## *Introduction*

IN 1066, SAXON HEALING was situated in the WAPENTAKE of Bradley.

The village was called HEGHELINGE in Domesday Book, and this can be translated as "The Settlement of Haegels People".

The parish boundaries possibly did not reach the River Humber although coastal land was owned in the parishes of Clee and Thrunscoe.

Domesday Book indicates that in 1066 there were two manors in Healing, owned by the Saxons SIGAR about whom little is known, and the much more famous EARL MORCAR about whom a great deal is known.

## *THE MANORS*

The first MANOR in Healing appears in Domesday Book under Breve (chapter) 4:31 to 4:33. It is included in a description of land belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux, who as William the Conquerors' half brother was given vast tracts of land in England after 1066. This entry could be translated as follows:

4:31 In Healing (in 1066) Sigar was paying a tax at a rate of seven BOVATES of land, when in fact he could have been taxed at a rate of one CARUCATE and six bovates, or double the amount.

In this time (1086) Wadard is the Bishops steward overseeing the land for one plough in DEMESNE.

There are three VILLEINS and five BORDARS in the village and two SOKEMEN with land for one plough.

There are five acres of meadow. In 1066 it was valued at 30 shillings. In 1086 its value is 40 shillings. There is TALLAGE of 20 shillings.

4:32 There is also SOKELAND of this Manor in Clee rated at three bovates, which could be rated at 4 bovates.

Here live four sokemen, two villeins and one bordar who work land for five ploughing oxen.

There are 25 acres of meadow land.

4:33 There is land belonging to this Manor in Thrunscoe which is rated at four bovates. One villein and three sokement work half a plough of arable land.

It is now necessary to give the highlighted "Domesday" words their Twentieth Century meaning.

### *WAPENTAKE*

The word is derived from VAPNATAK a Norse word associate with the brandishing of weapons. It refers to an area with a centralized judicial and administrative system located at the Wapentake Court. This court was held monthly and was attended by Earls and Bishops, or their representatives. They or the Shire Reeve would chair the meetings, which probably administered justice through twelve leading Thanes.

A Wapentake therefore is a sub-division of a Shire (or County).

Wapentakes were further sub-divided into HUNDREDS which contained VILLS (or settlements).

HEALING MANORS IN DOMESDAY  
MANOR I

4:31 **I**n hegelinges. hō Sugar. vii. bouē t̄re ad ḡd.  
T̄ra ad. i. car̄ 7 vi. bouē. Ibi Wadard hō ep̄i hō. i.  
car̄. 7 iii. uitt 7 v. bord̄ 7 ii. soch cū. i. car̄. 7 v. ac̄ p̄ra.  
T. h. E. uat xxx. sot. m̄ xl. sot. Tailla. xx. sot.

4:32 **I**n Clea. ē soca hui' cō. iii. bouate t̄re ad ḡd. T̄ra  
ad dim̄ car̄. Ibi. iii. soch 7 ii. uitt 7 i. bord̄. h̄nt. v.  
boues arant̄. 7 xxv. ac̄ p̄ra.

4:33 **I**n Ternesco. ii. bouē t̄re ad ḡd. T̄ra ad dim̄ car̄. Ibi  
i. uitt 7 iii. soch h̄nt dim̄ car̄.

MANOR II

27:5 **I**n hechelinges. hō Morar. ii. car̄ ad ḡd. T̄ra. iii. car̄  
Ibi Bernard hō Aluredi hō. ii. car̄. 7 xvi. soch p̄e dim̄ car̄.  
hui' t̄re 7 ii. uitt 7 ii. bord̄. cū. ii. car̄ 7 dim̄. 7 dim̄ molin̄  
iii. solid. 7 xxvi. ac̄ p̄ra. T. h. E. uat xl. sot. m̄ l. Tailla. x. sot.

27:6 **I**n Sualun. iii. bouē t̄re ad ḡd. T̄ra. vi. bouē. Inland hui' cō.  
Ibi. i. uitt hō. i. bouē in car̄.



#### *MANOR*

A manor can be described as an estate held by a Lord. Each manor would have a hall (the CAPUT) to which the taxes and other dues would be brought.

#### *DEMESNE LAND*

This land described the "Home Farm" which the Lord owned on that estate.

#### *BOVATE*

The word is used in two ways in Domesday: (i) As a notional area used for rateable purposes; (ii) An actual area of land classically about 15 acres (6.25 Hectares) but in Lincolnshire thought to refer to 20 acres (8.3 Hectares).

#### *CARUCATE*

Again the word can be used in two ways: (i) A notional area used for rateable purposes with a value eight times that of a bovate; (ii) An area of arable land linked closely to the amount of land ploughed by eight oxen in a year. It's Lincolnshire value is reckoned at approximately 160 acres (66.7 Hectares).

## ***The Inhabitants***

The villages of Healing are divided into three categories according to the Domesday entries. There are no slaves recorded.

#### *SOKEMEN*

These were men who owned land on a manor to which the obligations of SOKE were attached. Thus whilst they could: (a) grow whatever crops they wanted to; (b) sell their produce to anyone; and (c) expect their sons to inherit the land, they also had to: (a) render modest payments and services and attend the Lord's Court; and (b) they were responsible for that part of the GELD (land tax) which related to their holding.

(Thus in Manor II in Healing thirteen sokemen had to find one quarter of the Geld when the tax was due). Sokemen cover a broad spectrum of eleventh century society, so that whilst some live in their own halls others are barely distinguishable from villeins. Perhaps because of such factors as partible inheritance their days are numbered as a separate social class. They eventually become submerged in the peasantry or emerge in the later middle ages as freemen.

#### *VILLEINS*

The typical villagers, who farm the land from the Lord in return for renders of cash, produce and labour. In the late eleventh century the labour services were a burden, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries they were almost reduced to the status of slaves. The labour services were normally performed on the Demesne Land and in Lincolnshire would be associated with ploughing, cattle herding, and working on salt pans. But there are problems with this interpretation, as for example, what are the form of renders performed by the villeins on the sokeland in Clee? (Breve 4:32). Villeins rarely own a full plough team of eight oxen and on Manor II a villein had one ox in a plough (Breve 27:6) indicating the necessity of social co-operation if a working team was to be assembled.

According to G. F. Bryant a villein owned between 0 and 2 oxen which if we take as an average of 1 ox would allow him to service one bovate of land (20 acres). This could be taken as the average holding of a villein in Healing.

#### *BORDARS*

These men are inferior to villeins in every way. At best, a bordar is a smallholder, and at worse a paid labourer on the land of a Lord or a sokemen. According to R. H. Hilton, bordars could have been the descendants of Anglo-Saxon slaves, who in some cases are placed on smallholdings which thus become a part of their wages.

Bordars may also have filled the role of artisan within a vill e.g. carpenter, smith or potter. Any modest land holdings would demand limited services from a group of people who really supplied a pool of labour within the settlement.

Thus we can now attempt a modern translation of the Domesday Book entry related to Manor II.

### **MANOR II**

Land of Alfred of Lincoln

27:5 In 1066 Morcar had land taxed at two carucates when it could have been taxed at four carucates. In 1086 Bernard, as Alfreds steward, oversees 320 acres of land on the home farm (Demesne).

Thirteen sokemen work 80 acres of the demesne land (ie pay one quarter of the tax) and there are two villeins and two bordars with 20 oxen (2.5 ploughs). Half of the rental for a (water) mill brings in three shillings.

There are 326 acres of meadow. Value in 1066 40 shillings, value in 1086 50 shillings.

TALLAGE 10s.

(The meaning of tallage is not known. It may be the sum paid by one manor to a superior manor initiating an upward movement of income to the Lord, i.e. eventually to Alfred of Lincoln.)

27:6 INLAND of this Manor in Swallow is taxed at 3 bovates, but with a true rateable value of 6 bovates. One villein has an ox in a plough team.

INLAND sometimes known as BEREWIC, is land owned by the Lord in other vills as Demesne Land, i.e. land from which the dues and services would be rendered to the Caput.

### **OTHER LAND**

Domesday Book also records other land in Healing, inextricably bound up with sokeland owned by the Archbishop of York and attached to The Manor of Stallingborough. These breve 2:7 reads as follows:

2:7 There is sokeland of this manor in Healing (1 bovate) Clee (2 bovates) and Thrunscoe (2 bovates). That is land taxed as six bovates which could be taxed at 10 bovates. On this land 5 sokemen and 3 villeins farm 160 acres with 25 acres of meadow. We may deduce from this that in Healing possibly one sokeman farmed 25-30 acres (10-12 Hectares).

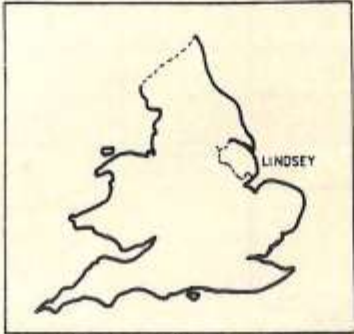
All the entries described in Domesday for the parish of Healing can be summed up in tabular form (see Table 1). Similarly in Table 2 an attempt has been made to estimate the population of Healing in 1086.



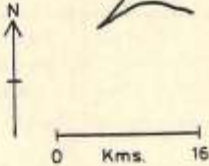
# LINDSEY. Historic wapentake divisions



LINCOLNSHIRE. HISTORIC DIVISIONS.



LINDSEY POSITION IN A NATIONAL CONTEXT.





**TABLE 1**

**DOMESDAY BOOK: Entries relating to HEALING**

No in D.B.	2/7	4/31	4/32	4/33	27/5	27/6
Description of Holding	Soke of Stallingboro'	Manor	Soke in Clee	Soke/Inland Thrunscoc	Manor	Inland in Swallow
Owner in 1066	Elaf	Sigar	Sigar	Sigar	Morcar	Morcar
Holder in 1086	Archbishop of York	Bishop of Bayeux	Bishop of Bayeux	Bishop of Bayeux	Alfred of Lincoln	Alfred of Lincoln
Tenant	Herbert	Wadard	Wadard	Wadard	Bernard	Bernard
Assessment						
c.	0	0	0	0	2	0
b.	1	7	3	2	0	3
Teams						
t.		1	0	0	4	0
o.		6	4	4	0	6
Demerse						
t.		1			2	0
o.		0			0	1
Men's teams						
t.		1	0		2	
o.		0	5		4	
Villeins		3	2	1	2	1
Soke men		2	4	3	13	
Bordars		5	1		2	
Meadow (acres)		5	25		26	
Church						
Mills						
Salt pans					1/2 3s	
Additional items		Value TRE 90s Value TRW 40s Tallage 20s			Value TRE 40s Value TRW 50s Tallage 10s	
MANOR I					MANOR II	

**TABLE 2**  
***Healing in 1086: Possible population***

(a) ON SOKELAND OF STALLINGBOROUGH

1 Sokeman and his family

(b) ON MANOR I

Wadard and family?

3 Villein families

5 Bordar families

2 Sokemen and families

possibly 11 families

(c) ON MANOR II

Bernard and family?

2 Villein families

2 Bordar families

13 Sokemen and families

possibly 18 families

Total population 30 families x 4.5 people

TOTAL 135 people

If as seem likely neither Wadard nor Bernard were in residence then the population may have been nearer 126 people.

**TABLE 3**  
***Rateable land in Healing Parish - 1086***

(a) Sokeland belonging to STALLINGBOROUGH

Approx 26 acres arable, approx 4 acres meadow

(As a proportion of the sokeland inextricably mixed with Clee and Thrunscoc parishes)

POSSIBLE TOTAL 30 ACRES

(b) MANOR I

Land for 1 demesne plough 160 acres

Land for 1 villagers plough 160 acres

Total: 320 acres arable, 5 acres meadow,

POSSIBLE TOTAL 325 ACRES

(c) MANOR II

Land for 2 demesne ploughs 320 acres

Land for 2.5 villagers ploughs 400 acres

Total 720 acres arable, 26 acres meadow.

POSSIBLE TOTAL 746 ACRES

In Stallingborough hō Claf. i. car tēre 7 ii. bou  
ad gdo. 7 ita ad ii. car 7 dūn. 7 bi herbt' hō arch  
hō in dñio. i. car. 7 v. uill 7 iii. soch. 7 i. bord. cū  
una car. 7 bi molō dimidiū. xxx. ii. den. 7 ii. saling.  
7 qter. xx. ac pā. i. h. l. uat. xxx. sol. in. l. sol.  
Soca hvi' w. heghelinge. Ueia Ternescou.  
7 deff vi. bou tēre ad gdo. 7 ita ad. i. car 7 ii. bou.  
7 bi. v. soch 7 iii. uill hnt. i. car. 7 xx. v. ac pā.



Approximate total of rateable land in HEALING Parish shown in Domesday Book:

1101 acres (459 Hectares)

N.B. The apparent lack of meadow (grazing) land, so essential for an economy based on the power and durability of oxen. Later medieval documents seem to indicate that the marshes may have been grazed, if only seasonally.

## ***Domesday People***

The Saxons Sigar and Morcar held land in Healing in 1066. Little is known of Sigar whose land passed to the Bishop of Bayeux soon after the Conquest.

Much is known of Earl Morcar, who may have had knowledge of the Manor of Healing at first hand. Morcar was the brother of Edwin of Mercia and later the brother in law of Harold Godwinson (King Harold). After a rebellion against Tostig the earl of Northumbria in 1065, Morcar took over the Earldom, and the lands associated with that title. Thus in 1066, after Harold's coronation in January, Morcar was a landowner in Barrow, Caistor, Great Coates and indeed a major landowner in north eastern England.

In May 1066, Tostig (now outlawed), brought a war fleet across the Channel and plundered the east coast from the Isle of Wight to Lindsey. Morcar and Edwin raised an army to counter the threat and with that army defeated Tostig in Lindsey, the rebel army retreating by boat to Scotland. At least a part of Morcar's army would have been raised in Lindsey and men from the Manors owned by him, including Healing, would have been involved.

In September 1066, the army raised by Morcar and Edwin was defeated by the combined armies of Harold Hardrada (from Norway) and the refreshed Tostig at Fulford near York.

This was a curtain raiser for The Battle of Stamford Bridge when the combined English army under King Harold defeated the invaders on September 25th. Both Tostig and Harold Hardrada were killed in this battle.

After the Battle of Hastings Earl Morcar swore fealty to King William and in 1067 he was taken to Normandy as a hostage for the good behaviour of the English. Odo of Bayeux (a subsequent landowner of a Healing Manor) was left in charge of the Kingdom.

Returning to England in 1068, Morcar escaped from the Normans and headed north to be involved subsequently with the ill fated rebellion of 1069.

In 1071, Morcar assisted with the East Anglian uprising led by Hereward the Wake, and based around Ely. William himself captured Ely and the unfortunate Morcar, whilst Hereward escaped to a legend ridden future.

Morcar was imprisoned until King William's death in 1087 when he was freed. His reputation however in middle age must have been formidable, for the Conqueror's son, Rufus, re-imprisoned Morcar at Winchester, where presumably, he died.

It is thought provoking to imagine this English hero recruiting an army in May/June 1066 from villages such as Healing, Great Coates and Barrow.

Alfred of Lincoln was a Breton. His lands became the Barony of BAYEUX. This barony had a free court in the City of Lincoln which was the court for the whole barony. It subsequently became the manor of HUNGATE or BEAUMONT FEE. We can reasonably presume that Alfred and his heirs were connected to the Beaumont Fee and his lands associated with the Barony of Bayeux.



## **LINDSEY SURVEY**

The Lindsey Survey dates from 1115 to 1118 and was one of three surveys during the reign of Henry I. As far as Healing is concerned, the value of the survey is two-fold. Firstly it indicates the changes which have taken place among the land owner and tenants-in-chief in the village between 1086 and 1115.

Secondly it gives another glimpse of the place name related to the village.

There are three entries concerning Healing, all from the Baradley Wapentake section.

9. "The Archbishop of York in Healing and Clee holds five boates of land which RALF holds four".

This entry relates to the 1086 sokeland of Stallingborough, still held by the Archbishop.

10. "Manaset Arsic in Healing and Clee holds 1 carucate and four bovates of land which Gilbert Nevill holds and Osbert holds of them"

This entry relates to the 1086 manor belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux. Manaset Arsic was holding at least some of the land formerly (1086) held by the Bishop of Bayeux, for example in Keelby, Middle Rasen and Rothwell.

A link with the 13th and 14th century land ownership is provided by a statement, in the Lindsey Survey, that Manaset Arsic was "of the Honour of Dover". \*Though this may be a fifteenth century interlineation.

16. "Alan of Lincoln in Healing and in Swallow holds three carucates and one bovat".

It seem likely that Alan is related to Alfred of Lincoln and that this is the land which becomes part of the Barony of Bayeux.

## **Place names**

Healing

Heg(h)elinge: Domesday Book 1086. Hegheling: Lindsey Survey 1115. Hailinges: 1180.

Heilinge: 1194. Heghling: Lay Subsidy 1334.

The Settlement of HAEGEL's people.

\*See next chapter.

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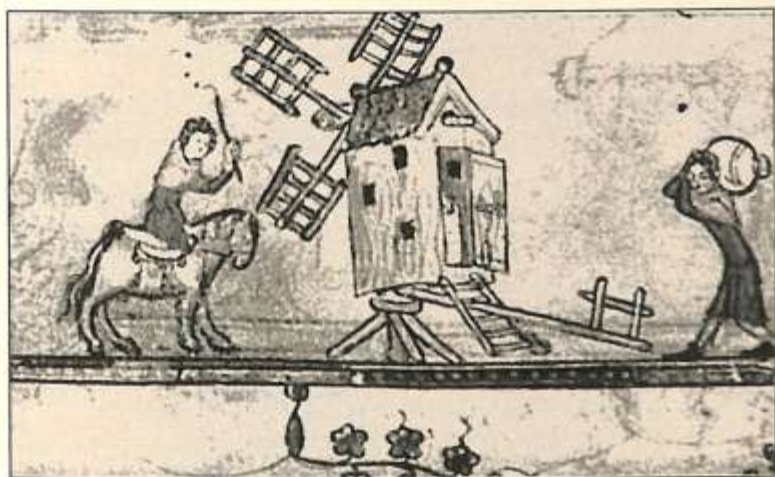
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# *Healing in the Middle Ages*

## **Part II**



## **Land and People**

by John Appleby

Journal of  
Economics in the  
Middle Ages

Volume 1

1. The Middle Ages  
2. The Middle Ages  
3. The Middle Ages  
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5. The Middle Ages  
6. The Middle Ages  
7. The Middle Ages  
8. The Middle Ages  
9. The Middle Ages  
10. The Middle Ages

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## *Land and People in Medieval Healing*

IN MEDIEVAL England the bond between land and people was a very strong one. Frequently the two were inextricably linked being totally inter dependent.

This chapter is written against a background of economic growth in the years before the turn of the fourteenth century, and economic decline thereafter. This fluctuation involved the land and the population directly and its effect can be seen in Healing.

The documentary evidence for the village is of necessity fragmentary, and in spite of the above statements, which certainly apply nationally, it is easier to extract from them independent accounts of the manors or estates of Healing and the people of Healing, between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries.

### *The People*

By and large the amount of information on Medieval people can be obtained in direct proportion to their social status. Thus whilst we can relate a fairly full life history of two or three Healing landowners, we only get fascinating glimpses of the working village inhabitants, the "commonality".

However, one valuable document survives from 1334 which details not only of the village population but also the wealth of each village (given that tax evasion was rife even in the Middle Ages.)

The document relates to a tax levied at one fifteenth of the value of moveable goods, on the population, by Edward III in 1334.

Thus the Healing returns in full:

HEYLYING	
Alan CORDWAINER	20d
Henry CISSORE	21d
John FITZWILLIAM	14d
William FITZTHORPE	12d
Margaret of SELBY	12d
John FITZRADE	3s 6d
John DAY	2s 10d
Amabit DAY	12d
Henry of WALTHAM	14d
Walter FITZGALFRY	2s 10d
William MILNER	12d
Richard WYLAK	14d
Rado WHITE	8d
Thomas FITZTHORPE	12d
Thomas AMY	14d
John of HEALING	8s 0d
Rado THURSTAN	14d
Simone POITO ?	21d
William MAYGNE	4s 0d
Robert of DRAX	8d
Walter WAITE	10d
Richard of GONERBY	12d
THOMAS the priest	12d
TOTAL FOR THE VILLAGE	41s 4d



Such a list indicates the relative wealth and social structure of the village, and leaves us with the impression that John of Healing and William Maygne were possibly associated with the two post Domesday "Manors" whilst people such as John Fitzrade and John Day were possibly of the "Yeomen" class.

We can discover much about the families of John of Healing and William Maygne, but sadly the likes of William Milner, Walter Waite and the intriguingly named Simone Poito disappear from History.

A rough estimate of the population of Healing in 1334 would be between ninety and one hundred. Its value relative to adjacent villages in 1334 is interesting:-

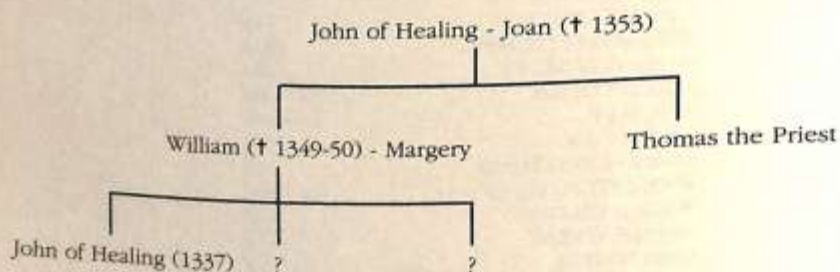
HEALING	41s 4d	:	£2 - 1s - 4d
STALLINGBOROUGH	168s 1d	:	£8 - 8s - 1d
GREAT COATES	86s 4d	:	£4 - 6s - 4d
AYLESBY	104s 0d	:	£5 - 4s - 0d

JOHN OF HEALING (THE ELDER) and his wife Joan, held the manor in Healing of the fee of Bayeux and had done so at least since 1288. Upon the death of John, the land passed to his wife Joan. Joan died on July 25th 1353 and an inquisition into the estate followed in October. John and Joan had at least two sons William, the oldest who should have inherited, and Thomas who, as this manor included the advowson, was given the church living.

William married Margery some time before 1337 when their son John was born. William died of the plague in 1349/50 i.e. before his mother, and the land appears to have been granted to Thomas the Priest, who granted it in turn to his mother Joan and eventually to the children of William (deceased) and Margery.

Joan, as we have seen, managed the estate until her death in 1353 when her grandson John "Entered upon The Manor before the King seized it."

The situation in 1355 may be summarised:



As in 1335 John of Healing was not of age (i.e. 21 years), the wardship of the land was given by Edward III to Sayer de Rocheford, which document is worth quoting in part:

1354

May 24th

WESTMINSTER.

"Commitment to Sayer de Rocheford of The Wardship of the lands in Heylying and Great Cotes County Lincoln which Joan, late the wife of John of Heylying, held for life by Knight Service, of the Heir of John de Bello Monte, a minor in the knights ward, to hold until the lawful age of the said John son of William....."

The document then goes on:-

".....and paying to Margery late wife of the said William of Heylying the £20.00 yearly wherewith the lands are charged to her for her life as appears by an inquisition made there of, and so from heir to heir."

A fascinating glimpse of the provision made in Medieval times for the elderly and "retired".

Thus can be seen one effect of the 1349-50 plague on this corner of Lincolnshire, recorded in documents now in the Public Record Office as land that was simply said to be vacant: (P.R.O. C.135).

## ***JOHN OF HEALING (THE YOUNGER)***

John, son of William of Healing and Margery, was born at Bennington in 1337 and baptized there on 14th May. The baptism was witnessed by his godfather John of Leek who was the priest. The birth is recorded in the Greater Missal of Bennington and in the calendar of the "PORTIFORII" of Healing.

He became heir to the Healing Manor on the death of his grandmother in 1353, but had still not taken possession in 1360 when Sayer of Rocheford is described as a "Chivalier" with lands at Willingham and Healing.

In 1372 John of Healing appears as a tax collector being ordered by the King's writ,

".....to go from town to town, and from place to place, and to summon before them two men and the reeve from each town, and the mayor and bailiffs from each city and borough, enjoining on them that they cause the same to be levied and delivered to the commissioners by one or two men of each of the said towns, cities and boroughs, or else to levy the same from themselves; and order to the earls, barons, knights, freemen and the whole commonality of the county, and to the bailiffs and commonalities of cities, towns and boroughs, and to the sheriff, to be intendant, and to the sheriff to distrain with the commissioners those who refuse to pay."

At this time John of Healing was referred to as "Chivalier", by Peter of Grimsby.

John of Healing seemed to prosper in his chosen career and we read of him in 1380, during the reign of Richard II being entrusted, along with Thomas Northorp,

".....to survey and control the assessment and collection of the subsidy (tax) aforesaid in the town of Grimesby and the suburbs there of;

.....and go from place to place with the assessors and collectors for the said town".

Thus the first "poll tax" came to Grimsby and district, and judging by twentieth century reaction, John of Healing was probably not the most popular figure in North Lincolnshire.

The final reference to John occurs in a document dated May 12th 1388. He is quoted as being a member of a commission set up to study the claims of some Scottish merchants whose ship was wrecked off the coast of Lindsey. Almost incidentally he is quoted as being The Mayor of Grimsby!



## ***THE HA(I)GH FAMILY***

Following the death of Joan of Healing in 1353 an inquisition was held in order to re-establish land boundaries of the estate held of the fee of Bayeux in Healing.

It is stated in this inquisition that William of HAGH held seven bovates of land, paying a rent of 14 pence yearly.

The land held by the Hagh family was a cause of some dispute. In 1369 the court in Lincoln heard a case against Robert Hauley (the younger) and Richard Groos who were accused of trying to expel William Hagh from his hereditary right in Healing. They were found not guilty.

The crime spelt out was that they:-

".....caused a stranger having no right to the land, to obtain an assize of novel disseisin there of, which the said William Hauley (the elder), then the sheriff of Lincoln, arranged entirely by his own procurement to expel and remove William Hagh from his hereditary right in Heylying (sic), so that in the expectation and fear of disherison he (William Hagh) was glad to agree with the said Robert Hauley on the condition that he would enfeoff Robert in the lands for life....."

The pressure on William Hagh must have been great. William Hauley, the Sheriff was accused of similar crimes elsewhere in the County but appears to have escaped his just deserts.

On the other hand, William of Hagh may not have been a good neighbour. On June 27th 1380 he was again in court making a complaint against William Joppeson, his wife Florence and his son Ralph and also against Thomas de Lovenham and his wife Joan and others, that they:-

".....broke his close at Heylying, assaulted him, dispastured his growing corn and grass, assaulted his servants, and so threatened them that they fear to leave his house, whereby his land is untilled and his business undone."

This time the complaint was upheld and the defendants were fined one mark. Healing obviously had its troubled moments!!

Incidentally it is interesting to note that one of the jurors in this case was a certain John of Hagh!

## ***THE MUSSENDEN FAMILY***

The Mussenden family could form the subject of a separate book. We look at them in this chapter because they represent a Healing family at the end of the Middle Ages.

They appear to have been a turbulent family with lands in Healing and Great Coates. (Thomas Mussenden seised several lands, houses and plots in Great Coates in 1431). The first mention of the Mussenden family in Healing appears in a character roll dated September 11th 1395.

"Grant, of special grace, to Thomas Mussenden and his heirs of free warren in all their demesne lands of Heylying and Coates, Co. Lincoln".

In other words the family had the right to take rabbits (then a delicacy) from land comprising their "home" farms.

In Lincolnshire circles during the fifteenth century, the Mussendens were proteges of Sir Thomas Burgh of Gainsborough. Bernard Mussenden was admitted a burgess in Grimsby in 1473 along with his seven sons.

In 1481 John and Robert Mussenden and a retinue of followers from Laceby and Aylesby assaulted a Grimsby chamberlain. This Mussenden led "gang" were armed with swords, lances, bows and shields. It would seem that the family encouraged and initiated violence to such an extent that the Grimsby Burgesses - pledged to support the mayor with their weapons if

necessary. They vowed to report any offences by John Mussenden immediately to the mayor. In other words the gentry, exemplified by the Mussenden family, sought to exert pressure on the borough and the burgesses for their own ends.

The Mussenden family apparently continued to cause problems well into the sixteenth century. A patent roll, dated March 7th 1504 contains a general pardon to Edward Missynden... "alias Messenden, alias Mysseldyn of Helyng Co. Lincoln, alias Fubroke by Grantham, alias Sleaford, "gentilman" of all offences before 20th November last"

And in a pardon roll dated 17th October 1553 (Queen Mary) is included: "Thomas Mussenden of Healing in the part of Lindsey Co. Lincoln esquire".

We can leave the Mussenden family with an examination of the inventory of Francis Mussenden dated 1612. Such documents not only reveal the wealth of the family, but as importantly in this case, provide the first, description of the Manor House at Healing, which we have been able to locate.

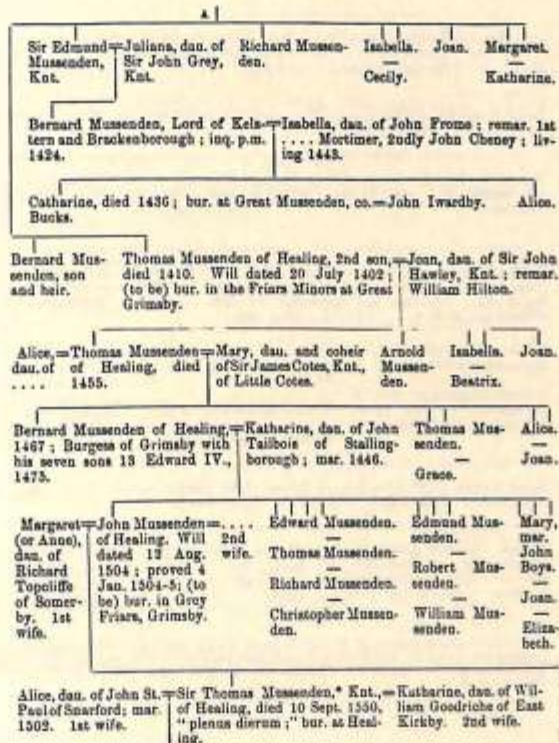
### Mussenden of Healing.

[Harl. MSS. 758, 1436, 1550. Lansdowne MS. 207. Dodsworth MS., vol. 42.]

ARMS.—Or, a cross engrailed gules, in the first point a Cornish chough sable.

John Marshall [sic] of Mussenden, co. Bucks. . . . dan. of . . .

Sir Thomas Mussenden, Knt., = Lady Isabella Gulfofe of Kindred, and heir to Sir  
Mussenden, co. Bucks, died 1369. | William Mussenden, who founded the Abbey of  
Mussenden 1336.





Thomas Musenden, legate of his uncle James Musenden of Great Limber 1329; died 3 Feb. 5 Philip and Mary; bur. at Healing.

Francis Musenden of Healing, died 2 March 1568-70; bur. at Healing. Katharine, dan. of Sir Francis Ayscough, Kat., of South Kelsey. Nicholas Musenden of Ayscough. Catharine, mar. Robert Allott of Orby and Louth; died 17 Dec. 1583; bur. at Louth. Margaret, mar. Skipwith. Anne, mar. John Darnall of Thornholme.

Francis Musenden of Healing, born 1558; died 12 Nov. 1612, s.p. Faith, dan. of Thomas Morison of Cadeby; remar. Richard Towthby of Towthby; bur. at Alford 2 April 1622. Catharine, mar. 1st Thomas Polvertoft, 2ndly George Easterby. Margaret (or Anne), mar. George Formort. John Musenden, s.p.

Richard Musenden. William Musenden. Anthony Musenden, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Lincoln. Marmaduke Musenden (? Clerk), living 1529. Humphrey Musenden. dan. of . . . .

Francis Musenden, son and heir. Alice, dan. of Sir Edward Maddison, Kat., of Fossby. Margaret, mar. Christopher Maddison, son of Sir Edward.

. . . . dan. of . . . . 1st wife. James Musenden of Great Limber. Will dated 21 May 1529; proved 23 June 1580. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Bard 2nd wife. 1505. Ellen, mar. Mary.

. . . . dan. of . . . . Cr. . . . Harward Spenser. Bernard Musenden of Great Limber (called in James Musenden's will "Bernard Myssenden, otherwise called Harward Spenser"). (See note.) . . . . dan. of . . . . Angevine.

James Musenden of Kirmington = Ellen, dan. of Robert Hopkinson of Kirmington.

Richard Musenden, 1st son, of Great Limber and Beesby. Will dated 25 April, proved 3 Dec. 1606. Catharine, dan. of William Freeman (called Harrington 1634); surviving 1606.

William Musenden of Great Cotes, son and heir 1604; of Beesby 1624; supervisor to William Badley 1616. Elizabeth, dan. of William Radley; bapt. at Yarborough 11 July 1583; living 1616. Margaret, mar. . . . Holles. Anne, 1606; mar. Thomas Pocklington.

William Musenden, bur. at Yarborough 4 Dec. 1610. Francis Musenden,\* bapt. at Alvingham 4 Sept. 1603; st. 28, 1634. Anne, bapt. at Alvingham 4 Sept. 1603. Richard Musenden, bapt. at Yarborough 21 July 1602; bur. there 2 June 1663. Edward Musenden, 1615. Deborah, 1615. William Musenden, 1615.

James Musenden, 2nd son. Catharine, dan. of James Harrington of York. John Musenden, 1592. Anne. Jane. Mary.

Edward Musenden, 1st son 1606. Charles Musenden, 2nd son, of Bernard's Inn 1628. Will dated 18 June, proved 30 Oct. 1626. William Musenden, not mentioned 1606. Margaret. Anne, 1628 and 1634; mar. William Broxholme of Reepham.

\* According to Holles he left an illegitimate son Thomas, whose son Thomas Musenden of Waltham left a son John Musenden of Waltham, who left a son Thomas and grandsons Christopher, William, Thomas, James, and Joseph. His will, dated 9 Aug. 1633, was proved 29 July 1634.—A. R. M.

## ***Notes on the Inventory of Francis Mussenden: 1612***

The inventory is too long to be reproduced in full but the two pages here printed provide a flavour of the farming activities of the 17th century and of the wealth of a minor Lincolnshire landowner.

For the purposes of this chapter I have extracted a description of Healing Manor as it stood over 350 years ago.

Surrounding the house were two farmyards around which were stables for horses, oxen and calves. There was also a workshop with a storeroom over containing timber for the carts and ploughs. There were also storerooms over the stables.

The manor was approached via a gatehouse with a granary (containing beans) above.

A dairy and a brewhouse also appear to have been included amongst the outbuildings.

The ground floor of the house contained a galleried hall, with an armoury off. The two books in the hall were a great bible and a "book of martyres", there was also a small cupboard containing books. The house had a great and a small dining room, and a large kitchen with two pantries. The ground floor also included a dry and wet larder, and a drying room, a buttery, another brewhouse and two cellars, one of which was a wine cellar.

The bedrooms are described in detail but are difficult to locate within the house. Thus we have a "yellowe chamber" which contained two beds, with furniture stools and a cupboard. There is a "best chamber", one minor bedroom and the mistresses bedroom, which contained one feather bed. These were probably the four bedrooms used by members of the Mussenden family.

Other bedrooms included a guest room with two beds, a farmworkers dormitory containing three beds, a maids bedroom with two beds, and a bedroom for a Mr Morison and a Mr Synolds who may have been stewards. The male servants had a room with four beds, the farm servants another bedroom with three beds. There is a description of a high garret which could imply that the Manor House was at least in part, three stories high.

From this brief description emerges a picture of a substantial, self contained dwelling quite capable of housing some sixteen people.

## APPENDIX A

### *The first page of the 1612 Inventory Of Francis Mussenden.*

#### *Transcript.*

An inventory of all the goods and chattels of Francis Mussenden of Healing Esq; deceased, taken and appraised the 7th day of December in the year 1612 by Richard Hill, Robert Barker, James Smith and Phillip Lowe as follows:

In the first place 14 cows, 2 bulls.	£11.00
Item nine steers and 2 fat cows	£33.00
Item 11 young beasts	£20.00
Item 13 yearling calves	£ 8.13s 4d
Item 4 oxen and 2 castrated bulls	£24.00
Item 6.....calves	£ 3.00
Item 2 coach horses with the coach and furniture	£30.00
Item 2 geldings	£13. 6s 8d
Item 9 horses and mares with 2 foals	£24.00
Item 5 store sheep	£28.00
Item 6 fat swine and 1 fed boar	£ 6.00
Item in other swine	£ 5.10s
Item in poultry	12s 0d

#### *CORN AND HAY*

Item wheat and rye	£30.00
Item barley	£23.00
Item beans	£30.00
Item oats	20s 0d
Item malt	£ 3.12s
Item in hay	30s 0d

#### *IN THE OUTYARD AND ABROAD ELSEWHERE*

Item 2 wains 2 ploughs 4 carts and their furniture	£12.00
--	--------



1612: Inventory of Francis Mussendon

An inventory of all the goods & chattels  
of Francis Mussendon of Hertford  
Essex: deceased taken & assessed the 7<sup>th</sup>  
day of December 1612 by  
Richard Hill, Robert Barker, James  
Smith, and Phillip Lowe, as follows.

Two ring lines & ij bulles	_____	xxl
It iiii steers & ij full line	_____	xxvii
It xvj young beastes	_____	xx
It xij young calves	_____	viii
It iij open & ij bull stags	_____	xxii
It vii stags calves	_____	ij
It ij roan horses w <sup>th</sup> ij boates & furnitur	_____	xxxi
It ij geldings	_____	viii
It iiii horses & mares & ij foales	_____	xxviii
It five score sheep	_____	xxviii
It iij full grown & ij fode swine	_____	v
It iij other swine	_____	vi
It iij pullen	_____	vii

Corne and hey

It wheat & rye	_____	xxxi
It barley	_____	ij
It beancob	_____	xxxi
It otes	_____	xxxi
It malte	_____	ij
It m sey	_____	xxxi

} ————— vij

In y outwarde and abroad elsewhere.

It ij waines ij plowes iij carts w<sup>th</sup> their furnitur

## THE LAST PAGE OF THE INVENTORY OF FRANCIS MUSSENDEN

This page reveals the wealth of the family in 1612. Thus before the debts were paid the value of the estate was £1437 7s 4d (£1437 37p). After the debts were paid, which included £44.00 to Mr Moisine and his funeral expenses, Francis Mussenden left goods and chattels valued at £1045 6s 8d (£1045 34p), a considerable sum in the seventeenth century.

In y<sup>e</sup> Kindes chamber  
It is bodde w<sup>th</sup> their furnitur

---

ffine linen

It is restre of fine linen ———— iiiij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

Ordinary linen

It is restre of ordinary linen ———— s<sup>l</sup>

It is plate ———— v<sup>l</sup>

It is apperell & money in treasur ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is an annuity of husbandry ground a<sup>l</sup> year for if ground to come ———— v<sup>l</sup>

Summa totus ———— 1437<sup>l</sup> 7<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.

The debts w<sup>th</sup> exco<sup>nt</sup> and  
the funerall charges

It is to m<sup>r</sup> Alington at London ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is to m<sup>r</sup> Moisine ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is to m<sup>r</sup> Littlebury ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is to Richard Hill of Healing ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is to William Vassally of Healing ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is to m<sup>r</sup> Estab<sup>l</sup> of Alford ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is for wages & repairs ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is the exp<sup>l</sup> charges of the funerall & as may appear by accounts ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

It is bonds in the name of m<sup>r</sup> Alington & the rest of the debts of m<sup>r</sup> Moisine ———— viij<sup>xx</sup> s<sup>l</sup>

Summa ———— 1045<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.

Et sic sunt summa totus quod habet  
dicitur de summa totus et sic sunt  
plena habenda et sic sunt  
reservata quod sunt et sic sunt  
dicitur et sic



## THE LAND

This section can be introduced by referring to the ownership of land in Healing Parish in 1086. At the time there were two manors, owned by the Bishop of Bayeux and Alfred of Lincoln. There was also SOKELAND of Stallingborough owned by the Archbishop of York.

This latter holding is mentioned in 1212 (Book of Fees) as 5 bovates of land in Healing and in Clee. It would appear that soon after this time this land was ceded to the Abbey of Selby. A review of Selby Abbey holdings collected in the Coucher Book of Selby contains a Thirteenth Century description of an "estate" belonging to Stallingborough but situated in Healing.

### *A medieval "estate" in Healing - from "Coucher book of Selby"*

Memorandum of the lands in the parish of Heylying belonging to the parish of Stallingborough.

*From Jollanus de Heyling, one bovate of land in the territory of the town of Heyeling, viz., six acres of arable land and one acre of meadow on one side of the town, and six acres of arable land and one acre of meadow on the other side of the same town. On the West side, then, of the town, in Yghelkerbolm nine selions containing 3.5 acres on Sutewelleberg nine selions containing 2.5 (acres), and on the east side of Yghelkerbolm 3.5 perches of (meadow) land, and in Staynemare 4 perches of meadow land.*

*Then on the east side of the town 2 selions, which butt upon Calueker. On the east side of Merkes 2 selions, on Metbelberg one selion, against Redmare one selion. Also on Scot against the land of Mathew ad Fontem, 2 selions, one selion butting on Crumdikgate against the land of Robert Wylack; also on Glaghemberg, a selion towards the south. On the west (side of) Glaghemberg, one selion against the land of John de Heylying. Also six selions butting on Crumdikgate against Starkergate. Also one acre of meadow on the same side of the said town in Merkes, that is, in two places butting on Milngate.*

*Also, one bovate of arable land in the territory of Heyling, containing six acres on one side of the town and six acres on the other side of the town, viz. - on the south side of the same town, from Merkelgrene up to Milngate, 7 selions, and from Greneker up to the fields of Cotes, 2 selions and 2 sbort selions adjoining the same two selions on the south; and one selion verging from the field of Grawencotes up to the cross of Heyling, and the other selion on the south nearest to the aforesaid selion. Further, one selion which lies among the same selions, and the two selions on the north nearest to the first selions of Aubestick, and 2 selions verging from the fields of Healing up to Stocsozcheueedland, and in the fields of Cotes, and two selions verging from the field of Heyeling up to the demense of the lord of Grauncotes, of which one selion goes up to that demense and the other up to the weir (gayram) of William the Miller. And on the north side of the same side of the same town, 5 selions nearest to Normagar on the west, and 3 from Aldeuat to the south. And on Rauenger, 2 selions, and 4 selions verging from Rubertmar to the west. And two acres and ten falls (= a measure of land) of arable land on one side of Heyeling; and 2 acres and 14 falls on the other, on the west side, viz., Fulrises: 2 selions on the south side which amount to one acre, and against the Riby Road, 2 selions amounting to an acre and 10 falls. And on the east of Heyeling, 3 selions butting on Greneker, amounting to 5 perches and 10 falls. And on Holmare, 2 selions amounting to 3 perches and 4 falls."*



## **EXTRACT FROM THE COUCHER BOOK OF SELBY**

MEMORANDUM DE TERRIS EXISTENTIBUS INFRA PAROCHIAM DE HEYLING'  
PERTINENTIBUS AD PAROCHIAM DE STALINGBURBH'.

De Jollano de Heyeling', unam bovatom terræ in territorio villæ de Heyeling, sc., sex acres terræ arrabilis et unam acram prati ex una parte ejusdem villæ, et sex acras arrabilis, et unam acram prati ex alia parte villæ. Ex occidentali autem parte villæ, in Yghelkerholm, novem seliones continentes tres acras et dimidiam, super Sutewelleberg' novem seliones continentes duas et dimidiam, et in orientali parte de Yghelkerholm tres perticatas prati et dimidiam, et ex aquilonali parte de Litlewelberg' tres perticatas terræ et dimidiam, et in Staynemare quatuor perticatas terræ prati. Ex orientali autem parte villæ, duas seliones qui (sic) abbutant super Calueker. Ex orientali parte de Merkles duas seliones, super Methelberg' unam selionem, juxta Redemare unam selionem, super Scot unam selionem. Item super Scot juxta terram ecclesiæ de Heyeling; seliones, unam selionem abutantem super Crumdikgate juxta terram ecclesiæ de Heyeling; item, unam selionem super Crumdikgate, juxta terram Roberti Wylack'; item, super Glaghemberg', item, unam selionem super Crumdikgate, juxta terram Roberti Wylack'; unam selionem juxta terram versus austrem unam selionem. Ex occidentali Glaghemberg', unam selionem juxta terram Johannis de Heyeling'. Item, sex seliones qui abbutant super Crumdikgate juxta Starkergate. Item, unam acram prati ex eadem parte dictæ villæ in Merkeles, sc., duobus locis, abbutantem super Milnagate. Item, unam bovatom terræ arrabilis in territorio de Heyeling', continentem sex acras ex una parte villæ, et sex acres ex alia parte villæ, sc., ex meridionali parte villæ ejusdem a Merkelgrene usque ad Milnagate, septem seliones, et a Greneker, usque ad campum de Cotes, duas seliones, et duas curtas seliones contiguas prædictis duabus selionibus ex meridie; et unam selionem vergentem a campo de Grawencotes usque ad crucem de Heling', et alteram selionem versus meridiem propinquorem prædictæ selioni. Præter, unam selionem quæ jacet inter easdem seliones, et duas seliones propinquiores versus aquilonem duabus selionibus primis de Aubestik', et duas seliones vergentes a campis de Heyeling' usque ad dominicum in campo de Cotes, et duas seliones vergentes a campo de Heyeling' usque ad dominicum domini de Grauncotes, quarum selionum unus attingit usque ad illud dominicum et alter usque ad gayram Willelmi Molendinarii. Et ex aquiloni parte ejusdem villæ, quinque seliones propinquiores Normagar' versus occidentem, et tres ab Aldeuat versus meridiem. Et super Rauenker', duas seliones, et quatuor seliones vergentes a Rubertmar' versus occidentem. Et acras et decem fallas terræ arrabilis ex una parte de Heyeling; et duas acras et quatuor decem fallas ex altera, ex occidentali parte, scilicet, Fulriskes: duas seliones ex meridionali parte quæ continent in se unam acram, et juxta viam de Riby, duas seliones, quæ continent in se unam acram et decem fallas. Et ex orientali parte de Heyeling, tres seliones quæ abutant super Greneker, quæ continent in se quinque perticatas et decem fallas. Et super Holmare, duas seliones, quæ continent in se tres perticatas et quatuor fallas.

This document illustrates several major factors relating to medieval land holdings in general.

Firstly, notice the fragmentary nature of the land holdings which required detailed descriptions (often related to permanent land marks) e.g. "from the field of Grawencotes upto the cross of Healing" in order to locate them accurately.

Secondly, again in order to locate the holdings, the document not only gives each furlong (field) its name, but also has to locate the selions (or individual strips of land) by reference to adjacent holdings. "Also six selions butting on Crumdikgate against Starkergate".

The meaning of many of the field names is now lost to us. What or where Yghelkerholm was



we may never know, though we may guess that Growencotes (or Grawncotes) refers to the village of Great Cotes. The furlong or field names tend to survive the middle ages. Perhaps we can relate the "Gallinbers" of the mid nineteenth century Tithes Award to the furlong of "Glagenberg" of the thirteenth century.

Thirdly, the description clearly refers to a medieval land use in the parish based on a two field system c.f. "—the west side then, of the town (Healing)" on the east side of the town." West field, and east field survive in Healing until The Enclosure Award of 1853.

And fourthly the document refers to several land marks and features which help us to build a visual image of the village landscape. We know that the land use was based on arable and meadow, there is no reference to woodland. We also know that there was a church and also perhaps a field cross "up to the cross of Heyling" other documents reinforce the fact that Healing had a water mill "the weir of William the Miller." We even have a street name viz., the "Riby Road" though the suffix "gate" may refer to pathways as in Milngate, Grumdikgate and Starkergate.

A 1242-3 reference to another Healing Estate in The Book of Fees describes Richard of Healing as holding land not only in the village but also in Swallow, Great Coates, and Aylesby. "of one Knights fee from John of Bayeux" (c.f. The Domesday Estates).

The same document refers to Jollanus of Healing holding land there and in Clee from John of Neville a forester (forestarii) who holds the land from The King in the Honour of Dover.

The estate owned by the heirs of Bayeux is briefly described in a writ of Edward I dated December 1289. The land was held by John of Healing (the elder) and is described as, "—a messuage, 30 bovates of land in demesne, a windmill, a watermill rents, customary works etc (there follows a description of the land holdings) held of the heirs of Bayeux with the advowson of the church by service of 3 knights fees."

The dues and demands associated with this land are then defined:

"—and there are rendered yearly to the Abbott of Wellow (Grimsby) 12d; to Sir Walter de la Linde 3d; to William Cause of Lincoln 12s- and to Annabel, late the wife of Richard of Healing, in dower 6s 6d.

William, his son, aged over 25 is his heir."

This may well have been the 1086 estate of Alfred of Lincoln. (The William Cause link?)

It is noteworthy that Healing had a windmill in 1289 which would have been a post mill (c.f. the mill at Wrawby, Lincolnshire) and the mound associated with it could be the Toothill named on early editions of the Ordnance Survey Maps.

It is also interesting to note how the estate took care financially of the widowed Annabel with a generous pension (dower) of 6s 6d, per annum.

Some land in Healing is also mentioned in a survey, taken in 1311, at the time of Edward II, relating to the lands of John of Rotherfield.

"Middle Rasen, Healing and Nettleton, 30s yearly rent to be received from John of Notel, held of the King in chief as of the guard of the Castle of Dover by service of one knights fee."

This land was confirmed after John of Rotherfield's death in 1359 in an inquisition post mortem stating that 30 shillings rent was received from Middle Rasen, Nettleton and Healing from the tenants of John of Hundon, held in the honour of Dover Castle.

The mid fourteenth century was a time of poor harvests, plague, a diminishing population and village desertion.

The death of William of Healing (heir to the estate described above) of the plague in 1349/50 and the subsequent death of his mother Joan in 1353 led to an inquisition into the estate being



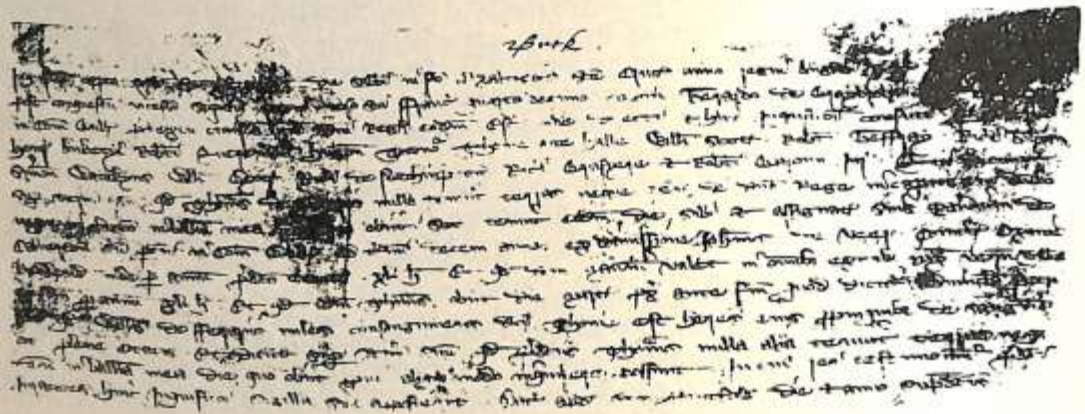
taken at Healing on March 10th 1355. The inquisition documents still exists and is reproduced here by kind permission of the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

In precis it describes the estate with its boundaries and field names. Included are 50 acres of salt pasture, often flooded, lying on The River Humber. There are 16 acres of meadow land and a watermill charged with a rent of 12 shillings to the heirs of Thomas Caus (c.f. the 1289 and a watermill charged with a rent of 12 shillings to the heirs of Thomas Caus (c.f. the 1289 description above), now in Great Coates. These are part of the said Manor held for life of the gift of Sir Thomas (of Healing) parson of the church. The estate was charged by John of Healing with 20 shillings yearly (as a dower) to Margery, wife of the late William of Healing.

### HEALING IN 1353

## The Original Survey of the Estate of Joan of Healing

(Printed by kind permission of the Public Records Office)



Joan of Healing (who died in 1353) also held for life, as above, five bovates of land in Healing of William of Haghe by service of 14d yearly, and what by other services they (the commissioners) can not determine. "This Manor of Healing and the tenements in Great Coates are held of the heir of John of Bello Monte, a junior in the King's Wardship by service of a knight's fee as of the fees of Bayeux, which fees came into the King's Hand by the death of the mother of John of Bello Monte, whose names the jurors know not. And these lands remain in the King's land along with the Manor of Heckington (Lincs) and other lands which the mother of John of Bello Monte held for her life."

So we can see at first hand how the plague affected communities such as Healing. Not, it will be noted, by causing the dramatic mass mortality of the population, or by causing village desertion, but rather by causing the premature death of a land holder in William of Healing and



probably a land owner in John of Bello Monte. Thus for a while this estate in Healing passed effectively into the King's hand, along with many other estates in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

A problem which this volume cannot resolve, is the cause and mechanisms by which land changed hands in the middle ages.

It is possible to discover how and when the land owned by the Archbishop of York passed to the Abbey of Selby. It is less easy to fill the gap between the ownership by John of Healing, and the Mussenden family, of the estate described above.

As is often the case in medieval history one can provide fascinating glimpses of the land and of the people. These glimpses provide tantalising clues and enticing sidetracks, which the author has found very difficult to put aside.

As an example and to end this chapter by bringing land and people together, one can quote two badly damaged documents from the reign of Edward III. The first dated Martinmas 1365 describes:-

"The release by William de Hagh of Healing to Thomas Magne (c.f. William MAYGNE of 1334"), of Clee, and Ellen his wife, of all his right in lands etc. in Clee."

And the second document dated 1367 describes:-

"Release by William de Hagh of Helynge, to Thomas son of Humphrey Mogne of Clee, and Ellen his wife, of all his right in messuages, lands etc. in Clee."

Thus can be witnessed the partial decline of the Hagh family, whose troubles have been documented, at least in part, and the rise of the Magne family who eventually took over a whole estate in the village of Healing.

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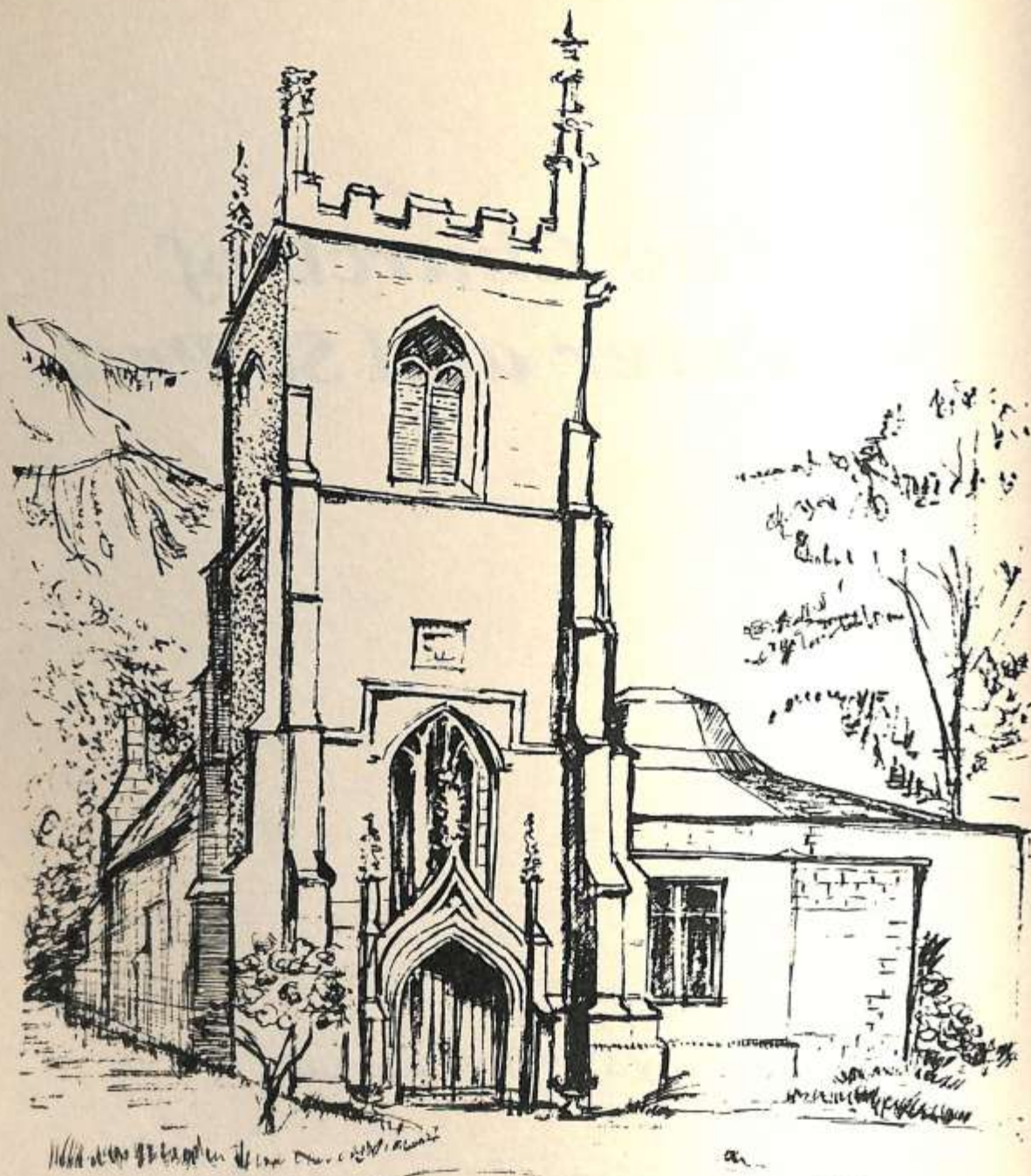
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***The Church of  
St. Peter and St. Paul***

by David Wintringham





Handwritten notes at the bottom left of the sketch, possibly describing the building or the artist's process.

Handwritten initials or a signature at the bottom right of the sketch.

## *Healing Church - The Beginning*

THE DOMESDAY Survey makes reference to Healing as being land held by the Saxons and given to leaders whom William the Conqueror held in high regard, bovates of land in Hegheling Clee and Thrunscoc being given to Archbishop of York, one Thomas, formerly a Canon to the Archbishop of Baieux in Normandy and one of King William's Chaplains. Before the Conquest the Metropolitan of York was in every way equal to that of Canterbury. On entering his See (the seat of jurisdiction of a Bishop or Archbishop) Thomas found that his Metropolitan church was destroyed by fire and pillage together with its charter, titles, privilege and ornaments. The territory had been so ravaged that neither Norman or Saxon would rent them. Pressure was put on Thomas by William suggesting that the prerogative of crowning the king would be taken away from York and given to Canterbury. Although Thomas eventually agreed to make good his land there is no record of him ever visiting Healing.



*The West Tower, Healing Church*

The next mention we find is that of the King giving the Lordship of Healing to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who held no fewer than 76 lordships in Lincolnshire. Odo was half brother to the Conqueror and he appointed his underling Wadard to look after his interests. Wadard had under him a team of three villeins (a serf/peasant half free half slave) five bordars (a villein who held his but at his lord's pleasure) and two sokemen (those who could sell their land). Odo had aspirations to the Papacy which led to his downfall and subsequent imprisonment in Normandy the land being taken by the Conqueror himself.

Alfred of Lincoln was also a recipient, already holding over 51 Lordships in Lincolnshire, and for the first time we have mention of Alfred having a half share in the Mill at Healing but unlike most coastal villages no mention is made of any salt pits.

As with the majority of churches at the Reformation we have a full account of those items that had to be disposed of



## *The State of Healing Church*

Some evidence from documents.

1566 (Printed in Lincs. Notes and Queries)

### HELYNGE

The inuentorie of all the popishe ornamen [tes] tht was in owr cherche at the last yeare of the Reyne of qwene marye the xxviii day of Aprelle by Wyll'm bordows chorch warden 1566.

Item owr Rowde marye and Jhon and all the Reste of the Idolles—was bornte by wyll'm bordwes chorche wardonis the xx day of aprele 1566.

Item ij vestementes one avbbe a walle clothe a long stowlle and a shorte stowll<sup>1</sup>—was defaysed and sowlde to Jhon nallir and Jhon hell by wyll'm bordes chorche warden and the Res of our pares.

Item one crose clothe and a baner clothe and sepowlker clothe ij corprorses—deffaysed and sowide to theys men Jhon nallir and Jhon hell by wyll'm bordis chorchewardis [sic] and the Reste of owr pares.

Item ij clowthes y<sup>1</sup> went a bowt the preste hede—defaysed & sowide to Jhon nallir and John Hell by Wyll'm bordes chorche warden & the reste of [sic] the pares.

Item a pare of sensheres a holye water fayte ij candelsteckes and the peckex<sup>3</sup> and a payx—defaysede and sowide to Kester bowldefelde by wyll'm bordows chorche warden and the Reste of the pares.

Item owr Rowde lowfte—is defaysed and sowide to m<sup>r</sup> mysteldyne and he has put it to proffayne yewse by wyll'm bordus chorche wardyn and the reste of the pares.

Item hone crosse of wode—brockeng and defaysed by the sayd chorche wardyne as aforesayde.

Item owr alter stones—brockeng and pauede in owr chorche by the sayde chorche wardan [as] a foresayde.

Item owr layteng bowckes—we cannot learne wheare . . . . for owr parsoun dyde departe [*this worlde*] from vs about the dethe of quene marye and as we thinck he had them.

Item owr banerstawes and crosse stawes—was brockeng and defaysed.

Item hone lyne clothe that honge owver the alter wythe wj knopes that the popes hode honge<sup>2</sup> in—was deffased and sowide to John nallir and Jhon Hell by W . . . . bordows chorche warden and the Reste of the paryse.

Item the sepowlker—was cotte and mayd a fryme for a commewneon taybell.

<sup>1</sup> *Le.*, the vessel which held the pix containing the reserved sacrament, and which sometimes resembled the papal tiara in shape. This vessel was usually covered with a cloth or veil, as in the text. At Dowsby the pix was covered 'with the bishop of Romes hatt'.



by William Bordes the Church Warden by 1566.

Of interest we have 'item owr layteng bowckes etc.' The parson who died was in fact Thomas Claytonne who was presented by Francis Mussenden whose name next appears in Lincolnshire Church notes by Gervase Holles. On a Tomb of free stone: 'Hic jacet Franciscus Missenden Arm qui obiit sexto die Martii Ano regni Reginae Elizabe undecimo 1569'.

From "The State of the Church" for the year 1603 the list of Communicants is given as sixty and from the Church Wardens accounts of 1726 we know that the Bread and Wine was fetched from Caistor.

In the 1851 extracts from the returns of the "Census of Religious Worship" completed by the then resident Rector; out of a population of 92 the morning General Congregation was 30 and the afternoon was stated as being 40.

Extracts from Healing Parish records show that between 1814 and 1939, 602 baptisms were performed with 327 burials, many of the old gravestones and grave markings have now disappeared.

Healing is fortunate in having a list of Incumbents — Rectors dating back to 1221, which were found by the grandnephew of Rev W Wright amongst papers at Ravendale Hall, the seat of the Parkinson family at the time, and no doubt had been put in a safe place by the Rev J Parkinson's family, rectors of Healing 1752-1793-1837 a total of 85 years.

Rev John Parkinson was the name of father and son and since their brother and uncle Robert Parkinson had purchased the Healing Manor and half the land of Healing in 1720 and 1733 and at the same time purchased East Ravendale Hall, it is presumed that the Rev's John Parkinson occupied Healing Manor House. In 1837 the Rev W Wright L.L.B. was appointed Rector and at the time of the Enclosures in 1853 was occupying the Manor House owned by Mary Parkinson widow of the Rev Parkinson.

By 1859 the advowson (right to appoint the Rector to the benefice - living with rent from the Glebe land) held alternately by the Parkinson and Wallis family, was exercised, and the Rev James Edward Wallis Loft M.A. was appointed. In the same year the new Rectory on Toot Hill was built at a cost of £950 on the Healing corner and occupied by him until 1880.

In 1889 the advowson passed to the Bishop of Manchester where it remained until 1970 when the Right of Appointment passed to the Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1989 Healing and Stallingborough became a joint benefice, Stallingborough church also being dedicated to St Peter and St Paul.

### ***Healing Church - The Building***

The Church of St Peter and St Paul is to be found on the outskirts of the village in the grounds of the Manor built on a man made mound with evidence that the Main road once passed it's gates (it is now 100 yards away). The original church has had an excessive amount of restoration during the ages, but around the 1660's would have looked like the church that still stands at Aylesby some three miles away, apart from the fact that Healing's nave was built at a lower level. The North and South aisles and Northern entrance still exists at Aylesby, unlike Healing which has lost all three. The north aisle at Healing was taken down around 1660, the southern one in 1774 (-see petition to Archbishop of Lincoln). The existing north wall is 3' wide with the southern one being only 2' wide.

With the removal of both aisles those who had originally been buried inside the church eg George Barnard - rector from 1661-1668 and Henry Wallis who died in 1775 now rested on the outside.



The perpendicular tower which is 48' high is made mainly of Ancaster Stone with some sandstone and is dated C16-C17 having crocketed angle pinnacles on top with four angle gargoyles at the side, and has a coped embattled parapet.

In each belfry wall is a pointed arch window with a centre stone mullion making two divisions with cinquefoil heads and three open spaces over. In the bellchamber are four bells with a cast iron frame which was fitted in 1964 with provision for a ring of six bells. The dates of the bells are thus together with details:

1st bell 2' diameter, round it on the outside is "The gift of Champion Dymock -1685".

2nd bell "The gift of Fra Lawley and Fra Coventry Ssq - 1685". See list of rectors.

3rd bell 2' 6" diameter, "Jesus Speed - 1633"

4th bell 3' 5" diameter, "Anno Domini - 1573"

Between the belfry is a bell ringing room which is reached by climbing a ladder, situated in the entrance is a string course. Below the belfry windows are to be found sunk squares with the remains of pierced quatrefoil and incised spandrels.

The impressive western entrance consists of a door with perpendicular style blind traceried panels with stone work consisting of five roll-moulded and filleted orders beneath crocketed ogee hood flanked by pinnacle buttress shafts and was placed in position in 1774 when the south aisle was taken down (-see petition of John Parkinson). Following the pulling down of the south aisle and the placing of the western entrance the original west end window which consists of a pointed three light tracery with original hoodmould has now become partly obscured.

The Tower on the outside has six buttresses that is on each South West and North West corners, and one on each North and South sides made of Ancaster stone, each of five copes with a high basement and reaching up to the middle of the windows in the belfry.

The small addition to the south side of the tower is the vestry built in 1925 at the sole cost of the then Capt. The Hon Gerald B Portman who later became Viscount Portman.

On the East side of the Tower can be seen the original line of the Nave roof which was replaced with the new timbers and Bangor County slate during major refurbishment carried out in 1874 under the direction of James Fowler of Louth. During this time the windows in both Nave and Chancel were taken out, the North wall of the nave replaced, the east gable wall of the nave, along with the seating, flooring and other fittings of the church renewed. Included also was the cutting away of the old walls of the Chancel Arch and opening up of the Tower Arch plus thorough restoration of same.

In Bonney's "Church notes 1845-48", the description of the Nave and Chancel was thus; - "One square paned wooden window on the north side of the Nave with two windows with square panes and wooden frames on the South side, round headed window at the East". Mention is also made of filth in the belfry from the nest of pigeons, and to the Church yard as sufficient and well fenced.

The present Church has two windows - pointed two light traceried with the one nearest to the Chancel being replaced in 1953 with stained glass depicting St Peter and St Paul on the north side, and two windows on the south side, one of which was converted into a doorway when the New Outlook was built in 1976. The buttresses of the nave are of sandstone and have two copes, with the walls being of limestone and ironstone ashlar (hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall). Of interest is the chimney built into the north side gable end buttress of the nave, and on a plan of the Church drawn by James Fowler in 1874 a stove is shown for the heating of the Church. In a survey dated 4th and 6th September 1844 reference is made to it, 'in the chancel is a stove, the chimney through the roof, many forms, having some Sunday scholars there.'



The Chancel contains just one window situated in the Eastern gable wall which is pointed, three lighted, with geometric tracery and hoodmould. A medieval head carved in stone is found just below the gable end. On the Northern wall of the chancel is an engraved stone in memory of Elizabeth Lamb, wife of Thomas Lamb (see list of Rectors) dated 1685.

### ***The Church - Inside.***

On entering through the Western doorway you are immediately confronted with the 16' high tower arch on triple shafted responds with keeled central shaft flanked by smaller plain shafts having plain moulded bases and capitals with octagonal abaci. On the floor of the Tower is a black marble inscription to Sir Francis Coventry. On the southern wall of the Tower is the list of Rectors for Healing with the door to the Vestry immediately to its left. The Northern wall has the ladder resting against it leading to the bell ringing room. Below the ladder is a chest given in memory of Charlie Green from Withern. In 1908 a wooden screen of pitch pine with inserted glass panels and a full width door was placed under the Tower arch between the porch and nave.

On the south side of the Tower arch inside the nave is the font which was provided during the restoration of 1874. The 1844 survey stated that the church was without a font, but in the South pillar of the Tower arch was a cunning contrivance to hold the basin in for sprinkling which springs out on opening a door. Today there are no signs of its existence. Above the Font is a Cradle Roll and on the South wall by the Tower pillar is a memorial to Thomas Capel Loft departed 7/4/1831, Margaret Loft 19/4/1831 and Henry Capel Loft 12/1/1850. Between the two windows on the south wall of the nave is the banner of St Peter and St Paul. As previously mentioned, one of the windows forms a doorway into the New Outlook which was dedicated by the Right Rev Simon, Phipps Bishop of Lincoln on the 16th May 1976. Plans for a church extension had been drawn up as long ago as 1938 but the outbreak of World War Two made it impossible to build. Alternative plans were made in 1961 and fund raising started with the final plans being adopted in 1974. The addition of the New Outlook now increased the potential congregation size from 90 persons to approximately 190, and retained the original buttress inside. Above the Pulpit situated on the south eastern side of the Nave is a mural tablet to Gilbert Farr who died 11th January 1827 being placed by his Grandson Alfred A Wallis' as a grateful tribute to a "kind Benefactor."

The North wall of the Nave has memorial plaques to Dorothy Marie Isolde Viscountess Portman, wife of the 7th Viscount and daughter of Sir Robert of Sheffield. Another plaque is to Gerald Berkeley, 7th Viscount Portman who died 3rd September 1948, 'A lover and generous benefactor of the church.' Beneath the stained glass window of St Peter and St Paul which was inserted in 1953, is a brass plaque in memory of William Ion also his wife Theresa.

The Chancel which had new oak panelling on its North and South walls in 1947, contains on its North wall, plaques to 'Viri reverendi Johannis Parkinson', with an inscription in Latin and another plaque within the Altar Rails to the memory of Rev John Parkinson, rector for 40 years who died 17th January 1793, also Frances his daughter also James Green Parkinson, his son.

The South wall of the Chancel contains three plaques as memorials. The first is to Amelia Surman, mother of Rev J G Surman and John Gillat Surman M A Rector of Healing 1888-1917. The middle plaque is to Robert Parkinson second son of Rev John Parkinson also in remembrance to Rachel Ann Isles, sister of Robert, 'Buried outside of walls.' The third plaque, 'In a vault outside are deposited Mortal Remains of Eliza, beloved wife of John Isles of Binbrook Hill, also in the vault is John Isles who departed this life in 1884.

The archway between the Nave and Chancel consists of pointed double-chamfer with



continuous outer chamfer with the inner order on plain moulded corbels.

The survey of the church which was made in 1844 makes reference to, 'A very neat gallery of two seats across, supported upon two wooden square pillars and reached by climbing the ladder to the bell ringing room and going through a door. No reference was made to this gallery and it is presumed that it was taken down during the restoration of 1874.

The buttress on the South side of the Nave/Chancel, which is now incorporated in the kitchen part of the New Outlook has an impressive gravestone memory of Henry Wallis, late Captain of a Troop in the 2nd Regiment of horses, who died in 1775. This is one of the graves which was placed on the outside of the church when the aisles were taken down.

Although there are gravestones placed in the floor of the church it was felt not appropriate to disturb the carpets under which they now lay.

In June 1981 it was announced by the rector at the time, Rev J Abbott that the Church Institute which is situated approximately 3/4 mile away from the church was to be sold, as the rents coming in barely covered sufficient to pay for heating and lighting. However the rooms were refurbished and it was not until 1990 that the building was in fact sold.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Some Healing Rectors.**

*Laurence Carbell,*

presented by Thomas Lawley, Kt. on the deprivation of Edmund Lynold, and instituted 1637.

*William Holland,*

presented by John Glynn and Thomas Manning 1656.

*Samual Gibson,*

presented by John Glynn, 2nd June, 1657.

*George Barnard,*

presented by John Glynn and Thomas Manning, esq. instituted 26 November, 1661.

*Thomas Lambe, M A,*

presented by Thomas Manning, esq. on the death of Master Barnard, and instituted 22 January, 1668/9.

*John Alcock,*

presented by Francis Lawley, Francis Coventry and Thomas Manning, 11th November 1673.

*John Blagrove B A,*

presented by William Keyt and Francis Lawley Kt, on the death of John Alcock, instituted, 31st August 1694.

*William Murray B A,*

presented by Sara and Anne Cotesworth and James Wallis on the death of John Blagrove, instituted 1st June, 1731.

*John Parkenson,*

presented by Robert Parkenson, gent., of West Ravendale on the cession of William Murray, instituted 3rd April, 1752.

*John Parkinson, M A,*

on the petition of John Parkinson on the death of John Parkinson, clerk, instituted [blank] April, 1793.

*William Wright, LL B,*

presented by John Parkinson, D D of East Ravendale on the death of John Parkinson, clerk, instituted 21st February, 1837.

*James Edmund Wallis Loft, M A,*

presented by Alfred Arthur Wallis of Healing, esq. on the resignation of William Wright, clerk, 21st October, 1859.

*Cecil Henry Legard, LL M,*

presented by Victoria Alexandrina, Countess of Yarborough, widow, on the cession of James Edmund Wallis Loft, instituted 9th April, 1880.

*John Gilbert Surman,*

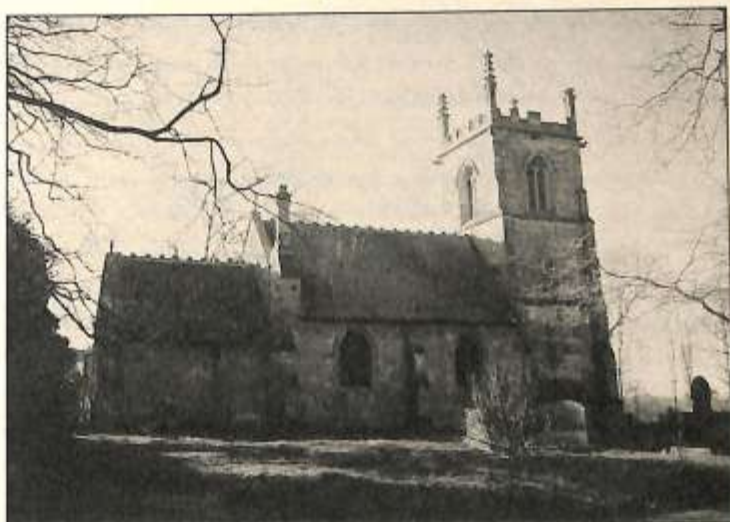
presented by Amelia Surman of Oldfield House, Breakepiers Road, Brockley, Kent, widow, on the cession of Cecil Henry Legard, instituted 11th February, 1888.

## APPENDIX 2

1846 (From Bonney's Church Notes, 1845-48, edited by N S Harding, Lincoln 1937.)

**HEALING.** August 3rd, 1846

A good Perpendicular embattled tower with finials incomplete at the corners, nave and chancel. One square paned wooden window on the North side, and a round headed window at the East end. The nave and chancel covered with tiles—the spouts good. Four Perpendicular windows in the bell chamber. The tower window and the tracery taken out and a wooden frame and door under it inserted. There are two windows with square panes on the South side with wooden frames. The tiles on the nave want some repair. There are four good bells. Oak grained panel pews and also a gallery and niches at the west end, panel pulpit and desk painted mahogany colour. Good painted oak coloured Table—iron rails. The Bible wants smoothing. The scarlet covering for the Table is new—linen cloth and napkin good, one surplice. Pulpit cloth and cushion faded, but whole. Filth in the belfry from the nests of pigeons. There are four bells, the frames in a bad state and must be thoroughly examined—the floors good. The Commandments up. The Commn. plate—a silver chalice and cover, a large pewter flagon. The earth round the South side must be removed and a proper open drain made to the same depth as around the tower and bricked. Service once on a Sunday, alternately morning and evening. Sacraments twice a year only. Church room sufficient. Ch. yard sufficient and well fenced.\* All ordered. N.B.—\*Since reported to me by the Rector, as much otherwise, owing to a dispute betn. Dr Parkinson and the parishioners as to the Party or Parties liable to the repair of the fence. The Glebe house is a mere cottage in repair—the Rector resides in the Manor House, and is proprietor of half the parish.



*Healing Church, St Peter & St Paul*



APPENDIX 3  
Church Petition.

To The Right Rev. Father in God &c. &c.  
by divine Providence Luccas Bishop of Lincoln or to  
his Vice-Chancellor and Official Principal or his  
Surrogate or any other competent Judge in this behalf

The Humble Petition of John Parkinson Clerk & Doctor  
of the Rectory and Parish Church of Healing in the County and  
Diocese of Lincoln William Ayestrop Churchwarden of the said  
Parish and the rest of the Parishioners and Inhabitants thereof  
Sheweth

That the Parish Church of Healing is a very ancient  
Building, and about twenty Years ago the Parishioners and  
Inhabitants repaired their said Church and put thereon an  
entire new Roof. That upon a Survey and View lately made  
and taken of the said Church it is found that the two Arches  
which support the said Roof are gone from the perpendicular  
many Arches and must be taken down in order to secure the  
Church from falling, that the South <sup>side</sup> adjoining to the said  
Arches is very ruinous, that the said Church is larger than  
necessary to contain the Parishioners and Inhabitants that  
assemble to hear divine Service who are all unable at such  
times and unable to bear the Expence of repairing their said  
Church without injuring themselves and Families, that there  
is a small Bell belonging to the said Church which has  
been worn & useless for a long time Wherefore Your said  
Petitioners humbly pray a Licence or Faculty be granted  
to the said William Ayestrop the Churchwarden of this Parish  
to take down the said South Side and to wall up the Vacancy  
for the better support of the Building and to make the  
same decent as becomes a place of religious Worship, and to  
sell and dispose of the said small Bell in aid of the  
Expence thereof, And Your Petitioners as in Duty bound  
shall ever pray &c.  
John Parkinson Rect.



## **APPENDIX 4**

### **INCUMBENTS - RECTORS (HEALING)**

**1st June, 1215, Magna Carta was signed by King John.**

1221	ALAN de KELSIA
1238	JOHN de STAINTON
1259	HENRY de STEYNTON
1269	RALPH de HEYLING
1285	SIMON de SUTHFERIBY
1313	WILLIAM de HEALING
1349	THOMAS de HEYLING
1399	RUPERT TYNERINGTON
1416	JOHN REYNER
14—	ROBERT GAYNSBURGH
1432	WILLIAM REDEHEDE
1473	THOMAS SWAWDALE
1476	JOHN HULL
1480	JOHN TAYLOUR
1507	ALEXANDER HAWKISWORTH
1537	BARNARD PARKER
1555	THOMAS COOKE
1558	MARTIN NEWCOME
1560	JOHN DAYE
1564	WILLIAM HARTING
15—	EDMUND LYNOLD
1637	LAURENCE CARLIEL S.J.B.
1661	GEORGE BARNERD
1668	THOMAS LAMBE M.A.
16—	JOHN ALCOCK
1694	JOHN BLAGRAVE A.B.
1731	WILLIAM MURRAY A.B.
1752	JOHN PARKINSON M.A.
1793	JOHN PARKINSON (son) M.A.
1837	WILLIAM WRIGHT L.L.B.
1859	JAMES EDWARD WALLIS LOFT M.A.
1880	CECIL HENRY LEGARD L.L.M.
1888	JOHN GILBERT SURMAN M.A.
1917	JOHN CHARLES CATLIN
1932	THOMAS HOLEHOUSE
1938	HUGH BASIL JONES M.A.
1958	WALTER EDWARD HARRISON
1965	JOHN WILLIAMSON ABBOTT M.A.
1989	DAPHNE KING





*The Manor Estate  
of Healing*

By Clixby Fitzwilliams





# **LAND OWNERSHIP IN HEALING**

## ***Introduction***

THROUGHOUT THE Middle Ages the majority of land in Healing was owned by two people. The echoes of Sigar and Morcar could be heard until the nineteenth century in that although there was a physical Manor House, there was not a single Lord of the Manor. Indeed until the last century the relationship between the Lord of the Manor and the Manor House may well have been tenuous.

This chapter is an attempt to draw together the threads of land ownership in Healing and relate them to The Lord of the Manor in a physical sense.

Two things may be noted;

Firstly, as W G Hoskins tried to show in Devon, the pre-conquest division of land on one estate or parish tends to play a large part in the social and economic development of that parish throughout history. Secondly, as in Healing, the establishment of a single Lordship in the post medieval period may still involve ownership of only a limited area of land within the parish.

## ***HEALING MANOR ESTATE: 17th - 19th CENTURY DEVELOPMENT***

Abstract of Title of The Reverend John Parkinson, Clerk, to the Estate at Healing with Mr Butler's opinion dated 30/12/1807 in 31 sheets:

24th November 1632, sale by John Manning to Thomas Manning.

20th November 1693, Sir William Keyte, Bart., and Dame Elizabeth with James Thynne and John Hoskin.

13th December 1701, Marriage settlement between Sir William Keyte, William Keyte and Agnes, his wife; Thomas Keyte; Sir William Child, Master in Chancery; James Thynne - John Hoskin Hugh Parker and Hugh Clopton.

Sir John Tracy of Limerick succeeded his father and was knighted by King James I in 1609, to be created Baron and Viscount Tracy by King Charles I on 12th January 1642.

The Fourth Viscount Tracy, Williams, married secondly Jane, third daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight, eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas, the second Lord Leigh of Stoneley, whose daughter, Anne, married on 23rd November 1710, Sir William Keyt, Baronet of Ebrington in the County of Gloucester of greater value at Ebrington and Norton.

15/16 September 1720. Lease and release between Sir William KEYTE, Baronet, and Robert Parkinson, Yeoman.

15th September 1720, ROBERT PARKINSON of SCUNTHORPE purchased from Sir William Keyte, property at HEALING and RAVENDALE.

1740 ROBERT PARKINSON died leaving his property to his eldest son, ROBERT PARKINSON J.P. who had been born in SCUNTHORPE, in 1711 and lived at WEST RAVENDALE where he produced three sons and two daughters.

1751 ROBERT PARKINSON purchased property interests of his brother, William, who was declared bankrupt.

1764 ROBERT PARKINSON died and his son, Rev John Parkinson, D.D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, inherited.

1781 Conveyance of part of the Advowson of HEALING.

15th October 1822, After a series of Mortgages and agreements, JOHN PARKINSON, DD, reached agreement with his cousin, Rev. JOHN PARKINSON, who was the rector of HEALING, appointed 1793 on the death of his father, The Rev. JOHN PARKINSON, rector 1753-1793, that all rights to the Healing Property should belong to the Rev. JOHN PARKINSON of RAVENDALE.

31st July 1831, By will John Parkinson gave all of his personal Estate to his wife, Mary, who was the sole surviving child, her brother, having died in 1829.

29th August 1840, JOHN PARKINSON, DD of EAST RAVENDALE, died.

14th February 1842, Licence from Crown, Victoria Regina, to JOHN POSTHUMOUS WILSON to assume arms and name of PARKINSON upon marriage.

1st July 1842, JOHN POSTHUMOUS PARKINSON married MARY PARKINSON.

20th January 1853, Enclosure Award by Commissioner Brooks confirmed at Spilsby after a fee of £899 was paid. MARY PARKINSON'S Enclosed Estate was 248 Acres after certain minor exchanges with A.A. Wallis. In addition to 374 acres of open land. (See Enclosure Award).

HEALING MANOR was occupied by REV. W. WRIGHT, Rector of HEALING.

17th September 1853, J.P. PARKINSON and his wife MARY, appointed as Trustees of their HEALING ESTATE, their sons in law:- Robert Johnson and REV JOHN H. ILES of BINBROOK.

#### DETAILS:

Parents to receive £300 per annum for life in consideration of £15,000 having been spent on farm buildings and purchase of freeholds.

Provision for their four children: WILLIAM H. PARKINSON 1843 ROBERT J.H. PARKINSON 8/1/44 at Ravendale ELIZA who married REV J.H. ILES of Wolverhampton and MARIA F.K. PARKINSON who married REV WOODTHORPE JOHNSON of Granby.

12th March 1854 MARY PARKINSON died HEALING ESTATE ACREAGE 650.

27th January 1865, Indenture Installing disentailing family Trust. Property in HEALING listed at 650 acres.

25th March 1872 HEALING MANOR ESTATE SALE. 651 acres for sale 17th November 1871 Sales by Trustees WOODTHORPE - JOHNSON and REV J.H. ILES with agreement of J.P. PARKINSON. Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, to SAMUEL GRANT of FARLESTHORPE. 527 Acres for £35,510 (subject to the Tenancy of WILLIAM NAINBY of HEALING MANOR with 16 acres, for 12 years from 13th May 1968 at £70 per annum.)

Purchasers included: Lot 3. Charles Capes of LOUTH £1,600. Lot 6. Edward Burnham of Great Grimsby £2,170. Lot 8. Elymas Hewson of Tetney £1,180.

Total Value of Sales £40,990.

7th December, 1874 John Posthumous Parkinson died.

15th June 1881, Reverend Cecil Henry Legard purchased from John Thorpe and Samuel Grant, 21 acres of Healing Manor. Healing Manor occupied in 1880/1881 by Samuel Grant. Reverend C.H. Legard, Rector of Healing 1880 - 1889 was possibly the last of the sporting parsons of England.

16th June 1881 Mortgage of Healing Manor Estate by C.H. Legard from William Carter of Knottingley - for £3,000.

16th July 1881, J Maunsell Richardson marries Victoria, Countess of Yarborough, widow of 3rd Earl and daughter of 4th Earl of Listowel. They live at Brocklesby Park.



1887, J. Maunsell Richardson and Victoria move to Healing Manor and work on enlargement begins.

8th October 1889, Purchase by J Maunsell Richardson, J.P., D.L., of Healing Manor Estate of 21 acres for £5,250 of which £3,000 paid to Mortgager, William Carter and £2,250 to C.H. Legard owner.

5th April 1890 Purchase by J.M. Richardson of 171 acres from Reverend J. Radcliffe and F.W. Disney for £8,104.

23rd July 1890, Purchase by J.M. Richardson of Healing House and cottages from Mortgages of G.W. Wallis Estate for £3,945.

25th March 1892, Sale by Radcliffe and Disney of remainder of Healing Estate.

9th August 1892, Purchase by J.M. Richardson from Charles Capes of Louth of Home Farm - 31 acres - for £1,500.

1894, J. Maunsell Richardson elected Member of Parliament for BRIGG.

23rd February 1895, Mortgage of HEALING MANOR by J.M. Richardson, M.P., for £1,500 to John Bratley and Harry Stamp.

12th April 1899, Mortgage of HEALING ESTATE by J.M. Richardson for £5,000 to REV. CALDECOTT and F.C. HETT.

31st August 1905, Mortgage repaid, J.M. Richardson having moved to Edmonthorpe Hall near Oakham.

1st September 1905, Purchase by HON. GERALD B. PORTMAN from J.M. Richardson.

HEALING MANOR 21 acres HEALING HOUSE. etc. 44 acres Two Cottages and 171 acres Farmhouse, Stockyard, etc. 32 acres Total 268 acres for £18,000.

3rd October, 1912 Purchase by G.B. PORTMAN of HEALING WELLS COVERT 16 acres for £500.

14th February 1930, Purchase by G.B. PORTMAN of 97 acres from H.K. BLOOMER. Lord's Close behind Toothill for £2,500.

6th February 1930, Purchase by G.B. PORTMAN of Field 117 = 10.4 acres for £650 on Corner of Stallingborough Road from REV. J.C. CATLIN of HEALING RECTORY. Glebe Land.

3rd September 1948, 7th VISCOUNT PORTMAN DIED HEALING ESTATE of 686 acres. Value for probate £34,687 left to his wife, Dorothy Isolde Portman, as Tenant for Life and Estate to Trustees of both HEALING and INVERINATE, Scottish Estate (purchased 1928). On her death to his daughter, PENELOPE ISOBEL CLIVE absolutely.

21st May 1964, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS PORTMAN DIED.

1968 Laundry Cottages once Healing House were demolished.

1988 HON. PENELOPE BOWLBY (previously Clive) died and NEVILLE PEASGOOD, Esq. took up residence and became LORD OF THE MANOR OF HEALING.

### ***"The Second Half Of The Land" : THE WALLIS ESTATE***

GILBERT FARR WALLIS His will dated 28th December 1881, died 18th January 1882. CLARA WALLIS (WIFE) Estate left to JAMES EDMUND WALLIS LOFT of SWALLOW (Reverend Loft) and GEORGE DALE of LINCOLN (co executor with Clara Wallis).

30th March 1888. T.G. Dale died.

CLARA WALLIS, Executor of J.E.W. LOFT agreed to pay William RUDYARD £10,000

(Mortgage) and conveyed the one Moiety of THE MANOR OF HEALING, and the Advowson of the CHURCH OF HEALING and all those mesuages, tenements, cottages, farms, close lands and hereditaments situated in the Parishes of HEALING and STALLINGBOROUGH.

23rd July 1890, Agreed to SELL TO JOHN MAUNSELL RICHARDSON for the price of £3,945. Dwellinghouse, stables, gardens, orchard plantation closes of land - 4 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch. In the respective occupation of Henry Jennison; Allan Haywood; and Robert Wood.

### ***HEALING HOUSE ON ORDNANCE PLAN***

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	ROODS	PERCHES
82	PADDOCK AND STABLES	1	3	22
82A	GARDEN	1	3	
84	PADDOCK IN FRONT OF HOUSE WITH PASTURE			
85	ORCHARD AND POND	2	2	52
86	HOUSE, GARDEN, PADDOCK ADJACENT	1	2	13
95	TOOTHILL (PART OF)	3	10	
95	TOOTHILL (remainder of) ARABLE	11	0	3
96	LAMB PEN CLOSE PASTURE	12	0	32
96A	PLANTATIONS AND PART OF MOAR WOOD	2		
100	FIRST CHURCH CLOSE PASTURE	8	1	11
102	FAR CHURCH CLOSE MEADOW	5	0	22
	TOTAL	44	1	1

This purchase brought together the two halves of the LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR OF HEALING.



*Some Early  
Parish Registers*

by Eileen Carr





## *Introduction*

THERE WERE no parish registers in medieval times. For some years before the Reformation, parish priests and the smaller monastic houses were beginning to note, in an album or in the margins of the service books, births and deaths in the leading local families.

It was not until September 5th 1538 that Cromwell issued his mandate. This ordered every parson, vicar or curate to enter in a book every wedding, christening and burial in his parish with the names of the parties. The mandate was enforced under a penalty of 3s 4d. for the repair of the church.

These parish registers form a rich quarry which has been excavated by generations of local historians and antiquaries. They can best be used for tackling such subjects as the stability or immigration of population, the size of households, occupations and mortality statistics. In this chapter an attempt has been made to study the length of the relationship between one family, The Gilliatts, (see the chapters on Parish Offices and Wills and Inventories) and the village of Healing. The rest of the chapter is offered for the readers own interest and study.

Healing Parish Register: Entries for 1612

(reproduced by kind permission of The Lincolnshire Archives Office)

1612

Richard Tomlinson the son of Richard  
was baptiz'd the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June  
Birth y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Brian Jermou  
was baptiz'd y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> day of march

marriage

~~M<sup>r</sup> William Dale was married the 11<sup>th</sup>~~  
~~day of~~  
M<sup>r</sup> William Dale and M<sup>r</sup>s Anne Lynde was  
married the 11<sup>th</sup> day of August

Thomas Alcoug was buried the 8<sup>th</sup> day of  
April  
Alice Johnson was buried the 19<sup>th</sup> day of  
April

Thomas Harpe was buried the 8<sup>th</sup> day  
of July  
Francis Malsenden Squire was buried  
the 13<sup>th</sup> day of November  
Thomas Weston was buried the 1<sup>st</sup> day of  
November

1613

Magdalen daughter of George Lanning  
was baptiz'd y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> day of August  
Edmund y<sup>e</sup> son of William Isaac was  
baptiz'd y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> day of february



The First legible date is 1537.

- 1610 Ann dau. of Timothy ?Muello bap. Sept.  
1613 Richard son of Edward Scriurn, yeoman, bap. 13th Feb.  
John Johnson and Kathleen Fletcher married 29 July.  
Burials - Edward Lamminge Oct 30th.  
Edmund Near Feb 7th.  
1614 Baptized - Magdalen dau. of John Johnson, labourer. July 10th.  
Marriages - Robert Mason and Eliz. Barnard, Nov 20th.  
Thomas Wharon & Abigail Worston ? Nov. 28th.  
Geo. Lammyng, Church Warden  
1615 Marriages - George Robinson & Anne Broxholme May 3rd  
Fayth, dau. of James Manor field ? labourer baptized Nov. 13th  
Margaret, dau. of William Nene?, Nens, ? labourer, baptized Jan. 28th.  
Ffayth, dau. of George Robinson, baptized Feb. 28th  
Burials - Isabel Mumby, wife of John Mumby, buried April 2nd  
Ienet ? Lamming widow, buried Nov. 16th  
Richard Hill, Church Warden  
1616 Brian, son of Brion Simon ???? baptized May  
1617 ?Fayth dau. of Robert Mason? bap. Dec.  
Anne, dau. of ? Lamming baptixed. (and others)  
1618 Rosamund dau. of William ?Noabs bap.  
??? ? Tomlinson bap. Mar. 21st  
William Watson & Rosamund Bonnard ? married  
1619 Richard Perkins & Dority Symfor ? married June  
John Grosier ? & Judith Emmerson Married Nov. 9th  
Thomas Thomlinson bap. on Easter Sunday  
Emma Clarke buried June 17th  
Griffinne Williams buried Aug. 21st  
A man belonging to Edward Scriurn was buried June 26th ? William Backhouse  
A child of William Neuer buried Nov. 30th  
Rosamund Kirmund, widdow, buried Mar. 1st  
Edward Scriurn, Churchwarden  
1620 Anthony Curtess & Katherine Clayton m. 24th April  
John Bartrun ? & Fayth Lamming m. 8th Nov.  
Christenings none  
Margaret Lamming, widdow, buried 6th Oct.  
William Wattson, Churchwarden  
1622 William son of William Noabs bap. Aug.  
Magdalen dau. of Josh ? Baxham ? bap. July  
??? Tufom ? & Elizabeth Howart married  
1623 Thomas Wind & Alice Lamming m. May 6th  
Richard Carrat & Elizabeth Barkwith m. Jan. 24th  
Christenings none  
Widdow Pavifon (Pavison ?) buried Jan.  
Robert Watson buried 24th?  
Alice, wife of Thos. Wind labourer buried Jan. 31st  
1624 James Smyth & Anne Kermund ? m Nov. 24th  
William Rudforth & Mary Carter m. Feb. 10th  
Christenings - Elizabeth Neuer bap. June 26th  
Magdalen Willson bap. Oct. 26th  
Burials - William Carter Nov. 2nd  
Dorothy Ffeatum ? Seatum ? Mar. 9th  
Edward Scriurn, Churchwarden  
1625 John Carter & Mary Winter m. May 9th  
Robert Waddesworth & Alice Kerk m. Jan. 17th

- Christenings none  
 Mark Sturr buried Oct. 17th  
 John Pinthbeck buried Jan. 1st  
 Will Watton, Churchwarden
- 1626 William Willson buried Jan.  
 Marriages and Christenings none
- 1627 Richard Blackerd & Ellen Thomlinson m. June 29th  
 Christenings - Elizabeth dau. of Richard Blackerd Nov. 11th  
 William son of Richard Willson (husbandman) Mar. 23rd  
 Burials - George son of farmer Lamming May 9th  
 William son of Richard Willson Mar. 24th  
 Will Taylor, Churchwarden
- 1628 ?? dau. of Robert Smith bap. Nov. 2nd  
 Marriages and burials none.
- 1629 ? William ? Confir ? son of John Confir? bap. Oct.  
 Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Eporik ? bap. Oct.  
 Thomas Sturt & Elizabeth Watson married  
 Burial - Jains ? Lynol ? widdow Nov.
- 1630 John Toohy & Lucy Nowlor ? m. June  
 Anacr ?? Wharom dau. of Thomas Wharom bap. Dec. 25th  
 Elizabeth Allenby dau. of Will Allenby bap. Jan. 2nd  
 Burials - Richard Tomlinson April 24th  
 Alic (?Alice?) Jobson alias Whittby April 27th  
 Lucy wife of John Toohy Nov. 16th  
 Will Allenby, Churchwarden
- 1631 Marriages none  
 Fayth dau. of John Lowry bap. May 1st  
 Anna Wind bap. Nov. 13th  
 Burials - Richard Wind May 10th  
 Isabel Wharom Mar. 29th  
 William Watton, Churchwarden
- 1632 Edward son of Edward Shafford ? bap. Aug.  
 + ? ? ? ? ?
- 1633 Robert Watson was buried  
 1634 Elizabeth dau. of Timothy Wells bap. May 23rd  
 Elizabeth dau. of John Doughty + ?  
 A bastard child by Joane Wright bap. June 23rd  
 Robert Allenby(e) son of Will Allenby (husbandman) bap. 29th July  
 Elizabeth dau. of Will Neuer (labourer) bap. Aug. 27th  
 Elizabeth dau. of Will Watton bap. Sep. 14th  
 John Mattock son of Edward Mattock bap. Jan. 12th  
 Edward son of Richard Willson bap. Jan. 19th  
 Doughty child above named buried July 12th  
 Richard Willson, Churchwarden
- 1635 Alice Jobson otherwise Whittby, a bastard child bap. Apl. 17th  
 William Wind son of Thomas Wind bap. Nov. 1st  
 Ana ? Wharom dau. of Thomas Wharom bap. Dec. 25th  
 Elizabeth Allenby dau. of Will Allenby bap. Jan. 2nd  
 Burials - Richard Tomlinson Apl. 24th  
 Alice Jobson alias Whittby Apl 27th  
 Lucy wife of John Toohy Nov. 16th  
 Will Allenby, Churchwarden
- 1636 Anne Wells dau. of Timothy & Ellin Wells bap. Sep. 27th  
 William Lacon son of Will Lacon and Heyter his wife bap. Feb. 13th  
 Burials - Elizabeth dau. of Will & Margaret Allenby  
 Richard Hansard Feb.  
 E. S. Rector  
 Will Watson. Churchwarden



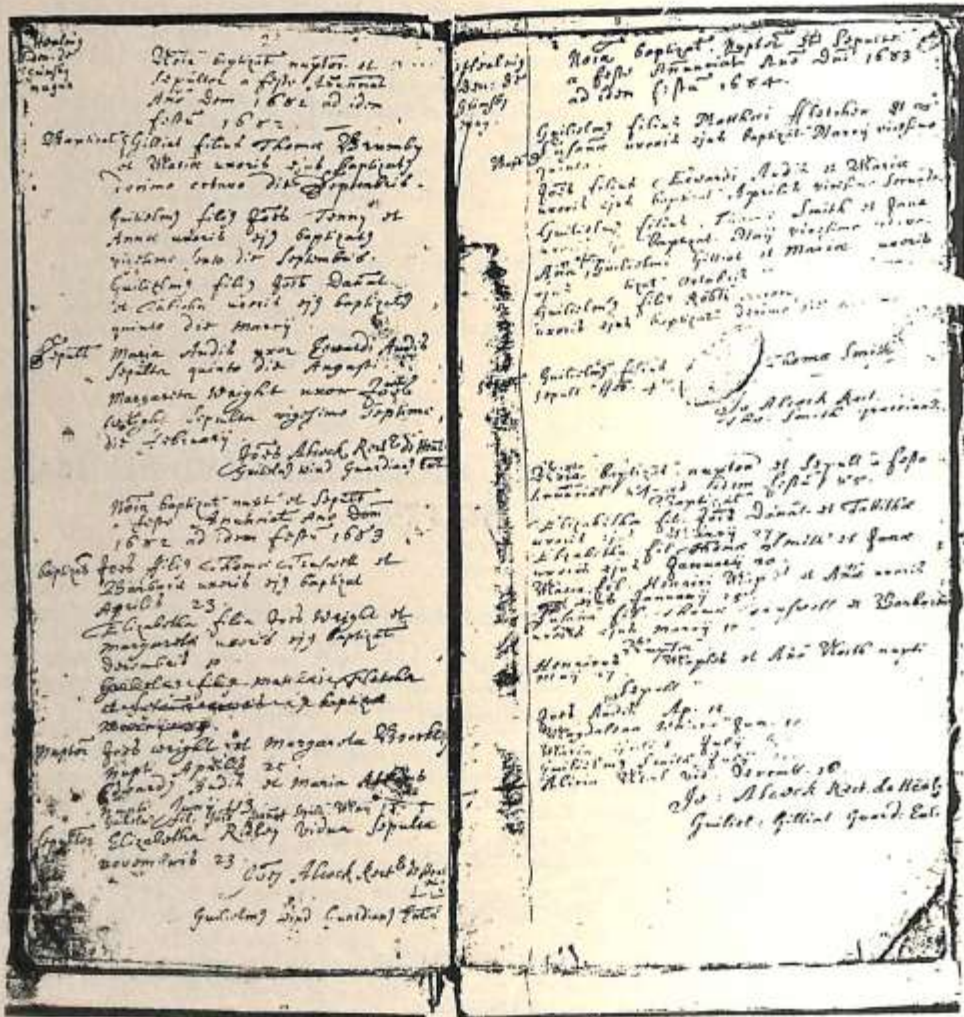
- 1637 William son of William & Elizabeth Watson bap. Apl 16th and buried May 5th  
 Elizabeth dau. of William & Margaret Allenby bap. Aug. 16th  
 William son of Edward & Anne Mattock bap. Oct. 1st  
 Anne the wife of Edward (??Mattock) buried Dec. 10th  
 Edward son of Thomas & Barbara Wind bap. Feb. 7th  
 Richard son of William & Ellen Neuer bap. Jan. 18th  
 Edward Mattock, Churchwarden
- 1638 & 39 in Latin !
- 1639 Sarah dau. of Edward & Margaret Mattock bap. June  
 Richard son of William & Barbara Barne ? bap. Feb.  
 Sarah dau. of Thomas & Barbara Wind bap. Feb.  
 Ellen dau. of Timothy & Ellen Wells bap. Feb.  
 Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth Watson bap. March  
 Burials - Richard Hill yeoman May  
 E Foxs (Floxs?) Aug.  
 Alice wife of George Kirks June  
 Joan wife of E. Floxs Aug.  
 Margaret wife of Wm. ? nly Dec.  
 Ellen wife of Timothy Wells Mar. 1st
- 1640 & 1641  
 Eliz. Barnard buried Sep. 15th  
 Will ? son of Henry & Marie Robinson  
 ? Robinson Nov. 23rd

## **REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS**

### **1750-1793**

1750	Samuel BIRKETT s Peter & Hannah	bn	Mar. 28
		bu	Apr. 12
1751	Richard MARRAS marr. Elizabeth PADDISON		Aug. 3
	Garthroo HOWSON	bu	Oct. 27
	Abias AUDAS d John & Elizabeth	bp	Dec. 23
	Ann BIRKETT d Peter & Hannah	bp	Mar. 25
	John COULTON s William & Elizabeth	bn	May 26
		bu	Jun. 11
	Ruth FOSTER d Ben & Ruth	bu	Nov. 10
	Mary FOSTER d Ben & Ruth	bu	Jan. 11
	Sarah FOSTER d Ben & Ruth	bp	Feb. 2
	Elizabeth GRAVES w of Robert	bu	Apr. 18
1752	Thomas COULTON s William & Elizab.	bp	Jun. 27
	Jane BRUMBY w of Will.	bu	Aug. 24
	Thomas HOCKNEY s Thos & Mary	bp	Aug. 15
	Elizabeth GRAVES d Robert	bu	Nov. 29
	Robert GRAVES marr. Frances FERRABY		Jan. 29
	Ann BLAGROVE relict. John	bu	Mar. 9
	Rebecca BIRKETT d Peter & Hannah	bp	Mar. 11
	Sarah FOSTER d. Ben & Ruth	bu	Apr. 29
	Sarah AUDAS d John & Elizabeth	bp	Sep. 8
	Robert BRITCLIFF s Stephen & Mary	bp	Nov. 17
1754	Mary SUTTON widow	bu	Dec. 23
	Elizabeth BETTS d Michael & Elizab.	bp	May 26

**HEALING PARISH REGISTER: Entries for the 1680s**  
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	Elizabeth ALCOCK d. Joseph & Ann	bp	Jul 18
	William GRAVES s Robert & Frances	bp	Dec. 30
1755	Frances Dorothea PARKINSON	bn	Jan. 11
	d John & Frances	bp	Feb. 20
	Eleanor GILLIAT	bu	Apr. 4
	Jane AUDAS	bu	May 30
	Sarah AUDAS	bu	Jun. 3
	? ?	bu	Jun. 13
	Catherine ALCOCK d Joseph & Ann	bp	Jul. 31
	Nathaniel COOK s John & Frances	bp	Aug. 8
	Hannah AUDAS d John & Elizabeth	bp	Oct. 12
1756	Stephen BRITCLIFF s Stephen & Mary	bp	Feb. 22
	Mary BETTS d Michael & Elizabeth	bp	Mar. 28
	Amelia Margaretha PARKINSON	bn	Jul. 4
	d John & Frances	bp	Aug. 17
	Mary HOCKNEY d Thomas & Mary	bp	Aug. 22
	Hewson ALCOCK s Joseph & Ann	bp	Nov. 25
	Catherine BIRKETT d Peter & Hannah	bp?	
		bu	Nov. 17
1757	Jonathan LANCASTER s Jonathan & Ann	bp	May 29
1758	John PARKINSON s John & Frances	bn	May 4
		bp	Jun. 20
	John GRASSWELL of Brayloft marr. Elizabeth HILL of Healing		Apr. 3
	Elizabeth POTTER d Richard & Ann	bp	Oct. 29
	GEORGE BETTS s Michael & Elizabeth	bp	Nov. 21
	William SLEIGHT of Healing marr. Elizabeth TURNER of Healing		Nov. 27
1759	Robert ALCOCK s Josphe & Ann	bp	Mar. 28
	Sarah COLEBECK d John & Mary	bp	Apr. 24
	Mary BRITCLIFF d Stephen & Mary	bp	Aug. 25
	Robert PARKINSON s John & Frances	bn	Aug. 28
		bp	Oct. 3
		bu	Sep. 9
1760	Margaret GREEN widow of Rev James	bp	Oct. 19
	Michael BETTS s Michael & Elizabeth	bp	Nov. 7
	Isabella POTTAGE d Richard & Elizabeth	bp	Jun 6
1761	Ann ALCOCK, Mary ALCOCK twins Joseph & Ann	bu	Feb. 3
	Elizabeth BROWN pauper	bp	Mar. 22
	Thomas ALLISON s Thomas & Frances	bu	Jul 3
	Mary HILL wife of William (Farmer)	bn	Sep. 11
	Thomas COLEBECK s John & Mary	bp	Oct. 12
		bu	Oct. 22
1762	Ann LINGETT	bp	Feb. 28
	Thomas BRITCLIFF s Stephen & Mary		Jul 7
	Thomas LIGETT marr Joan MACHAN		May 19
	John MANBY marr Ann GRAVES		
	Richard Potter s Richard & Ann	bp	Dec. 23
	Abigail GILLIATT	bu	Jul. 13
1763	William MANBY s John & Ann	bp	Jan. 18
	John WILSON of Stallingborough marr Mary BIRKETT		Dec. 1
	James Green PARKINSON	bn	Dec. 4
1764	s John & Frances	bp	Jan. 13
	William WEND marr Mary BARKER		May 15
	Ann ALCOCK	bu	Aug. ?
	William MANDY infant	bu	Aug. 6
	Elizabeth FARROW d John & Eliza	bp	Nov. 25
1765	Rachel Ann PARKINSON d John & Francis	bn	Mar. 14

	Catherine BIRKETT d John & Hannah	bp	Mar. 26
	Mary COLEBECK d John & Mary	bu	Mar. 28
	John WIND s William & Frances	bn	Apr. 11
	William WOODTHORPE marr Ann FISH		Apr. 18
	Susan FERRIBY a pauper	bu	Oct. 29
1766	John COLEBECK s John & Mary	bp	Mar. 23
	William MOODY s John & Ann	bn	Oct. 19
1767	John FARROW s John & Elizabeth	bn	Jan. 7
	Robert WEST of Barton lost in snow	bu	Jan. 11
	Robert GRAVES a pauper	bu	Mar. 20
1768	Elizabeth GRAVES d Thomas & Sarah	bp	Jul. 30
	Timothy ? FEARNEY an Irishman	bu	Sep. 30
1769	Ann PARKES d Thos & Elizabeth	bp	Apr. 23
	Frances COLEBECK d John & Mary	bu	Feb. 3
	John & Alice BETTS s & d Thos & Jane	bn	Dec. 10
1770	Joseph NEWMARSH	bu	May 15
	John BARR marr Mary RICHARDSON		Nov. 27
	John ASHLEY s John & Elizabeth	bp	Oct. 17
1771	George COLEBECK s John & Mary	bp	Apr. 7
	Frances WIND d William & Francis	bu	Jul. 4
	Alice BETTS d Thomas & Jane	bu	Nov. 9
1772	Mary MOODY d John & Ann	bp	Feb. 29
	Robert TURNER s Robert & Ann	bp	Feb. 23
	Joan LIGETT a pauper	bu	Mar. 30
	William WIND s William Frances	bn	Aug. 2
	Eleanor CLARKE a widow	bu	Dec. 23
	Gilbert FARR of North Willingham marr Elizabeth TYRONE of Healing		Jun 3
	witnesses John Swan, A. W. Tennyson		
	Lyon PHILLIPSON marr Ann ELING, both of Parish		Nov. 4
	witnesses Gilbert FARR, Stephen BRITCLIFF		
	Edward CRANSTON marr Elizabeth SPENCER, both of Parish		Nov. 8
	witnesses Joseph AYSTROP, Stephen BRITCLIFF		
1773	William LANCASTER of Keelby marr Mary Temple of Parish		May 17
	witnesses Frances PARKINSON, Frances PARKINSON		
	Mark COLEBECK s of John & Mary	bp	Apr. 21
	Lucy FARR d Gilbert & Elizabeth	bp	Jul. 12
	Thomas WIND s William & Francis	bn	Sep. 21
	James CLARK s John & Ann	bp	Nov. 14
	James MARSDEN s John & Jane	bn	Aug. 11
		bu	Aug. 14
1774	John GREGG of Gt Grimsby marr Susannah BIRKETT of Parish		Jun. 14
	witnesses John WILLSON, Ann BIRKETT		
	Richard BIRKETT	bu	Mar. 30
	Jane BELL	bu	Apr. 17
	Thomas BETTS expired		Apr. 17
	Elizabeth RANNARD d George & Eliz.	bp	May 8
	Elizabeth FARR d Gilbert & Elizab.	bn	Aug. 4
	Ann PHILLIPSON d Ebz & Ann	bp	Sep. 4
	Peter BIRKETT	bu	Sep. 4
	Richard BIRKETT	bu	Sep. 29
1775	James COLEBECK s John & Mary	bp	Feb. 6
	Captain Henry WALLIS	bu	May 6
	Joseph ALLCOCK farmer	bu	Jul. 28
	Harriett FARR d Gilbert & Eliz.	bp	Aug. 25
	Mary FERRABY d John & Mary	bp	Sep. 19
	John BIRKETT s John & Elizabeth	bp	Sep. 20
		bu	Oct. 12



	Elizabeth SNOWDEN d John & Jane	bu	Nov. 24
	Thomas HOCKEY a pauper	bu	Dec. 12
	Mary BETTS d Matt & Sarah	bn	Apr. 14
1776	Ann BETTS a pauper	bu	Jan. 8
	John WEST marr Ann BEAUMONT, both of Parish witnesses Hewson ALCOCK, Thomas BETTS		May 13
	Mary BETTS d Nathaniel & Mary	bp	Apr. 5
	James CLARK s John & Ann	bu	Apr. 11
	Thomas CROWDEN s John & Jane	bp	Apr. 28
	Sophia FARR d Gilbert & Elizabeth	bp	Oct. 19
	Elizabeth THISTLETON d Edward & Elizabeth	bp	Nov. 10
	Mary Tirone	bu	Nov. 28
	Richard BIRKETT s John & Elizab.	bp	Dec. 18
1777	Thomas ASHWORTH of Messingham marr Ann THOMPSON of Parish		Sep. 13
	witnesses Andrew HODSON, Thomas BETTS		
	John TOMLINSON of Gt Grimsby marr Elizabeth ALCOCK of Healing		Nov. 5
	witnesses Thomas TOMLINSON, Hewson ALCOCK		
	Ellen WILDEN a pauper	bu	Mar. 11
	Henry Ellis FARR	bp	Dec. 10
1778	Thomas FERRIBUY s John & Mary	bn	Feb. 20
	Margaret BETTS	bu	Jun. 28
	Mary BIRKETT d John & Elizabeth	bp	Jul. 27
	Richard ?BURT s John & Mary	bp	Sep. 6
	Richard John WIND s Willm & Frances	bn	Sep. 16
1779	John GOOD marr Mary COOPER of (illegible) witnesses William WIND, Thomas JOHNSON		
	William PHILLIPSON s Lyon & Ann	bn	Mar. 12
	Gilbert FARR s Gilbert & Elizab.	bp	Aug. 9
	Mary ? ? ? d John & Jane	bn	Aug. 28
	Frances Dorothea PARKINSON d John & Joan	died	Aug. 29
		bu	Sep. 1
	Ann THISTLETON d Edward & Elizab.	bn	Dec. 30
1780	Alice BETTS	bu	Feb. 2
	Catherine BIRKETT d John & Elizab.	bp	Sep. 2
	Francis WIND s William & Frances	bn	Dec. 10
	Francis WIND	bu	Dec. 20
	John GOOD s John & Mary	bp	Apr. 4
1781	Catherine BIRKETT d John & Elizab.	bu	Jan. 7
	John STEVENS	bu	Mar. 25
	George FARR s Gilbert & Elizabeth	bp	May 9
1782	William DIXON of Riby marr Amelia Margareth PARKINSON witnesses C. DIXON, Robert PARKINSON		Jun. 4
	John SNOWDON s John & Jane	bn	Dec. 20
1783	Mary GOOD d John & Mary	bp	Jan. 26
	John CARROT s Robert & Mary	bp	Mar. 2
	Jane SNOWDEN wife of John	bu	Feb. 27
	William Tyron	bu	Apr. 26
	John SNOWDEN marr Elizabeth DISHMAN, both of Parish witnesses Hewson ALCOCK, Thomas BETTS		May 22
1784	Robert WRIGHT s John & Ann	bp	Mar. 16
	Henry CARROTT s Robert & Mary	bp	Apr. 4
	Robert SMITH of Habrough marr Hannah ALISON of Healing witnesses John BIRKETT, Hewson ALCOCK		May 16
	William CURTIS of Riby marr Elizabeth PADISON of Healing witnesses John MAULTBY, Thomas BETTS		Sep. 13

1785	Rebecca FRONT d Edward & Jane	bp	Feb. 20
	Stephen BRITCLIFF marr Eliza ASHLEY, both of Parish		Mar. 8
	witnesses Thomas BETTS, John BRIGGS		
	James ORRAY marr Susan FRONT, both of Parish		May 16
	Witnesses John ???, Mary JOHNSON		
	Mary BROWN d William & Mary	bu	Jun. 13
	Richard SMITH s Richard & Hannah	bp	May 29
	Mary BRIGGS d John & Elizabeth	bp	May 22
	Mary THOMPSON d William & Mary	bp	Jul. 4
	Stephen BRITCLIFF pauper	bu	Oct. 14
1786	Joseph GOOD s John & Mary	bp	May 9
		bu	May 10
	James Green PARKINSON died at Hull		Aug. 8
	s Rev John and Frances	bu	Aug. 11
	Thomas CARROTT s Robert & Elizab.	bp	Oct. 22
1787	Samual SMITH marr Ann MOODY		Apr. 30
	witnesses Thomas BETTS, Mary COLEBECK		
	Thomas DEAN marr Mary KIRMINGTON, both of Parish		May 17
	witnesses Cathrine HAFORD, Sarah HEADMAN		
	Charles THOMPSON s William & Mary	bp	May 29
	Edward BRIGGS s John & Elizabeth	bp	Aug. 29
	John BRIGGS s John & Elizabeth	bp	Sep. 29
	Eliza GOOD d John & Mary	bp	Oct. 7
	Charles THOMPSON s Mary Thompson	bu	Aug. 31
1788	Thomas BETTS pauper	bu	Jan. 6
	Ann d Hewson ALCOCK & Mary GREEN	bp	May 26
	Frances GRAVES pauper	bu	Jun. 5
	Elizabeth BRIGGS d John & Elizabeth	bp	Oct 12
	John COLEBECK	bu	Nov. 11
	Charles THOMPSON, John THOMPSON, sons William & Mary	bp	Dec. 18
	Benjamin FOSTER a pauper	bu	Dec. 20
1789	Parnell SMITH s William & Hannah	bp	Mar. 15
	Susannah BRIGGS	bu	Apr. 15
	James ALCOCK s Hewson & Mary	bp	Jul 12
	Elizabeth CARROT wife of Robert	bu	Jul. 25
	Hewson ALCOCK marr Mary GREEN		Feb. 20
	Witnesses Benjamin MOOD, Thomas BETTS		
1790	Robert MARSHALL, Gentleman & Widower marr Mary GORBUTT,		
	Spinster		Jan. 4
	witnesses Jophn GORBUTT, Thomas BETTS		
	Jane MARSHALL d Robert & Mary	bp	Feb. 1
	Elizabeth WASS wife of John	bu	Feb. 7
	Thomas WEAVER	bu	Apr. 11
	John FARR s Gilbert & Elizabeth	bu	Apr. 10
	Gilbert FARR s Gilbert & Elizabeth	bu	Sep. 30
1791	Catherine BRIGGS d John & Elizabeth	bp	Feb. 6
	Ann GELL d Edmund & Susannah	bp	Mar. 1
	Eliza CURTIS d William & Eliz.	bp	Apr. 30
	Dinah ALCOCK d Hewson & Mary	bp	Mar. 25
	Robert CARROT marr Mary BETTS, both of Parish		Apr. 19
	witnesses Sarah SMITH, Catherine BETTS		
	George APPLEBY s Thomas & Sarah	bp	Jul 8
	William THOMPSON	bu	Apr. 29
	Mary BETTS	bu	May 6
1792	William PROCTOR s Samuel & Sarah	bp	Nov. 29
	James DAWSON s James & Sarah	bp	Feb. 19



**HEALING PARISH REGISTER: Entries for 1783**

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1783

John Snowden & Mary  
Banns the 26<sup>th</sup> —  
Robert & Mary  
Banns the 26<sup>th</sup> —  
John Snowden  
Banns the 26<sup>th</sup> —

John Snowden & Elizabeth Dickson  
Both of this Parish were married  
by Banns the 22<sup>d</sup> day of May 1783  
by me John Parkinson Minister  
This Marriage was } John Snowden  
solemnized between us } Elizabeth Dickson & Mrs

In y<sup>e</sup> Presence } Newton Alcock  
of us } John Betts

## 1750 to 1800 A VILLAGE IN DECLINE?

Unusually for Healing, the late eighteenth century population seemed to include a fair proportion of paupers. This could reflect social difficulties in what was still a closed village. The cause may have been a series of poor harvests caused by poor weather. In January 1767 Robert West, who had perished in the snow, was buried at Healing, an indication of very harsh conditions.

Thus we find paupers buried in 1761 (Elizabeth Brown), 1765 (Susan Ferrriby), 1767 (Robert Graves), 1772 (Joan Lidgett), 1775 (Thomas Hockey), 1776 (Ann Betts), 1777 (Ellen Wilden), 1785 (Stephen Britcliff) and in 1788 a total of three paupers were interred: Thomas Betts on January 6th, Francis Graves on June 5th and Benjamin Foster on December 20th

One can also trace the fortunes of some of the families mentioned elsewhere in the book such as the Parkinsons, the Wallis family and the Farris.

## THE GILLIAT FAMILY 1678-1762

- 1678 Guiliolm Gilliat m Margareta on Dec. 16th.  
 1683 Ana, daughter of William & Maria baptized.  
 1684 Maria Gilliat buried July 6th.  
 The years register signed by Jo Alcock, Rector of Healing and Wm Gilliat, Guardian  
 1686/87 Wm. Gilliat married Joanna Rocliff ? who died in August.  
 1688 Wm. Gilliat married Ann(de) Smith in July.  
 1689/90 James son of Wm. Gilliat & Ann baptized.  
 Register signed by Josh Alcock, Rector and Wil Gilliat, Guardian  
 1690/91 William son of Wm. Gilliat & Anne baptized in Feb.  
 1692/93 Edward son of Wm. Gilliat & Ana baptized in January.  
 1693 Jo Alcock died  
 1694 Robert son of Wm. Gilgat & Ana baptized Jan. 27th, sadly died April 6th 1695  
 1696 Anna daughter of Wm. Gilliat baptized Jan. 26th. John Blagrove? Rector
- 1698 Elizabeth dau of Wm. Gilgat born June 27th, bap. Aug. 23rd.  
 1702 Maria dau of Wm. & Ann Gilgat born April 10th, bap. June 22nd.  
 1705 Sarah dau of Wm. & Ana Gilgat born Jan. 15, bap Feb. 13th  
 1707 Mary dau of Wm. & Ann Gilgat born April 6th, bap April.  
 1710 William Gilgat buried Mar. 17th (? Father ? Son).  
 1722 Eliz. Gilgat married George Willson on May 17th.  
 1726 William Gilgat buried Feb. 17th (? Father, ? Son).  
 1727 Ann Gilgat buried June 15th.  
 (William & Ann Gilliat - Gilgat had 4 sons & 5 daughters)  
 1733 Abigail dau. of Rob. Gilliat bap on Apl 14th.  
 1734 Jane dau of Robt. & Abigail Gilliat bap on July 31st.  
 1736 Robert son of Robt. & Abigail Gilliat bap on Oct. 3rd.  
 1738 Eleanor dau. of Rob. & Abigail Gilliat bap on Apl 2nd.  
 1739 William son of Robt. & Abigail Gilliat bap on Apl 6th.  
 1740 Sara day of Robt. & Abigaill Gilliat born on July 20th.  
 1747 Jane dau of Robt. & Abigail Gilliat Farmer, buried on Dec. 1st. (13 yrs old)  
 1755 Eleanor Gilliat buried in April (?17 yrs old).  
 1762 Abigail Gilliat buried July 13th (? Mother, ? Daughter).

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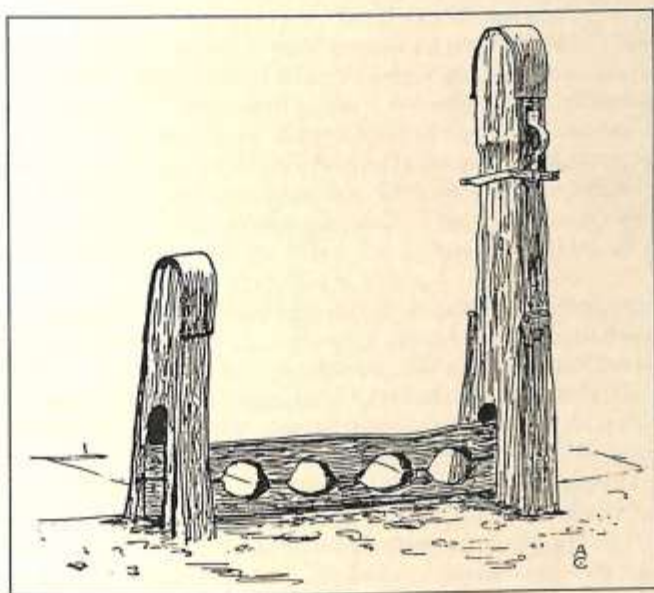
### Acknowledgements

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Doctor J. MacInnes.



# *Healing Parish Officers 1685–1822*



by Ann Appleby

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## ***HEALING PARISH OFFICERS 1685 - 1822***

FROM THE original material deposited in the Lincoln County Archives it has been possible to work out a list of parish officers for Healing from 1685 - 1822 which is almost complete. As can be seen from the list the main parish officers were those of Churchwarden, Constable and Overseer of the Poor. Of these three undoubtedly the most important was that of Churchwarden.

To become Churchwarden one did not need a property qualification and the actual origin of the position of Church Warden is not known but we do know that it existed in the 14th century. Toulmin Smith regarded Churchwardens as "the very foundation of democratic local government in England". According to Cripps, wardens were definitely appointed as officers of the church by the first canon of the council of London in 1127. Whatever the origin, the office was important in medieval times and included many duties.

One can appreciate that the choice of incumbent for the position was very important. Canon 89 provides that "All Churchwardens or Questmen in every parish shall be chosen by the joint consent of the minister and the Parishioners . . . but if they cannot agree . . . then the minister shall choose one and the Parishioners another" In most parishes two were chosen but Healing only had one. In larger areas there could be four or even eight. Kendal at one time had twelve. Very occasionally the position even carried a salary. The office could be an expensive one in some areas which, no doubt, had to be a consideration for the candidates. However once chosen, if the candidate then refused the office he could be heavily fined, which was the position until 1921. The post of Churchwarden carried many duties but the most important were to have bread and wine for communion, to maintain the fabric of the church and to present accounts. We do have a good set of accounts for Healing in the archive, an example of which is shown here.

The Constable was another important parish officer, and this office is thought to be manorial in origin. It is known to have existed since the 13th century and perhaps the first mention of it is in the statutes of 1285. Legally the Constable was the subordinate of the justices. He was almost wholly responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order in the parish, and his powers of arrest were often exercised. The staff of office fixed on his door was a sign of real authority. The Constable could take in charge an offender and hold him until he was taken before a magistrate, either in the stocks, cage, round house, or even his own home.

Until 1842 the Constable was usually appointed by the power of a manor court. His primary duty "was to take charge of the arrangements for keeping watch and ward in the parish". Also "the duty of providing and maintaining the parish butts (common land) making sure they were properly used, and taking charge of the parish armour". The Constable seems to have had a wide range of duties and "odd jobs". These could include, collection of the county rate, whipping of vagrants, suppression of beggars, supervision of alehouses, collection of fines imposed, removing the poor to a place of settlement, and summoning meetings. Unfortunately there are no Constables Warrants available for Healing and whilst income and expenditure have been listed, there are no separate accounts.


The third important parish officer was the Overseer of the Poor, who was almost entirely responsible for the management of the poor and probably originated as a collector of parochial alms. To qualify a person had to be a "substantial householder". An Act of 1572 creates the position of Overseer and an Act of 1597-8 orders the appointment of Overseer by justices and lays down their rights and duties. The Act of 1601 is the very foundation of poor law



administration for two centuries. This act, often known as the Elizabethan Poor Law Act, orders that "Churchwardens and 4, 3, or 2 substantial householders be nominated each year as Overseer of the poor". Certainly until 1719, and perhaps 1731, in Healing the Churchwarden appears to have done both jobs. Does this mean that there were not many poor or is it possibly because Healing was a closed village and as such was able to take care of the poor? The Act imposed the duty of maintenance and setting to work of the poor with funds provided by the taxation of "every inhabitant, parson, vicar, and other and every occupier of lands, houses, tithes inappropriate and appropriations of tithes, coalminers or saleable underwood".

There are mentions of allowing money for the poor in Healing in the Churchwardens accounts. In 1731/32 "the sum of £4.4s for the keeping of two children being in full for one year 1730. Witness my hand

His

Maths.  Lamin

Mark

Letter to ye said man and these two children. Also for the year 1731 he is to have £4.4s." In 1742 "£2.3s 3d charges run about Ann Metcalfe and her child". In 1780 "At the vestry held at that time (March 27th) agreed that Thos. Betts should have no more than 3s. per week and no coals".

In 1743-4 an act said that poor accounts should be kept. In Healing we have no detailed accounts, but from 1688, intermittently, total income and expenditure are declared but not itemised. Nor are there any vestry minutes to throw light on parish administration, despite a vestry being mentioned.

Provision was made for parish apprentices so that their training was protected, and in Healing we have one mention of Wm. Aistrop who was Churchwarden and overseer in 1747 and was "in pocket 11s 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d on the account of Robt. Cauty and John Birkett his apprentice".

The Act also ordered Houses of Correction to be built. Healing was one of the parishes belonging to the Society of Industry at Caistor which meant that the poor were sent to the House of Industry after 1803. Each parish paid and maintained their poor there, and in 1814 the cost was 3s. per person per week. The inmates worked if possible and a portion of the money they earned was returned to the parish. The first payment made by Healing in 1801 presumably for the setting up of the Society was £25. 2s 10d compared to Immingham £100, Irby £31. 2s. 2d., North Kelsey £147 and Normanby £55.0s 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. From 1819 to 1834 25 householders in Healing paid £1 7s 1d per year to cover the cost. Looking at the House of Industry document little mention is made of Healing. In 1807 "By cash for shoe making and mending by Tho. Carlbeck a "pauper" from Healing" 5s. 5d. In 1810 "33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Tods of wool from Mr R Parkinson at 32s per Tod, £53 12s 0d". There is no indication as to what happened to the poor before then, but it is likely that they were maintained within the village either in their own home or with someone else.

We need to consider who financed the parish costs. In fact the money came from a rate levied yearly by the vestry. Generally parish administration was run by the parish officers who were called a vestry. They had the power to fix a rate and it could be changed yearly. The vestry appointed the officers and the rate had to be approved by the justices, although the church rate was not subject to the justices. In the Healing records we see that the rates in 1701 were called a "lay" and were levied at 3d in £1 for the Churchwarden and 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d in £1 for the Constable. In 1702 it is called an "assessment." In 1719 the lay is 6d and we are told who paid it which gives an indication of wealth.



Wm Gilliatt	£3. 15s. 0d.
Richd. Birkett	£1. 8s. 6d.
Jno Wright	£1. 4s. 0d.
Tom Brumby	£1. 2s. 6d.
TOTAL	£7 10s. 0d.

From 1713 we have full documentation of the Churchwardens accounts. Unlike Caistor and Scawby, for example, as mentioned earlier we have no vestry minutes and therefore do not know what decisions were taken at meetings beyond the lists of officers and accounts. Church rates had developed by the 14th Century and one of the first ever was for the upkeep of banks, bridges and highways. Much confusion exists with regard to the rates as they were often levied for a single job, and it wasn't until 1815 that an Act changed the method and tried to assess parishes on a "true annual value". In 1868 the hitherto compulsory church rate was abolished.

The Healing documents give no clue as to money spent on the highways and it is not until 1820 that we have an officer appointed as Surveyor of the Highways, a position which apparently continued until 1835. The surveyor was appointed by warrant from the Constable and we also see that Richard Birkett was surveyor as well as Churchwarden in 1820 and 1821 and also combined the position with Constable in 1823.

Finally, the Healing Parish documents include a list of parish collections called briefs from 1688 to 1701, which make interesting reading. Most parish registers of the 17th and 18th centuries have lists of briefs. These are royal mandates for collections for some deserving cause. The brief was addressed to the minister and Churchwardens and read from the pulpit. After the service there was a collection at the door and the money was given to an authorised travelling collector. The practice was changed later when the Churchwarden handed the money to the chancellor of the diocese.

Original briefs are rarely found as they were supposed to be returned with the money. Eight originals have survived at Mauldon, Bedfordshire dated 1658-69. There is a connection from early times with the papal bulls and the earliest one is dated 1247 with one as late as 1683, and in Warwickshire one dated 1742.

Briefs are clearly distinguished from the licences to beg issued under the Acts of 1530-31, and at the Reformation the papal prerogative was vested in the Crown. They were usually supported by certificates from quarter sessions to say that they were genuine. However the system was abused, and there are many complaints about them in the commons journals of 1624-5 indicating that some collectors lined their own pockets.

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## *Parish Officers*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Church Wardens</i>	<i>Constables</i>	<i>Overseer of the Poor</i>
1685	Robert Alcock		
1686	Thomas Brumby		
1687	William Winds	Robert Alcock	
1688	Tho. Smith	Thos. Brumby	
1689	Will Gilliat	? Will Winds	
1690	Tho Robinson	William Gilliat	Tho Robinson
1691	Robt Alcock	?	Robt. Alcock
1692	Tho Brumby	Tho. Robinson	
1693	William Winds	Robt. Alcock	
1694		Thos. Brumby	
1695			W. Wind
1696	Thomas Brumby	John Wright	
1697	William Winds	Robert Alcock	William Wind
1700	Will Gilliat	Wh. Brumby	Will. Gilliat
1701	John Write	W. Winds	John Write
1702	Robert Alcock	William Gilliat	Robt. Alcock
1703	Thomas Brumby	John Wright	Thomas Brumby
1704	William Wind	Robert Alcock	William Wind
1705	William Gilleat	Gilleat Brumby	William Gilleat
1706	John Wright	William Gilleat	John Wright
1707		Will Brumby	
1708	Gilleat Brumby	John Wright	Gilleat Brumby
1709	William Brumby		William Gilleat
1710		Gilliat Brumby	
1711	William Brumby	Willm Gilleat	William Brumby
1712	John Wright		John Wright
1713	Richard Birkett	Willm Brumby	
1714	William Gilliat	John Wright	
1715		Richard Birkett	
1716	William Brumby	William Gilliat	
1718	Richard Birkit	Jno. Wright	
1719	William Robinson	Richard Birkett	William Robinson
1720	William Gilleat	Willm. Robinson	
1721	William Brumby	William Gilleat	
1722	John Wright	Willm Brumby	? John Gilliat
1723	Richd Birkett	John Wright	
1724	William Robinson	Richard Birket	
1725	Willm Gilliat	Willm Robinson	
1726	John Wright	Robt. Gilliat	
1727	Richard Birkit	John Wright	
1728	William Robinson	Richard Birkit	
1729	Robert Gilleat	Willm Robinson	
1730	Jos Alcock	Robert Gilleat	
1731		Ffrans Holland	Peter Birkitt
1732	Peter Birkitt	Paul Spencer	Francis Holland
1733	Joseph Alcock		
1733	Ffrans Holland	Wm. Cookson	Robt. Gilliat
1733	Peter Birkitt		
1734	Rob Gilliat	Joseph Alcock	Wm. Cookson
1735	William Cookson	Peter Birkett	Joseph Alcock
1736	Jos Alcocke	Frank Holland	Peter Birkitt
1737	Peter Birkitt	Robt. Gilliat	Francis Holland
1738	Thomas Towdell	Richard Cookson	Robt. Gilliat
1739	Mr. Alcock	Tho. Wardell	Peter Birkett
1740	Richard Cookson	Peter Birkett	Mr. Alcock
1741	Mr. Alcock	Tho. Wardell	Peter Birkitt



1742	Peter Birkitt	Robt. Gilliat	Tho. Wardell
1743	Tho Wardell	William Hill	Robt. Gilliat
1744	Robt. Gilliat	Mr. Alcock	Wm. Hill
1745	Peter Birkitt (instead of Wm Hill)	William Hill (instead of Peter Birkitt)	Mr. Alcock
1746	Mr. Alcock	Tho. Wardell	Peter Birkitt
1747	Peter Birkett	Robt. Gilliat	William Aistrop
1748	William Aistrop	Wm. Hill	Robt. Gilliat
1749	Robt. Gilliat	Joseph Alcock	Wm. Hill
1750	Peter Birkett	Wm. Hill	Joseph Alcock
1751	Joseph Alcock	William Aistrop	Peter Birkett
1752	Peter Birkett	Robt. Gilliat	William Aistrop
1753	William Aistrop	Will Hill	Robt. Gilliat
1754	Robt. Gilliat	Jos Alcock	Willm. Hill
1755	Jos. Alcock (deputised for Wm. Hill and Constable)	Jos Alcock	Peter Birkitt
1756	Jos. Alcock	Wm. Aistrop	Peter Birkitt
1757	Mr. Birkett Mr. Gilliat	Mr. Aystrop	
1758	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Hill	Mr. Gilliat
1759	J.P (? J Parkinson)	Jos Alcock	Willm. Hill
1760	Mr. Birkett	Wm Hill	Mr. Alcock
1761	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Birkett
1762	Peter Birkett	J. Parkinson	Willm. Aystrop
1763	William Aistrop	William Hill	J Parkinson
1764	J Parkinson	T Alcock	Capt. Henry Wallis
1765	R. Birkett	R Birkett	T Alcock
1766	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Birkett
1767	Mr. Birkett	J. Parkinson	Mr. Aystrop
1768	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Alcock	J.Parkinson
1769	Mr. Parkinson	Mr. Alcock	Capt. Wallis
1770	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Alcock
1771	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Birkett
1772	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Aystrop
1773	Mr. Aystrop	Gilbt. Farr	Mr. Aystrop
1774	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Farr
1775	Mr. Farr	Mr. Birkitt	Mr. Alcock
1776	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Birkett
1777	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Aystrop
1778	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Farr	Mr. Aystrop
1779	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Farr
1780	Mr. Farr	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Alcock
1781	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Aystrop	Mr. Birkett
1782	Mr. Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1783	Robert Parkinson	Mr. Marshall	Robt. Parkinson
1784	Robert Parkinson	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Marshall
1785	Mr. Marshall	Mr. Birkett	Mr. Alcock
1786	Mr. Alcock	Mr. R. Parkinson	Mr. Birkett
1787	Mr. Birkett	Mr. R. Parkinson	R. Parkinson
1788	Robert Parkinson	H. Alcock	R. Parkinson
1789	Robert Parkinson	H. Alcock	Robt. Marshall
1790	Robt. Marshall	John Birkett	H. Alcock
1791	H. Alcock	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1792	J. Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1793	Robt. Parkinson	Gilbert Farr	Robt. Parkinson
1794	Robt. Parkinson	Hewson Alcock	Gillbert Farr
1795	Gillbert Farr	John Birkett	Hewson Alcock
1796	Hewson Alcock	Robt. Parkinson	John Birkett
1797	John Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1798	Robt. Parkinson	Gillbert Farr	Robt. Parkinson
1799	Robt. Parkinson	Richard Birkett	Gilbert Farr

1800	Gilbert Farr	John Birkett	Richard Birkett
1801	Richard Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	John Birkett
1802	John Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1803	Robt. Parkinson	Gilbert Farr	Robt. Parkinson
1804	Robt. Parkinson	Richd. Birkett	Gilbert & Thos Farr
1805	Thos. Farr	John Birkett	Richard Birkett
1806	Richard Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Richd. Birkett
1807	John Birkett	Robt. Parkinson.	Robert Parkinson
1808	Robt. Parkinson	Thos. Farr	Robert Parkinson
1809	Robt. Parkinson	Richard Birkett	Thos Farr
1810	Thos. Farr	John Birkett	Richard Birkett
1811	Richard Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	John Birkett
1812	John Birkett	Robt. Parkinson	Robt. Parkinson
1813	Robt. Parkinson	Gilbert Farr	Robt. Parkinson
1814	Robt. Parkinson	Richd. Birkett	Gilbert Farr
1815	Gilbt. Farr	John Birkett	John Birkett
1816	Richd. Birkett	John Iles	Richard Birkett
1817	John Birkett	John Iles	John Iles
1818	John Iles	Richard Birkett	John Iles
1819	Richd. Birkett	John Iles	Richd. Birkett
1820	Richd. Birkett	John Iles	John Iles
1821	Richd. Birkett	John Iles	Richard Birkett
1822	John Iles	Richd. Birkett	John Iles

*Overseer of Highways*

1820	Richd. Birkett
1821	Richd. Birkett
1822	Richd. Birkett

### *Income/Expenditure*

<i>Church Wardens</i>		<i>Constable</i>		<i>Overseer</i>		<i>Church Wardens</i>		<i>Constable</i>		<i>Overseer</i>	
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
1686	17 07 11			1716							
1687	10 00 00	5 00 00		1717	2 00 07						
1688	5 00 00	3 15 00	3 2 9	1718	2 00 06						
1689	7 10 00	5 00 00	3 2 7	1719	7 07 1						
1690	5 00 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 00 05	3 2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1720	10 00	4 14 01					
1690	3 00 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 03 5	3 05 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1721	4 14 1	3 15 0					
				1723	4 14 1	7 10 00					
1699	6 13 3	5 8 0	2 16 8	1724	7 10 00	3 15 00	2 16 08				
1700	5 7 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 00 7		1725	12 14 06	4 6 06					
1701	4 8 9	5 0 6		1726	3 0 7						
1702	4 1 0	3 15 0		1727	5 00 00						
1703				1728	4 09 4						
1704	5 12 6	3 15 0		1729	4 05 05						
1705	5 00 00	3 15 0	2 16 8								
1706	5 17 5	3 15 0	3 14 1								
1707	4 16 4	3 12 8		1732	only recorded "in hand" or "out of pocket"						
1708	4 7 6	3 15 6									
				1740	3 17 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 4 3	12 6 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
1710	3 18 11	3 15 0		1741	in hand or out of pocket						
1711	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 16 8	1756	2 00 2	3 10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 7 0				
				1757	2 9 9	4 0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 13 10				
1713	4 11 03			1758							
1714	14 7 5	5 1 8		1822	in hand or out of pocket.						
1715											



Church Wardens Account: An extract from 1717

Mr Gillcott Hoop Church warden  
Year 1739 and is in Debt 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Peter Birkitt Hoop Constable for the Year 1740  
and is in Debt three Shillings & ninepence Nothing

Mr Alcock Hoop Overseer for the Year 1740  
Nothing

Richard Robson Hoop Church Warden for 1740  
Five Shillings & five pence

Exp<sup>ts</sup> for Defraying the Charge of the Poor for the Year  
1740 at 7 pence three farthings p<sup>r</sup> Pound

Mr Alcock Rent	53	-	1	14	-	2	3
Mr Gillcott Rent	107	-	3	3	1	1	3
The Parsonage Rent	45	-	1	3	0	0	0
Peter Birkitt Rent	65	-	2	0	0	0	0
W <sup>m</sup> Hill Rent	53	1	14	2	3		
Anna Robinson	16	0	10	4			
			57	12	6	0	0

Exp<sup>ts</sup> at three pence p<sup>r</sup> pound for Defraying the Charge of  
the Parishes for the Year 1740

Mr Alcock Rent	53	0	13	3
Mr Gillcott Rent	107	1	6	3
Peter Birkitt	65	0	18	0
W <sup>m</sup> Hill	53	0	18	3
The Warden	45	0	11	3
Anna Robinson	16	0	1	0
			7	7

**Healing Bill disbursements for the year 1717 as  
followeth for defray the office of a church warding**

	£	s	d
Wine for the sacrament on Low Sunday, one quart and one loaf		01	11
For fetching the bread and wine		00	06
Paid to Thomas Troswell a shilling which Will Brumby should have paid him for the dogs whipping out of the church		01	00
For the church yard fence mending		00	08
For Ester visitation charges for the court fees paid		03	02
For Mr Blagrave Dinner		02	06
For the register bill making and giving in		01	06
For Will Brumby dinner and mine and for our horses		06	00
For a presentation bill making and giving in		00	06
Spent more in drink		02	06
For a book of articles		01	00
Paid to the paritor for a summons		01	00
Wine for the sacrament the 2 Sunday after Trinity one quart, one loaf		01	09
For fetching the bread and wine		00	06
Michaelmas visitation charges for the cort fees and a presentment bill		04	04
For Mr Blagrave Dinner		02	06
For William Brumbys and my dinner and for our horse		06	00
The 20 of October wine for the sacrament with one loaf		01	09
For fetching the bread and wine		00	06
November the 5 gave to the ringers to drink		01	00
Wine for the sacrament at Christmas 2 quarts and 2 loaves		03	06
For fetching the bread and wine		00	06
For washing the surplis		01	00
For a pound of candles for the ringers		00	06
For fetching sand from Little Coates for the church		00	04
For a peck of hair		00	02
For Anthony and Edward Turner mending the church one day		03	00
And for each of them 2 meals		01	04
And for John Skelton serving them		00	06
For washing the surplis		01	00
For the surplis mending		00	02
Wine for the Sacrament on Ester day one quart with one loaf		01	09
For fetching the bread and wine		01	00
For the dogs whiping out of the church		01	00
For riteing		02	06
		<hr/>	
		02	18 01
To Wm Gilliatt for later		01	06
		<hr/>	
Seen and allowed by us Wm Gilliatt, Richard Birkitt, Wm Brumby:( )		02	19 07
		<hr/>	



## Parish Expenses 1739: The Accounts of the Churchwarden, Constable and overseer of the poor

The following is a list of the expenses for the year 1739

The office of a Churchwarden		s	d	c
Wine for the sacrament in Lent	one quart & one pint	00	03	11
For fetching the bread and wine		00	00	06
For the dog's whipping out of the Church		00	01	00
For the Church yard fence mending		00	00	08
For Peter's Baptism Charges for the vest first paid		00	03	02
For Mr. Blagrove's Dinner		00	02	06
For the Register bill making and printing in		00	01	00
For Will. Bramley's Dinner and meat and for our beer		00	06	00
For a presentment Bill making and printing in		00	00	06
Spent more in drink		00	02	06
For a book of 4. Shillings		00	01	00
Paid to the parson for a woman		00	01	00
Wine for the sacrament of 2. Sunday after Trinity one quart and one pint		00	01	09
For fetching the bread and wine		00	00	06
Michaelmas Baptism Charges for the vest first & afterwards		00	04	08
For Mr. Blagrove's Dinner		00	02	06
For William Bramley's Dinner and for one horse		00	03	00
The 20 of October Wine for the sacrament with one quart		00	01	09
For fetching the bread and wine		00	00	06
November the 5. gave to the Singsers to drink		00	01	00
Wine for the sacrament at Christmas 2 pints & 2 bowls		00	03	00
For fetching the bread and wine		00	00	06
For washing the surplice		00	01	00
For a pound of Candies for the Singsers		00	00	06
For fetching 12. from little Cash for the Cher		00	00	04
For a peck of hair		00	00	02
For clothing & Edward Turner mending & Church one day		00	03	00
And for each of them 2 months		00	01	04
For John Skelton serving them		00	00	06
For washing the surplice		00	01	00
For the surplice mending		00	00	02
Wine for the sacrament on every day one quart with one pint		00	01	00
For fetching the bread and wine		00	00	06
For the dog's Whipping out of the Church		00	01	00
For Retting		00	02	06
To some Quilts for 12. 6.		00	16	09
Total		03	17	07

L. B. an. 4. 10. 00  
 C. Richard Barker  
 J. B. Bramley: 32. 11

	s	d
Mr Gilliatt Chose Church warden for the year 1739 and is in pocket	7	1½

Mr Peter Birkitt Chose Constable for the year 1740 and is in Pockett three Shillings and ninepence Farthing

Mr. Alcock Chose overseer for the year 1740 nothing

Richard Cookson chose Church Warden for 1740 and is in pocket five shillings and five pence.

A Lay for defraying the Charge of the Poor for the year 1740 at 7 pence three farthings per pound.

Mr Alcock Rent 53

Mr Gilliatt Rent 107

The Parsonage Rent 45

Peter Birkitt Rent 63

Wm Hill Rent 53

Ann Robinson Rent 16

1	14	2¾
3	9	1¼
1	9	0¾
2	0	8½
1	14	2¾
10	4	

337

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12	6	8½
----	---	----

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A lay at three pence pr pound for Defraying the charge of the Constable for the year 1740

Mr Alcock Rent 53

Mr Gilliatt Rent 107

Peter Birkitt 63

Wm Hill 53

Thos. Wardall 45

Ann Robinson 16

£	s	d
	0	13 3
	1	6 9
		15 0
		13 3
		11 3
		4 0

---

4	4	3
---	---	---

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## *Healing Parish Collections - Briefs 1685-1701*

DATE	CAUSE	AMOUNT
May 25th 1685	For the relief of French Protestants	14s. 4d.
July 26th 1686	For the distressed inhabitants of the parishes of White Chappel and Stepney	1s. 9d.
Aug. 22nd 1686	For Hereford's loss by fire	1s. 9d.
Aug. 29th 1686	For relief of sufferers in Stainton, Norfolk	1s. 4d.
Sept. 12th 1686	For reedifying the steeple of Eynbury Church in Huntingdon	1s. 4d.
Sept. 19th 1686	For Moriton brief in Shrewsbury and for sufferers of Horncastle	1s. 9.5d.
June 2nd 1689	For the relief of distressed Protestants of Ireland	13s.
June 1st 1690	For the relief of the sufferers of Southwark loss by fire	4s.
July 6th 1690	For Irish Protestants	2s. 11d.
Aug. 3rd 1690	For relief of St. Ives - loss by fire	2s.
Sept. 14th 1690	For Bishop Lavington in Wiltshire	1s. 3d.
Oct. 19th 1690	For the relief of John Ellopton of Norwich	1s. 2d.
Nov. 16th 1690	For Staffords loss by fire	1s. 1d.
June 7th 1691	For the relief of James Brindle of Blackbourne Lancaster	7d.
July 6th	For Mount Sorrell's briefe in Leicestershire	9d.
Aug. 1st 1691	For relief of sufferers of Teignmouth and Shalden in Devon	2s. 6d.
Sept. 6th 1691	For the briefe of Bealt in Brecon	1s. 3d.
Oct. 4th 1691	For Oswestreys briefe in Salop	1s. 2d.
May 29th 1692	For captives in Algiers, Sally and the Barbary Coast of Africa	4s. 10d.
Aug. 14th 1692	For Chagford Briefe - loss by fire	1s. 10d.
Aug. 28th 1692	For Ledbury in Herefordshire - loss by fire	1s. 6d.
Sept. 4th 1692	For Tunbridge Wells - loss by fire	1s. 3d.
Sept 25th 1692	For Elsworth Briefe	1s. 2d.
Oct. 2nd 1692	For Hedon briefe	4d.
Mar. 19th 1692	For Druridge, Widdwington and Chibborn in Northumberland - loss by fire	2s. 6d.
Apr. 2nd 1693	For Havant in Southampton - loss by fire	1s. 1d.
Apr. 16th 1693	For Lambeth in Surrey - loss by fire	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Sept. 24th 1693	Churchill Briefe in Oxon - loss by fire	1s. 7d.
Oct. 1st 1693	For Grunton, Norfolk - fire	1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
	For Mr. Peters of Holbeach - fire loss	2s.
Oct. 15th 1693	For wife of Thos Markham of Waltham - fire "to his utter ruin"	4s. 6d.
May 5th 1698	For relief of suffering in fire in Letchfield in Staffordshire	1s. 6d.
1698	Darby Court fire London	1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
	Drury Lane fire London	1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
	Lancashire fire	20d.
1699	Collected for French Protestants	10s.
	Collected for slaves under emperor of Ffeeze and Morocco	7s. 1d.
1701	Ely Cathedral damage	3s. 1d.

## Healing Briefs: An Extract from 1690

June 27<sup>th</sup> 1690  
 Collected in the parish of Healing towards the  
 wife of the Sufferer of Southwark by way  
 of a great tiff by five four shillings 4<sup>s</sup>

July 20<sup>th</sup> 1690

Collected in Healing upon the account of the  
 second wife for the first breakfast  
 two shillings and eleven pence 2<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup>  
 10: Alcock Rect.

Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1690

Collected in the parish of Healing towards  
 the wife of St. John's by five the  
 sum of two shillings 2<sup>s</sup>  
 10: Alcock Rect.

September 14<sup>th</sup> 1690

Collected in the parish of Healing for Bishop  
 Langton in Wilshire one shilling & two pence  $\frac{1\ 2}{1\ 3}$

October 19<sup>th</sup> 1690

Collected towards the wife of John Elphinstone  
 of Norwich one shilling & two pence  $\frac{1\ 2}{1\ 2}$

November 16<sup>th</sup> 1690

Given towards St. John's tiff by five one  
 shilling and one penny  $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$

These funds were paid at Easter visitation  
 at Easter.

10: Alcock Rect of Healing  
 10: Alcock Rect of Healing



## *TRANSCRIPT*

*June the 1st 1690*

Collected in the parish of Healing towards the relief of the sufferers of Southwark by reason of a general loss by fire four shillings.

Jo. Alcock. Rect.

*July 6th 1690*

Collected in Healing upon the account of the second brief for the Irish Protestants two shillings and eleven pence 2s 11d.

Jo. Alcock. Rect.

*Aug. 3 90*

Collected in the parish of Healing towards the relief of St. Ives loss by fire the sum of two shillings 2s.

Jo. Alcock. Rect.

*September 14 1690*

Collected in the parish of Healing for Bishops Lavington in Wiltshire one shilling and three pence 1-3.

*October 19th 90*

Collected towards the relief of John Ellopton of Norwich one shilling and two pence 1s 2d.

*November 16 1690*

Given towards Stafford's loss by fire	s	d
one shilling and one penny	1	1

These sums were paid in at Easter visitation at Caistor.

Jo Alcock Rect. of Healing  
Tho Robinson Churchwarden

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The first principle is that of the conservation of energy.

The second principle is that of the conservation of momentum.

The third principle is that of the conservation of angular momentum.

The fourth principle is that of the conservation of mass.

The fifth principle is that of the conservation of charge.

The sixth principle is that of the conservation of baryon number.

The seventh principle is that of the conservation of lepton number.

The eighth principle is that of the conservation of flavor.

The ninth principle is that of the conservation of color.

The tenth principle is that of the conservation of parity.

The eleventh principle is that of the conservation of charge conjugation.

The twelfth principle is that of the conservation of time reversal.



*Wills and  
Inventories*

by Pat Cufflin  
Ian Clarke

# Wells and Investors

THE WELLS  
INVESTORS



## ***"A TRUE AND PERFECT INVENTORY": HEALING 1660 - 1728 P. CUFFLIN & I.M. CLARKE***

WHEN INQUIRING into the life of an area long since past, few sources are more informative than the inventories of goods and chattels which were taken for the purposes of probate. They provide details of houses, furnishings, livestock, crops, agricultural equipment, materials, cash, debts and so on. Together with wills, they can give valuable clues about the life style and work of individuals and about the community in which they lived. The documents considered by the writers provide a view of Healing from the time of the restoration to the time of the first Hanoverian, spanning the period 1660 - 1728.

G.M. Trevelyan paints a time of relative stability and prosperity based on an agrarian economy. Peasant holdings were being abolished and consolidated into larger farms. Subsistence farming was giving way to production for the market. During this same period, the horse began to replace the ox at the cart and plough, and small advances in agricultural methods were beginning to appear. The general quality of life as reflected by possessions and furnishings was also improving. Whilst the gentlemen farmer was emerging, for most men the village was their largest unit of intercourse. Its against this background the present study was undertaken to gain a more precise and sometimes intimate view of Healing as it was 300 years ago.

### ***FARMERS, FARMING AND FARMSTEADS***

Tables 1 and 2 summarise various aspects of the inventories examined.

Table 1 provides details about the approximate value of each inventory, the farmstead/house, crops and livestock. Table 2 provides information about furnishings and of other contents indicative of various domestic based activities such as bacon - curing and brewing. From these inventories, it has been possible to make a number of inferences and to draw certain conclusions about the nature of agriculture in Healing 250 to 350 years ago, and about the quality of life reflected in the domestic activities, house size and contents.

A superficial examination of the inventories quickly leads to the conclusion that they pertain to a predominantly farming based community.

From the further observation that the inventories appear to have been prepared by peers to the deceased, it is also clear that far from being illiterate, many of these farmers had the bases of writing and arithmetic.

In only a few cases did the assessors use their "mark" and not a signature. This view is further supported by the "Healing Parish Officers Accounts"; many of those mentioned in the inventories took turns as Parish Officers, preparing the Parish Accounts.

The total values, the size of farmsteads, the contents, the crops and the animals listed all indicate that these are not inventories of peasants, subsistence - farming. By and large they relate to men making a comfortable living, most being self-sufficient and farming for the market.

That said, the inventories never the less fall into two broad classes of "those doing well" and probably producing a significant surplus; and of "those getting by."

Perhaps predictably, mixed farming was carried out by all farmers, ensuring bread and meat for the table. But there was no dominant type of farming in Healing at this time. Whilst for some,

**Table 1: Summary of Inventory Value, House, Crops and Livestock**

NAME		W. Allomby	T. Wilson	E. Wind	T. Smith	T. Brumby	G. Brumby	R. Alcock	W. Gilliatt	R. Birkett	J. Wright
YEAR		1662	1668	1670	1691	1705	1710	1720	1726	1728	1728
TOTAL		£ 370	£ 343	£ 66	£ 47	£ 459	£ 361	£ 13	£1131	£ 399	£ 214
Parts of House etc.	Rooms/Chambers	6	2/3	3	4	6	4	2 <sup>2</sup>	8	9	7
	Dairy/Buttery	•		•	•	•			•	•	
	Salthouse	•									
	Brewhouse					•			•		
	Outhouse	•							•	•	
	Barn	•	•				•		•		•
	Stable				•		•		•	•	
Crops	Barley	•	•	•			•		•	•	•
	Wheat	•	•			•	•		•	•	•
	Corn		•		•	•			•	•	•
	Rye	•				•			•		
	Beans	•	•				•		•	•	•
	Hay				•	•	•		•		
Livestock	Oxen	10	10			2			19		
	Horses	12	15	1	1	5-8*	5		13	14	9
	Cattle	50	50	4	9	c.25	29		68	30	23
	Sheep	160	138	4	21	c.25	62		488	110	9
	Pigs	3	40		2	20-30	6		U	13	13
	Poultry				U				U	U	U

\* Numbers estimated from value.

U - Unspecified number.



**Table 2: Summary of House Contents and Furniture and indication of other domestic items listed in Inventories studied**

	NAME	W. Allomby	T. Wilson	E. Wind	T. Smith	T. Brumby	G. Brumby	R. Alcock	W. Gilliatt	R. Birkett	J. Wright
House Contents and Furniture	Tables	2	Contents not specified	1	1	4	3	2	3	9	4
	Chairs	4		3	U	6	10	2	U	30	12
	Benches/forms	3		2	U			1			
	Stools				U	3		2		6	
	Beds	5		1	2	2	3	1	7	8	4
	Cupboards/Drawers	1		1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
	Dresser					1	1			1	
	Chests	4		2	3			2	3	2	3
	Clock								1	1	
	Brass Pots/Pans	11+		U	1	U	U	4+	1		
	Pots/Pans				4			2	U	12	
	Warming Pan					1	1				
	Pewter Pieces	33	U	3	U	19+	42	4	U	26	U
Other Contents	Racks/Spits	•	Not specified			•	•				
	Milk Vessels	•			•	•		•	•		
	Cheese Press	•				•					
	Brewing Vessels etc.	•				•	•		•	•	•
	Salting Trough	•							•	•	

U – Unspecified number of items.

Plate I

Inventory of Gilliatt Brumby

(reproduced by kind permission of The Lincolnshire Archives Offices)

*True and perfect Inventory of  
All The Goods and Chattells of Gilliatt Brumby  
of Hoaling late deceased*

	l.	s.	d.
Imprimis His purge and apparil	05	00	00
In The parlor one bedstead & two fether beds with y hangings	06	00	00
and four Chaires one Cupbord one Table & other small Things	08	10	00
one silver Cup five silver spoone			
In The Hall one Cupbord one large Drysser two tables six Chaires	03	02	06
and other small things			
In the Hall twenty eight puter dishes fourteen puter plates	05	12	00
and other small things			
The Bras in the hall one pann one mortar one warming pann	01	01	06
Two bras Candles sticks			
Three spits and racks and other small things	01	00	00
Six Backen floock	03	00	00
In the Kitchen one Copper one lead and all the brewing waggill	06	08	04
With tubs and barrels			
Things in the Dairy the milk vggil	01	05	00
one brass pann two brass potts	01	05	06
all The Linings	05	00	00
Two bridles and saddles	07	00	00
The wool in the house	25	00	00
The malt	06	00	00
In the parlor Chamber two bedsteads and one fether bed and other things	08	15	00
Three Spinning wheels	07	07	06
All y pecks & sacks the skrool y shop and shettles	02	10	00
Barly in the Barn twenty eight quarters	30	02	00
Wheat in the Barn five quarters	07	10	00
Six quarters of beans	09	00	00
Six chearys of wheat	09	00	00
Thirty chearys of land	30	00	00
all the Hay	05	00	00
Seven bags in the sibbyhow	21	00	00
Eight bags at the Chertles	32	00	00
Two Calves in the stable	02	00	00
Six Calves under the buttray	09	00	00
Six milk Cows	30	00	00
five horses and mares	22	00	00
Sixty two sheep	54	00	00
five swine	02	00	00
all the poultry in the yard	00	15	00
Wand and wand gear plow and plowgear	12	10	00
for all stocks and blocks	00	30	00

Total 361 = 19 = 04

Appoyed by us whose  
names are vnderwritten  
Robert Blacke  
William Brumby  
John Wright  
Dawson Brumby



Plate II

Inventory of Thomas Brumby (November 26th 1705)  
(reproduced by kind permission of The Lincolnshire Archives Offices)

A true & perfect inventory of all of goods & chattels of Thomas Brumby of Wealding in the County of Lincoln yeoman lately deceased taken & approved by us whose Names are underwritten of day & year above said

Impress his personall. Apparell	06	0	0
Item in the parlour 6 chairs 3 iron stools one oak long table	01	10	0
Item in the Dairy a little fire brick tumbler & Kitts	1	0	4
Item in the Hall 19 pewter dishes & other pewter one long bound one dresser two tables one settle	06	6	8
Spits spoons grate pans &c			
Item in the Brewhouse one mash tub, one lead, and one shew long tub & seven travells	02	1	3
Item in the back Kitchen Brass, Tubs, Kitts, &c	04	1	9
Item behind Kitchen a cheepers & Quern, &c	00	6	8
Item in the Chamber over the Hall of wool, sheet, kye, Schewel, sacks, &c	10	10	11
Item in the Chamber over the Dairy two beds, &c	02	00	00
Item in the Chamber over the parlour cheefe &c	01	00	00
Item a sack Rack & of Linen	01	00	00
Item of Beasts in the low cloage calver at home, cow, Beasts at home a Bull, a pair of Oxen & two Cows, 2 Ribb-hors	94	00	00
Item many geldings, & young horses	30	00	00
Item Sheep	32	00	00
Item of Swine	13	3	1
Item of Corn in the barn & in stacks	54	2	6
Item Hay	05	5	9
Item of Cloas in the field & Lages	28	00	00
Item of wain & wain gear & plow & plow gears	08	00	00
Item of Stocks & Blocks &c	00	6	8
Debts owing	302	5	7
Edwd Ackrill	60	0	0
Jams Lydeall	35	0	0
Thomas Benton	30	0	0
Phil: Benton	30	0	0
Edwd Gilbert	17	10	00
Walter Benton	20	0	00
	192	10	00
Creditor			
to Landlord &c	35	0	0
Robert Atcock			
John Wright			64
Thomas May			
William Gilbert			
Refund app <sup>d</sup> Linc <sup>ns</sup> 12 <sup>mo</sup>			
Debitors 1705			



such as John Wright (1728), tillage provided their main source of income, for others like Gilliatt Brumby (1710), sheep and the sale of wool was more important.

But for many, crops and livestock were probably held as of equal importance.

The significance of sheep amongst the livestock is unmistakable. No doubt the numbers of sheep reflected the increasing trade in wool, indeed Gilliatt Brumby had three spinning wheels and a large quantity of wool listed in his inventory (see plate 1). Crops grown included wheat, corn, rye and beans, but the dominant cereal grown was barley - particularly important because of its use to make beer and ale, then the native drink of men women and children alike.

For most of the farmers, the wain and the plough were obligatory.

However, some of the less well off farmers, such as Edward Wind (1670) and Thomas Smith (1691) would have hired a horse or oxen together with the plough and gear to work their land. Indications that draft horses were beginning to succeed oxen as beasts of burden are found during this period in Healing's history. It's clear that the horse was well established on the farm in the mid seventeenth century and that both horse and ox were being used in Healing throughout this time. Notwithstanding the large number of oxen listed in William Gilliatt's inventory of 1726, comparing inventories, the eighteenth century appears to have seen a significant decline in their use in this area.

The crops, the livestock, food stored, and the identification of specific parts of the farmstead (eg dairy), provide useful pointers to the diet.

Racks and spits indicate that meat in the diet would include roasts of beef, lamb and pork, together with home cured bacon, and further varied by chicken. Bread was probably made from the various grains including barley, wheat, rye and corn. Beans provided the main vegetable content of the diet. Several persons had malt in store and brewing equipment, highlighting the importance of beer and ale as an every-day beverage.

Dairy products would include butter and home made cheese.

Most if not all of the houses were two-storey, having chambers over the ground floor rooms. Trevelyan indicates that there was an increased use of brick in buildings in the early 1700's. The only reference to the materials used in construction is given in John Wright's inventory, which identifies a "boarden-parlour" (ie timber construction) and a "brick-parlour". Such a clear distinction suggests that an extension was built on to the main house, which on balance of probability was likely have to have been the brick-parlour. This, and the general absence of surviving seventeenth century built houses in Healing points to the likelihood that houses of this period were mainly timber framed buildings with clay and rubble between members, typical of the Tudor period.

The chambers were used as bedrooms, but they were also used for store rooms for malt, cheeses and so on. Indeed it was not uncommon to find beds and bacon in the same chamber or room. Bed linen is frequently mentioned in the inventories with references to sheets, bolsters, pillows, feather beds and curtains.

The ground floor parlour was also usually used as a bedroom. Infact most rooms appear to have had beds in them, with the exception of the "hall" which would have had a cupboard or dresser, tables, chairs, or stools or forms, and perhaps the pewter. Everyday plates and dishes were of pewter with brass utensils used in the dairy and brewhouse and kitchen.

The larger house usually had separate rooms for the kitchen, brewing and dairy, but smaller houses tended to have these same activities concentrated in the one room. The dairy would



have been a busy part of the house. Here, the bacon was cured using a salting trough, corn was ground with a quern, and all the utensils for butter and cheese making would be found: cheese press, churn, stock, milk vessels, brass "pans and pots".

Very few "luxury items" are itemised, probably because there were few about. Clocks, guns and books are mentioned, but perhaps the most essential was the warming pan - a definite touch of luxury on a cold winters night! Whilst pewter is found in various quantities in all households, an indication of modest affluence appears in the inventory of Gilliatt Brumby which lists a silver cup and five silver spoons as well as 42 pewter dishes and plates (see plate D).

## ***LIFESTYLES***

Inventories of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries give a fascinating insight into homelife at that time. As always, and as in villages everywhere, a diversity of wealth and corresponding lifestyles existed in Healing. Some, like William Gilliatt lived in a large house with many rooms, a cellar, two dairies, two barns, a stable and yards. At the other extreme Robert Alcock's domain comprised of a hall and parlour.

Standing out amongst the inventories examined is that of William Gilliatt which totalled £1131-00-05 in February 1726 and whose "purs and apparel" alone was worth £60. (The full transcript of his inventory is reproduced on the facing pages). This was a man to whom "time was money" and it is fitting that his should be the earliest inventory studied which lists a clock. As already stated he had a large house, (even the stable had a chamber over it), which included extensive yards. The existence of two barns and an old and a new dairy suggest that he may well have extended the farmstead which further indicates his success during his life time.

The house includes a small beer house and a malt chamber, together with casts and tubs provided for brewing purposes. His livestock included nearly 500 sheep and would have provided a significant proportion of his income. But it is apparent from the equipment and crops detailed that he also worked the land extensively. From these facts and from the fact that many of his herds were some distance from Healing, it is likely that he would have employed several local people. With 19 oxen and 10 horses, his income would have been further supplemented by hiring plough and team to some of his less well off neighbours. Despite his apparent wealth there is no evidence of extravagance in his general life style, his house being simply furnished. The aforementioned clock was probably considered a necessity to this man of affairs. It is therefore very easy to picture William Gilliatt as a successful farmer with a good head for business.

The inventory of Robert Alcock gives no clues about how he may have made a living, except that he does not appear to have been a farmer. However, the Parish Officers Accounts do provide a few more details about him.

They reveal a wife, and a daughter called Margaret. From 1685 to 1706 he was active in the community, regularly taking up office as church warden and as the Parish Constable. Robert seems to have stepped out of public life after 1706. The inventory of his possessions, prepared



in January 1720, indicates a comfortably furnished two room house, but no livestock or land:

	£	s	d
"imp. His purse and aparill	05	00	0
imp. one long table in the hall	00	10	0
one coubard and three puter dishes	00	10	0
one warming pan	00	02	6
one great brass pan and one little pan	00	08	0
one little pot	00	02	0
imp. in the parlour two oak chares	00	02	0
one puter tankerd	00	01	0
one bedspread with beding and hangings	04	10	0
five line sheets two napkins two pillows covers three towels	00	18	0
one table two chestes two buffit stools and one forme	01	00	0
one seeing glass	00	04	0
	TOTAL	£13	07 6"

Another inventory also in complete contrast to William Gilliatt's, was that of Thomas Smith (1691), which came to a total of £47 - 14 - 00. His "purse and apperell" was worth a mere 13 shillings. This is one of the few inventories to actually indicate the persons livelihood, and in this case Thomas Smith is described as a carpenter; "the carpenters tooles" were valued at £1. not with standing this he undertook subsistence farming working the land and owning a few animals. It would have been necessary for him to hire plough and team in order to work his bit of land, possibly from William Gilliatt. Despite his small income, the house was adequately furnished for it size. His possessions included a bedstead, feather bed, bolster, pillows and curtains all suggesting that his income was sufficient to ensure a modest yet comfortable life style.

William Allomby (1662) lived in a reasonable size, comfortably furnished property. He was self sufficient, carrying out mixed farming, his livestock dominated again by sheep. His "purse and apparell" totalled a healthy £160 at the time of inventory. Until the repeal of the licensing Act in 1696 which provided for censorship of published material, the aggregate of printed books available was not large. It is notable therefore, that William Allomby had a number of books, which suggests that he was a well educated country gentleman. The inventory lists two guns, and his interests probably included the shooting of wild fowl and so on, then a growing past time amongst the more well-to-do. Another point of interest is his furniture, although the house was well furnished, this only included four chairs. It was only towards the end of the century that chairs became more common, replacing benches, forms and so on, the chairs being mainly for the elderly and honourable.

The inventory of Thomas Brumby (1705), see plate II, describes him as "yeoman" and reveals a very similar picture to that of William Allomby.

He too undertook mixed farming, and like wise domestic activities included brewing and cheese making. He also possessed a gun and probably went shooting for a sport. Although his "purse and apparell" was only valued at £6, £192 was owed by six different people in varying amounts. As with William Allomby's inventory, this one was recorded in the latter part of the year, it's possible therefore that the money owing was from the sale of harvest and livestock; this might also explain the value of William Allomby's purse.

The inventory of Edward Wind (1670), also provides points of particular interests. It totalled only £66 - 12 - 00 and his "purse and apparell" was only £3, his house and its contents were



minimal. It is therefore a surprise to find that he owned a riding suit. While it is apparent that he would have to have travelled around the local area in the course of his normal activities, possibly he figured amongst the local "gentry" (class division was less rigid at this time), and liked to follow the hounds - the fox hunt was beginning to assume the features of the modern hunt in this period.

Of particular significance, his inventory reveals barley in lands at Goxhill and at East Halton, he also had malt stored at East Holton, and was owed for malt by three persons including one at Caistor and one at Goxhill. His main source of income therefore appears to have been from malt. It can be deduced from this that not everyone who brewed prepared the malt. It is also of note that his market extended at least as far as Goxhill and Caistor. These observations further infer that Edward Winds social contacts, and those of some at least of his peers, were not constrained to their own village but may well have extended anywhere within easy horse riding distance, albeit such contacts would be motivated more by need than sociability in the first instance.

## ***WILLING INTERESTS***

In undertaking this project, it had been the original intention of the writers to examine wills and inventories. Whilst a number of wills were superficially considered, the study took a preferred as towards an examination of post-restoration inventories. However, one particular will, that of George Barnard (see transcript), caught the imagination and has been included because of its intense interest, and because it provides clues about one of Healing's non-farmers.

This will, from the latter part of the seventeenth century, provides information about George Barnard, his family and his aspirations for his children. George was the rector of Healing from 1661 - 1668. He was a well educated man who owned books and was able to set a room aside in his house as a study. His first wife, Lucy, was already dead at the time the will was prepared, buried in the chancel of Healing Church where George also wished to be interred. The will identifies a son and a daughter, John and Linda, for both of whom he wished to ensure an education: his son at Oxford, and his daughter, at the age of 14, for a year at Lincoln. Intriguingly, George insists that Linda be brought up by her grandmother and that should the grandmother die then she should be brought up by her aunt. No mention is made of involving his second wife Frances. The only reference to Frances in the will is that she should receive £5 for a mourning ring!

After various bequests to his brothers and sisters and to the poor of the parish, the remainder of George's goods go to his brother Thomas as sole executor, and to whom he entrusts the care and religious upbringing of his children. Was there a matrimonial rift? George refers to Lucy as "my dear wife" but poor Frances is only referred to as "my second wife".

The will is George Barnard's, the interpretation is yours!

## ***CONCLUSION***

Whilst Trevelyan's work provides an overview of the national condition at this time. Studies such as this give a more precise view of particular areas, such as Healing, providing valuable snippets of information about some of the people and their lives.

In summary, it can be stated that Healing was a farming based community in which its leading citizens lived modest and comfortable lives, but with few aspirations towards the arts and other

gentle pursuits. Whilst there was no predominant type of farming, sheep dominated the livestock reflecting the ease of raising them and the elevation of wool trade nationally and internationally. Predictably crops were dominated by barley important for the production of beer and ale.

It is stressed that this work does not attempt to be the definitive story of inventories from this period of Healing's history. The writers have applied common sense interpretations to the inventories considered, having regard to the general historical background. Further comparative examinations of the inventories referred to, together with other inventories and sources of information, which the reader might make, will assist in considering the picture, perhaps refuting some, but also confirming, elaborating and adding to many of the inventories drawn here.

#### *APPENDIX: Glossary of Words and Terms*

BOARDEN	made of wood
CHAMBER	an upper room in a house or outer building
CLOD	to form into clods (ploughed land)
CRATCH	rack or crib to hold fodder
GALEMBERS	refers to a parcel of land in Healing
LEASE	pasture
SIBBYHOW	appears to refer to a parcel of land in Healing
SKEP(E)	basket, straw bee hive
SKREEL	screen for dressing corn
SKIP	box or basket
STACK	an oblong stack of corn or hay
STEARES	young oxen/beast
STIRK	refer 1-2 years old, or young cattle of either sex
STOCKS	the frame or stand of a churn
TUMBRIL	farmyard cart especially used for manure; an open rack or crib for holding fodder
WANE	Wain - a waggon especially long narrow two wheeled wagon.

#### *REFERENCES*

##### Historical Documents

The source of all original documents studied was the Lincolnshire Archives Office, by whose kind permission original documents and transcripts have been reproduced.

WILLS O.	2383	ALCOCK R.	1721
INV	158 36	ALLOMBY	1606/61
LCC WILLS	1699/1207	GEORGE BARNARD	
INV	207 356	BIRKITT	1724/9
LCC ADMON	1710/9	BRUMBY GILLIAT	
WILLS O.	64	BRUMBY T.	1705
WILLS O.	3484	GILLIAT W.	1726
INV	190 170	SMITH	1692/3
LCC ADMON	1668/169	WILSON T.	
INV	172 143	WIND	1670
INV	207 199	WRIGHT	1724/9



*Other References:*

1. O.Ashmore and J.J. Bagley inventories as a source of history, *Amateur Historian*, vol. IV, 1958-60
2. J.D. Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, Reeves and Turner
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4. C.J. Russell, J.Sumner, T.Grundy, *The Enclosure of Healing 1847-53*, Healing WEA Group 1983
5. G.M. Trevelyan, *English Social History*, BCA, 1973
6. J.Wright, *The English Dialect Dictionary*, Henry Frowde, 1910

### ***TRANSCRIPT: Inventory of William Gilliatt***

The 23rd of Feb - 1725. A true and perfect inventory of the goods and Chattles of William Gilliatt late of Healing Deceased taken and apraised by us whose names are hear unto subscribed:-

	£	s	d
impri. Purs and Apparell	60	0	0
Money at Interest	20	0	0
In ye hous 1 clock 2 tables and some other things	4	10	0
In ye Parlour 2 beds and beden a Chist of Drawers some Chares a cupbord and some other things	13	6	8
In ye old dairy salting troughs shelves and pots	1	0	0
In ye new dairy shelves bouls and other milk vesels	0	13	4
In ye celler Casks shelves and other things	1	13	4
In ye kitchen 1 table kits and other furniture	1	0	0
In ye small beer hous tubs and casks	2	10	0
In ye pan hous tubs shelves and other things	2	2	6
In ye malt chaimber malt and wheat	5	2	6
In ye kitchen chamber 2 beds and other things	2	5	6
In ye parlour chamber 3 beds 1 fire grate 2 chists some chares and table and some other things	10	10	3
In ye hous chamber some wheat 1 chist chees hock LC	2	0	0
one copper pots and pans	9	1	10
puter	3	2	6
ten pair of sheets and some table linnen	3	10	0
In Wielsby home ground 40 weathers	36	00	0
In Thimelby hill and high field 98 lamb hogs	50	00	0
In dito 4 oxen £30 4 calves £6	36	00	0
In hog walk 50 Ews £37 5 small beasts £12 - 10s	49	10	0
Hay at Wielsby	10	0	0
In Bradley home ground 4 oxen £25 21 hogs £8	33	0	0
In ye oke close 23 hogs	10	0	0
In ye spooners 59 ewes £38 13 steares £58 - 10s	96	10	0
In sower wells 30 wethers	20	0	0

Hay at Bradley	8 - 0 - 0
At Healing 3 oxen in fore yard 19 - 6 - 8 In ditto 4 calves £5 in ye hous 7 calves £7 - 7s	12 - 7 - 0
In ye crachyard 10 beasts	38 - 3 - 4
In green carr 2 colts one mare	18 - 0 - 0
In Ditto 40 weathers and 2 rams	32 - 0 - 0
	609 - 5 - 5
In the wood and paleter close 31	
Ews	22 - 0 - 0
In milhill close 40 Ews £30 1 hors £7 4 heffers £12	49 - 0 - 0
In ye Lords close 40 Ews £16 6 hefers £20 1 bull £6 - 10s	42 - 6 - 0
low sowers 25 hogs £9 6 small beas £11 hay £5	25 - 0 - 0
In galembars 40 oxen £20 20 hogs £9 hay £2	37 - 0 - 0
In turf Carr 20 hogs £8 hay in millhill Close 4 ditto £8 - 5s	16 - 5 - 0
In ye haul yard 8 cows and 6 sheep and hay	50 - 13 - 4
In ye back yard 4 oxen	30 - 0 - 0
In ye low pasture 14 sheep £7 1 filly 5	12 - 0 - 0
swine in ye yard	18 - 10 - 0
One wagon and one Wane	10 - 6 - 8
Two carts and yocks and other things belonging	4 - 0 - 0
Hay ay home £3 Beans in ye slack and barn £48	51 - 0 - 0
Barley in ye great barn	22 - 14 - 0
Barley wheat and rie in ye little barn	12 - 7 - 6
Corn in ye stable chamber £3 Plough and plough gear £3	6 - 0 - 0
Harrows 15s Tumbrills and craches £3	3 - 15 - 0
Wood for husbandry use wrought up and unwrought up sacks steel skeeps and other utensils belonging	2 - 3 - 4
Ten horses	2 - 10 - 6
In ye field wheat and rie sown	45 - 0 - 0
In ditto clods £29 - 8s and less £19 - 4s	4 - 10 - 0
hens and cock and other poultery	48 - 12 - 0
stock and clocks things unseen and forgot	0 - 6 - 8
	5 - 10 - 0
	521 - 15 - 0
On ye other side	609 - 5 - 5
	1131 - 00 - 5

Edw: Smyth  
John Wright  
Richard Birkitt



## ***TRANSCRIPT: The Will of George Barnard.***

In the name of God Amen I George Barnard of Holing Clerke being well in body and of perfect memory I thanke Almighty God yet knowing the frailty of mans nature I make this my last will and testament as followeth. Ffirst I commend my soule into the hands of God the Ffather Almighty expecting through the meritts of Jesus Christ to obtain full remission of all my sinnes and eternall glory. As for my body I desire that it may be decently buried in the Chauncell of St Peter Church in Heling by my deare wife Lucy Barnard yf that I die within fforty miles of Heling I desire to be carryed there to be buried be her. As for my worldly goods which I have and hold by the marriage of my ffirst wife I dispose of as followeth. I doe give my sonne John Barnard £200 to be payed to him when he come to the age of 21 yeares, the use to which in the meane time for to pay for his dyet and clotheing and good education who I much desire to be brought up atte Oxford yf that he be found capable of learning. Item I give to my daughter Linda (?) Barnard the summe of one hundred and fifty pounds when she comes to the age of 20 years my desire is that she may live with her grandmother as long as shee lives and after her death to be brought up by my sister Cressey (?), which daughter I desire may be brought up one yeare at the schoole at lIncolne when shee is fourteen years of age and that time to (illeg.) with my sister Stamford if that shee be then living.

Item I give to my brother Barnard 20s. for to buy her a ring.

Item I give to my brother Willyam Barnard 10s. to buy him a ring in remembraunce of mee.

Item I give to my brother John Barnard one of the best of my bookes in my Studdy, and 10s. to buy him a ring.

Item I give to my sister Isabelle Barnard 6s.(?)

Item I give to my second wife Frances Barnard ffive poundes to buy her a mourning ring. And all the rest of my goods and chattels and household stuffe I give yf that there be any overplus the legaceyes being payed to my deare brother Thomas Barnard whom I make my sole executor of this my last will and testament whom I desire to have great care of my children and to see them religiously brought up.

Item I give to the poore of the parish of Healing 20s. to be given att the day of my death and 10s. to the poore of Swallowe. I declare this my last will and testament with my hand and seale the (gap) the day of July in the yeare of our Redemption 1667.

Signed and delivered in the presence of Charles Blones (?) and Thomas Barnard.

(no signature).

THE HISTORY OF THE

Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.



***The Enclosure of  
Healing***

**1847-1853**

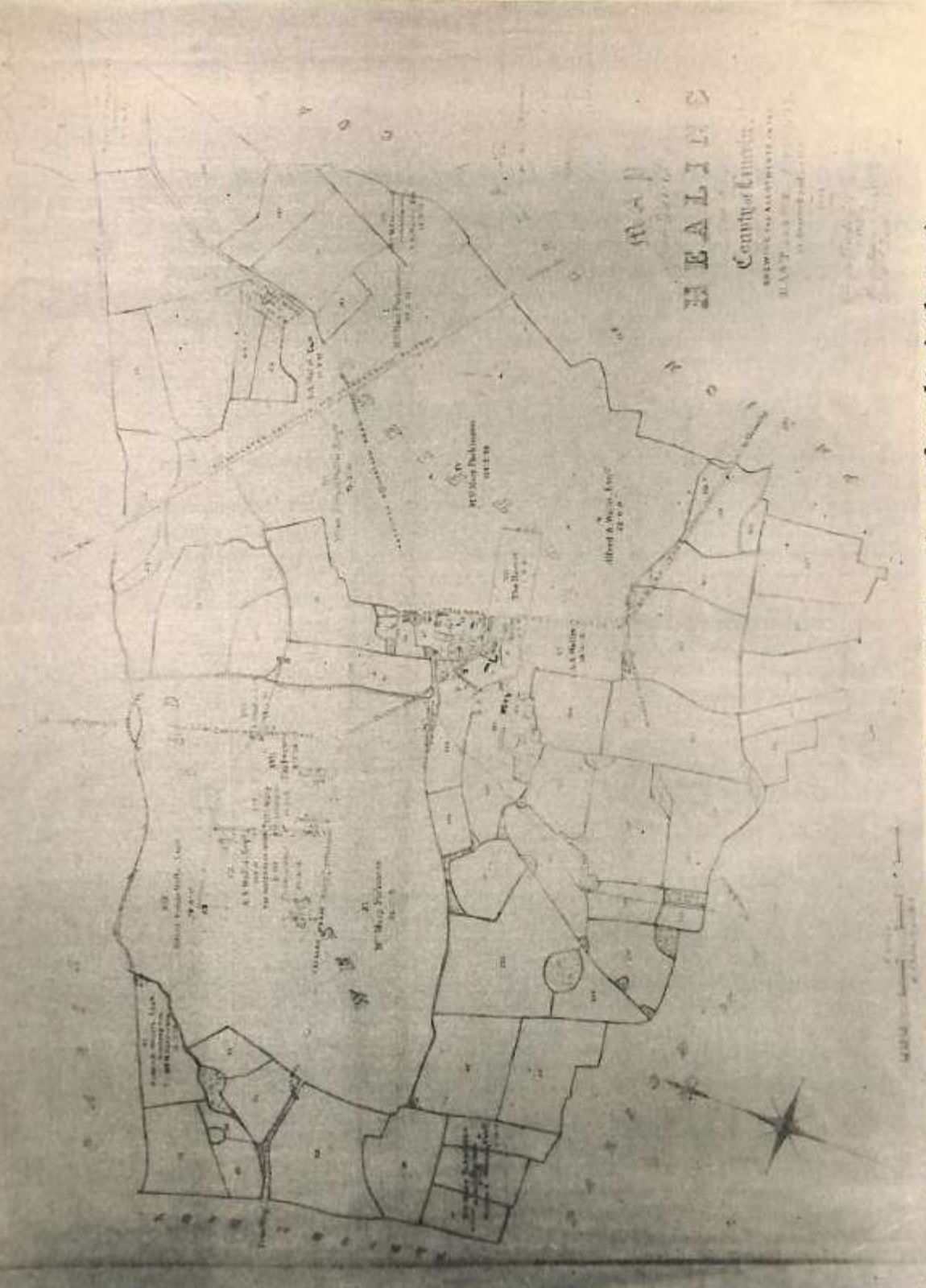
By J.C. Russell  
J. Sumner  
T. Grundy

# The Enclosure of Hunting

1817-1858

By J. H. H. H. H.  
London  
1858





**HEALING ENCLOSURE AWARD: 1853**

County of Lincoln  
 DRAWING BY ALBERT W. COLE  
 U.S.G.P. 1853

*(field numbers referred to in the text)*

**HEALING ENCLOSURE AWARD: 1853**

## *The Parish on the Eve of Enclosure*

BEFORE THE Enclosure Award of 1853, about half of the 1336 acres of the parish were already enclosed. The Tithe Award Map of 1840 shows this, and even in the 272 acre East Field and the 243 acre West Field "patch farming" took place (Maps 1a, 1b and 1c). In many respects, Healing was unlike some other local parishes in that there were only two main landowners and two tenant farmers. About half the land was used for arable farming and half for meadow and pasture. There was only about 1% woodlands. The annual rent charge was only £270.

### **HEALING ENCLOSURE AWARD**

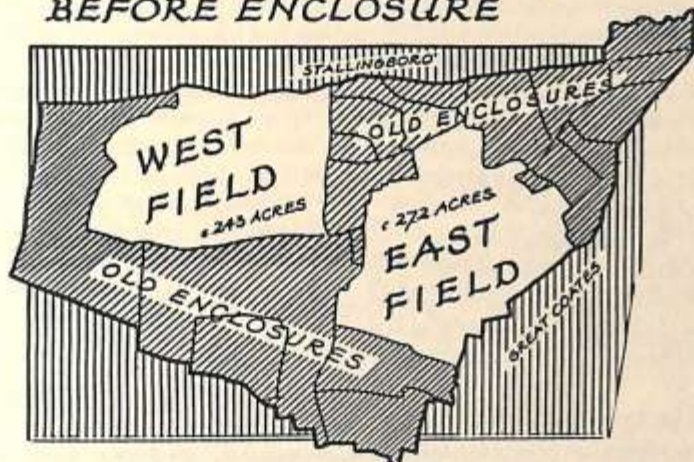
It would seem logical to presume that a private agreement had been reached by the two major landowners in Healing before steps were taken to enclose the open fields.

During the planning stage Mary Parkinson, the widow of the Rev. Parkinson mentioned in the Tithe Award, and Alfred Wallis, had agreed to exchange certain areas of land in order to simplify the boundaries of two properties. In this exchange Mary Parkinson gave to Alfred Arthur Wallis:

		ACRES	ROODS	PERCHES
1	Old Enclosure-Pasture No.204 "Far Marsh"	3	3	25
2	Old Enclosure-Pasture No.207 "Brick Pasture"	3	3	25
3	Old Enclosure-Pasture No.80 "Gallinbers"	12	1	23
4	Old Enclosure (now being a plantation) Originally part of old enclosure "Gallinbers" 79a	0	1	19
5	Old Enclosure (part of plantation) No.69a	0	1	37
6	Old Enclosure (lately a plantation) plus buildings No. 3a	0	0	10
7	Old Enclosure-North east corner of "Green Carr" 161a	0	3	20
8	Old Enclosure-North west corner of "Green Carr" 161b	0	3	1
9	New Enclosure-Land in West Field- No. XIa Part of allotment made by Mary Parkinson Numbered XI.	0	3	11
10	New Enclosure-Land in West Field- No. XIIIa Part of No. XIII.	1	3	14



## THE PARISH OF HEALING BEFORE ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE COMMISSIONER: THOMAS BROOKS OF CROSBY, LINCS.  
 SURVEYOR: ROBERT STAPLETON BOOTH OF MAINFLEET, LINCS.  
 TOTAL AREA TO BE ENCLOSED: 565 ACRES  
 AREA OF OLD ENCLOSURES: 272 ACRES



## AFTER ENCLOSURE IN 1853



Alfred Arthur Wallis agreed to give in exchange for the above:

1	Old Enclosure-arable-No. 197 "The Slawns"	14	2	20
2	Old Enclosure-arable-one of several closes commonly called "The Sours" No. 91	7	3	0
3	Old Enclosure-arable-another part of closes called "The Sours" No 92	9	0	28
4	Old Enclosure-arable-Part of "The Sours" No 93	7	1	28
5	Old Enclosure-garden No 18a	0	0	28
6	Old Enclosure-garden No 21	0	2	11
7	Two cottages and gardens. Area including sites of cottages and other buildings No 24	0	0	16
8	Old Enclosure-N.E. Corner-"Hop Yard" No 36	0	0	1
9	Old Enclosure-Part of "Corn Close". 24a	0	0	3

This agreement was signed by Mary Parkinson and Alfred Arthur Wallis and witnessed by John Porter, Clerk to Messrs. G. Wilson, Solicitor of Louth, and Charles Smith, Solicitor, Caistor. It is not clear who suggested these exchanges but an examination of Maps No. 3 and 4 shows that they helped to simplify matters.

The Healing Enclosure Award was made under the General Enclosure Act of 1836 which laid down certain conditions which had to be carried out. The Award explained at great length how these conditions were to be met and referred to public meetings, notices, nomination of commissioners and drawing of maps and plans.

A notice was prepared concerning the meeting of the proprietors and was printed in the Stamford Mercury on the 2nd June, 1847. It stated "....that a Public Meeting of the proprietors and the persons interested in the said Open and Common, Arable, Meadow and Pasture Fields will be holden at the Granby Inn in Great Grimsby on Thursday the 24th June next, at the hour of eleven in before noon".

A duplicate of this notice was fixed on the outer door of the Parish Church of Healing and it was also published in the Lincolnshire Chronicle. The purpose of this meeting was to take "into consideration the expediency of enclosing the said Open and Common, Arable, Meadow and Pasture Lands and fields".

The meeting was held and it was agreed to enclose the land and also to extinguish all rights of intercommonage which then existed. The Act required that the constant of the Proprietors should be given which they did in writing on 13th July, 1847.

Another meeting of the Proprietors was held in the Granby Inn on the 21st September, 1847 after public notices advertising this had been duly inserted in the Lincolnshire Chronicle and the Stamford Mercury. By a majority decision, Thomas Brooks of Croxby was appointed to act as Commissioner. On the 6th October he took the prescribed oath which was required under the 1801 Consolidating Act. George Skipworth, a J.P. in Lindsey, witnessed the oath. Robert Stapleton Booth of Wainfleet was appointed as Surveyor by Thomas Brooks and took the oath on 6th November, 1847. His task was to make an accurate plan of the Parish and set out new roads, drains, ditches and allotments on a map. This was done after Thomas Brooke had



"perambulated" and viewed the land in Healing, noting the rights of parties involved and "ascertaining and determining" the boundaries. Before the division of land he "set out and appointed such Public Carriage Roads and Highways, through and over the said lands, fields and grounds....also set out Private Roads and ways as I (Thomas Brooks) thought requisite....also scoured out, altered and widened such ancient ditches, drains, water courses, tunnels, gates and bridges and also made such new ditches, drains etc. as I thought....through such lands not to be enclosed as were necessary for drainage purposes". The Enclosure Award Map shows very clearly how these requirements were put into effect - map No 3.

After due public notice, a Special General Meeting was held on the 20th January, 1853 after the enclosures were completed. It was held in the house of William Longhurst, that is the Yarborough Arms, Great Grimsby. Here, the plans were read in the presence of the proprietors and any persons interested. The Award was then proclaimed and a duplicate of the proclamation was fixed on the door of the Parish Church of Healing on Sunday 23rd January, 1853, before the service. This notice was signed by Joseph Briggs of Healing - Carpenter.

The area of land which was enclosed as 513 acres 3 roods 7 perches but this did not include the public and private roads which also had to be set out. These contained 8 acres 20 perches and were described in great detail in the Award. Briefly they were:

- (i) Stallingborough Road - A public carriage and drift road, width 30 ft., starting at Stallingborough Gate extending southwards to join Healing Wells Road then through the village, crossing a line called Shepherds Lane and over a corner of the ancient enclosure called "Hop Yard", eventually joining the Great Coates and Grimsby Road.
- (ii) Healing Wells Road - A public carriage and drift road, 30ft., wide which goes in a westerly direction across the West Field to Healing Wells Gate, and on to Riby.
- (iii) Great Coates and Grimsby Road - A public carriage and drift road, 30ft. wide, which started at the southern end of Stallingborough Road passing near a dwelling house occupied "now or late" by John Dawson in enclosure number 8, then passing through ancient enclosure called "Coates Meadow Close" and on to join Grimsby Road.
- (iv) Aylesby Road - A public carriage and drift road, 30ft. wide which extends from Great Coates through ancient enclosure No 151 called "Cow Close" then enters the Highway leading to Aylesby.
- (v) Church Road - A public carriage and drift road 30ft. wide, from Stallingborough Road, leading to Manor House and Church.

There were also two private roads:

- (vi) Town Side occupation Road - A private carriage and drift road, 30ft. wide, leading from the Stallingborough Road to Pastures Occupation Road and beyond.
- (vii) Pastures Occupation Road - A private carriage and drift way, 20ft. wide, which starts at Pastures Lane Gate then across East Field along to No. 189 "Furze Close", crossing the railway line then across field to Town Side Occupation Road.

There were also public footways, one of which started at the boundary of Stallingborough and Healing in the N.E. corner of the West Field, eventually joining the road leading from Aylesby to Healing. Another started at the Stallingborough/Healing boundary and followed the side of the railway line to Great Coates.

It is interesting to note that the roads in Healing were only 30ft. wide instead of the more usual 40 or 60ft. found in other enclosures.

One of the difficulties in the study of separate awards for tithes and enclosures is that no accurate placing of new enclosure roads can be done. Fortunately, two maps were found at the Rectory which showed the open fields with the new road superimposed on them.

These maps were dated 1848 and 1850. They were drawn by Edward Micklethwait, a Grimsby architect, and were very competent pieces of work - much better than the Tithe Award Map for



example. They were clearly connected with the preliminary work which eventually found itself on the Enclosure Map. These maps also showed most clearly, the village, the houses and the surrounding land boundaries and were most valuable (Map No.2 and Table 1).

The Award also stated that roads, tunnels and bridges would be maintained by the Surveyor of the Highways for Healing, and that the law relating to other roads would apply to the new enclosure roads. It was stated that the herbage and roadside grass belonged to the proprietors of the adjoining land as far as the centre of the roads. This had not to be stocked or grazed by cattle or sheep but had to be mown and removed by the owners or tenants.

The West Field Drain was set out having an average width of 2ft. at the bottom and an average depth of 7ft. These drains had to be maintained by the owners of the land "by equal proportions by frontage".

The allotments were then made out "unto and amongst the several proprietors thereof and persons interested therein in proportion to their respective shares, rights of common and all other rights, property and interest and in proportion to the true and real value of their several shares, rights of common and all other rights, property and interests". The Award also gave details of people receiving land and detailed instructions regarding the responsibility for fencing and hedging. The Commissioner assessed the total cost of the two principal landowners. The Rector was excluded from these costs.

The following table summarises the allocation of land after the open fields were enclosed (See also maps 2, 3 and 4).

	Acres	Roods	Perches
The Rector			
No. VII East Field	7	0	0
No. VIII East Field	1	2	0
No. X Part of Town Green	0	1	10
No. XVI West Field	1	0	5
No. XVIII West Field	9	0	33
TOTAL	19	0	8
Mrs Mary Parkinson			
No. I East Field	29	2	22
No. IV East Field	114	2	22
No. IX East Field	0	2	14
No. XI West Field	92	0	0
No. XII West Field	1	0	31
No. XIV West Field	10	0	17
TOTAL	248	0	26
Alfred Arthur Wallis			
No. II East Field	13	3	33
No. III East Field	41	2	31
No. V East Field	52	0	9
No. VI East Field	10	3	15
No. XIa West Field	0	3	11
No. XIII West Field	19	0	26
No. XIIIa West Field	1	3	14
No. XV West Field	1	0	6
No. XVIII West Field	25	3	31
No. XIX West Field	79	0	37
TOTAL	246	2	13

Complete total enclosed 513 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches.

Also involved were the additional old enclosure plus a small amount of open field land which the two principal landowners exchanged under their earlier agreement. This gave Mrs Parkinson an acreage of 39 acres 3 roods 15 perches in exchange for the 37 acres 1 rood 16 perches which



A.A. Wallis received from her. A.A. Wallis received two small areas of open field land in this exchange, No. XIa and No. XIIIa which area already recorded in the above list. If these acreages are combined, there is a total of 588 acres 1 rood 13 perches. If the complete total of all land involved is 596 acres 1 rood 33 perches.

The reference in the Tithe Award to "Healing Commoners" raised the possibility that other people might be involved in the enclosure agreements. On Closer examination, however, the Healing Commoners turned out to be A.A. Wallis, Mrs Parkinson and the Rector!

No.61 on the Tithe Map was claimed by the Rector on behalf of all three people. This was the old road leading to Riby through the West Field, (Map 1), with an acreage of 3 acres 15 perches. He also claimed on their behalf, No.183, a piece of meadow land in the East Field with an acreage of 1 acre 2 roods 18 perches. As a result of this claim, the Commissioner allotted No.XV in the West Field to Mary Parkinson, with an acreage od 1 acre 0 roods 6 perches; No.XII in the West Field to A.A. Wallis -Acreage 1 acre 0 roods 31 perches; No.XVI in the West Field to the Rector - acreage 1 acre 0 roods 5 perches. There was no mention of the "Town Green" being divided, but a study of the maps shows that a good deal of it disappeared when the new roads were laid out and what was left, namely 1 rood 10 perches was allotted to the Rector.

#### *Effect of Enclosure*

In order to ascertain the effect, if any, the Enclosure of Healing had on the village population, Census Returns for the 19th Century were studied. These showed practically no change throughout the century so we must conclude that any effect was very slight. It is true that the face of the village would be altered but it would seem evident that no great upset occurred in the lives of the farmers and other workers who lived there.

Mrs Mary Parkinson's and the Rector's land had been farmed almost exclusively by William Loft who had 630 acres. This adds up to 1220 acres out of the parish total of 1327 acres. These factors probably had a stabilising influence on the community when the changeover took place. Enclosure in Healing seemed to be more of a "tidying up" operation to rationalise what was rather untidy "patch farming" in the open fields, although even here the land was consolidated into very large holdings.

## ***Appendix A***

The population at the period of enclosure is given in the 1851 census:

1	Farmer (Thomas Mason)
22	Agricultural Labourers
1	Agricultural Servant
1	Agricultural Pupil
3	Grooms
2	Shepherds
8	General Servants
2	Nurses
14	Wives
2	Visitors
31	Scholars and Infants
1	House Servant (Male)
1	Nursemaid
1	Governor
1	Dressmaker
1	Parish Clerk
Total 92	

## *Appendix B*

Comparison of population 1851 - 1861 - 1871.

	1851	1861	1871
1 TOTAL POPULATION	92	96	102
MALE	52	47	55
FEMALE	40	49	47
2 HOUSEHOLDS	15	18	16
3 MEN AT WORK			
AGRICULTURE	29	30	32
SERVANTS	1	-	2
PARISH CLERK	1	-	-
RECTOR	-	1	1
CARPENTER	-	1	1
ARMY (1/2 pay)	-	1	1
FISH MERCHANT	-	-	1
4 WOMEN AT WORK			
AGRICULTURE	1	2	3
SERVANTS	8	7	11
DRESSMAKER	1	1	-
NURSE/NURSEMAID	3	-	1
GOVERNESS	-	-	1

Examination of the census returns for 1851 and 1861 shows that enclosure had little immediate effect on the general nature of employment in the village. The total population was fairly static throughout the nineteenth century, not showing any marked increase until the last decade, when population grew from 118 in 1891 to 227 in 1901.

At the time of enclosure the land was worked by two farmers but by 1861 there were five farms.

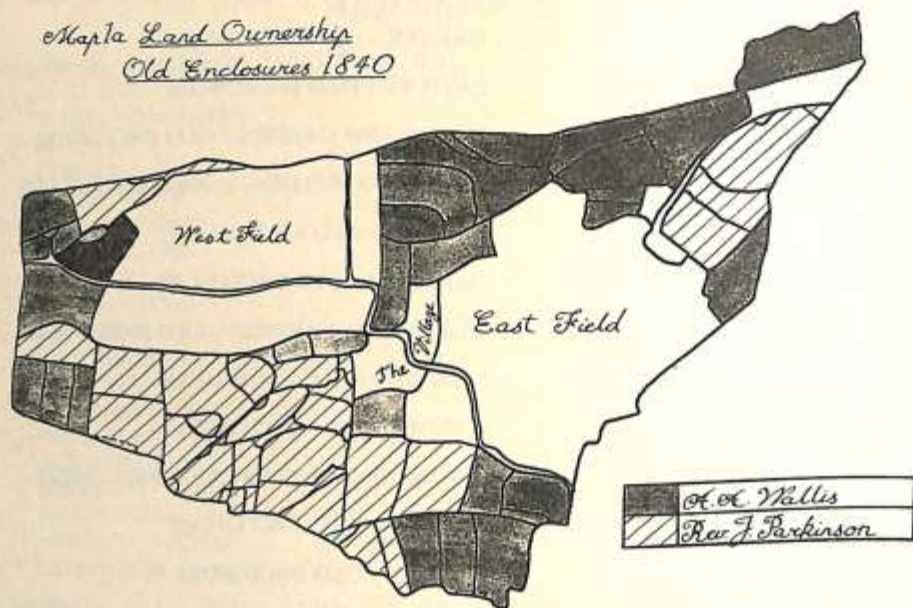
### **TABLE 1**

No.	A. Owner B. Occupier	Land Usage
1	A. REV. PARKINSON B. REV. W. WRIGHT	PLANTATION - OLD ENCLOSURE
2	A. CHURCH AUTHORITIES B. REV. W. WRIGHT	CHURCHYARD - OLD ENCLOSURE
3	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
4	A. GLEBE LANE B. WILLIAM GOODWIN	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
5	A. CHURCH AUTHORITIES B. REV. W. WRIGHT	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
6	A. GLEBE LAND B. DANIEL TUTTY	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
7	A. HEALING B. COMMONERS	OPEN FIELD LANE - ROADS AND MEADOW
8	A. REV. PARKINSON B. JOSEPH BRIGGS	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE

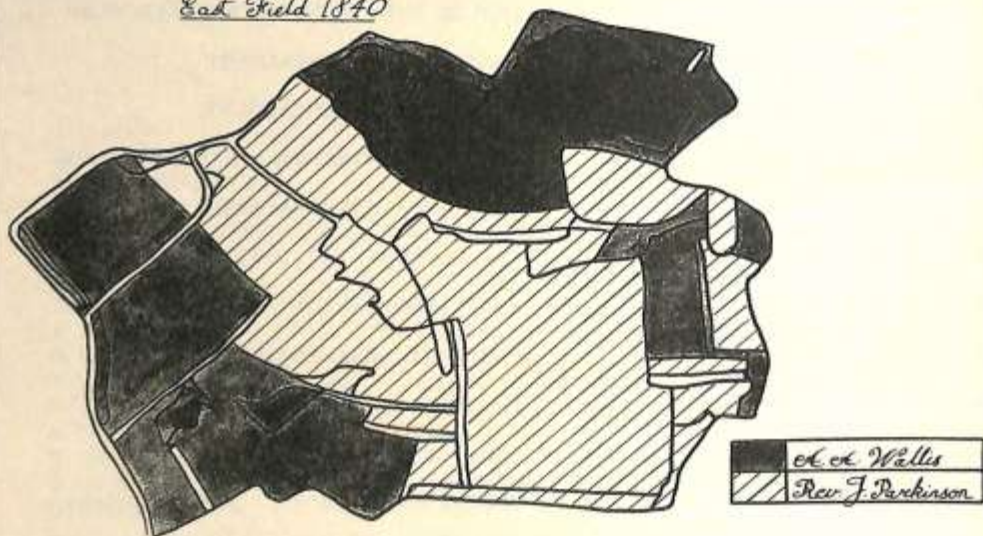


9	A. REV. PARKINSON B. JOSEPH BRIGGS	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
10	A. REV. PARKINSON B. JOSEPH BRIGGS	GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
11	A. REV. PARKINSON B. JOSEPH BRIGGS	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
12	A. REV. PARKINSON B. RICHARD CONINGHAM	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
13	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	YARD AND BUILDINGS - OLD ENCLOSURE
14	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
15	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	ORCHARD - OLD ENCLOSURE
16	A. REV. PARKINSON B. ROBERT CONINGHAM	HOUSE AND GARDENS - OLD ENCLOSURE
17	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	GARDENS - OLD ENCLOSURE
18	A. A. A. WALLIS B. LUCY FARR	GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
19	A. REV. PARKINSON B. WILLIAM ELLISS	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
20	A. REV. PARKINSON B. WILLIAM ELLISS	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
21	A. A. A. WALLIS B. JOHN GREENFIELD	GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
22	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
23	_____	ROADWAY
24	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM CHAPMAN	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
25	A. A. A. WALLIS B. JOHN STIRTIVANT	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
26	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
27	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS MASON	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
28	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
29	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
30	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	PLANTATION - OLD ENCLOSURE
31	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	YARD AND BUILDINGS - OLD ENCLOSURE
32	A. A. A. WALLIS B. WILLIAM LOFT	ORCHARD - OLD ENCLOSURE
3A	A. REV. PARKINSON B. THOMAS LOFT	PASTURE - OLD ENCLOSURE
7A	(A. HEALING B. COMMONERS	OPEN FIELD LANE - PASTURE (
123	A. REV. PARKINSON B. REV. W. WRIGHT	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE
124	A. A. A. WALLIS B. THOMAS PEARSON	HOUSE AND GARDEN - OLD ENCLOSURE

Map 1a Land Ownership  
Old Enclosures 1840

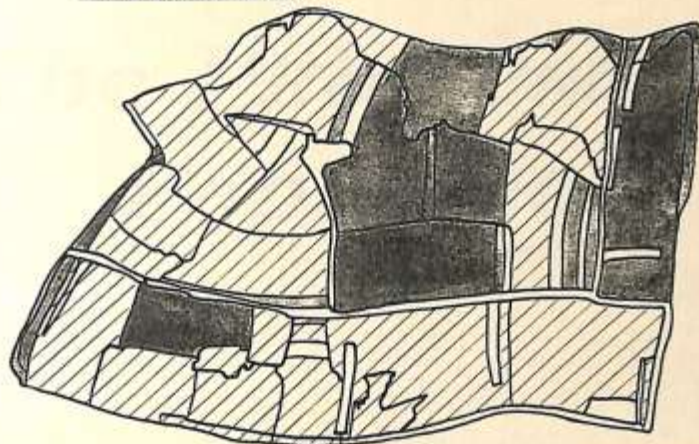


Map 1b Land Ownership  
East Field 1840



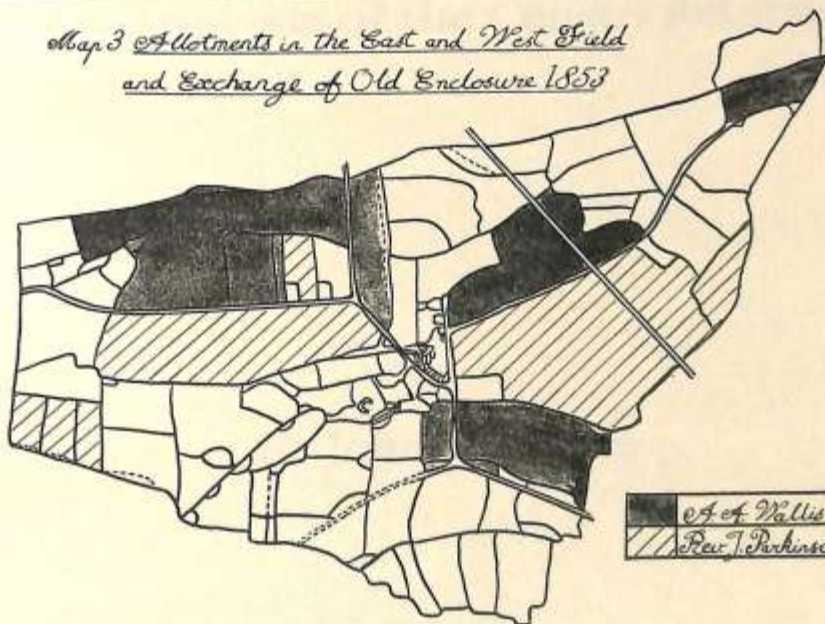


Map 1c Land Ownership  
West Field 1840

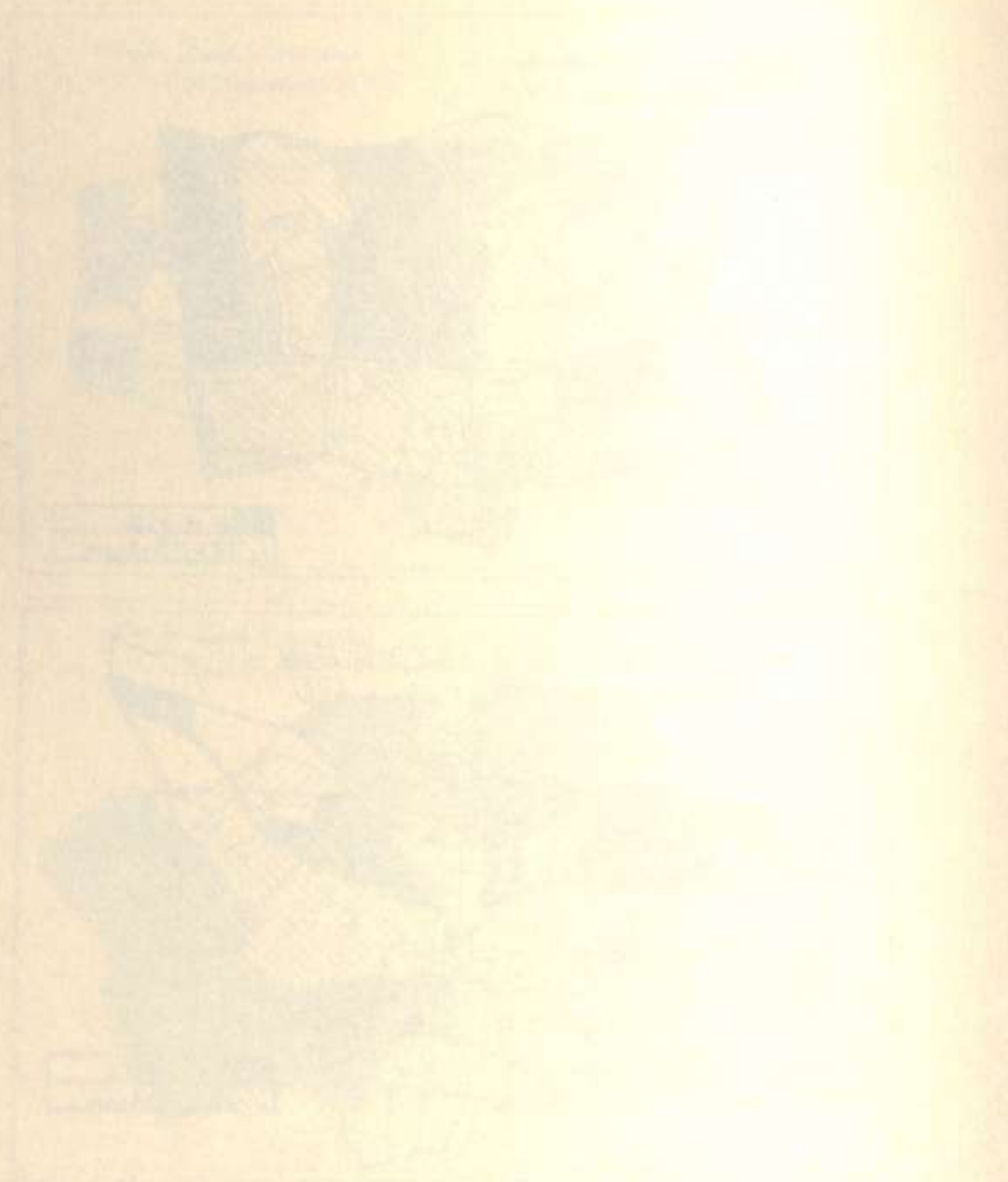


█	<i>Ch. of Wallis</i>
▨	<i>Rev. J. Parkinson</i>

Map 3 Allotments in the East and West Field  
and Exchange of Old Enclosure 1853



█	<i>Ch. of Wallis</i>
▨	<i>Rev. J. Parkinson</i>





***The 19th Century  
Population***

**Part I**

**An Analysis of the Census Returns**

by John MacInnes







## *The Nineteenth Century*

### *Notes On Families Living In Healing*

Sources:-

- 1) Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.
- 2) Census returns of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881.
- 3) Church Memorials.
- 4) The Enclosure of Healing, by Healing W.E.A.
- 5) Information about 'Migration' from Mr R Russell.

There are other sources which have not been studied, such as the diaries of the Parkinson family, the possibility of information about the Loft family as General Loft was a notable local figure, and study of the wills for the period.

Topography. Healing entered the nineteenth century as one of the smaller 'Marsh Villages', but different in one respect in that unlike the other villages it had no foreshore. It only acquired a strip of 'Humber Bank' when following the inclusion of Great Coates within Grimsby Borough, the western part of Great Coates Parish was included within the parish boundary.

While the Enclosure of Healing appeared to have little effect at the time it probably paved the way for much greater change when the Parkinson estates were sold in 1872. The coming of the Railway again did not appear to have an immediate effect on the development of the village, but clearly has had a profound effect at the beginning of this century.

Until the information from the censuses of 1891 and 1901 becomes available it will not be possible to see the beginning of the change from a purely agricultural community.

For the first three quarters of the century the villagers consisted of the Rector who, if he was not the squire, was closely related to him and other gentry who appeared to be intermarried. There were three larger farms, Healing Wells, Rookery Farm and Ivy Farm and two smaller farms or perhaps smallholdings. The remaining inhabitants were either servants or farm workers, apart from the blacksmith.

#### *Rector and Gentry*

##### PARKINSON

Rev. John Parkinson died in 1793 aged 91 years and was succeeded by his son John. Together they were Rector of Healing for 85 years. Frances, wife of the elder John, died in 1807. John and Frances (John Parkinson (jnr)), had a son William, baptised in 1804. He died in 1837. Mary E Parkinson mentioned in the 'Enclosures' died at Ravendale 1848.

William 'Gentleman' married Martha? and had a son William in 1831 and John in 1833.

In a local directory of 1872-3 it is mentioned that Rev. John Parkinson sold all of his property in Healing except the moiety of the living.

##### ILES

Rachel Ann Iles died, 1843 aged 77 years, and was the daughter of Rev. John Parkinson. Iles connected with Binbrook. John Iles probably Rachel's son had 5 children in Healing in the 1820's.

##### FARR

Gilbert Farr's wife died in 1793. He died in 1827 aged 75 years (tablet in church). Henry of Caistor's wife buried in Healing in 1804. Lieut George died in 1820 aged 41 years and Henry aged



45 years. James Farr had an illegitimate son by Maria Benson in 1824 and died in 1826. George Benson was visiting Healing at the 1851 census. He was an Agricultural Labourer.

#### WALLIS

A.A. Wallis was the grandson of Gilbert Farr, (see tablet in church). Gilbert Farr Wallis died in 1882.

#### LOFT

Gravestones in the churchyard mention General Loft though it looks as if he didn't live here or at least there is no record of his burial.

He was very active politically between 1795 and 1811. Rev. A Wallis Loft was Rector of Healing from 1859 to 1880. Presumably descended from both families the census returns show that he was born in Healing.

#### FARMERS.

The census returns suggest that the land farmed by each of the farms varied a little.

##### IVY FARM.

The farm house was presumably that which is now called 'The Grange' in Low Road. The Ordnance Survey map of the early part of this century labels it as 'Ivy House'.

Thomas Mason appears to occupy it at the time of the Tithe map. His family appear in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, 12 births between 1835 and 1851. There is one further baptism in 1871 which may be unconnected. In 1851 the house is named 'Healing Cottage', or had they moved? There were 20 persons in the house.

John Brooks lived at 'The Cottage' at the census of 1861. He was unmarried and his sister lived with him. There were then only 6 persons in the house. He farms 500 acres.

In 1871 the house is not named. There is a Robert Brooks married with three children who farms 540 acres, and there are nine people in the house. There are baptisms registered between 1868 and 1872.

In 1881 Charles Manprice lives in 'Ivy House' and farms 440 acres. Since his 11 month old daughter was born in Derbyshire, he may have only just moved.

#### THE ROOKERY

The outline of the house on the tithe map looks much as it does now. Even the outside W.C. demolished in 1984 is shown. The Tithe map shows it to be occupied by William Loft in 1840. In the census of 1841 William Loft is described as a 'Farmer'. The head of the household is Lucy Farr. There were three servants. There was another house in which lived Elizabeth Loft aged 60 and John Loft aged 40 also described as a farmer. There is no Loft recorded in the 1851 census (There are two houses labelled as uninhabited which probably means that no one was at home at the time of the census).

In 1861 Charles Campion, his wife and 5 children lived in the Rookery. Only the youngest aged 8 was born in Healing, (baptised 1854). He farms 460 acres. By 1871 he was farming 500 acres as he was in 1881. Campion marriages are recorded in 1866 and 1876.

#### HEALING WELLS FARM

The Haywood family appear in each of the census returns from 1841 to 1881. Baptisms are recorded from 1809 to 1877. Three marriages 1866, 1866, and 1882 and two deaths, 1883 and 1896. At one point there appears to be two brothers farming and living in separate houses.

#### OTHER FARMS

The Ellis family appear first in the 1830's with the baptism of some of their children. In the

1841 census William Ellis is described as a farm labourer in 1851 as a shepherd. By 1861 he is farming 26 acres, and in 1871 at the age of 64 he is farming 43 acres. There are no Ellises in the 1881 census though Charles Copes of Highfield house farms 46 acres.

Richard Lewis appears first in the 1861 census and is farming 62 acres. By 1871 now aged 72 years he is only farming 20 acres. There does not appear to be anyone in the 1881 who has taken over this farm or smallholding.

There is no indication of anyone else of independence in farming.

#### OTHER TRADES

The only local trade represented would appear to be that of a carpenter represented by the Briggs family.

Births are recorded in the 1790's. The family appear in the census of 1841. Mary Briggs is described as general servant and in 1861 there is a Briggs aged 23 years and born in Brigsley but these may not be related. Members of the family continue to be buried in Healing though they were living in Tetney, Stallingborough, Laceby, Grimsby or Hull.

#### OTHER FAMILIES

There are a number of names which recur and suggest that the family lived in the village for some time. These can be picked from the index. The following seem to be main ones:-

##### YEARS

100	1787-1870	GOOD (burials to 1887)
28	1794-1822	BROWN
42	1794-1811	PROCTOR (burials to 1836)
32	1795-1827	MARKHAM
15	1815-1830	BURNETT
42	1821-1863	PEARSON
51	1821-1831	GREENFIELD (burials to 1872)
41	1821-1841	SCAFFIN or SCOFFIN (burials to 1862)
19	1824-1843	CORRINGHAM
16	1837-1853	STIRTEVANT
14	1837-1851	CHAPMAN
33	1841-1874	HINDS
66	1845-1906	DAWSON (burials to 1911)
47	1861-1871	WESTERN (burials to 1908, married an Ellis)
21	1874-1895	GIBBONS

### ***HEALING CENSUS 1841***

			Prof/Trade	Born in Country
- 1	WILLIAM WRIGHT	M 50	Cd	Y
	MARY SMITH	F 35	F.S.	N
	JAMES A?	M 20	M.S.	N
	EDWARD DOBSON	M 20	M.S.	Y
	HANNA BELL	F 18	F.S.	Y
- 1	RICHARD SCAFING	M 30	Ag Labr	Y
	REBECCA SCAFING	F 27		Y
	MARY SCAFING	F 3m		Y
	HANNAH SLEAMAN	F 14	F.S.	Y



	MARY GAY	F	30		Y
	ELIZABETH GAY	F	2		Y
	JOHN GAY	M	4m		Y
- 1	LUCY FARR	F	65		Y
	WILLIAM LOFT	M	35	Farmer	N
	LEAY GREENFIELD	M	13	M.S.	Y
	MARY RICKELL	F	60	F.S.	Y
	SARAH RICKELL	F	20	F.S.	Y
- 1	WILLIAM GOOD	M	43	Ag Labr	Y
	ANN GOOD	F	40		Y
	JOHN GOOD	M	10m		Y
	JOHN GOOD	M	40	Ag Labr	Y
- 1	GEORGE DADDY	M	30	Ag Labr	Y
	ANN DADDY	F	25		Y
- 1	DANIEL TUTTY	M	28	Ag Lab	Y
	MARY TUTTY	F	34		N
- 1	THOMAS HEWITT	M	25	Ag Lab	Y
	MARIA HEWITT	F	25		Y
- 1	JOSEPH BRIGGS	M	44	Carpenter	Y
	MARTHA BRIGGS	F	41		Y
	THOMAS BRIGGS	M	12		Y
	GEORGE BRIGGS	M	5		Y
	ASHLEY BRIGGS	M	2		Y
	JOSEPH BRIGGS	M	10m		Y
	BETSY ARLISS	F	12	F.S.	Y
	ELIZABETH HALL	F	20	Dressmaker	Y
	ROBERT HAVERCROFT	M	17	???	Y
	CHRISTOPHER CRISP	M	20	Ag Lab	Y
	CATHERINE CRISP	F	25		Y
- 1	THOMAS MASON	M	33	Farmer	Y
	CHARLOTTE MASON	F	30		Y
	HENRY MASON	M	5		Y
	SUSANNA MASON	F	4		Y
	WILLIAM MASON	M	2		Y
	THOMAS MASON	M	4m		Y
	JOHN PERCIVAL	M	22	M.S.	Y
	MARY RAWSON	F	22	F.S.	Y
	FANNY ARLISS	F	20	F.S.	Y
	JANE ROBINSON	F	24	F.S.	Y
	MARY MORDMENT	F	14	F.S.	Y
- 1	ELIZABETH LOFT	F	60	IND.	Y
	JOHN LOFT	M	40	Farmer	Y
	ANN BROCKLEBANK	F	20	F.S.	N
- 1	THOMAS PEARSON	M	50	Ag Labr	Y
	ELIZABETH PEARSON	F	40		Y
	MICHAEL BETTS	M	80	Ag Labr	Y
- 1	WILLIAM ELLIS	M	30	Ag Labr	Y
	MARY ELLIS	F	30		Y
	MARY ELLIS	F	10		Y
	JOSEPH ELLIS	M	6		Y
	ROBERT ELLIS	M	4		Y
	JANE ELLIS	F	3		Y
	WILLIAM ELLIS	M	1		Y
	JANE ELLIS	F	15	F.S.	Y
	DAVID HINDS	M	20	Ag Labr	Y
- 1	WILLIAM CHAPMAN	M	30	Ag Labr	Y
	MARY CHAPMAN	F	30		Y
	JAMES CHAPMAN	M	4		Y
	JOHN CHAPMAN	M	2		Y

- 1	JONATHAN STIRTEVANT	M	35	Ag Labr	Y
	ELIZABETH STIRTEVANT	F	35		Y
	SARAH STIRTEVANT	F	10		Y
	JOHN STIRTEVANT	M	6		Y
	JONATHAN STIRTEVANT	M	5		Y
	WILLIAM STIRTEVANT	M	4		Y
	ANN STIRTEVANT	F	2		Y
	CHARLES WALLER	M	15	Ag Labr	Y
- 1	RICHARD CARINGHAM	M	50	Ag Labr	Y
	ELLEN CARINGHAM	F	50		Y
	SAMUAL CARINGHAM	M	20	Ag Labr	Y
	MARTHA CARINGHAM	F	14		Y
	MARY CARINGHAM	F	10		Y
	JOSEPH ROBINSON	M	18	M.S.	Y
- 1	RICHARD WALLER	M	25	Ag Labr	Y
	MARY WALLER	F	25		Y
HEALING	CHARLES HEYWOOD	M	30	Ag Labr	Y
WELLS - 1	CHARLOTTE HEYWOOD	F	30		Y
	ALLEN HEYWOOD	M	4		Y
	EDWIN HEYWOOD	M	2		Y
	GILBERT HEYWOOD	M	7m		Y
	WILLIAM BIRKETT	M	20	M.S.	Y

17 HOUSES, 50 MALE, 40 FEMALE. TOTAL 90

## 1871 CENSUS HEALING

- 1 Village	JAMES A W LOFT	HEAD	M	M	39	RECTOR	L H
	MARGARET J LOFT	WIFE	M	F	34		X (8)
	EDMUND W B LOFT	SON	U	M	6		X (8)
	CATHERINE L S LOFT	DAU	U	F	4		L H
	ALFRED D B LOFT	SON	U	M	2		L H
	HENRY J M LOFT	SON	U	M	1		L H
	ELLEN McCULLAGH	GOVS	U	F	31	GOVERNESS	X (9)
	MARY NANSON	SERV	U	F	26	COOK (DOMESTIC)	L (78)
	ANNE DIXON	SERV	U	F	21	SERV. (DOMESTIC)	L (79)
	SARAH M TOWNSEND	SERV	U	F	18	NURSEMAID (DOM.)	L (80)
	GEORGE ROSE	SERV	U	M	16	GEN. SERVANT	L (2)
- 2 Village	WILLIAM HOPKIN	HEAD	M	M	43	AGR. FOREMAN	L (7)
	SARAH HOPKIN	WIFE	M	F	45		L (7)
	SOPHIA HOPKIN	DAU	U	F	13		L (7)
	GEORGE HOPKIN	SON	U	M	10		L (7)
	JOHN HOPKIN	SON	U	M	8		L (7)
	CHARLES HOPKIN	SON	U	M	5		L (18)
	BETSY HOPKIN	DAU	U	F	3		L (18)
	MARIA HOPKIN	DAU	U	F	2		L (18)
	JOSEPH SMALL	BOARDER	U	M	21	FARM SERVANT	L (25)
	THOMAS TAYLOR	BOARDER	U	M	20	FARM SERVANT	L (7)
	WILLIAM DIXON	BOARDER	U	M	18	FARM SERVANT	L (81)
	GEORGE MUNDY	BOARDER	U	M	17	FARM SERVANT	L (82)
- 3 Village	JOHN KENDALL	HEAD	M	M	32	FARM LABOURER	L (5)
	ELIZA KENDALL	WIFE	M	F	28		L (83)
- 4 Village	HENRY HODGSON	HEAD	M	M	39	FARM LABOURER	L (84)
	MARY HODGSON	WIFE	M	F	31		L (85)
	?? HODGSON	SON	U	M	12		L (19)



	ANN HODGSON	DAU	U	F	10		L (19)
	ARIEL HODGSON	DAU	U	F	4		L (7)
	WILLIAM HODGSON	SON	U	M	2		L (7)
- 5 Village	ROBERT BROOKS	HEAD	M	M	36 FARMERS 540 ACRES		L (86)
						emplys 12men+2boys	
	ELIZABETH BROOKS	WIFE	M	F	24		L (82)
	GEORGE R BROOKS	SON	U	M	3		L H
	HARRIETT E BROOKS	DAU	U	F	2		L H
	ELLEN BROOKS	DAU	U	F	7m		L H
	HENRY SMITH	SERV	U	M	23 GROOM		X (12)
	JANE SMITH	SERV	U	F	20 SERV.DOMESTIC		L(77)
	SARAH A SMITH	SERV	U	F	14 GEN.SERVANT		L (87)
	KATE S PALINER	SERV	U	F	14 GEN. SERVANT		L (55)
- 6 Village	CHARLES CAMPION	HEAD	M	M	60 FARMERS 500 ACRES		
						emplys 6men+2boys	
	ELIZA CAMPION	WIFE	M	F	56		L(35)
	ANNE E CAMPION	DAU	U	F	21		L(88)
	CAROLINE CAMPION	DAU	U	F	18		L H
	JOHN GRANTHAM	SERV	U	M	22 FARM SERVANT+?		L(41)
	FREDRIC WILSON	SERV	U	M	18 FARM SERVANT		L (89)
	WILLIAM JOHNSON	SERV	U	M	18 FARM SERVANT		L (87)
	CAROLINE BLACKBOURNE	SERV	U	F	18 FARM SERVANT		L (90)
	MARY MUMBY	SERV	U	F	18 KITCHENMAID		L (55)
- 7 Village	JOSEPH STOCKS	HEAD	M	M	47 SHEPHERD		L (91)
	MARY STOCKS	WIFE	M	F	45		L (35)
	MARY A DO	DAU	U	F	9		L (92)
	JOHN W STOCKS	SON	U	M	7		L (92)
	WILLIAM SMITH	LODGER	U	M	22 ENGINE DRIVER		
	MICHAEL DREWERY	LODGER	U	M	23 ENGINE DRIVER		L (93)
	GEORGE WILKSON	LODGER	U	M	21 ENGINE DRIVER		L (94)
- 8 On the Line	GEORGE WESTERN	HEAD	M	M	48 FARM LABOURER		L (73)
	MARTHA WESTERN	WIFE	M	F	42		L (20)
	MARGARET A WESTERN	DAU	U	F	14		L (2)
	MARTHA M WESTERN	DAU	U	F	10 SCHOLAR		L H
	ALFRED J WESTERN	SON	U	M	4		L H
- 9 Village	RICHARD WESTERBY	HEAD	M	M	48 SHEPHERD		L(95)
	MARTHA R WESTERBY	WIFE	M	F	52		X (13)
	RICHARD C WESTERBY	SON	U	M	22 FARM LABOURER		L (95)
	SARAH A WESTERBY	DAU	U	F	9		L (95)
	GEORGE WESTERBY	SON	U	M	7		L (96)
-10 Village	JOHN H LOFT	HEAD	U	M	73 ARMY RETIRED		L (16)
	JULIA LATHAM	SERV	U	F	65 GEN.SERV.(DOM)		X (14)
-11 Village	WILLIAM NAINBY	HEAD	Wd	M	50 FARMS 7771 ACRES		L (48)
						emplys 25men+9boys	
	ELIZA FOSTER	VISIT	U	F	53		X (5)
	FANNY ANDREWS	SERV	U	F	30 SERV DOMESTIC		L (35)
	FRANCES CAMMACK	SERV	U	F	18 SERV DOMESTIC		L (66)
	RICHARD SHASK	SERV	W	M	59 GROOM		L (76)
-12 Village	THOMAS BARROW	HEAD	Wd	M	79 FARM LABOURER		L (21)
-13 Village	JOHN GOOD	HEAD	M	M	30 FARM LABOURER		L H
	EMMA GOOD	WIFE	M	F	27		L (?)
	ANN S GOOD	DAU	U	F	4		L (55)
	WILLIAM GOOD	SON	U	M	2		L H
	FREDRICK GOOD	SON	U	M	1		L H
-14 Field	WILLIAM ELLIS	HEAD	O	M	64 FARMS 43 ACRES		L (19)
	JOSEPH ELLIS	SON	U	M	36 FARMERS SON		L H
	JANE G WESTERN	G/DAU	U	F	18		L (20)
-15 Field	RICHARD LOWIS	HEAD	M	M	72 FARMS 20 ACRES		L (35)

	ELIZABETH LOWIS	WIFE	M	F	68		L (70)
	JOSEPH FRANCE	NEPH	M	M	37 FISH MERCHANT		L (6)
	ELIZABETH FRANCE	NEIC	M	F	41		L (35)
	RICHARD P LINGARD	NEPH	U	M	16 CABINET MAKER		L (2)
	ANN M FRANCE	DAU	O	F	10		L (55)
	GEORGE FRANCE	NEPH	O	M	9		L (55)
	JOSEPH FRANCE	NEPH	O	M	7		L (55)
	MARTHA FRANCE	NIEC	O	F	8m		L H
	EDWIN BROCKLESBY	SERV	U	M	23 SERV.TO FISH MER		L (97)
	?MARGERY BASKER	SERV	U	F	17 SERV.DOMESTIC		L (35)
-16 Healing Wells	CHARLES HAYWOOD	HEAD	M	M	61 FARMS 225 ACRES		
	MARY A HAYWOOD	WIFE	M	F	41	2labrs + 1boy	L (98)
	EDMUND HAYWOOD	SON	U	M	31 FARMERS SON		L H
	DINAH HAYWOOD	DAU	U	F	28 FARMERS DAU		L H
	WILLIAM HAYWOOD	G/SON	U	M	13		L H
	ANN N MARSHALL	VISIT	U	F	7		L (55)
	RICHARD B SPARROW	SERV	U	M	21 FARM LABR+IND		L (66)
	DAVID BARRON	SERV	U	M	21 FARM LABR+IND		L (18)
	TOM FERRIBY	SERV	U	M	17 FARM LABR+IND		L (66)

## CENSUS HEALING 1881

1 HEALING WELL	CHARLES HAYWOOD	HEAD	M	M	71 FARMS		L (1)
	220 ACRES 1LAB + 3FM SERV						
	MARY A HAYWOOD	WIFE	M	F	51		L (98)
	DINAH HAYWOOD	DAU	U	F	38		L H
	ANNE HAYWOOD	DAU	U	F	4		L H
	EMILY MAJOR	SERV	U	F	18 Agr Labr		L (51)
	DAVID BARRON	SERV	U	M	36 Agr Labr		L (18)
	WILLIAM HAYWOOD	SERV	U	M	22 GENERAL ?		L H
	GEORGE PAGE	SERV	U	M	17 GENERAL		L (51)
2 HIGHFIELD HOUSE	CHARLES COPES	HEAD	M	M	58 FARMS 64 ACRES 1 BOY		L (41)
	ANN CROSKILL	SERV	U	F	40 HOUSEKEEPER		L (99)
	CHARLES MAREN	SERV	U	M	14		L (100)
3 HIGH ROAD	CHARLES MUMBY	HEAD	M	M	34 SHEPHERD		L (33)
	HARRIET MUMBY	WIFE	M	F	35		L (101)
	ROSE MUMBY	DAU	U	F	12 SCHOLAR		L (102)
	SABINA MUMBY	DAU	U	F	11 SCHOLAR		L (103)
	SAMUAL MUMBY	SON	U	M	10 SCHOLAR		L (21)
	GEORGE MUMBY	SON	U	M	7 SCHOLAR		L (21)
	JOHN MUMBY	SON	U	M	4		L (21)
	ARTHUR MUMBY	SON	U	M	2		L H
4 HIGH ROAD	JOSEPH TUTTY	HEAD	M	M	24 Ag Labr		L (62)
	MARY A TUTTY	WIFE	M	F	22		L (55)
	SUSANNA TUTTY	DAU	U	F	1		L (55)
	GEORGE WILSON	BOARDER	U	M	15 GROOM		L (104)
	MARK WITWORTH	BOARDER	U	M	21 GROOM		L (104)
5 HIGH ROAD	GEORGE WATTS	HEAD	M	M	45 GROOM		X (14)
	ANN WATTS	WIFE	M	F	42		X (14)
	EMMA WATTS	DAU	U	F	14 SCHOLAR		X (15)
	WILLIAM WATTS	SON	U	M	11 X (15)		
	ROBERT WATTS	SON	U	M	7		X (15)
	MARY WATTS	DAU	U	F	5		X (16)



	SYLVIA WATTS	DAU	U	F	3	X (17)
	MARTHA WATTS	DAU	U	F	1	X (17)
	WILLIAM MARR	LODGER	U	M	27) OCCUPATION	X (18)
	GEORGE STOCKS	LODGER	U	M	25) NOT	X (19)
	THOMAS C BELBY	LODGER	U	M	23) ENTERED	X (20)
6 MANOR HO.	CECIL LEGARD	HEAD	M	M	39 CLERGY	X (21)
	EMILY LEGARD	WIFE	M	F	44	X (21)
	DIGBY LEGARD	SON	U	M	4	X (21)
	GERTRUDE LEGARD	DAU	U	F	1	L H
	EMILY CLARKE	VISIT	W	F	38	X (22)
	EDWARD RAWNSLEY	VISIT	U	M	29	L (12)
	ANNA GREAVES	SERV	U	F	40 COOK	X (23)
	RACHEL JOURNING	SERV	U	F	24 NURSE	X (24)
	MATILDA DYER	SERV	U	F	30 HOUSEMAID	X (25)
	SARAH ATKINSON	SERV	U	F	15 NURSEMAID	X (26)
	SARAH WEARSHAW	SERV	U	F	16 KITCHENMAID	L (105)
	JAMES BAXTER	SERV	U	M	24 HOUSE SERVANT	L (52)
7 HEALING HO.	GILBERT F WALLACE	HEAD	M	M	27 GENTLEMAN	L H
	CLARA WALLACE	WIFE	M	F	28	X (27)
	GILBERT A F WALLACE	SON	U	M	1	L H
	JAMES WALLACE	SON	U	M	under 1m	L H
	SARAH G FOX	SERV	U	F	19 SERVANT	L (7)
	CHARLOTTE ABBOTT	SERV	U	F	19 SERVANT	L (106)
	ANN ABBOTT	SERV	U	F	21 SERVANT	L (106)
	FRANCES S COMIN	SERV	W	F	55 MONTHLY NURSE	L (107)
8 HIGH ROAD	JOSEPH JOHNSON	HEAD	M	M	30 GROOM	L (108)
	SARAH JOHNSON	WIFE	M	F	32	L (109)
9 HIGH ROAD	HENRY BARKER	HEAD	M	M	53 Agr Lab	L (110)
	?CECILIA BARKER	WIFE	M	F	52	L (111)
	MATILDA BARKER	DAU	U	F	13 SCHOLAR	L (3)
	MARTIN BARKER	SON	U	M	10 SCHOLAR	L (3)
	EMILINA BARKER	DAU	U	F	7 SCHOLAR	L (3)
10 HIGH ROAD	NEHEMIAH BARKER	HEAD	M	M	43 Ag Lab	L (110)
	CHARLOTTE BARKER	WIFE	M	F	43	L (112)
	ALICE BARKER	DAU	U	F	15	L (110)
	ARTHUR BARKER	SON	U	M	8	
SCHOLAR	X (28)					
	CHARLES MARSHALL	SERV	U	M	29 FARM SERVANT	L (87)
	ELIZA SLAVES	SERV	U	F	19 FARM SERVANT	L (113)
	CHARLES SLAVES	SERV	U	M	16 FARM SERVANT	L (113)
	WILLIAM WATERS	SERV	U	M	18 FARM SERVANT	L (114)
	JAMES WILKINSON	SERV	U	M	19 FARM SERVANT	L (75)
11 IVY HOUSE	CHARLES MAINPRICE	HEAD	M	M	30 FARMS	X (29)
	MARY MAINPRICE	WIFE	M	F	21	X (30)
	?EDWARD MAINPRICE	SON	U	M	11m	X (31)
	LETTICA ANDREWS	SERV	U	F	20 GEN. SERVANT	L (115)
	THOMAS BELL	SERV	U	M	15 SERVANT INDOORS	L (20)
12 SIDEING RD	JOHN LOCKINGTON	HEAD	M	M	54 G.Lab	L (113)
	SUSANNA LOCKINGTON	WIFE	M	F	53	L (35)
	WILLIAM LOCKINGTON	SON	U	M	22 (no design)	L (113)
	SARAH LOCKINGTON	DAU	U	F	12 SCHOLAR	L (113)
	ADA LOCKINGTON	DAU	U	F	5	L H
	SHIRLEY LOCKINGTON	DAU	U	F	2	L H
THE VICARAGE	UNINHABITED					
13 SIDEING RD	JOHN BELL	HEAD	M	M	41 Ag Lab	L (116)
	ELIZABETH BELL	WIFE	M	F	42	L (7)
	JANE BELL	DAU	U	F	14	L (117)

	EMMA BELL	DAU	U	F	11	SCHOLAR	L (117)
	CHARLES BELL	SON	U	M	7	SCHOLAR	L (118)
	ROBERT BELL	SON	U	M	5	SCHOLAR	L (119)
	MARGARET BELL	DAU	U	F	2		L (20)
14 ROOKERY HO.	CHARLES CAMPION	HEAD	M	M	70	FARMS	L (41)
						500acres 6labrs+1boy	
	ELIZA CAMPION	WIFE	M	F	66		L (35)
	ANNIE E TAYLOR	DAU	M	F	31		L (88)
	ALBERT MAIN	SERV	U	M	25	Ag Lab	X (32)
	THOMAS BARKER	SERV	U	M	18	FARM SERV.(indr)	L (120)
	GEORGE W SMITH	SERV	U	M	19	FARM SERV.(indr)	L (121)
	JOHN W VICARS	SERV	U	M	17	FARM SERV.(indr)	L (122)
	HARRIET W LAKING	SERV	U	F	25	GENERAL SERVANT	L (88)
	MARIE WILMAN	SERV	U	F	18	GENERAL SERVANT	L (113)
15 FARMYARD	HENRY CAMPION	HEAD	M	M	46	FARMER'S ASSIS	L (123)
	SARAH CAMPION	WIFE	M	F	41		L (35)
16 HIGH RD	WILLIAM FROW	HEAD	M	M	37	Ag Lab	L(7)
	LUCY FROW	WIFE	M	F	28		L (124)
	MARY A FROW	DAU	U	F	6	SCHOLAR	L (25)
	CHARLOTTE FROW	DAU	U	F	5		L (125)
	CHARLES FROW	SON	U	M	3		L (7)
	LUCY FROW	DAU	U	F	1		L (126)
17 HIGH RD	ROBERT GIBBONS	HEAD	M	M	52	Ag Lab	L (2)
	ADA GIBBONS	WIFE	M	F	24		L (82)
	GEORGE GIBBONS	SON	U	M	27	Ag Lab	L (2)
	CHARLES GIBBONS	SON	U	M	6		L H
	WILLIAM GIBBONS	SON	U	M	2		L H
	HUGH BUGARTH	SERV	U	M	50	GARDENER	L (127)
18 STATION HO.	JOHN ROPER	HEAD	M	M	33	STATION MASTER	X (33)
	HANNAH ROPER	WIFE	M	F	34		X (34)
	JOHN H ROPER	SON	U	M	12		X (34)
	HANNAH ROPER	DAU	U	F	5		X (35)
	WILLIAM WALSH	LODGER	U	M	21	RAILWAY SIGNAL	X (36)

## **ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE NAMES OCCURRING IN THE HEALING CENSUSES AND REGISTERS**

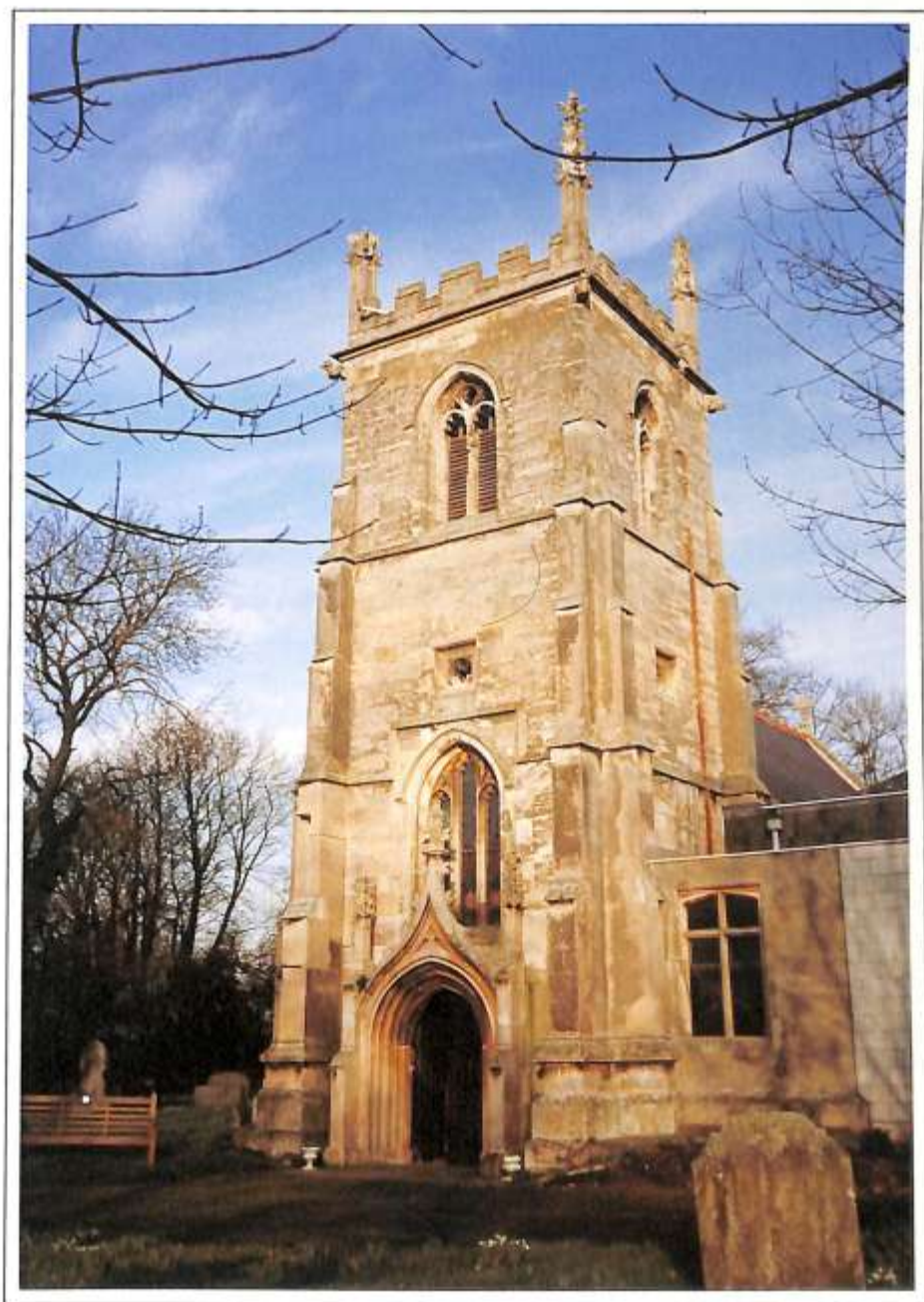
The references are as follows:-

Census 'c' is preceded by the census year and followed by number given to the house.

Baptisms 'b', marriages 'm' and burials 'd' are followed by the year. It should be assumed that it is in the 1800's unless stated. 'w' means that the name occurs as a witness to a marriage.

ABBEY m05.	ANDERTON m39.
ABBOTT 81c7.	ANDREWS 71c11, 81c11, m72.
ACRILL m20.	APPLEBY b1791.
ADAMSON b95.	ARLISS 41c8, 41c9.
ADLAND b95.	ARMSTRONG m22.
AISP 61c18.	ASHLEY b1770, m1785.
ALCOCK b1754,55,56,59,61,61,88,89,91,93,95,97,99.	ASHTON 51c37.
m1777,89. d1764,75. w1776,77,83,84.	ASHWORTH m1777.
ALLISON b1761. m1784.	ATKINSON 81c6.
ALTOFT b93,96.	AUDAS b1750, 53, 55, d1755,55.
ANDERSON 61c7.	AYSTROP w1772.





*Church of St. Peter & St. Paul, the West Tower*



*17th Century Cottage: Rookery Farm*



*Drove Road Across Healing Marshes*



A ? 41c1.  
 BAGLEY m03.  
 BALDWIN b05.  
 BARKER 81c9, 81c10, 81c14, b83, 94, m1764.  
 BARNARD m43, 68.  
 BARR m1770.  
 BARREN b83, 85.  
 BARRON 71c16, 81c1, m82.  
 BARROW 71c12.  
 BARTLE d97.  
 BARTON d55.  
 BASKER 71c15.  
 BAXTER 81c6  
 BAYRAM b22.  
 BEAUMONT m1776.  
 BEATON b55.  
 BECHAM b39.  
 BELBY 81c5.  
 BELL 41c1, 81c11, 81c13, b82,90, d1774.  
 BENSON 51c35, b24.  
 BENTON b55.  
 BERRIL b75.  
 BETTLES b50, 54, d53, 55.  
 BETTS 41c11, b1754, 56, 58, 60, 69, 69, 75, 76, 95, 97,  
 m1791, 1817, d1771, 74, 76, 78, 80, 88, 91, 1842,  
 w1776, 77, 83, 84, 85, 87, 90, 91.  
 BIRD b87.  
 BIRKETT 41c17, b1750, 51, 53, 56, 65, 75, 76, 78, 80,  
 m1763, 74, 1804, d1756, 74, 74, 81, 1818, 26, 47,  
 w1774, 84.  
 BLACKBOURNE 71c6.  
 BLAGROVE d1753.  
 BOWMAN m72.  
 BRADBY b27, 47, 49, 50, 55.  
 BRADSFORTH d52.  
 BRADY b49.  
 BRATBY m47, 52, 54.  
 BRATLEY 51c33, 51c44 d.  
 BREWER b1797, 1799, 03, d03.  
 BRIGGS 41c8, 51c45, 61c9, b1785, 87, 87, 88, 91, 93,  
 95, 98, b1800, 03, 05, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38,  
 39, 42, 63, m07, 11, 11, 54, d1789, 1800, 20, 21, 22,  
 23, 28, 33, 33, 34, 39, 49, 51, 59, 64, 67, 78, w1785.  
 BRIMBY m1795.  
 BRITCLIFFE b1753, 56, 59, 62, m1785, d1785, 1811,  
 w1772, 72.  
 BROADBENT 61c1.  
 BROCKLEBANK 41c10.  
 BROCKLESBY 71c15, m1795.  
 BROOKS 61c5, 71c5, b68, 69, 70, 71, d72.  
 BROWN 51c34, b1794, 1799, 12, 13, 24, 25, m00, 05,  
 22, 44, d1761, 85, 97, 1800, 00.  
 BRUMBY d1752.  
 BUCKNALL b83, 83, 83.  
 BUGARTH 81c17.  
 BURNETT b15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.  
 BURT b1778.  
 BURTON b15, 17.  
 BYGOT b86.  
 CAMMACK 71c11.  
 CAMPION 61c7, 71c6, 81c14, 81c15, b54, m66, 76.  
 CARROTT b1783, 84, 86, d1789.  
 CHAMBERLAIN 51c39.  
 CHAPMAN 41c13, 51c32, b37, 37, 39, 48.  
 CLARK b1773, d1776.  
 CLARKE 81c6, b17, m85, d1772.  
 CLAYTON 61c17.  
 COLEBECK b1759, 61, 66, 71, 73, 75, d1765, 69, 88,  
 w1787.  
 COLLINGWOOD b83.  
 COLLISON b12, m11.  
 COMIN 81c7.  
 COOK 61c12, b1755, m45.  
 COOPER b1836, m1779, d1835.  
 CORDEN b27, m27.  
 CORDOCK 61c4, b60, 64.  
 CORRIGAN b13, 20, 22.  
 CORRINGHAM 41c15, b24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 34, 35,  
 37, 45, m43.  
 CORTIS 61c7, 61c9.  
 COOPER 51c45.  
 COPES 81c2.  
 COUSBECK b35.  
 COUSINS m03.  
 COULTON b1751, 52.  
 COX b93, m76, 76.  
 CRANSTON m1777.  
 CRISP 41c8, 51c43, m68.  
 CROSKILL 81c2.  
 CROWDEN b1776.  
 CROWSON b19.  
 CURTIS b1791, m1784  
 DADDY 41c4, 51c32.  
 DAVY 51c39, m32, 89.  
 DAWSON 51c37, b1792, 1845, 47, 48, 49, 51, 58,  
 d1850, 69, 98, 1906, 1911.  
 DEAN m1787.  
 DeBOUDRY m.  
 DENT m10.  
 DISHMAN m1783.  
 DIXON 71c1, 71c2, m1782, 1873, w1782, 83.  
 DOBSON 41c1, b84.  
 DODSON b04, 99.  
 DOWSON m86.  
 DRAYTON 61c9.  
 DREWERY 71c7.  
 DRURY b10, 12  
 DUFFIELD m33.  
 DUFFINS b41.  
 DYER 81c6.  
 EAST 61c7.  
 EASTON b52.  
 ELAB d66.  
 EKES b60.  
 ELING m1772.  
 ELLIS 41c12, 51c35, 61c16, 71c14, b34, 36, 38, 39, 42.

m52, 66, d42, 75, 84, 88.  
 ELSON b81.  
 FALLS m48.  
 FARR 41c3, b1773, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, m1772,  
 d1790, 90, 92, 94, 1804, 20, 20, 26, 27, 46, w1772.  
 FARROW b1764, 67.  
 FEARNEY d1768.  
 FEATHERBY b17, 19.  
 FERRABY b1775, m1753.  
 FERRIBY 71c16, b1778, d1765.  
 FEWITT m73.  
 FISH m1765.  
 FLETCHER d69.  
 FOSTER 71c11, b1752, d1751, 52, 53, 88.  
 FOWLER d36.  
 FOX 81c7.  
 FRANCE 71c15, b70, m59.  
 FRETLOVE 51c34.  
 FRONT b1785, m1785.  
 FROW 81c16.  
 FUSSEY 51c31.  
 GAY 41c2.  
 GELL b1791.  
 GIBBONS 81c17, b74, 78, 82, 86, 92, 93, 95, d85, 85,  
 85, 94, 95.  
 GIBSON b1796, d1796, 44.  
 GILES b14.  
 GILLIATT d1755, 62.  
 GOOD 41c4, 51c40, 61c3, 61c7, 71c, 13 b1780, 83, 86,  
 87, 93, 94, 1800, 01, 03, 40, 69, 70, m1779, 1818,  
 33, d1793, 31, 67, 70, 73, 87.  
 GOODHAND d97, 97.  
 GOESMAN m66.  
 GORBUTT m1790, w1790.  
 GRANT 51c34, m85.  
 GRANTHAM 71c6.  
 GRASSWELL m1758.  
 GRAVES b1754, m1753, 62, 68, d1752, 52, 67, 88.  
 GRAY 51c39, b51.  
 GREAVES 81c6.  
 GREEN b1788, m1789, d1759.  
 GREENFIELD 41c3, b21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 36, 38, m20,  
 21, 33, d31, 46, 46, 46, 54, 72.  
 GREGG m1774.  
 GUNMIL b00, 03, 04, 05.  
 GUY 61c6, m43.  
 HALL 41c8, b98, m52.  
 HARFORD w1787.  
 HAMBY 51c34, b34.  
 HARPER b84, d87.  
 HARRISON m69.  
 HART 51c39.  
 HARVEY d92.  
 HAVERCROFT 41c8.  
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# *The 19th Century Population*

## **Part II**

### **The Social Implications of the Statistics**

by Frank Cooper

# The 19th Century Population

Part II

The Social Implications of the Statistics

by J. H. Cochrane





*Rookery Farm Yard*



*Townside Road: South Eastern Boundary of the Medieval Village*



*Toot Hill: Possible Site of Medieval Windmill*



*Church and Manor: Core of the Medieval Village*



## **INTRODUCTION**

THE FIRST record of Healing is found in the Domesday Survey of 1086 which shows that the land was held by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bayeaux and Alfred of Lincoln.

The population for the purpose of the Domesday Survey was divided into villeins, bordars and sokeman. The total number of these is shown as 32, which seems to indicate that the population of Healing or "Heghelinge" as it was then named was more than a hundred persons.

Healing remained a predominantly agricultural community until the end of the 19th Century.

The list of Rectors begins in 1220, when it is stated the Alan de Kelese replaced a previous unnamed rector who had been instituted to another church.

It is interesting to consider that the Black Death may have been responsible for the death of William de Heyling in 1349.

Without actual records it is difficult to estimate the effect of the Black Death on Healing, but if the death rate for Healing was the same as the rest of the country between 25 and 50 per cent of the population must have perished in 1348 - 1349.

In 1563 the number of households in Healing is shown as 13 by A J Hodgett in "This Tudor Lincolnshire" which suggests a population of between 50 and 60 persons.

It has been estimated that between 1480 - 1759 there were 46 really bad harvests and that the 1520's were very bad indeed as were the years 1549-1551, so the population figure for 1563 may have been influenced by these facts.

C W Foster in his "State of the Church" gives the number of communicants for 1603 as 60, so assuming half the population was confirmed it appears the the population in that year was about 120 persons.

The Populations Act for Healing for 1800 gives the total as 94. There were 15 houses inhabited by families. The agricultural nature of Healing is emphasised by the fact that 36 persons were chiefly employed in agriculture and only 2 in other trades.

By 1811 the enumeration shows that the population had increased to 105, but 14 of the 15 households were employed in agriculture.

The total population of Healing was only 118 in 1891, by 1901 it nearly doubled to 227 and by 1911 it doubled again to 514. Between 1911 and 1977 there was exceptional growth when the population increased from 514 to 2100, no such increase had been seen in the previous thousand years which indicates the exceptional nature of Healing, when we consider that many villages in this area are smaller now than they were a century ago.

The figures for the population of Lincolnshire for

1801 was 208,557

1861 was 412,000

1901 was 492,994

1961 was 509,000

which illustrates the growth in the population for the county as a whole.



## ***Comments on the Census Returns and General Remarks about the Population of Healing in the 19 Century.***

Throughout the 19 Century there was an excess of baptisms over burials but the population was constant during these years which indicates that there was consistent and substantial migration.

### *The Census Returns of 1841.*

The majority of the population was under 39, the largest single group was children in the 0-5 range. The boys outnumbered the girls by 5 to 1. The oldest person was a female in the 60-64 age group. In the 1851 Census the population was largely made up of people under 39. The oldest male was 58 years old and the oldest female was 56 years of age. The average age of the population of Healing in 1851 was 23.5 years.

By 1871 the average overall age of the population had increased to 33.5 years. The oldest male was 79 years old and the oldest female 68 years old.

The Census of 1871 clearly shows that people of Healing were living longer than they were thirty years previously in 1841.

### *1841-1871*

The overall population increased slightly over the 30 year period from 90 to 102, there being an average more males than females.

The number of houses went down from 17 to 16 between 1841 and 1871 having been 18 in 1851 and 1861. This shows the reluctance of the landowners to build in a closed village as Healing was.

In three of the four returns half the population was under 21. Only 16 children born in Healing were here for 10 years or longer and only 4 of these stayed for more than 20 year. Family sizes of between 4 and 5 were not as large as one would have expected being comparable to today's 4.2.

Only three married couples were on three successive returns and none were here or survived the four returns spanning 30 years. Five males were on all four returns but only two of these were born in Healing. With only 40 - 50 other people on more than one return it would seem that the population of Healing although static in numbers was ever changing in the people making up those numbers. The shortage of houses and limitation of jobs was typical of small closed parishes of this period where the majority of people worked on farms scattered about the parish and a good proportion of these were farm servants who moved from job to job. Healing contrasts with a village like Binbrook, a large open village, where labourers settled with their families, and sometimes saw their children in turn set up home in the village when they married. It appears young people moved away from Healing for work and married and settled with their families elsewhere. Comparisons between Healing and Binbrook in 1851 can be made. The percentage of people 24 and under in Healing was 52.22% compared with Binbrook's 57.54% and 54.54% for the whole of England and Wales. It would seem, however, that the average age of Healing in 1851 was higher than in the returns for 1841, 1861 and 1871 and that this was an exceptional year. Taking into consideration the figures in the other census returns, Healing compares with the national average of the period.

The occupations of the people of Healing in 1851 shows 32.61% of the total population working on the land compared with Binbrook's 21.59% and N. W. Lindsey's 19.50%. It also



shows a distinct lack of tradesmen and craftsmen but a higher percentage working in domestic service.

Although the population of Healing was fluid, less than one in ten were born outside Lincolnshire. Of the places of birth as shown in the 1851 census, 33 out of 92 were born in Healing, 51 elsewhere in Lincolnshire and only 8 from outside Lincolnshire. Of the 51 born elsewhere in Lincolnshire no fewer than 38 different villages are named which indicates the tremendous movement of the farm labouring community within Lincolnshire. The following are examples of individual families movements.

Charles Campion of Fulstow married Eliza from Thoresby. They had their first child in 1840 at Grainthorpe and were still there in 1850 when they had their fourth child. But by 1853 they had moved to Healing when their fifth child was born.

Thomas Tompson of Castiethorpe married Jane from Normanby where they lived from 1843 to 1858 by which time they had moved to Ashby. But in 1861 had moved to Healing where their seventh child was born.

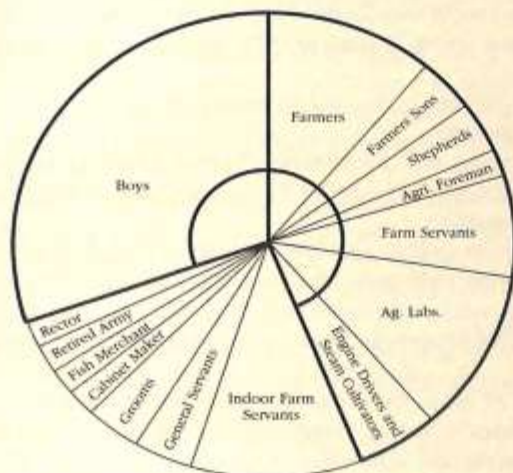
William Gray of Castlethorpe married Jane from Claythorpe. Thier first child was born in Wraithby in 1847, their second child in Utterby in 1849 and their third in Healing in 1851.

John Hines of Nettleton married Mary from Longtoft. Their first child was born in North Ormsby in 1850. By 1858 they had four children and were still living in North Ormsby. By 1861 they had moved to Healing.

It is not until 1871 that any hint of the Industrial Revolution shows in Healing when Wm. Smith and Michael Drewery from Covenham appear on the census as engine drivers of steam cultivators along with George Wilkinson from Hibaldstow with the same occupation. It was also in 1871 that the first fish merchant a Mr Joseph France appears in Healing.

## 1871 Census

Males 55

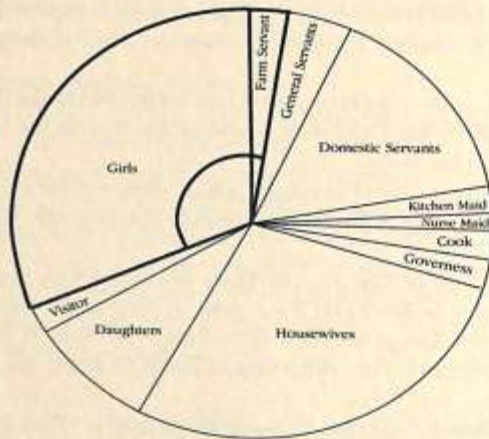


Place of Birth

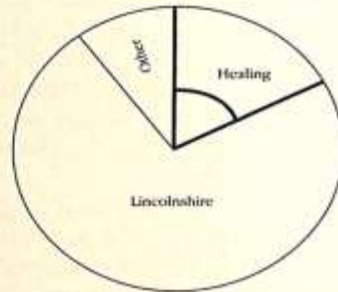


## 1871 Census

Females 47



Place of Birth



## Healing in 1871

When we look at the 1871 Census, we find the build up of population has changed. Instead of 1 farmer we find 6, but on closer observation we find the total land worked by these 6 farmers is 2,009 acres, whereas Healing village comprises at this time only 1,313 acres. The conclusion is that the farmers although living in Healing are farming some land outside the boundary.

The population has now reached 102 (92 in 1851). There are 55 males and 47 females, an increase of 1 male, but 9 females, (54 males and 38 females in 1851). On closer examination we find an almost equal number of boys and girls under 16 years in 1871, whereas in 1851 the boys outnumbered the girls by two to one.

Only 11 males and 7 females were actually born in the village, compared with 23 males and 11 females in 1851. Are the people more mobile?

The average age in the village is 33.5% years, the oldest being 79 years, which gives a very different picture from 1851 when the average age was only 23.5 years, with the oldest person being only 58 years. Are the people living longer?

There are now more single people of marriageable age, 38% compared with 32% in 1851.

The 102 people in the village are occupying 16 houses. The largest household is that of the foreman, who with his wife, and six children and four farm servants, must be living in somewhat cramped conditions! All the occupants of this household were born in neighbouring villages, none of them actually born in Healing.

The Rector is James Edward Wallis Loft, 39 years, (who was born in Healing and was Rector from 1859 to 1880). His wife Margaret was born in Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham and they have four young children. It is interesting to note that the remainder of his household, consisting of five persons are all originally from outside the village:



i.e. a governess from Ireland, a domestic cook from Croxton Lincs, (all single women), also a 16 year old boy from neighbouring Stallingborough, who is general servant.

With the advent of steam cultivation on the land, we now have 3 young unmarried engine drivers added to the population and lodging with one of the shepherds.

Healing village still remains a farming community and apart from the Rector and his household, a fish merchant and his dependants who lived with one of the farmers, a cabinet maker, and also an old man on the Army retired list, all the remaining villagers are employed on the land or are the wives, children or servants of those who work on the land.

#### *People over 60 in Healing*

	men over 60	women over 60
1841	1	4
1851	0	0
1861	6	1
1871	5	2

In 1841 there was one man between 75 - 80.

In 1851 all residents were under 60.

In 1861 no residents was over 70.

In 1871 there were 6 residents between 60 and 75 and one between 75 and 80 years of age.

This shows that between 1841 and 1871 people were starting to live longer.

### ***Marriages***

The number of marriages in Healing Parish Church from 1795 to 1990 was 70 which is less than one marriage each year. For example, no marriages were recorded for the years 1823 -24 -25 -26. Again there were two marriages in 1833 but it was 1839 before the next marriage took place.

Most of the couples who were married were from Healing or the surrounding area of Lincolnshire. During this period 100 years only two bridegrooms came from outside the county.

The first person to be shown as not connected with the agricultural work of the village was Joseph France, a fisherman who married in 1859. Also Arthur Smith, a fish merchant was married in 1899.

In 1866 Thomas Gooseman, a butcher from Grimsby was married to Eliza Campion; 1866 was also the year when Alfred Wilson, a railway clerk from Lockwood in Yorkshire married Annie Ellis of Healing.

The ages of the bride and bridegroom were not generally recorded unless they were considered unusual. For example, Martha Corringham was shown as 17 when she married David Harris in 1843. In 1868 Charles Haywood was 54 when he married Mary Anne Barnard. James Bartle was 62 when he married Susannah Harris in 1897.

## *HEALING Changes in 19th Century Population Baptisms & Burials*

Date of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease	Decade	Number of Baptisms	Number of Burials	Excess of Baptisms
1801	94					
1811	105	+ 11	1800-09	35	11	24
1821	94	- 11	1810-19	31	10	21
1831	102	+ 8	1820-29	51	18	33
1841	90	- 12	1830-39	33	15	18
1851	92	+ 2	1840-49	39	19	20
1861	96	+ 4	1850-59	29	22	7
1871	102	+ 6	1860-69	26	13	13
1881	117	+ 15	1870-79	30	8	22
1891	118	+ 1	1880-89	28	18	10
1901	227	+109	1890-99	30	21	9

From 1811-1901 Healing's population increased by 122.

The natural increase excess of Births over Deaths 1801-1901 was 177. Therefore, migration from Healing exceeded migration into Healing parish by 55. However, in the decade 1890-99 migration into Healing is evident. From 1801-91 the population was fairly static.



## ***Births in Healing***

From 1801 to 1901, 332 children were christened in Healing Church, but a few of these were not residents of Healing.

The table which shows the changes of the population in the 19th Century illustrates the fact that the birthrate was much higher at the beginning of the 19th Century than it was at the end of the Century. For example, in the decade from 1821 - 1831 when there was a population of about 100 persons, 51 children were born in those 10 years. Never again in the 19th Century were there so many births even though between 1891 and 1901 the population almost doubled. Without more information it is impossible to state the reason for this.

## ***Mortality***

From 1816 to 1907 the average age at which people died and were buried in Healing church yard was 43.19 years.

There are great differences for the age of death during this period of nearly one hundred years.

The worst period for disease was from 1847 to 1856 when the average age of death was 21.1 years, but this was caused by five children dying under the age of 5 years.

The average age of death from 1907 - 1913 was 41 years but this was for a larger population.

## ***Notes on Burials at Healing Church from 1793 - 1913***

The total number of people buried in Healing Church yard from 1793 to 1913 was 180, but when the records are examined it is seen that 77 of these people were not actually resident in Healing when they died.

Some of these people who are recorded as living outside the parish had previously resided in Healing at some time.

The higher number of deaths between 1826 - 1836 and from 1846 - 1856 may have been due to cholera outbreaks of 1831, 1846 - 9 and 1853 - 4. The cholera in this area is thought to have been caused by the crews of ships coming into the Humber from Baltic Sea. Another cause, no doubt was the fact that the water supply was not properly piped and must have been liable to pollution. In the 19th Century there were outbreaks of cholera in many parts of the country.

## ***Child Deaths in Healing 1793 - 1913***

The child deaths in Healing were commonly one or two per year from 1793 - 1806. No child deaths were recorded from 1806 to 1822.

From 1822 to 1855 the general situation was much worse with five deaths recorded in 1854. Vaccination against cholera was introduced at the end of the 1840's. It is possible that the vaccination campaign helped to reduce cholera. Small Pox does not appear to have been a problem in the 1870's. Small Pox vaccination was made compulsory in 1871, but no provision was made for parents who did not conform to the small pox vaccination regulations.

## ***Notes on Death in the 19th Century***

### **The Gibbons Family**

Ernest died aged 6 in 1885, lived in Healing

Charles R died aged 10 in 1885, lived in Healing

Arthur died aged 2 in 1885, lived in Healing

Charles died aged 2 in 1894, lived in Healing.

### **The Greenfield Family**

Richard died aged 1 in 1831. He was born on 10 July 1830 in Healing.

Charles died aged 8 in 1846. He was born on 16 September 1838, in Stallingborough.

Also Charlotte who was an illegitimate child of the same family died at the age of 1 in 1846, also from Stallingborough.

The church registers do not give the cause of death but these fact illustrates how prevalent death was amongst young children in the 19th Century.

## ***Burials Healing 1816–1906 Showing Average Age of Death***

Years	Number of Burials	Average Ages
1816–1826	14	43.3 years
1827–1836	22	40.0 years
1837–1846	16	40.9 years
1847–1856	25	21.2 years
1857–1866	12	49.0 years
1867–1876	12	60.0 years
1877–1886	12	42.0 years
1887–1896	16	50.5 years
1897–1906	29	44.0 years

Life expectation at the end of eighteenth century was 32 years.

Life expectation in 1881 was 43.7 for men and 47.2 for women, by 1938 it was 61.8 for men and 65.8 for women.



***Prominent Healing  
Families in the  
19th Century***

**John Henry Loft  
J. Maunsell Richardson  
The Portman Family**

by Clixby Fitzwilliams





# *John Henry Loft*

## *Introduction*

WHAT FOLLOWS is an attempt to illustrate some of the difficulties facing the local historian. We envisaged being able to write a straightforward life story of a Healing gentleman. What transpired was an intriguing problem. Was John Henry Loft a well meaning political philanthropist whose downfall owed much to his political rivals, or was he a scheming politician who met his just deserts?

Here are two histories of the subject, the first extracted from parliamentary records of 1790 to 1820 and the second, much more complimentary, written 200 years later by a member of the Loft family.

Probably the true character of John Henry Loft lies somewhere between the two accounts, but both are printed here in order that the reader may judge for himself.

The first story is taken from the 'Lincolnshire Life' of February 1985.

## *General John Henry Loft*

From the 16th century the Loft family were farmers on the Marsh in North Lincolnshire. Like their fellow farmers they took their turn as Churchwarden, Overseer or Constable in their parishes. They shared the social life of the local market towns, Louth and Alford, and sent their sons to the Grammer Schools there. With the growth of the large industrial towns, and the development of new farming methods, in the latter half of the 18th century, they benefited from the increased prosperity of the Marsh farmers, fattening cattle on the rich grazing lands,



especially round Marschapel and Grainthorpe. They seem to have been content with their quiet life with no suggestion that any of them had ambitions to explore the world beyond the Marsh, or to take part in public life beyond the parish pump politics of the Vestry.

Then John Henry Loft comes on the scene. He was born in 1767, the eldest child of James Loft, of Grainthorpe, and his wife Ann Hardy of Maltby le Marsh.

His life must have seemed set to follow the same secure course as that of his forebears, but the security was to be short-lived. When John Henry was six years old his father died,



and within the next thirteen years he was to lose his brother, sister, grandparents and all his aunts and uncles; only his mother survived, now re-married to a Mr Marsh of Louth. Presumably a farming life had lost any attraction it had ever held for the young man, so in 1790 he enlisted as an Ensign in the 15th Foot (The East Yorkshire Regiment). With no military training or background, he joined his battalion in the West Indies, learning by experience as he went along. For the first and only time in his life he saw active service, taking part in several trifling actions as the result of a negro insurrection, which sounds more like riot control than warfare. He undertook the duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster for a time.

After two years, having escaped the tropical diseases which killed so many British soldiers in the West Indies, he returned with his battalion to England, where he transferred to the Third Foot Guards, with an advance in social status and seniority, if not in actual rank. During his service with the Guards war with revolutionary France broke out. This meant that there had to be a great recruiting drive for both the Army and the Navy. The latter could rely largely upon the press-gang, but the Army had to depend upon persuading men to volunteer. This turned out to be John Loft's big opportunity, since he found that he had a special gift for recruiting.

In fact 1794 was something of an "annus mirabilis" for him. During the year he transferred again, this time to a Lieutenancy in the 115th Foot, and was soon promoted Captain, and then Major, in that regiment, with command of a company. In December came yet another promotion, this time Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of an unattached corps, with responsibility for recruiting men from the towns and villages of North Lincolnshire. He issued posters, putting forward all the advantages and opportunities of a military career; these included Honour, Ease, and Independence, with the certainty of being well-clothed, fed, and paid, without care of anxiety, with a competent pension in one's middle and latter years. Perhaps the Colonel's family connections in the area contributed to the success of the appeal; possibly the very generous bounty of eleven guineas offered to every recruit was responsible. In any case the volunteers came pouring in to his centres at Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford, Grimsby and Louth. Eventually the total reached 4,000.

At that time Louth had a population of about 4,200, compared with 1,500 at Grimsby, so it was at Louth that Colonel Loft established his headquarters. The sight of the scarlet-coated sentries marching their beat outside his residence, 21 Westgate, was to remain a vivid memory in the folklore of the town. Meanwhile the Louth contingent of his men was billeted in the wool warehouses in Kidgate (part of which is now Scarfe's restaurant).

However it was not only in his professional career that 1794 was a special year. He had become acquainted with Elizabeth Farr of Caistor, and on 18th December he was married to her in the Parish Church at Caistor by the Rev Samuel Turner. Elizabeth was the second daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth Farr, a family long established in the Caistor and North Willingham district, engaged in farming and business. Gilbert's wife, Elizabeth, had introduced a rather different strain into the family. She was the only surviving daughter, and heiress, of Henry Wallis, who after a lifetime of service in the 6th Regiment of Horse, being wounded at Fontenoy and Culloden, retired to Healing where he had inherited a small estate from a distant relative, and where he had built a manor house to his own design in order to facilitate movement from room to room in the wheelchair which he needed because of gout and other infirmities. His own origins are a little obscure, since his regimental record shows him to have come from Ireland, while family tradition asserts that he came from Wiltshire. A fine portrait of him reveals an impressive figure, even if after 50 years service he had only reached the rank of Captain.



In the space of 12 months John Henry Loft had changed from a bachelor Ensign to a married Lieutenant-Colonel. Even in the days of promotion by purchase this was very rapid advancement. The Duke of Wellington, two years younger, took six years to reach the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the next century Lord Lucan took ten years, and Lord Cardigan eight years, to reach that rank, even with all their wealth and aristocratic influence. How did a Lincolnshire farmer's son achieve it in four years? It must certainly have cost him a lot of money; presumably taking whatever money he had inherited from the sale of the Grainthorpe property. His wife's family was a very large one, and although four of her brothers served in the Peninsular War, none of them reached a rank higher than Captain, so it seems unlikely that Captain Wallis's money was involved.



*Portrait of Mrs Elizabeth Loft by Bennett Hubbard of Louth*

By 1799 Colonel Loft's recruits seem to have been despatched to units elsewhere, and with the invasion scare of that time the people of Louth felt very defenceless. Accordingly the Louth Independent Volunteer Infantry and the Louth Independent Volunteer Cavalry were formed. They paraded for training twice a week, with a fine of one shilling for failure to appear, and a fine of six pence for talking on parade. On 17th June 1799 Mrs Elizabeth Loft, in a uniform of plum-coloured velvet and mounted on a white horse, presented a stand of Colours to the Volunteer Infantry in Louth Market Place. She delivered a patriotic speech in which she gave them "Unanimity is the Bond of Society" as a motto! The Captain Commandant, Dr C.M. Clarke, made a suitable reply. In later years, after the threat of invasion had passed, the Colours were laid up in St. James's Church, where they remained until about 1950, by which time they were reduced to tattered shreds.

By now Colonel Loft (he was promoted to full Colonel in 1801) had begun to have political ambitions. He had been involved in the development of Grimsby as a port, but in 1798 sold his shares in the Grimsby Haven Company, "motivated by political consideration". By 1802 he was actively engaged in promoting his interests as a parliamentary candidate for Grimsby, with Robert Sewell, of Ongar in Essex, as his colleague. They even extended their canvassing to Hull, which seems strange these days. In the General Election of 1802, J.H. Loft of Caenby Hall topped the poll with 146 votes; Ayscough Boucherett had 144, Robert Sewell 143, and William Mellish 143. However his opponents presented a petition to have the decision changed. In March 1803 a Committee of the House of Commons conducted a scrutiny of the way in which the election had been conducted. They summoned Mr Simpson, the Mayor of Grimsby, to appear before the Bar of the House on account of his unfair and partial conduct of the election. As a result of their deliberations, Colonel Loft was unseated, and William Mellish was declared to have been elected.

It is difficult to decide whether the Colonel ever had a permanent residence of his own, because of the way in which his military duties took him round the country. He had some interest



in the Manor of Beesby, since in 1803 he was at Seaford in Sussex, where a second son, William George, was born. Their first son, also called John Henry, had been born at Louth in 1799. Their presence at Seaford suggests that the Colonel may have been busy with a new recruiting campaign, or with some other anti-invasion plans, in view of the renewed threat from across the Channel. A few years later he seems to have been stationed at Hull, where in 1805 their third son, Thomas Capel, was born. In 1806 the East Yorkshire Local Militia was formed, and there is clearly some family connection with this unit, evidenced by the possession of a scarlet jacket, with yellow facings and silver buttons bearing the initials EYLM, now in the Castle Museum at York. There were a number of Lofts in and around Hull then, as now, and some of them seem to have been cousins, deriving from the Marshchapel branch of the family.

In 1807 the Colonel published a broadsheet, renouncing very definitely any intention of standing again as a parliamentary candidate for Grimsby, because "of the ingratitude and deception of some of those who ought, and promised, to support me". Nevertheless in the General Election of 1807 he regained the seat! Once again there was a petition by the defeated candidates, but this time it was unsuccessful, and the Colonel took up residence in Bridge Street, Westminster, at least while Parliament was sitting. It was while living in London in February 1809 that he watched Drury Lane Theatre burn to the ground; "the most awfully grand sight I ever saw", he wrote to his father-in-law. He now had not only high rank having been promoted to Major-General in 1808, but also influence, since among his friends was Spencer Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was godfather to Charles Perceval Loft, born in 1807.

His popularity with his constituents seems to have been considerable, since in 1810 a committee opened a subscription for purchasing Plate to be presented to J.H. Loft for his having relieved the Port of Grimsby and the Vicinity from the burden which had been laid upon them by the Commissioners of Customs. Agents were appointed for Grimsby, Louth and Caistor, and the subscription eventually reached 500 guineas. In the same year he was chosen to present the Loyal Address for Lincolnshire to King George III on the occasion of his Jubilee. Moreover one of the new streets in the rapidly expanding borough of Grimsby was named Loft Street in his honour, and retained the name until it was changed to Victoria Street, following the Queen's visit in 1854.

This may have been the high spot of his career. Certainly 1812 brought two big disappointments for him. In the General Election he lost his seat; the votes cast being J.P. Grant 210, Sir Robert Heron 192, J.H. Loft 87, and E.J. Collett 12. The General presented what seems to have been the customary petition against the verdict of the poll, alleging bribery and undue influence on the part of his opponents. After a lengthy hearing the appeal was dismissed. J.P. Grant is said to have been almost ruined by the cost of the election since every elector in town expected handsome remuneration for his vote, Spencer Perceval, now the Prime Minister, was shot and killed in the Lobby of the House of Commons by a crazy bankrupt called Bellingham. Family tradition maintains that the General was at his friend's side when it happened.

His final promotion, to Lieutenant-General, came in 1813, when he was again living at Caenby Hall. He still seems to have had no permanent home of his own, since he was again in Louth in 1813; for the birth of his son, Henry Wallis, whereas by 1815 he was living at Great Linford Manor, Bucks. He certainly lived part of the time at Healing, which was the family centre for three generations. Following the overthrow of Napoleon he was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and lived in Paris while taking part in the peace negotiations. Perhaps it was his association with the Duke that led him to give the name Arthur to his youngest son, born in 1816.

General Loft's name appears in the Army List for the last time in 1817, after which his life seems



to have been very quiet, with no further public service. He was something of an antiquarian, and he produced lists of gravestones in St. Mary's Churchyard, Louth, and at Marshchapel, a "History of Healing", as well as notes on the pedigrees of other Lincolnshire families. There is a suggestion that "the failure of Mr S.M.", possibly a local banker, caused considerable financial loss to the whole family. Elizabeth, his wife, in 20 years bore 18 children, fifteen boys and three girls. From 1830, when John Henry Capel Loft was born, there was a constant stream of grandchildren. It seems possible that there were matrimonial as well as financial difficulties in their latter years.

When Mrs Loft died in 1845 she was living at Campion's Farm at Healing with her eldest son, and apparently receiving financial help from two other sons, William George and Alfred Arthur. She had a morbid dread of being buried alive and left instructions that her funeral was to be delayed much longer than was customary. My grandfather, then a pupil at Louth Grammar School, obtained leave to attend the funeral. He later had great difficulty in persuading John Waite, the notoriously strict Headmaster, that a fortnight was not an unreasonably long absence for this purpose.

In the same year William George provided some excitement by winning the Grand National on his horse, Cure-all. A portrait of the horse and rider was painted by Ben Hubbard of Louth, of which a number of prints were made. The same artist was commissioned in 1847 to paint a portrait of the General. He is depicted as a kindly old gentleman, writing a document entitled "The Rights of a Freeman of Grimsby", with a view of Healing Church in the background. There is also a portrait by Ben Hubbard of Mrs Loft, showing her as a handsome, dark-haired woman, much younger than the painting of her husband. It is dated 1849, four years after her death, so it seems to have been painted posthumously, dealing lightly with the passage of time.

The General died in 1849 at Grimsby, aged 82. His wife had been buried at Healing, but he was buried at Marshchapel among his ancestors. During his life he had erected substantial monuments over the graves of his father, brother and sister, and also of his son James Wallis Loft, but his own monument is a small slab fixed to the side of his son's tomb.

In the eyes of at least some of his contemporaries there was a certain deviousness in his public life. However Margaret Boswell Loft, widow of Thomas Capel, and my great-grandmother, recorded her great gratitude for the utmost kindness and affection with which she had been treated by her father-in-law at the time of great personal sorrow. But let the Stamford Mercury have the last word, as it often did. In the General's obituary it records: His public and private career was eventful and laborious, during the whole of which, it is stated, that he strictly adhered to the noble principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

With his death the family relapsed into the quiet life of previous generations, taking no great part on public affairs, and pursuing their chosen courses with as little trouble as possible to themselves and to others.

## ***THE RISE AND FALL OF JOHN HENRY LOFT***

LOFT John Henry (?1769-1849), of Caenby House, Louth and Healing House, nr. Grimsby, Lincs.

MP for GREAT GRIMSBY 1802-18 March. 1803, 26 February 1808-1812

b. ?1769, s. of one Loft of Louth, Lincs. m. 18 Dec. 1794, Eliza, da. of Gilbert Farr of Healing and Caistor, Lincs., 18 ch. (6s. 1da. surv).

Ensign, 15 Ft. 1790, 3 Ft. Gds. 1792; Lt. ind. co. Ft. 1794, capt. and 1794 maj. 1794; capt. and



It.-col. 115 Ft. 1794; col. R. Louth vols. 1794; brevet col. 1801; capt. 3 regt. N. Lincs. vols. 1803; maj.-gen. 1808, It.-gen. 1813-17.

Trustee, Norwich Union Insurance Co. 1811.

Loft's family seem to have been represented on the corporation of Louth, where his sons went to school. Through his wife he acquired property at Grimsby, which he canvassed in September 1795. He was a foe of the new Grimsby Haven Company, in which he and his father-in-law had at first been minor shareholders, and a friend of government who sought Pitt's support.

The Duke of Portland hinted to Pitt that it would be better if Loft were kept out, with reference to his character. "For a frolic", being engaged in recruiting for a new company of which he was colonel, he enlisted pledged supporters among the freemen to enable them to obtain a "liberal bounty" and then discharged them. He was unsuccessful at the poll in 1796, but did not give up. Said to be heavily in debt to the government, he was trying to find a running partner before the election of 1802 by offering a seat at Grimsby for 4,000 guineas (£1,000 down, the remainder payable on possession). His client was defeated, but he headed the poll. He was unseated on petition. After ineffectual bids in 1803 and 1806, and another defeat in 1807, he obtained his revenge by unseating Lord Yarborough's heir on petition in February 1808.

Loft was a silent supporter of administration: several speeches attributed to him were clearly by General Williams Loftus. He voted with ministers on the Scheldt question, 23 Feb., 5 and 30 Mar. 1810 (The Whigs at the time listed him "against the Opposition") against the release of the radical Gale Jones 16 Apr.; and opposed criminal law reform sinecure reform and parliamentary reform, 1, 17, 21 May. He was in the government minority on the Regency, 1 Jan. 1811. He again voted against sinecure regulation, 4 May 1812, and opposed Catholic relief, 22 June. He boasted in his ensuing election campaign that he opposed parliamentary reform and Catholic relief. His prospects at Grimsby were now poor. In 1810 he had tried to make electoral capital out of a bill to improve Grimsby, but it failed. His prospective opponent, John Peter Grant, started a campaign to discredit him, persuading the dismissed town clerk to sue him for conspiracy. The action failed, but Sergeant Vaughan permitted himself to some curious comments on Loft's appearance at Lincoln assizes:

"How much he looks like a man who has lived in the air of Grimsby. He is just returned from visiting his constituents—twenty campaigns would not have such an effect upon him. There is no oxygen, gentleman, in that air: a man cannot be florid and healthy long."

Being unable to pay arrears due to his venal supporters, or find a wealthy partner to stand with him, he was defeated in 1812. His petition was unavailable, as he could not pay the costs of it. He consoled himself in action in the Peninsular war. In 1817 he was deprived of his rank, having been found "unworthy" of it.

Loft died 13 July 1849, aged 80, at Loft Street, Grimsby, which had been renamed after him in 1809.

### *THE POLITICAL STORY*

#### GREAT GRIMSBY

Right of election: in the resident freemen

Number of voters: over 300

Population (1801): 1,524

19 June 1790	JOHN HARRISON	140
	DUDLEY NORTH	140



	Hon. William Wellesley Pole	135	
	Robert Wood	135	
Election declared void, 11 Apr. 1793			
17 Apr. 1793	JOHN HARRISON		
	DUDLEY NORTH		
30 May 1796	AYSCOGHE BOUCHERETT	131	
	WILLIAM MELLISH	131	
	John Henry Loft	130	
	Robert Home Gordon	128	
			on scrutiny
9 July 1802	JOHN HENRY LOFT	146	137
	AYSCOGNE BOUCHERETT	144	147
	William Mellish	143	146
	Robert Sewell	143	134
	MELLISH vice Loft, on petition, 18 Mar. 1803		
18 July 1803	HON. CHARLES ANDERSON		
	PELHAM vice		
	Boucherett, vacated		
	his seat		
31 Oct. 1806	HON. CHARLES ANDERSON		
	PELHAM		
	HON. GEORGE ANDERSON		
	PELHAM		
8 MAY 1807	WILLIAM ELLICE	142	
	HON. CHARLES ANDERSON		
	PELHAM	138	
	John Henry Loft	137	
	Hon. George Anderson Pelham	122	
	LOFT vice Anderson		
	Pelham, on petition,		
	26 Feb. 1808		
6 Oct. 1812	JOHN PETER GRANT	210	
	SIR ROBERT HERSON, Bt	192	
	John Henry Loft	97	
	Ebenezer John Collett	12	
17 June 1818	CHARLES NICHOLAS FAZAKERLEY	230	
	CHARLES TENNYSON	213	
	John Peter Grant	195	

Since 1774, Charles Anderson Pelham, the future Lord Yarborough, who was the leading property owner at Grimsby and recorder of the borough, had returned both members. His friends, the Blues, dominated the corporation. The rival faction, the Reds, of which the Clayton family were leaders, were eclipsed, and even in 1784 the best terms they could get were to accept one of Anderson Pelham's nominees as their own, at their expense. In 1789 Alderman Samuel Parker, one of the four Red aldermen, after seeing Pitt, reported that "he has taken the borough into his management". A promoter of the scheme to construct a dock at Grimsby, Parker tried to make the prospective candidates on the Red interest, William Wellesley Pole and Robert Wood, take it up as part of their electoral campaign, but they replied on the more traditional expedients of bribery and treating. On 15 Nov. 1788 Lord Mornington, informing Lord Buckingham that his brother Pole had found an opening at Grimsby, reported that "Pitt would thus have two seats at that place for about £5,000". Over £1,800 was disbursed from secret service fund on the ministerial interest. The Blues relied on the creation of new freemen and on the manipulation of non-resident voters to secure their majority, which was only five in 1790. Early in 1791, on the death of Alderman Parker, the champion of the anti-corporation Reds, the management of their interest reverted to its natural leaders Christopher Clayton and, on his death soon afterwards, his nephew and heir George Tennyson, a local attorney. They promoted a petition against the return of the Anderson Pelham nominees, which after repeated postponements by the House, was successful, 11 Apr. 1793. There was sufficient evidence of corruption on the both sides, but Wellesley Pole was found guilty of bribery and the right of election confirmed so as to exclude non-resident voters, whose claims the petitioners had championed. The election was declared void, but the Reds were too discouraged to oppose the re-election of the sitting Members.

In 1794 Anderson Pelham, having received a peerage, was disposed to come to terms with George Tennyson, and a mutual friend Ayscoghe Boucherett was accordingly chosen high steward of the borough. Tennyson reported "While my uncle Clayton was alive, I was obliged in compliance with his best wishes to oppose Lord Yarborough, but when he did die we came to an explanation and I dare (say) we shall never be at variance more". Tennyson wrote to Yarborough, 19 Mar. 1796, proposing to join with him in bringing in two Members: he regarded the coalition as a means of expressing his indignation at the neglect he had met with from government, as well as a way of promoting the plan for the Grimsby haven company, which was sanctioned by Act of Parliament in May 1796 and in which he and Yarborough were major shareholders. Opposition came from John Henry Loft, a local man who, although he was one of the minor shareholders, came out in opposition to the dock scheme. Being an army officer, he resorted to a "new and gross mode of electioneering" by enlisting freemen in his regiment to receive the volunteers' bounty, with a promise of discharge once they had voted for him. Loft not only recruited friends among other small landowners opposed to a haven company dominated by Tennyson and Yarborough, but secured Pitt's approval for his candidature, which was the reason for Tennyson's complaint to his ally of being "neglected and contemptuously treated" by administration.

Yarborough was likewise disgruntled at Loft's candidature. On 26 Sept. 1795 his friend the Duke of Portland had warned him that Pitt had received letters from both a Grimsby alderman and Col. Loft, the first offering the minister a certain seat, "if not both", at the general election and the latter claiming (22 Sept.) that he had "secured a majority" of the voters. The duke hoped that Yarborough's "very natural partiality for Harrison and D. Long", the sitting Members, who were Whigs, would not prevent him from coming to terms with Pitt. In reply, 29 Sept.,



Yarborough eschewed all knowledge of the alderman "Parkinson or Pattington" at Grimsby and contradicted Loft's claim of a majority; he also complained of being "attacked" at Grimsby and at Beverley. The duke replied, 2 Oct., that he felt obliged to say

*distinctly that if Harrison and Dudley North are necessarily to be the candidates recommended by you to the borough of Grimsby, that you can not be surprised at any countenance being given to any persons who may think it worth while to oppose them, but that it is the wish of administration, and must particularly be mine, that your selection of persons to represent that borough may be such as to justify the inclinations of those with whom I am officially connected, not only to support, but as far as lays in their power, to prevent any attack being made upon, your interest at that as indeed at any other place.*

He went on to warn Yarborough that the parliamentary conduct of his Members held out a temptation "not only to adventurers but to men of principle and fortune who felt this to be a crisis which calls upon them to support the cause of general good order and civic society". Yarborough subsequently went so far as to induce Harrison to retire, 29 Dec. 1795, and put up Boucherett in his place, "a friend and neighbour of mine ... whom I can with certainty assure you is really a friend to present administration". He added, "The state of the borough is such as to make me feel unable to nominate any other person". Boucherett was a substantial shareholder in the Haven Company and its first chairman. Dudley Long also retired: both he and Harrison found seats elsewhere. On 10 Apr. 1796 Portland informed Pitt:

*Ld. Yarborough tells me positively that he will not and indeed can not suffer Mr Loft to come in for Grimsby. He will, in addition to Mr Boucherett, who has explicitly declared himself to me, take any person of our recommendation wishing rather that he should be of the country or at least a name known there than a stranger and he inclines much to one of the Mellishes whom I also should prefer and for whom you perhaps can answer as well as I can but I am sure Ld. Y. can't do better and the best thing that can be done is to make Loft withdraw, which he must do if half I hear of him is true.*

William Mellish, kinsman a former Member and also interested in the Haven Company, was accordingly adopted as the other candidate on the Yarborough-Tennyson interest.

Loft did not withdraw, but in the ensuing contest Boucherett and Mellish narrowly defeated him and an "entire stranger", Gorden, a West India proprietor, introduced two days before the poll as Loft's colleague by agency of John Monckton Hale, an electioneering attorney. Yarborough answered for £9,470 in Election expenses, while Loft also spent lavishly: in 1802 he was reported to owe government £25,000. He was determined to try again and Hale endeavoured to secure a suitable colleague for him, seeking in December 1800 to interest Walter Spencer Stanthorpe in joining Loft: the outlay would be less than £1,000 before the election and the joint return would cost about £7,100. He approached William Windham with the same offer, the expense being 4,000 guineas, of which only £1,000 was to be speculated. In the event, it was Robert Sewell who joined Loft in the election of 1802. Loft made a point of offering to pay his debts at Grimsby on the eve of election.

Loft headed the poll and his colleague was defeated. Boucherett, who was weary of the expense of Grimsby elections, was rumoured in November 1801 to have lost Yarborough's confidence, but was reassured and consented to stand again, coming in second by one vote. Mellish, Yarborough and Tennyson's other nominee, was therefore defeated. This frustration of their alliance may not have disconcerted Tennyson, who said "he did not care a damn of Lord Yarborough, that his object in joining him was to get enclosure at Scartho and the haven at Grimsby, but that his heart was as much Red as ever". The fact was that after the secret meeting



at Brocklesby in April 1802 Tennyson, who had an eye to a seat for his son Charles in future, had emerged dissatisfied with his alliance with Yarborough. Boucherett upbraided him for "puzzling the cause in the minds of your friends showing there is something wrong in the cabinet to no good purpose to yourself and to a very bad one to those you act with".

Tennyson was punished by a rumour that Yarborough had made overtures to Loft, whose boast it had been that "independence and integrity are more frequently found in the huts of the peasant than in the mansions of opulence". The grounds were invalid votes and the partisan conduct of the mayor, who was taken into custody of the House and reprimanded. Sewell's petition against Boucherett failed.

Loft was disappointed of an opening in July 1803 when Boucherett resigned to make way for Yarborough's heir. The latter was elected before Loft arrived on the scene: Loft's petition to this effect was not pursued. Having thus regained both seats, Yarborough pressed his advantage by returning both his sons in 1806 when Loft appeared but gave up. Tennyson, despite his ambitions for his son Charles, acquiesced. Loft was at this time encouraging him to assert himself, but Tennyson assisted Yarborough in 1806 and 1807. On the latter occasion his son Charles, noting that the Yarborough interest was now in opposition to government (and ignorant of the terms of his father's pact with Yarborough), wished Tennyson to take advantage of this situation and show his resentment of Yarborough's neglect by coming to terms with government; as Loft's credit was shaky, they "I think would jump at you". He suggested that his brother-in-law Matthew Russell should stand at Russell's father's expense, or that ministers should be induced to "send down two [candidates] and make me one [of them]", in decided opposition to Yarborough. When Charles Tennyson learnt from Boucherett that his plan was a violation of the coalition between his father and Yarborough (brought about by Boucherett), he suggested instead that he should stand in conjunction with Yarborough's son, but with no conditions as to his politics, as he expected government support. If Yarborough resisted this, he would be prepared to oppose him; otherwise, government might be persuaded to favour Yarborough, rather than Loft. In the end, Charles Tennyson was ruled by his father.

As it was, one of Yarborough's sons was defeated in 1807, Loft was furnished by government with a wealthy merchant, William Ellice, as colleague. It was Ellice, not Loft, who ousted the younger Anderson Pelham. Loft, defeated by the mayor's casting vote, managed to unseat the elder (who had the county seat, in any case) on the grounds of bribery. Yarborough contemplated a petition against Ellice, using Charles Tennyson to plead for him, but found that it was precluded by an agreement he had made with Ellice before election. Ellice had behaved honourably towards him by refusing to present Loft's petition. Loft was indignant, and finding that Ellice was likely to have "the patronage of the new places at Grimsby", was thought to be attempting to come to a compromise with Yarborough for the next election. He was insecure: even before he took his seat a new aspirant, who doubtless wished to take advantage of the petition, canvassed the borough. This was John Peter Grant, who was introduced by three freemen conspirators, began buying up local property and secured the election of an ally, William Frazer, as town clerk. It is possible that Grant was soon afterwards offering the two seats to his Whig friends at £5,500 each. Loft hit back by securing Frazer's dismissal (August 1809), but he was reinstated (February 1810). In the recriminations that ensued, Loft cut a bad figure. His attempt to make electoral capital out of a bill for improving the borough also misfired, for he alienated Tennyson and the Haven Company thereby.

Yarborough's hold on the corporation was still strong and in March 1811 they resolved that he, as recorder, rather than the Members, in view of their "known subserviency ... to the



minister", should present and address to the Regent. What decided Loft's fate was his inability to pay off the freemen or find a friend prepared to do so. An attempt was made to persuade Ellice to stand by Loft, but he was warned that the freemen claimed £1,600 arrears for some of their number. He might get away with £10 each, but "it is the tune of all here that without the payment of arrears omitted, Mr Ellice need not come". Meanwhile, Yarborough chose Sir Robert Heron as his prospective candidate, with the concurrence of George Tennyson, and Heron informally coalesced with Grant, 27 Aug. 1811. This Whig combination proved too much for Loft, who boasted of his opposition to the Catholic relief and parliamentary reform and was trounced, while Ebenezer John Collett, probably sent down as a ministerialist to join him, got nowhere. Loft and his friends petitioned in vain. Heron remarked: "it cost Loft nothing, because he had nothing to pay". The fact was that Loft abandoned his witnesses on Westminster Bridge and they had no obtain compensation from the House for their trouble.

Heron, who took the view that Yarborough had "lost the borough by bad management, though he possessed an overruling property in it, and even a considerable popularity amongst its inhabitants", and that he had rescued the interest on the advice of "a common friend", boasted that he told his constituents "the whole truth as to my principles, political or religious", and that his "simplicity of manner and conversion" were "perfectly approved" at Grimsby. His colleague Grant likewise, after the election, admitted his support for the Catholic relief: but Heron found the Grimbarians "totally indifferent to politics". He also found himself abetting the collapse of an uneasy revival of the Yarborough-Tennyson coalition in 1813, when the parties fell out over the promotion of a new haven bill, the bill to be prevented favouring Tennyson's rather than his patron's views: Heron objected to the bill as a Tennyson "job" and it was dropped in committee in September 1813. Heron aspired to a county seat and as soon as this became clear in December 1817, Charles Tennyson, son of George, confirmed his candidature, which he had pledged at the close of the previous election.

In the summer of 1817 Tennyson had secured an assurance from the Treasury that one William Byrne, said to be canvassing Grimsby with their encouragement, was disavowed by them. On 2 Dec. he informed Charles Arbuthnot that his brother-in-law Matthew Russell had decided to back the revival of the Tennyson interest at Grimsby, "which has lain too long dormant, in order to support a candidate or candidates well disposed to his Majesty's government". He announced himself as the first choice and asked the Treasury to discourage adventurers. Arbuthnot replied "it will give me great pleasure if you should be able to get rid of the two present Members". Tennyson was indeed anxious to have a colleague to show at Grimsby and thereby prevent the inconvenience of facing any new single opponent or pair of opponents. A first attempt by Russell, who had likewise informed the Treasury of the scheme, to procure the military hero Sir Gordon Drummond for this purpose in December 1817 failed. Tennyson resolved to make no promises at Grimsby until he could name his second string. He rejected the idea to compromise with Yarborough, at least for the present, fearing it would provoke opposition, but thought that "unless he would undertake to support me, we should have another candidate". His efforts to secure "Mr Grey" or Charles Duncombe as his running partner also failed; nor did he secure Yarborough's support. In January 1818 he asked for a treasury nominee, "well known if possible" and "preferably of mercantile importance". A Mr Smyth was spoken of; and in February a negotiation on behalf of John Mitchell was undertaken by Alexander Cray Grant. In March, Henry Osborne of Manchester Square, London; Charles Duncombe for his son William, and a London banker were mentioned as interested parties. Alexander Cray Grant had warned Tennyson that he could not expect to find a client "when you



do not feel strong enough to ensure for £4,000 occupancy for the term of such a Parliament as the ensuring one is likely to be". At the eleventh hour, Tennyson saw no point in taking Sir Charles Philip Belson as colleague: he was disillusioned with the Treasury, who had disappointed all his hopes, and he saw no necessity for pledging himself to government, beyond "general intentions".

An independent bid to secure another candidate by Sir Thomas Robinson, who went to London at the behest of "180 electors of Grimsby" and approached John Campbell IV and Thomas Potter Macqueen, came to nothing. So Tennyson stood alone in 1818. On his interest 95 new freemen had been admitted by the corporation. On the Yarborough interest, Heron was replaced by Fazakerly. Grant came forward again. His Whig politics had come as a surprise to his erstwhile supporters, one of whom assured Lord Liverpool that he was an apostate, who had been expected to support government. He coalesced with Fazakerly, but Tennyson ousted him, spending about £5,500 and claiming to be "instrumental in placing Fazakerly so high". In his address, he spoke of a "new era" for Grimsby, after having changed his election colours from red to pink. Grant's friends petitioned against Tennyson's return and the latter's friends organized a counter-petition against Fazakerley's, but found it difficult to collect evidence of bribery by him, owing to "Grant's party having bribed for both". The petitions were discharged, Fazakerly having acted as a mediator to discourage the Grant party. Grant's influence among the "Old Reds" was still strong enough to worry Tennyson's friends, who urged him to conciliate Grant, but Tennyson commanded sufficient patronage to take risks: he did not pay his supporters, who expected £10 each for their votes, until the next election and did nothing to dispel their fears that he would come to a compromise with Yarborough who, they were obliged to admit, had "a more permanent interest". Tennyson seems to have been in two minds as to whether to underpin his control by an alliance with his financier and brother-in-law, Matthew Russell, or to insist on purity at elections, but being made to realize that the borough could not "instantly be reformed", he paid up and thus in 1820 secured both seats. Nevertheless he still had to reckon with "the great fear of the burgesses ... lest they should have a quiet election".

#### Reference

The House of Commons 1790 - 1820

History of Parliaments Trust



## **Wallis-Farr-Loft, of Healing**

Captain Henry WALLIS inherited from James WALLIS  
1690-1775 Capt. of Troop of 2nd Regt. of Horse, 50 years in Army Battles of Fontenoy  
and Culloden, retired to Healing House 1764.

in 1772, his last surviving child

*Gilbert Farr* 1749-1827  
of the Rookery, Healing and Caistor

ELIZABETH WALLIS - 1752-1795

15 children

*Elizabeth Farr* 1774-1845  
2nd daughter 17/6/99 presented  
Colours to Louth Regt.  
1845 living at Rookery with Farmer  
Campion.

1794

*John Henry LOFT* - 1767-1849  
of Louth. Major in Prince William's Regt.  
Lieut. Gen. M.P. for Great Grimsby 1808.  
Caenby Hall, buried Marshchapel.

18 children  
15 boys, 3 girls

*Alfred Arthur LOFT* 1816-76  
Youngest son. Heir to Gilbert FARR  
on coming of age 1837 inherited  
Healing House with 724 acres and  
changed name to A.A. WALLIS.

1848

*Gloriana Margareta*  
only daughter of Rear Admiral James  
Saunders

3 sons, 2 daughters

*Gilbert Farr WALLIS* 1854-82  
of HEALING died suddenly - Forest  
Hill London

1848

*Clara*  
4th daughter of Capt. James Denton,  
43rd Regt., lived in Healing House until  
her death in 1889

2 sons

*Gilbert Alfred Farr WALLIS* 1879  
of Bath and Percival Wallis

{ Trustees of Estate,  
Clara Wallis  
Gilbert A. Farr Wallis  
Percival Wallis

On the death of Clara Wallis, the Wallis Estate was sold to  
23 July 1890 - J.M. Richardson of Healing Manor, purchased from Mortgagees  
Healing House, Cottages and 44 acres for £3,945.

## ***J. Maunsell Richardson, JP., DL., M.P., 1894 1847 - 1912***

J. Maunsell Richardson was the younger son of William Richardson (1812 -1850) of Great Limber and Immingham.

The Family records go back to the 1413 Will of Seliors Richardson, late wife of Thomas Richardson of Helpingham in the County of Lincoln. Records show marriages with the Pelham Family in 1743, and in 1808, Richard Maunsell married the daughter of the first Earl of Listowel of Limerick.

William Richardson, D.L. (1754 - 1830) was the great uncle who married Catherine Marris of Roxby but had no children. He adopted William in 1820 who thus came to live in Great Limber House. In 1844 William married and produced a family of three, William, the eldest; Maunsell; in 1847, and Mary, 1848, who wrote the "Life of a Great Sportsman", published in 1919, about the life of her brother.

Maunsell rode his pony from an early age, coached by his family groom, Tommy Rickalls. He was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Cambridge. A natural horseman he spent much time at Cambridge as Master of the Draghounds, excelling at the local Steeplechases. He was an all round sportsman playing Cricket for Harrow and for Cambridge Universty in 1866,1867 and 1868 and later for the Zingari Club.

Whenever possible he and his many friends, who often visited Great Limber House, hunted with the Brocklesby Pack, and a close friendship development with the family of the Earl of Yarborough. With good stabling at Limber, close to the family home, he trained and rode horses and in 1872 he was credited with 56 winning mounts. This was possible since Captain Machell, a noted horse owner, had spotted this brilliant amateur jockey and gave his horses to be trained at Limber.

So it was Machell's horse, Disturbance, ridden by Maunsell, which won the Grand National in 1873 and the following year he won on Reugney.

His elder brother, now Colonel William Richardson who owned the Estate, married the daughter of Canon Chamberlain, the vicar of Limber, in 1874 and the ever open door closed. However, Maunsell's staunch friend, the Earl of Yarborough, built Little Brocklesby in the village of Great Limber close to the stables where Maunsell kept his horses - so keen was he to retain the training establishment.

The 2nd Earl of Yarborough was a confirmed invalid and seldom visited Brocklesby. His son, Lord Worsley in 1859 had married Victoria, 4th daughter of the Earl of Listowel and this young couple bought new life to Brocklesby Park. Victoria was a great horsewoman and soon a close hunting relationship built up with the Richardson family.

The 3rd Earl died in 1875, when his son was only 16 years old. Victoria had been left as sole Executrix of the Estate, a role she fulfilled admirably during her son's minority. In this and particularly with the Brocklesby Hounds she was assisted by Maunsell, who had given up Steeplechasing, and who took over master of Fox Hounds.

In 1881 Maunsell and Victoria were married and Maunsell moved to Brocklesby Park where they lived until 1886. On the marriage of the 4th Earl, Maunsell Richardson purchased Healing Manor from his old friend, Charles Henry Legard, now Vicar of Healing.

They moved into the Manor in 1887, but the work of improvement and building of stables



continued until 1889. The Richardson Crest can be seen on the farm buildings and carved in stone on the Manor Cottages.

Maunsell stood for parliament as a Conservative in 1886 and 1890 and was elected in 1894 for the Brigg Constituency - but lost his seat in the following year.

In 1889 the Manor buildings and contents were valued for insurance at £15,700.

In 1905 the Richardsons decided to leave Lincolnshire and eventually took up residence at Edmonsthorpe Hall, near Oakham. The Healing Manor Estate was sold on 1st September, 1905, to Captain Gerald B. Portman for £18,000.

This included Healing Manor, Healing House, Cottages, Farmhouse and Stockyard, a total of 268 acres.

In Limber Church are tables in memory of the Richardson family and the Lichgate to the church was elected by his Lincolnshire friends in memory of J. Maunsell Richardson.

## ***APPENDIX I***

A letter from J.M. Richardson to his potential constituents.

To The  
ELECTORS OF THE NORTH LINDSEY  
(OR BRIGG)  
DIVISION OF LINCOLNSHIRE

*GENTLEMEN,*

Parliament having been dissolved, the important duty of electing a representative for this Division will shortly devolve upon you. I therefore take the earliest opportunity of again soliciting your votes in response to the unanimous request of the Conservatives and Liberal -Unionists of the Division and in accordance with the promise I made at the last election, when I was only defeated by the narrow majority of 165.

I am a firm supporter of the policy of the present able and most efficient Unionist Government, led by Lord Salisbury, whose one great object is to legislate for the benefit and welfare of the whole community, but above all things to maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom under One Crown and One Parliament, and one Parliament only.

I am a decided opponent of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, which he is pledged to carry out before any of the pressing Social Questions of the day can even be dealt with.

The public conduct and action of the various sections of the Home Rule party in Ireland during the past six years has more than justified the position I took up on the Home Rule question in 1886, I am therefore still most strongly opposed to a policy which, if adopted, must inevitably weaken the SUPREMACY of the Imperial Parliament, and seriously endanger the UNITY and INTEGRITY of the Empire.

The PRACTICAL UNANIMITY of all classes of protestants throughout Ireland in their persistent and determined opposition to the establishment of a SEPARATE and INDEPENDENT IRISH PARLIAMENT (as shewn by their repeated and earnest appeals for help made to their fellow Protestants in England and Scotland) has further strengthened my conviction that it would be most unfair and unjust to leave the loyal Protestant and Nonconforming minority of Ireland

to the mercy of the Roman Catholic and Home Rule majority.

I am however, in favour of a continuance of the FIRM and REMEDIAL IRISH POLICY carried out so successfully by the present Administration, because it has largely contributed to the present condition of security, prosperity, and progress which now happily exists in Ireland.

I am in favour of a further extension of Local Government, by the creation of District Councils and the reform of Parish Vestries. I am also in favour of such necessary and judicious changes being made in the administration of the Poor Law which will provide a better classification of those who, from no fault of their own, become chargeable to the poor rates; and I am also prepared to consider and support any well devised and workable Old Age Pension Scheme which will not interfere with the management of those most useful Institutions, Friendly and Benefit Societies.

In the case of weekly wage earners, I consider that no Contributions towards the support of parents in the Workhouse should be exacted from relatives who have themselves a family to maintain.

Any Reform in the system of Electoral Registration which will make it independent of partizan contention, and at the same time will reasonably reduce the qualifying period necessary for registration as an elector, will receive my earnest support.

I will support the creation of a Labour Department under a responsible minister.

I am strongly opposed to the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church either in England, Wales, or Scotland.

As a Lincolnshire man, and a practical farmer, I naturally take a deep personal interest in your great and important industry-Agriculture, and I shall be ready at all times to the best of my ability, by supporting the Board of Agriculture, and by the encouragement of Technical Instruction, to promote its prosperity, and, if elected, I shall most strenuously resist the placing of any additional taxation upon land as proposed and supported at the present time by the Gladstonian Home Rule Party.

In order to give full scope to the efficient working of the Allotment and Small Holdings' Acts, which have been passed by the present Unionist Government, I shall heartily support measures that will provide for a cheaper and easier Transfer of Land.

The main question, however, (as I said in my Election Address in 1886), now before the electors of the County is separation or Non-separation; I am resolutely in favour of Non-Separation, because I believe "Unity is Strength".

Should you do me the honour of electing me as your Member, I will do my utmost to forward the interests of the Division in every possible manner.

I have the honour to remain,  
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MAUNSELL RICHARDSON.

Healing Manor

July 1892.



## *Appendix II*

### *John Maunsell Richardson as a Horseman*

Mr J.M. Richardson, said to be one of the finest riders Lincolnshire ever produced, rode in all three races at Market Rasen on 30th March 1868. He rode Mr Henag's five year old Effie in the Union Chase, his second ride was on Mr L. Skipworth's Colleague in the Hunter's Stakes, and his third and winning ride was on his own horse, Peter, in the Trial Steeplechase.

J.M. Richardson, born in 1846, was the son of Mr. Wm. Richardson of Limber Magna. He rode his first Steeplechase in 1865 and was also a prominent member of the Brocklesby Hunt. He was a fine judge of hounds and hunters. He was described as "the finest horseman among all riders, amateur and professional, of his day". He rode and trained two Grand National winners, Disturbance in 1873 and Reugny in 1874, both trained at Limber. For Captain Machell, who first sent him horses in 1870. As a rider he won his first public steeplechase on his own mare, Vienna, at Huntingdon; they went on to win the Hunt Cup at Peterborough and the four mile Kimbolton Handicap Chase at Bedford. At Lincoln in 1868 he won the Open Handicap Chase on his own mare, Prosperine, and his first flat race in 1869 on Watteau. In 1872, J.M. Richardson won 56 events, including four flat races. Then came victory in the Grand National of 1874 on Reugny.

In 1874, Richardson gave up competitive riding to concentrate on hunting. He continued to train steeplechase horses and provide many runners for the Market Rasen and other meetings. He helped at Market Rasen as Steward from 1875 until 1901. He introduced many fine sportsmen



*HEALING: THE ROOKERY*

*(The Stable of Grand National Winner Cure All is to the right of the picture)*

to steeplechasing and to Market Rasen's country course, one of them the Earl of Minto (formerly Viscount Meglund). Mr Rolly, as he was known on the racecourse, lived at Limber from 1870 and, during his five year stay with J.M. Richardson, he almost perfected the art of riding across a country. When J.M. Richardson gave up race riding in 1874, Earl Minto took over his mounts and rode almost entirely for the Limber Stable. In 1874 the stable won the French Grand National at Auteuil with Miss Hungerford. For the Lincoln Spring meeting of 1875 the Limber Stable produced five winners, all ridden by Mr Rolly. They Earl of Minto also served as a Steward at Market Rasen meeting in 1875, alongside Sir J.D. Astley.

Steeplechasing and fox-hunting have been in league from the time jump-racing became competitive up to the present day and many of Lincolnshire's top-flight horses were accustomed to following hounds. The county was renowned for its hunters, many of them schooled for steeplechasing. Gay Lad, the Grand National winner of 1842, was owned by Edmund Davy of Worlaby and regularly ridden with the Brocklesby Hounds, as was Cure All, the Grand National winner of 1845, owned by Mr W.G. Loft of Healing, who bought him at Horncastle Fair from his Yorkshire owner. Not for Cure All the luxury of travelling to the race meetings by horse-drawn wagon; when he won at Liverpool in 1845 he had been walked and trotted all the way to the course in the capable hands of his groom (Mr. Kitty Crisp).

Peter Simple, second to Cure All in the Grand National 1845, also followed hounds; he was bred by an uncle of J.M. Richardson and owned by Mr Walker of Horkstow. Another of J.M. Richardson's uncles, Mr William Marris of Limber, owned and bred Half Caste, the Grand National winner in 1859. The horse was no doubt taken out with the hounds before going on to train with Mr Green, who rode him in his Liverpool victory. Both J.M. Richardson's winning rides in the Grand National, Disturbance (1873) and Reugny (1874), had been ridden in pursuit of the Brocklesby Pack before their victory at Liverpool. Rhysworth, second to Disturbance in the Grand National of 1873, was owned by Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.F.H. Blankney, and was regularly seen in the hunting field ridden by the Blankney huntsmen. Snowstorm, winner of the Sefton Chase at Liverpool, was also bred by Mr Henry Chaplin as a four year old.

## *The Portman Family*

The Hon. GERALD BERKLEY PORTMAN was born in 1875. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the 10th Hussars in 1901 and that same year was promoted to Captain upon becoming aide de camp to Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India. In the 1914-18 War he was recalled to the 10th Hussars and in the Second World War served in the Home Guard in Scotland.

In 1902 he married Dorothy Marie Isolde, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, 5th Baronet, of Normanby Park, Scunthorpe. On 1st September, 1905 the Portmans moved to Healing Manor, purchased from John Maunsell Richardson. He succeeded to the title and became the 7th Viscount Portman on the death of his bachelor brother in 1946.

He owned extensive property in Marylebone, London, including Portman Square named after the family, parts of Baker Street, and neighbouring districts. He died in 1948 when death duties - the highest ever recorded up to that time of £7,582,119 - were paid on his estate which included 700 acres in Healing, property near his Dorset home, Durweston House, Blandford, and Inverinate, Kyle of Loch Alsh, Ross-shire.



He hunted with the Portman Hounds in Dorset from 1932 to 1940 and at one time with the Brocklesby Hounds of which he was one of the biggest supporters.

In Healing he was a keen Patron of the British Legion and president of the local branch since its inception in 1938. He gave the branch their original premises and 10.5 acres of land to developed as playing fields.

He was also a generous benefactor of the Healing Church where Memorial Tablets to himself and his wife are to be seen.

His widow Dorothy Viscountess Portman, died in 1964 at Healing Manor. She was a keen gardener, supporter of the local Hunt, and knowledgeable and enthusiastic racehorse owner and spectator, particularly at Market Rasen Race Course in latter years.

The Portmans had two sons and a daughter. The Hon. Penelope Bowlby who came with her husband, David, to live at Healing Manor until her death in 1987.

## Appendix I

Evening Telegraph, Friday, September 3, 1948

# Death of Viscount Portman at Healing

## PROMINENT LINCS. LANDOWNER

The Evening Telegraph regrets to record the death at Healing Manor, near Grimsby, early today of Viscount Portman, owner of estates in London, Dorset and Lincolnshire, and a great benefactor to the Healing Branch of the British Legion.

Viscount Portman, who had been in failing health for six months was 73 years of age.

He had lived at Healing Manor since 1904, and his estate there comprised 700 acres.

The seventh Viscount, he is succeeded by his elder son, Captain the Hon. Gerald William Berkely Portman.

He is also survived by his wife, Dorothy, Viscountess Portman, another son, the Hon. Michael Berkely Portman and a daughter the Hon. Mrs Penelope Clive.

### SUCCEEDED BROTHER

Born in 1875, Viscount Portman succeeded his elder brother in the title on the latter's death in 1946.

Sixth son of the second Viscount, he was born on January 23, 1875, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

He was commissioned into the 10th Hussars in 1901. The same year he was promoted to captain, he also became aide de camp to Lord Curzon Viceroy of India.

In the 1914-18 war he was recalled to the 10th Hussars, and in the last war served in the Home Guard in Scotland.

In 1902 Viscount Portman married Dorothy Marie Isolde, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart, of

Normanby Park, Scunthorpe, the fifth baronet.

### LONDON ESTATE

When he succeeded to the title following the death of his 78-years-old bachelor brother in November, 1946, the family's London estates were said to be second in value only to those of the Duke of Westminster.

Once a farm, they included Portman, Bryanston, Manchester, Montague and Dorset Squares, 12 churches and other property in the Oxford-street area.

The total value of the London estates then ran into millions of pounds.

The Portman family were great land owners in Somerset and Dorset, and at the end of the last century owned over 30,000 acres in the West Country. These were said to provide a rent roll of over £45,000 a year, apart from the London estates.

The seventh Viscount himself owned extensive property in Marylebone, London, including Portman-square named after the family, parts of Baker-street and neighbouring districts.

He also had estates at Blandford, Dorset, and Inverinate, Kyle of Loch Aish, Ross-shire.

### HUNTING INTEREST

From 1932 to 1940 he was M.F.H. of the Portman Hounds, which he hunted from his Dorset seat, Durweston House, Blandford.

The pack had been in his family for many years.

Viscount Portman was also one of the biggest supporters of the Brocklesby Hounds, and at one time hunted with them.

### WORKS FOR LEGION

In the village of Healing he took the keenest practical interest in the welfare of the British Legion and ex-Servicemen generally.

He had been president of the Healing Branch of the Legion since its inception in 1938.

His benefactions to the branch included the gift of the premises which were converted into a headquarters together with a small piece of land.

Earlier this year he gave the branch the remaining portion of land adjoining the headquarters making a total gift of 10½ acres to be developed as playing fields.

The funeral will take place privately at Healing parish church at 12 noon on Tuesday, the interment following in the churchyard.



## Appendix II

Evening Telegraph, Wednesday, September 8, 1949

### Viscount Portman Buried at Healing

**The Funeral service for Gerald Berkely, the seventh Viscount Portman, who died at Healing Manor, Healing, on Friday, took place privately yesterday at Healing Parish Church, followed by the interment in the churchyard.**

Members of the Healing and District branch of the British Legion, of which Viscount Portman was president, were present.

The family mourners were the Viscount and Viscountess Portman (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon. Mrs Penelope Clive (daughter), the Hon. Michael Portman (son), the Hon. Mildred Foley, and Mr. Reginald Sheffield, who represented Lady Sheffield.

Among others in the church were Lord Yarborough, Col. O.

Sutton Nelthorpe, Supt. A. M Tew (representing the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, Mr. R. H. Fooks), Mrs. Basil Jones, Major and Mrs. H. S. Bloomer, Mr. P. R. Binnington and Mr. W. A. Bird (church warden), members of the Healing branch of the British Legion, Mr. W. M. Johnson, the estate agent, and members of the estate staff.

The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Basil Jones, Rector of Healing, who was assisted by Canon J. Barber, Rector of Great Coates

and the Rev. H. Snartt, Vicar of Stallingborough. Miss G. Lee was the organist.

The bearers were Mr. W. A. Bird (chauffeur), Mr. T. Appleton (groom), Mr. A. C. Simmons (foreman), Mr. C. Cross and Mr. A. Hurton (tenants) and Mr. R. MacDonald (keeper).

Wreath acknowledgement appears in page two.

### Healing's Link with "The Sports King"

The Portman family took over ownership of the Healing Manor in 1902 from the then owner, Mr J.M. Richardson, and throughout the years have built up social and sporting life throughout the whole of Lincolnshire.

A memorial stands in Immingham's St. Andrews church to Mr Richardson and he had a great reputation in his day of being one of the most able riders in the country.

His horses trained at Limber, Disturbance and Reugny, were winners of the Grand National in successive years and at the time of the Portman family taking over, the Manor still retained its high reputation in the hunting circles—and figured prominently in the annuals of Brocklesby Hunt.

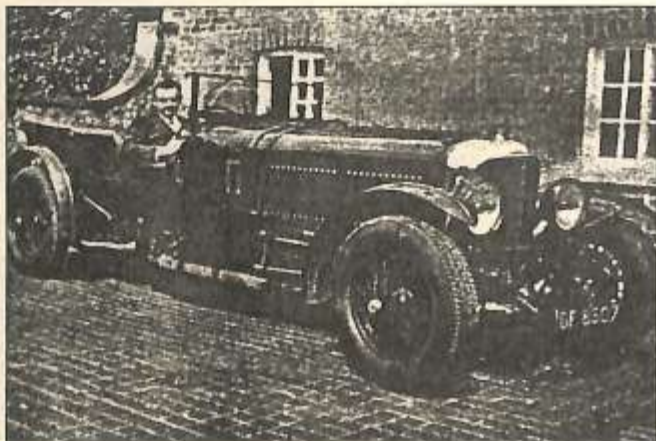
The Hon. Gerald Berkely Portman who died only a few years ago and who had an overriding passion for motor cars, was the man who took over the ownership of the Manor and within a year of arriving in the village he married the younger daughter of the late Sir Robert and Lady Sheffield.

Probably one of the most well known and certainly the best remembered of the Portman family was the late Lady Portman. Struck down with thrombosis some years ago she was able to get around by means of a three wheeled chair. He chauffeur, Mr William A. Bird still lives in Healing. He worked for the

Portmans from 1913 until his retirement in 1963.

The Hon. Mrs Bolby a Portman

family descendant now lives at the Manor House, which is situated behind the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.



Gerald Berkely, later to become Lord Portman, in his 6 cylinder Bentley. The picture was taken when he was aged about 25. The car's top speed was 105 m.p.h.



# *Education*

by Rosemary Wintringham  
and  
Connie Guilliat





## *Education in Healing*

*1818*

In the returns from Healing by the Rev. John Parkinson, it stated that no school existed, but an abstract from the "Answers and Returns 1835" (Education Enquiry) states:-

Healing (Population 102) "One daily school (commenced 1831) containing 12 children of both sexes, whose instruction is at the expense of their parents".

*1909*

18th January was a very important day for the school-aged children of Healing, they no longer had to travel daily to Stallingborough to school, because at 9 o'clock that day Healing (Temporary) Council school, was opened. It was housed in the Wesleyan Chapel schoolroom, by the Minister of the Wesleyan Church, Rev. Charles Buzza whose sister Miss I. Buzza was the Headmistress. The attendance was as follows, 19 in the mixed department and 10 in the infants. On 22nd February that year, Miss E. Nightingale took up her duties as assistant teacher in charge of the infants. This school closed its doors for the last time on 13th May 1910.

*1910*

A new village school was opened on Saturday 14th May. The ceremony was reported in the local paper, which called it "an ideal village school", and went on to report that the school was not a large one, it was built to accommodate 100 children, but from hygiene and sanitary points of view it was thoroughly modern and up to date.

The erection of the school was the outcome of a petition sent to the Education Authority by the parishioners. It had long been felt that it was something approaching a disgrace that the children should have to trudge to Stallingborough in all weathers for the purpose of attending school, and the action, taken four years ago had borne fruit. The result was a splendid new building.

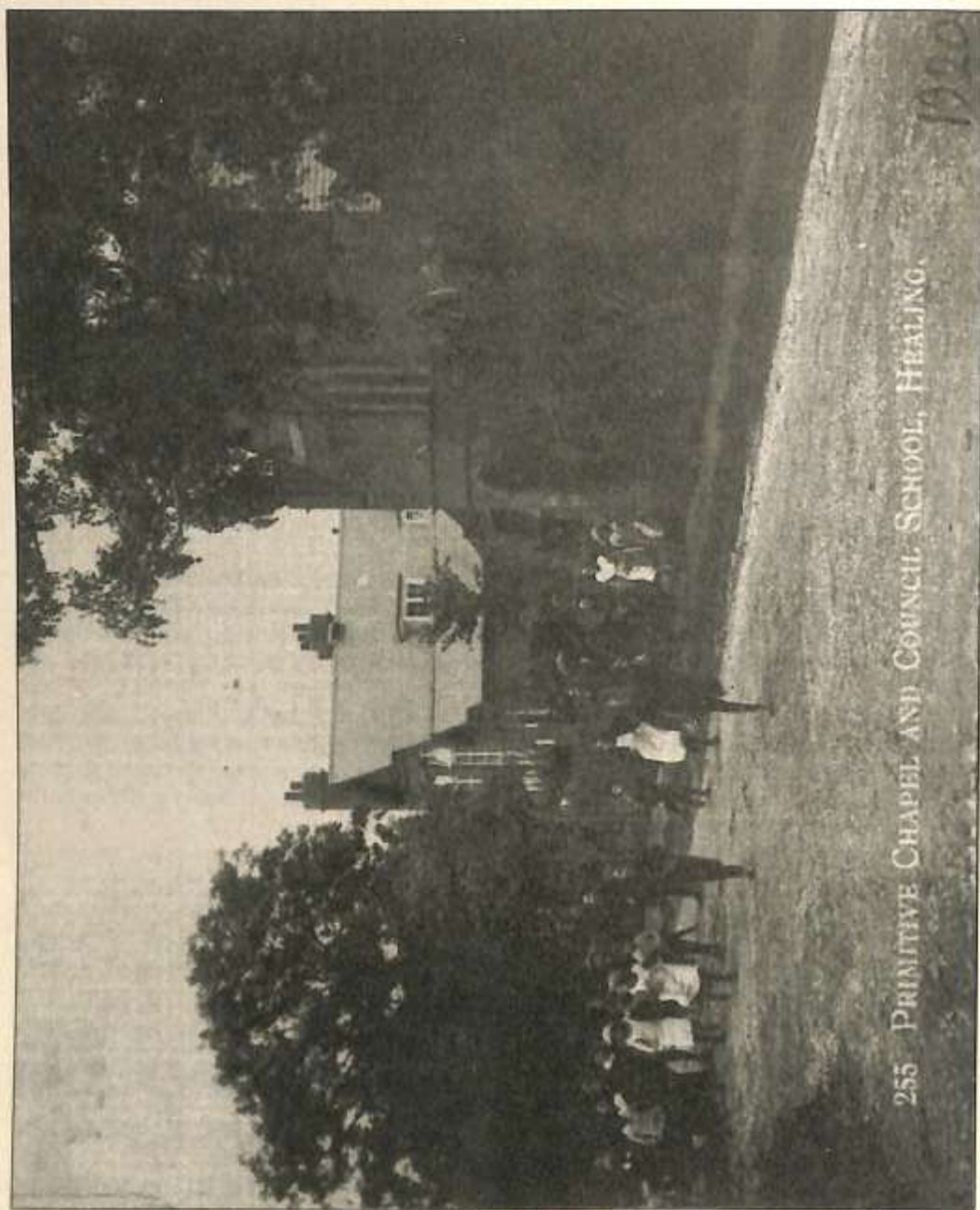
The opening ceremony took place on the Saturday afternoon, and there was a good attendance of both managers and parents. Mr Hiram Fowler (Chairman of Local Managers) presided; also present were representatives from the County Education Authority, the new Headmaster Mr F. Charnock, the Rev. Gilbert Surman, rector, the Rev. C. Buzza and Miss Buzza the headmistress of the temporary school.

The Chairman in his opening remarks, reviewed the circumstances leading up to the provision of the school. He said the scheme was first initiated at a parish meeting held on March 28th 1906, and a committee was then formed for the purpose of drawing up a petition to be submitted to the Lindsey Education Committee. Mr Field was asked to present the petition and he got to work quickly in the right direction, and he was proud of how he overcame many difficulties.

Mr Field, J.P. then handed the keys of the buildings to the Chairman, as signifying the transference of the school from the County Committee to the School Managers. Mr Field then said "They had started in the right direction, but they soon encountered a difficulty with regard to the site". He thought they had now got the best site in the village. It was in the centre of the parish and was an ideal situation. As the parish grew the school would be extended, and provision had been made for that contingency.

The Chairman then accepted the keys. Mr Davy, J.P. in a short address congratulated the people of Healing on the splendid building of which they had become possessed. He did not

*1920: Primitive Chapel and Council School, Healing*



255 PRIMITIVE CHAPEL AND COUNCIL SCHOOL, HEALING.



know a nicer and prettier village school in Lindsey. There were some people who, from want of knowledge, called the Council Schools "Godless Schools". He wanted to repudiate that as strongly as he could. The children were taught to read the Bible every day, and were trained to become good citizens. The religious syllabus which would be taught at the school was a splendid one, and would bring good results. Mr Chapman also spoke. He said Healing was a superior sort of place, and if their school was better than the ordinary type of village school it was because they were superior people. He then introduced the new headmaster Mr Charnock and wished him welcome. He also acknowledged the splendid work which had been done at the temporary school by Miss Buzza, and said they were sorry to lose her services. Mr Marrows spoke in a similar strain and said that many little hearts would be sorry at the severance, and Miss Buzza would be long remembered. Miss Buzza spoke a few words in reply and she urged the children to always be cheerful and not long-faced, and to do what they could to help the headmaster. After the ceremony, afternoon tea was served.

The headmaster's house was built at the same time as the school on land adjoining. The village pond had once stood on the site now occupied by part of the headmaster's garden.

In the early days of the school, water was drawn from a well by a pump, and in 1941 the Headmaster wrote that the old fashioned pump still stood in the playground, now unused. Electric lighting was put into the school in about 1933.

Several years previously the number of children increased, and the buildings were not large enough to accommodate them. A wood and glass partition was fitted to make the large room into two separate classrooms. This was an improvement, but did not supply additional floor-space, and finally the committee persuaded the Chapel Authorities to allow them to rent the Chapel room as an addition classroom. The rooms were heated by large open fires for many years, and on cold winter days the school milk was placed in the hearth to warm.

When the Hadow Scheme was introduced the Healing managers urged for a new senior department to be built in Healing, but the financial crisis of 1931 held up the scheme for several years. Eventually the scheme was "resurrected" and towards the end of 1938 things began to move. The actual plans of the senior school appeared over the horizon and in the first week of 1939 contractors stores began to be deposited on the site and the first sod was cut.

The new block was built on 7 acres of Glebe land purchased from the then incumbent the Rev. T. Holehouse and the former Primitive Chapel premises were skillfully incorporated into the new building.

### ***Some information extracted from the school log-books and by talking to ex-teachers and ex-pupils***

- 1912 Twenty-two new trees were planted in front of the school, and four months later the school yard was tarred.
- 1916 7th June - The yearly school stock arrived at the cost of £5.11.3d.
- 1926 Margaret Taylor was cut on the head by bricks falling from the coping.
- 1935 May - The children paraded through the streets to the recreation ground to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary. The infant children did country dances dressed in outfits of red, white and blue made from paper, and the older children danced around the Maypole. Later after an afternoon of sports, the children were given a tea and a jubilee mug.



- 1937 April - Miss Peart, a teacher was injured by a falling Maypole in the playground, this resulted in her being absent from school for two and a half weeks.
- 1939 The school closed from 4th to 11th September due to the outbreak of war with Germany. It reopened on 12th September and admitted 36 evacuees from Grimsby, and two teachers from Elliston Street School, Cleethorpes were temporarily taken on the staff. On 25th September 12 children of visitors to Healing, on account of the emergency, were admitted to school, bringing the role to 141 and filling the school to capacity.
- 1939 September 10th - Air-raid sirens sounded, teachers escorted children into the cellars until the "all clear" was sounded, later the children were taken to the shelters.
- 1940 The New Senior Department opened today.

Children:-	Healing	34
	Stallingborough	24
	Great Coates	20
	Riby	10
	Total	<hr/> 88 <hr/>
Senior Staff:-	Headmaster and 3 teachers	
Part-time:-	1 Domestic Science (female)	
	1 Handicraft (male)	

- 1941 13th Jan - Sexes segregated for P.E.  
18th June - First swarm of bees hived by Mr Millet. Senior boys watched.  
26th Sept. - All senior scholars and senior staff out all day lifting entire potato crop from school garden.
- 1949 5th Nov - Healing School Old Scholars Association was formed: first meeting 37 members present and they decided to meet on 1st Wednesday of the month.
- 1952 29th April - Bus shelter built in front of shrubbery by Parish Council.
- 1953 Sept. 6th - Boys and girls came from Barnetby for Woodwork and domestic science lessons.
- 1962 1st Sept. - School became Healing Secondary Modern School, 2 form entry, entry age 11-15 years, serving Healing, Great Coates, Stallingborough, Riby, Aylesby, Laceby and Keelby and a school uniform was introduced.  
Healing County Primary School was opened.
- 1964 19th Feb. - New buildings completed (Geography, art and craft rooms).
- 1966 14th Jan. - Demolition of old toilet block.  
13th July - Crane visited - start of swimming pool.
- 1966 7th Sept. - School leaving age raised to 16 years, first fifth form introduced with 24 pupils.
- 1968 New gymnasium, dining hall and kitchen completed.  
Sept. 4th - New verandah, footpath around gym and boys toilets completed.
- 1968 Sept. - Three stream entry for pupils started at the school for the first time, 1st year pupils non-streamed.
- 1969 10th March - New swimming pool completed.  
9th July - Swimming pool now in use.  
3rd Sept. - Started the building of Biology and Needlework rooms.
- 1973 1st Sept. - School became Healing Comprehensive School, 496 pupils on roll. Prior to this date pupils passing 11+ examination went to Cleethorpes Grammar School.
- 1975 2nd June - Fire in office area and smoke damage in library.



- 1980 Oct. - First meeting of Friends of Healing School, a parent/teacher association.
- 1983 New extensions to school completed adding a new art, music and staffrooms and two new biology labs.
- 1984 19th July - Whole school went to London on a day trip. Special train stopped at Healing Station.
- 1987 14th-15th Jan. - School closed due to deep snow.
- 1990 April - Started digging foundations to "All Weather" Sports area, which was funded by the Friends of Healing School and Humberside County Council.  
June - Official opening of "All Weather" Sports area.  
Start of plans to clear now unused swimming pool area and to landscape it with pond and gardens, and to make it into a quiet, pleasant place to sit.

The school has at present a roll of 730 children coming from the villages of Healing, Stallingborough, Keelby, Aylesby and Laceby and there is a growing number of pupils who travel to school from outside the catchment area.

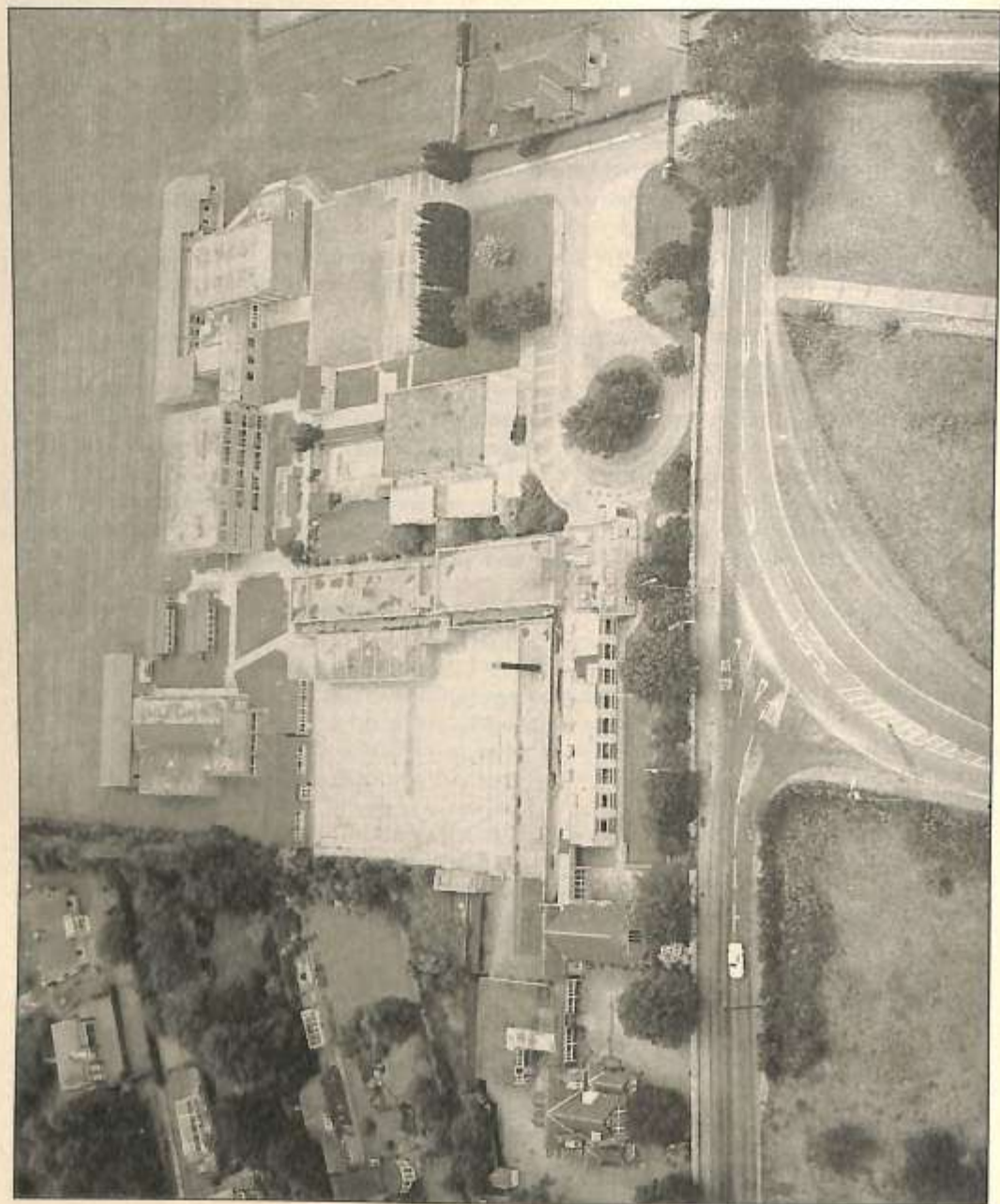
The staff now comprises of a headmaster, 2 deputy heads and forty teachers, eight non-teaching staff and a caretaker.

From the schools small beginnings in 1910 it has now grown to several large buildings. The teaching facilities include 5 science laboratories, 2 art rooms, music suite, commerce room, 4 CDT rooms, 3 home economics rooms, 4 humanities rooms, 1 gymnasium and 2 large halls. These are set in large playing fields.

The school supports a full range of extra-curricular involvements which includes a very wide range of sporting and club activities. These include Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, Outward Bound, visits, excursions, foreign holidays and musical and dramatic events.

Year	Roll		
1944	180	}	5-15 years
1953	162		
1956	208		
1959	241		
1960	256		
1962	150	}	11-15 years
1963	165		
1966	260	}	11-16 years became comprehensive
1971	370		
1973	496		
1976	640		
1986	680		
1990	730		

*Birds Eye View of Healing School*





**Lindsey County Council Education Committee.**286, HIGH STREET,  
LINCOLN.

.....Healing Council.....School.

**INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.**

SIR,

I am directed to forward the following copy of a Report by the Committee's Inspector, made after examining the School in Religious Knowledge, and am to ask that the matters therein mentioned may receive careful consideration.

The Report should be entered in the Log Book.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAUDSON GRANT,

*Secretary.*

To H. Fowler, Esq.  
The Avenue.  
Healing.

<u>Staff.</u>	Head Teacher.	Visited 7th October. 1918.
	U.C.T.	No. on Registers. 102 (66) (36)
	S.T.	No. Present. 89 (60) (29)

The Religious Instruction was inspected at an ordinary visit. during the time set apart for Scripture Teaching, the time available was consequently short.

The teaching is earnest and conscientious, and every effort is made to make the subject a reality, but the Head Teacher is attempting the impossible, in trying to make a lesson suitable for children of seven years of age and also for those who are nearing the end of their school life.

The reasons given for the arrangement, though appreciated, are not such as ought permanently to have weight.

As the lesson ends at 9.25 it is doubtful whether sufficient time is left, after the opening of school and marking of the registers, for a really effective lesson.

**Infants.**

The infants are being suitably taught. The teacher succeeds in arousing and maintaining the children's attention.

**Lindsey County Council Education Committee.**

286, HIGH STREET,

LINCOLN.

Healing Council School. 11th Sept, 1922.

**INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.**

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I am directed to forward the following copy of a Report by the Committee's Inspector, made after examining the School in Religious Knowledge, and am to ask that the matters therein mentioned may receive careful consideration.

The Report should be entered in the Log Book.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAUDSON GRANT,

*Director of Education.*

To E.L. Bridge, Esq,  
The Avenue,  
Healing, Lines.

Inspected 14th June, 1922.

Staff.	No. on Registers	99.
Head Master.	No. present	94.
Uncertificated Teacher.		
Supplementary Teacher.		

The Religious Instruction given is highly satisfactory. The work of the Seniors and Juniors was very good in all portions of the syllabus.

In the Oral tests the children showed a pleasing interest in their work and their answering was prompt and intelligent. The written abstracts were generally Very Good.

The Infants have been well taught and answered excellently questions on Old and New Testament narrative.

Repetition was correct and expressive in all classes.

Oral self-expression was very good in the Upper Groups, and should be encouraged even in the Infant Class.



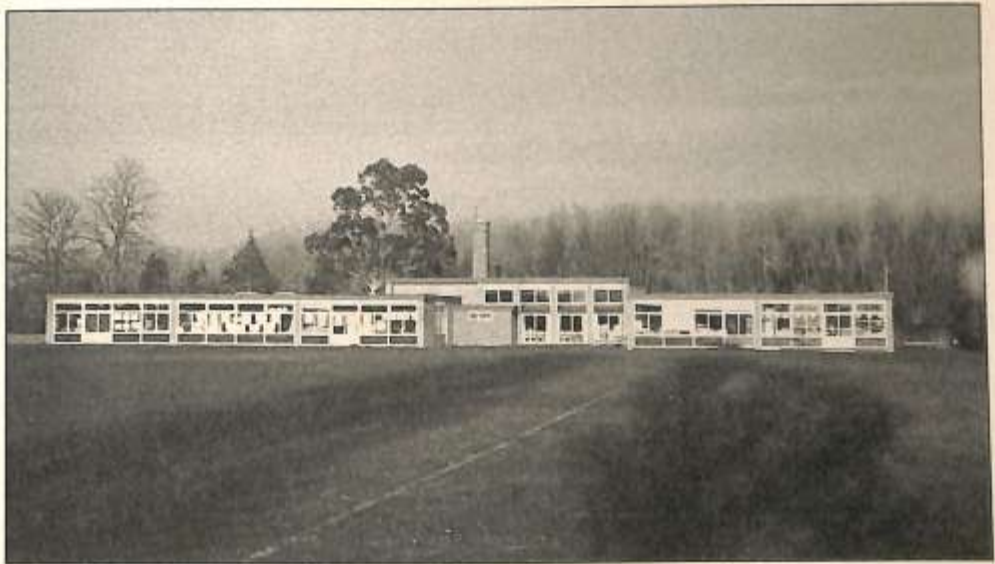
## *Healing County Primary School*

The new Healing County Primary School was opened by Mr E. Kirman on September 11th 1962. Mr J. Russell was the Headmaster and there was a staff of six teachers with 159 pupils on role. They had a new uniform which consisted of royal blue and yellow blazer and tie. A new canteen was opened for school meals.

There was a very active Parent Teacher Association which raised money for an open air swimming pool, opened in 1966. Over the years this has been improved by changing rooms and has been fenced around with a high fence.

Over the first few years pupil numbers increased to over two hundred resulting in the need for four new classrooms being provided in 1979. The school still enjoys the privilege of having its own two acre Porri's Wood which pupils have used and still use for nature study.

In 1984 Mr Russell retired and the new Headmistress, Mrs Barbara Sellers, took over in January, 1985. At that time the number of pupils on role had fallen to one hundred and fifty eight, within one of the original role. In 1990, at the time of writing there are two hundred and thirty nine pupils with nine full time teachers and one part time.







*Healing Railway  
Station*

By Fred Guillatt

Handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is faint and difficult to decipher but appears to include the words "Handwritten" and "London".



## *The History of Healing Railway Station*

WHEN THE East Lincolnshire Railway opened the line between Grimsby and New Holland, in March 1848, Healing was left without a Station. It was not until residential developments in the Healing area began to increase the population that the need for a Station arose. It fell to the succeeding railway company, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, to open the station at Healing. On April 1st 1881 Healing Station, built by builders Riggall and Hewins at a cost of £447, was opened. The later date of Healing Station explains the difference in the unique architectural style between the Village Station and other stations on the line opened 33 years earlier.

Although not verified it is assumed that on the same day as the passenger service was inaugurated there was also the start of a freight service.

The earliest known station master was John Roper in 1885. He was still in charge in 1896 when the Post Office at the station was opened along with the telegraph office. Messages were received and forwarded by the morse code; G.P.O. mail arrived at 0705 every morning and was despatched at 5.35p.m. In 1905 the station master was George Porritt; other station masters were Mr. Stocks, Mr. Norton, Mr. Coomber; Mr. Brown and Mr. Harvey. The final station master was Mr. Owen Everson who gave up the post on 29th June, 1969, when the station became unmanned.



*Healing Station and Signal-box*

The signal box on the northern end of the station operated the line between Stallingborough and Great Coates but no records exist of opening or closing dates, although the box was operating to the end of the 1960's.

Evidence exists of sidings on both sides of the station, the main area being on the Humber Bank Side. These were used initially to store empty coaching stock which was being used on the newly opened tripper extension to Cleethorpes. Healing was used to store coal wagons when Grimsby West Marsh sidings became congested.

Freight traffic from Healing was varied and the service seems to have been widely used.

The main users were animal food firms, as was the case with many small stations; the local farmers purchased the required amount of cattle feed.

For farmers harvesting their grain L.N.E.R. corn sacks were available to be lined and to be shipped by rail.

Greatford watercress, farmed at Healing, was sent to many market towns throughout England by rail from Healing. Coal arrived at the station in privately owned coal wagons. Cattle arrived for local farmers and wagons were loaded with sugar beet. During the week a local pick up freight train called with various goods for farmers, residents and shops in the village.

The freight facilities were withdrawn on the 28th April 1964. Residents memories of the station are many and varied; Some remember the Americans and the British Soldiers using the station during the Second World War, others, the apparently unique tradition at Healing, brought about by the state of the unadopted side roads.

This led to travellers wearing old shoes or wellingtons to walk to the station which they then changed at the waiting room; these, when left, would be cleaned by station staff for when they returned.

On the platform for Grimsby were two waiting rooms one with a coal fire the other without. Some recalled the signal box bell which rang when the trains left either Stallingborough or Great Coates. Many residents used to leave home only when they heard the bell. Healing station became unstaffed on the 29th June 1969 the last village members of staff, as well as, Mr. O. Evison the station master, were Mrs. Rene Green, Mr. R. Lister and Mr. Carl Peterson.

The last signalmen to operate Healing Signal box were Mr. Ernie Spalding from Grimsby and Mr. Arthur Beavers from Barrow.

From this date passengers had to purchase tickets on the trains. The waiting rooms have been knocked down and the main buildings sold for residential development.



*Mr Richard Lister, one of the last long-serving porters at Healing*

*Acknowledgement:* Mr. Brian Hastings for his assistance.  
Mr M. Webster } for illustrations  
Mr. N. Guilliat }  
The Grimsby Evening Telegraph  
Mrs B. Cartwright



# APPENDIX

D 2637 X

This cancels handbill D2557 X

**GREAT NORTHERN**

## DAY EXCURSIONS TO **LEEDS**

EVERY

MONDAY TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY  
SEPTEMBER 12th to JUNE 10th 1961

or until further notice

(Except December 24th 26th and 27th April 1st and 3rd May 20th and 22nd)

OUTWARD JOURNEY		RETURN FARES SECOND CLASS	RETURN JOURNEY	
	a.m.	s. d.	p.m.	p.m.
Cleethorpes ... .. dep.	9 13	14/9	Leeds (Central) ... dep.	4 10
Grimsby Docks ... .. "	9 22	14/9	Barnetby ... .. arr.	6 24
Grimsby Town ... .. "	9 29	14/9	Brocklesby ... .. "	7 13
Great Coates ... .. "	8 32	14/9	Habrough ... .. "	6 55
Healing ... .. "	8 35	14/9	Stallingborough ... .. "	7 1
Stallingborough ... .. "	8 38	14/6	Healing ... .. "	7 4
Habrough ... .. "	8 45	14/-	Great Coates ... .. "	6 53
Brocklesby ... .. "	*8 34	12/9	Grimsby Town ... .. "	6 58
Barnetby ... .. "	9 54	12/9	Grimsby Docks ... .. "	7 8
	p.m.		Cleethorpes ... .. "	7 20
Leeds (Central) ... .. arr.	12 3			

§ Change at Barnetby      † Change at Doncaster

\* Departs 8 36 a.m. on Mondays Tuesdays and Thursdays

‡ On Mondays and Saturdays change at Barnetby, arrives at 7.7 p.m.

**PASSENGERS RETURN ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY AS SHOWN ABOVE**

Tickets can be obtained **IN ADVANCE** at stations and travel agencies

Further information will be supplied on application to stations, offices, travel agencies or to  
Traffic Manager, 26/28 Newland, Lincoln (Tel: Lincoln 26352)  
Traffic Manager, Doncaster (Tel: Doncaster 4031, Ext. 127)

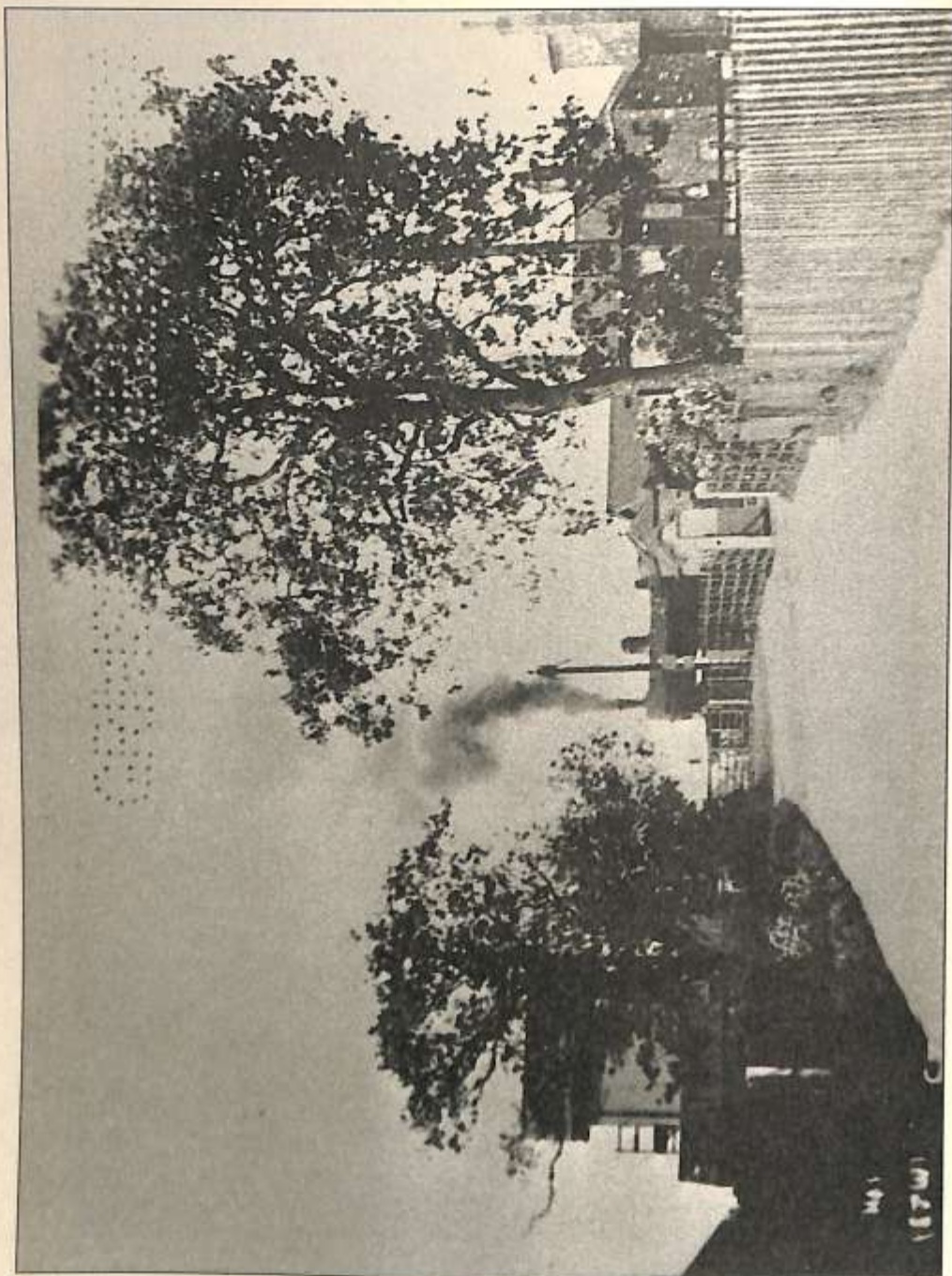
CHILDREN under three years of age, free; three years  
and under fourteen, half-fare, fractions of 1d, reckoned as 1d

London, September 1960









*Early Steam Days at Healing*



*Early Methodism  
in Healing*

1880–1936

By E.K. Coates  
P.P. Cufflin





# *The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Low Road, Healing*

## **THE COMING OF METHODISM**

METHODISM CAME to Healing, initially, by way of the Primitive Methodists, in 1893 or 1894.

A disused workshop was leased from Mr Mitchell (of the firm of Mitchell and Hercock) at Ivy Farm, at a nominal rent (which was never paid or asked for). This building was converted into a chapel for the cost of £36.00

This chapel was administrated by the Primitive Methodist Grimsby First Circuit, and was the first religious provision made for the village by any Non-Conformist Body. The Rev H.G. Button was at that time the superintendent of the Circuit and Mr J.C. Wright was the Circuit Steward.

Eventually there were twelve church members, nearly fifty Sunday Scholars and a good congregation to listen to the preaching of the Gospel.

The growth of the cause, together with the expiration of the lease of the chapel, created the necessity for a new chapel being provided. It was decided, therefore, to 'Arise and Build'.

## **THE FIRST CHAPEL**

A suitable piece of freehold land was obtained from Major General Charles Chester Ekins (through the local agent Mr R. Wood), at a cost of £26.6s.3d (A gift of 20ft extra depth was included).

The Chapel Trustees were:-

John Cook Wright	- Gentleman	Joseph Robinson	- Gentleman
John William Emerson	- Painter	George Shankster	- Gentleman
Jesse Wardle	- Shepherd	John Landsall	- Shoemaker
George Markham	- Contractor	John William Robinson	- Tailor
William Collins	- Pork Butcher	Robert William Walsham	- Pork Butcher
John Laceby	- Cowkeeper	Preston Altoft	- Gardener
William Tyson	- Carpenter	Robert Roberts	- Coachman
Mr James Peek Langham	- Superintendent Preacher		

Plans were prepared for a new chapel by Mr H. Scaping of Grimsby, Mr William Ion being the contractor.

The Foundation Stone for the Chapel and Schoolroom was laid on March 23rd, 1899, amidst snow. Present at the ceremony were:-

Rev J.P. Langham	Rev A. Jubb
Mr R.W. Keighley	Mr G. Surman (Rector of Healing)
Mr J.C. Wright and Mrs Wright.	Mr and Mrs J. Dixon
Mr G. Backman	Mr A. Lee
Mr and Mrs H. Hercock	Mr Markham, Immingham
Mr Altoft and Mr J. Laceby, Healing	Mr and Mrs Wilson, Healing
Mr France, Cleethorpes	Miss Nellie Robinson and others.

The Reverend J.P. Langham Conducted the ceremony.

The first stone, the large centre stone, was laid by Mr J.C. Wright and it bore the following inscription:-

"This stone was laid on the 23rd of March, 1899, by J.C. Wright, Esq, Circuit Steward, Grimsby First Circuit".

Mr Wright contributed £10.00

Diamond shaped stones were laid on either side by his two grandsons, Messrs. A.W. Lee and J.C. Wright, who added contributions of £2.2s each. The other stones bore the following names and the contributions were added:-

Mr W. Grange	£10.0.0
Rev J.P. Langham	£ 5.0.0
Rev A. Jubb	£ 4.0.0
Mr H.J. Reckett (MP for Brigg Division)	£ 5.0.0
Mr Harrison Mud	£ 5.0.0
Miss France	£ 5.0.0
Miss Nellie Robinson, Cleethorpes	£ 5.0.0
Mrs J. Bascomb	£10.0.0
Mr J. Whitely	£ 5.0.0
Mr J.R. Ellis, Leeds	£10.0.0
Mr J. Landsall	£ 3.3.0
Mr J. Laceby (on behalf of the Society of Healing)	£10.0.0
Mr W. Grant, Cleethorpes	£10.0.0

The Healing ladies provided a most enjoyable tea in Mr J. Milson's granary.

A public meeting was held in the granary afterwards. Mr Shankster, who should have presided, but was unable to be present, sent £4.0.0.

## ***THE OPENING CEREMONY***

On June 12th, 1899, the Primitive Methodist Chapel was opened by Mrs Orby Bradley, who was presented with a silver key by Councillor J.C. Wright. A short service was held, despite the fact that the furnishings of the chapel were not completed. Mrs Orby Bradley donated £5.00 to the fund. The collection taken at the opening service amounted to £2.11s.10d.

On December 14th, 1899, a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which was by now completely furnished and clear of debt. The proceedings commenced with a tea. This was very well attended and the ladies who presided at the tables were Mesdames Laceby, Willingham, G. Milson and G. Milson Jr.

A public meeting followed and the chapel was nicely filled with a representative audience.

Alderman Mudd was to have presided, but at the last minute found it impossible to attend. In his letter of apology, Alderman Mudd said he would be willing to subscribe to any balance that might be required.

Letters of apology were also read from Mr R.W. Keighley and Mr H.E. Knott, who had been announced to speak.

In the absence of Alderman Mudd, the Rev W. Jones Davies occupied the chair and Mr Jos Ward officiated as vicechairman. On the platform were the Rev A. Jubb and Dr J.C. Wright. In response to a call from the chair, Dr Wright gave an interesting address. During his address Dr Wright read out every donation received towards the cost of the chapel. For instance, there were 101 contributions of £1.00 each.

An early contribution was 50 guineas from the firm of Messrs. Knott and Barker

On the expenditure side were the following items:-

Mr Ion's contract	£529.12s.11d	Mr Scaping, Architect	£29.2s.0d
Cost of land	£26.6s.3d	Cost of Pews (seating 200)	£20.0s.0d
Value of labour making Pews (given)	£12.0s.0d	Printing and advertising, etc	£48.9s.5d

(For instance, 1,600 postage stamps were used)



These, together with other smaller items, made the total cost of the chapel £675.14s.5d. This left a balance to the goods of 11s.11d.

During his speech, Dr Wright acknowledged with thankfulness, the great assistance he had received from the Rev A. Jubb in raising the total fund of £676.6s.4d.

The Rev Jones Davies then rose to make a presentation to Dr Wright was then presented with a reading stand and a set of Chambers Encyclopedia, as a small recognition of the great service he had rendered in raising the money for the building of the chapel.

On the stand was an inscription to this effect:-

"Presented to Dr J.C. Wright J.P. by the Rev. John Davies on behalf of the Trustees of the Healing Primitive Methodist Chapel in recognition of his deep interest in the welfare of the village, and of his great service in raising by personal effort, the whole of the cost of the building".

Dr Wright expressed his great thanks and pleasure in receiving the gift. Other gentlemen having spoken, the meeting terminated with the Benediction.

### ***IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSION***

In August 1903, a "sacred concert and coffee supper" was held to raise money for wall bracket lamps. Mr Millgate at that time was the organist and Mr J. Needham (Grimsby) was the chairman.

In 1909-1910 the chapel buildings were extended, with again, Dr J.C. Wright and the Rev. Arthur Jubb playing an active part, together with the chapel members, in fund raising efforts (bazaars, etc).

The Ministers at that time were the Rev R. Robinson and the Rev F.E. Wearmouth. The architect was Herbert Heap A.M.I.C.E. and the builders were Messrs. Kemp and Pettifer. Mr W. Walsham managed to obtain enough signatures from the members to enable the chapel to be licensed for marriages. The first wedding was that of Miss A. Walsham to Mr H. Smith in September 1912.

Mr Alec Walsham was the organist for many years. It was Alec Walsham's mother who expressed a wish to see stained glass windows at the front of the chapel. These windows were provided by Alec Walsham and his brothers George and Will, along with three sons of Mr Salisbury, Dan, Edward and Arthur. The chapel was also noted for its beautiful oak doors.

### ***THE FIRST WORLD WAR***

During the 1914-18 war, a Regiment of soldiers from Keighley and Skipton was stationed at Healing for about 6 weeks, until the camp at Riby was ready. Most of the soldiers were billeted in Oak Road and the chapel was used as a First Aid Centre.

The chapel was well supported, with the Harvest Festival sales for a number of years.

In 1920 George Watkinson paid £40.00 for an organ.

### ***THE CHAPEL AND EDUCATION***

In approximately 1926 the village school (next door to the Primitive Chapel) required more room and the school was granted permission, by the chapel, to use the room at the back for classes.

A series of meetings between the Primitive Methodist Leaders and the Education Authorities followed of which the following are of interest:-

December 28th 1926 - Trustees meeting, arising out of an application by the Education Authority for use of the Sunday School room. It was moved that the premises be let for Infant Department and that £50.00 per annum be asked. The Education Authority were to provide heating, lighting and a caretaker, all rates to be borne by the Education Authority. Day school lavatories were to be used.



December 29th, 1926 - a meeting with the Education Authority. Chairman Sir Thomas Robinson. The Primitive Methodists agreed to accept £50.00 per annum, inclusive of heating and lighting, and the Education Authority to provide the caretaker.

## ***THE BEGINNING OF THE END***

April 24th 1930 - Special Church Members meeting at 7pm.

Rev. Fawcett asked Mr Wilkinson to outline the position regarding the advance made by the Education Authority with respect to the sales of the premises.

A Trustees meeting followed at 8pm Rev. Fawcett explained that the present trust was not legal and could not decide the matter because its members were reduced to three. So the matter needed to be referred to the Quarterly Meeting and trust to be brought up to twelve people.

May 25th 1935 - A meeting between the Education Authority and Trustees. Education Authority wished to purchase, subject to price. Price being arrived at after Valuation by valuers from both sides.

September 18th 1935 - Trustees meeting. The voting was Eight for Sale, Four against, Two abstained from voting.

October 23rd 1935 - Trustees meeting. It was Moved and Seconded:-

"That we agree to sell the chapel premises to the Education Authority. A reasonable price being obtained, the proceeds of any sale to be definitely set aside for the erection of a new premises in the district where no provision is extent for religious work and worship".

1934 - The last christening was held at the chapel. The baby's name was Adrian Marshall.

Information from the 1936 Conveyance includes the following:-

Date: 25th July 1936

Parties: William Collins, Grimsby, gent., Robert William Walsham, Healing farmer, Harry Chapman, Cleethorpes, fish merchant, Charlie Watkinson, Grimsby fish merchant, Nell Watkinson, Grimsby, married woman, James William Wright, Cleethorpes general dealer; Alexander Walsham, joiner, Thomas Clark, fish merchant, Fred Snowdon, gardener, George Reynolds, gardener, Almenia Wright, married woman, Elizabeth Stattersfield, spinster, Charles Robertson Garnett, railwayman, Frank Sutton, gardener, all of Healing, and the County Council of Lincoln - parts of Lindsey.

Recites: Indenture of 30 November 1898 (conveyance of land)

Property: A parcel of land in Healing containing by measurement 668 sq yds. or therabouts, with frontage to the main road of 50ft. or therabouts and a depth therefrom of 120 ft or thereabouts. Together with all the buildings erected on the said parcel of land or thereof, formerly used as a Primitive Methodist Chapel and Sunday School. Covenants: i) Property not to be used for the sale or manufacturer of intoxicating liquor; ii) Council will observe covenants and conditions in indenture of 1898 so far as the same are still subsisting, and will indemnify trustees against all actions etc. in respect thereof.

## ***CONCLUSION***

On 23rd September 1936, the Primitive Methodist Chapel was sold to the Lindsey County Council for the sum of £1,050.00. It then ceased to be a place of worship and became part of the present Healing Comprehensive School.





Mr. Henry Marrows, builder  
of Healing Methodist Church.

# ***The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Station Road, Healing***

## **INTRODUCTION**

BY THE time Wesleyism came to Healing, Primitive Methodism had been in the village for about eight years. Both branches of the Methodist Church had started life in Healing from very similar humble beginnings on sites very close to each other. Mr Charles Oliver was the driving force behind the establishment of the Wesleyan Church in the village. A staunch worker for the Duncombe Street circuit in Grimsby for many years, he had been obliged to move to Healing on health grounds, but soon became involved in trying to find somewhere for local Wesleyan Methodists to worship. A good friend, George Backman, offered the use of his coach-house at the Grange, Low road, not far from the Primitive Methodists' first building at Ivy Farm.

The initial conversion to a place of worship was soon completed at a cost of £35 to £40, in time for the opening service on October 9th 1902. The Rev. Joseph Stringer, newly appointed minister to the Duncombe Street circuit, conducted the first service taking as his text, "The Word of the Lord is tried."

Mrs Oliver had written in her diary, "A Wesleyan Mission Room first opened in Healing on Thursday, 9th October 1902 - wet night", but in spite of the weather the public meeting and tea following the service was well supported with many friends from Grimsby pledging their support and "sympathy with the movement." An astonishing £9 was raised on the evening.

### *Healing Trustees, earliest record 1903*

Charles Oliver	- Commercial Traveller
George Backman	- Pork Butcher
Charles Leasing	- Fish Merchant
William Quickfall	- Gardener
Herbert Henry Dawson	- Grocer
William Herbert	- Retired Boot Dealer
John Searle	- Schoolmaster
William Holme	- Railway Foreman
William Taylor Overton	- Outfitter
Braden William Smith	- Cabinet Maker
Thomas William Jervis	- Station Master
William Ward	- Stationer
Walwyn Thomas Chapman	- Brick Manufacturer
Ernest Benjamin Chapman	- Solicitor

## **EXPANSION**

A Sunday School was soon established and held its first anniversary on 26th July 1903, with Mr H. Dawson and Mr W. Quickfall as its first Superintendents. Within a couple of years it became obvious that such a thriving church needed a larger and more permanent building, so at a meeting of the trustees on 13th October 1905, a decision was taken to build the present chapel on Station Road.



The cost of the new chapel was to be £1,419. The majority of this sum had been raised by the opening date, at a time when Healing had a little more than 50 houses and already supported one Methodist Church as well as the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul. The secretary of the new trust was Mr C. Oliver who had instigated the finding of the original premises on Low Road. Mr G.F. Pennington was commissioned as the architect and Mr Henry Marrows as the builder. Mr Marrows was famed locally for having just built Cleethorpes Town Hall as well as some of the houses along Station Road in Healing itself.

## **THE NEW CHAPEL**

The laying of the foundation stone took place on April 5th 1906, "favoured by brilliant weather" according to the Grimsby News at the time. Mr H. Newborough was one of the first to lay a stone. After the ceremony, tea was served in Mr Fullford's barn. As a memorial of that day, in the passageway behind the entrance porch of the following inscription:-

To The Glory Of God This Church Was Erected In 1906.

The memorial stones being laid by the following:-

C Houfton Esq	- Mansfield	Mrs S McAuley	- Aylesby
Miss Juanita Porri	- Healing	Miss Houfton	- Bolsover
Mrs W Sheardown	- Cleethorpes	H.J. Reckitt Esq	- Brigg
Miss M Houfton	- Bolsover	Miss E Atkinson	- Healing
Mr C M Houfton	- Bolsover	The Sunday School Scholars	- Healing

(Mr H.J. Reckitt was the Member of Parliament for the Brigg Division).

Just five months after the foundation stone was laid the new chapel was officially opened on September 6th 1906 by Mrs Walter Boynton with the Rev. Charles Buzza as the first minister.

*EXTRACT FROM NEWSPAPER*

## **WHEN THE VILLAGE METHODISTS CAME IN FROM THE FARMYARD.**

Healing Methodists for many years met in an out-house adjoining Pinney's Farm on Stallingborough Road, but with the building of the Methodist Church Institute in Station Road, came an entirely new era in the social activities in the whole village. Together with the church institute in Radcliffe Road, they provide the venues for the village and anything from jumble sales to

parties can be catered for. The Methodist Institute was opened on the 6th of September 1906 and there to record the scene was a "Grimsby News" reporter - (a paper now owned by the Lindsey Group of Weekly Newspapers.) Their story was headed, "Yesterday's Auspicious Ceremony Wesleyan Methodism at Healing." The Rev A. Roebuck, B.D, and chairman

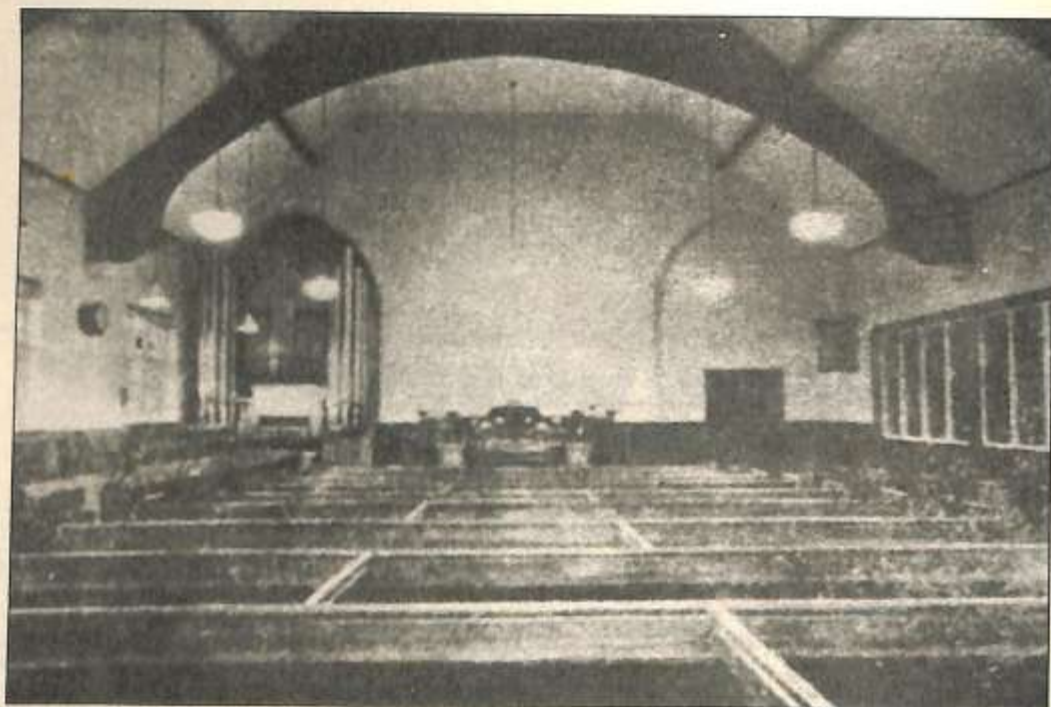
at the time of the Hull District handed the silver inscribed key to the opener, Mrs Boynton, of Woodhall Spa. The hall was comfortably filled and among those present was the builder, Mr Henry Marrows - having just completed the building of Cleethorpes Town Hall and the Canon Young Memorial Church in Grimsby. Architect was Mr G F Pennington.

The inaugural meeting of the leaders of the Wesleyan Chapel was held on November 7th of the same year when amongst other items discussed, a resolution was passed "to form a week night society class and a junior society class".

The first ever baptism at the chapel took place on October 20th 1907, when a baby girl only two months old, a resident of Healing, was baptized by Rev Buzza. During those early years a number of babies were brought out from Grimsby to be baptized at Healing.

### ***MINISTERS OF HEALING WESLEYAN CHURCH***

1906	Rev. Charles Buzza	1925	Rev. R. Walter Hull
1916	Rev. Frederick E. Ching	1928	Rev. John Wilson
1918	Rev. Eben Webster	1931	Rev. Wilfred E. Garment
1920	Rev. H. Ingamells Powell	1933	Rev. John W. Mountford
1922	Rev. Samuel H. Gee	1934	Rev. Thomas Robinson



*Interior of the Wesleyan Chapel*



## ***SPECIAL EVENTS***

June 14th, 1909 was a very special day in the lives of James Sidney Richards of Gt. Grimsby and Janet Henderson Hutton of New Cleethorpes as on this day they became the first couple to be married at the new Wesleyan Church in Healing.

By this time an organ had been purchased at a cost of £160 after an organ fund had been set up in 1907. Various fund raising suppers and concerts were held until a grand total of £163.9s11d was raised. The organ was duly installed and ready for playing on June 18th 1908 with Mr Sidney Burgess as the first organist. At the time the organ had to be pumped manually by means of a long piece of wood at the back of the organ, accessible from the vestry. The youngsters of the church would take it in turns to do the pumping, and soon discovered that when full, it was a fairly easy task to write their initials on a the bellows which would then disappear as the bellows emptied and flattened. Between hymns many a young lad would while away the time carving his initials and artistic handiwork in the woodwork behind the pump. There is a unique drawing of Adolf Hitler by unknown artist as well as this verse:-

You don't come here to stand and wonder  
But to pump and blow like thunder.  
Amen.

A Sunday School was soon established with Mr Harrison as one of the early teachers. One of the highlights of the Sunday School year was the annual outing which one ex-pupil remembers fondly as a "train trip to Mablethorpe," this at a time when Sunday School children from Grimsby were having their outings of a picnic in the country to Healing. For the Sunday School Anniversary a platform was set up behind the communion rail for the children to sit on.

At that time musical concerts were held in the Church which were so popular that overflow of the audience used to sit in the adjacent schoolroom and listen through the lovely coloured glass windows which have now been replaced by a solid wall.

## ***EDUCATION***

January 1909 was a big day in the life of the day-school children in Healing. No longer had they to trudge to Stallingborough each day as their classes were now to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel schoolroom with their headmistress, Miss Buzza. Eventually a purpose built school was provided by Lindsey Education Committee on the site of the present Comprehensive School, Low Road, and this was opened in September 1910.

It was about this period when plans were being laid to build another church hall in Healing, the Institute on Radcliffe Road. After the foundation stone laying ceremony on Saturday 2nd December 1911, a "meat tea was provided at the Wesleyan Schoolroom (kindly lent by the trustees) from 4 to 5 o'clock at a cost of ninepence".

## **POST WAR PERIOD**

At the end of the First World War in 1918 a war memorial fund was set up which, by July 31st stood at an amazing £246.18s.2d. In addition to all this fund raising, money was also found to lay on a water supply to the chapel on August 19th at a cost of £7.10s. Gas was laid on that year on 2nd September costing £37.7s.9d. With the laying on of the gas supply came incidental expenses - wax tapers costing 3/6d and mantles from the gas company at 8/6d. The roof was repaired that year too at a cost of £12.13s.8d. Electricity did not come to the chapel until 1934.

### *Extracts from accounts of Wesleyan Chapel*

1918	Organ Blower (for 6 months)	£ 1
1922	Worn out ministers fund	£ 1. 5s. 0d
	Horse Hire	£ 1. 8s. 0d
	Sold American Organ	£ 8.10s. 0d
	Sale of work	£83. 8s.11d
1923	2 Gas boilers installed	£31
	Weedkiller	£ 0. 3s. 8d
1924	Gas radiators installed	£10. 3s.10d
1925	Sale of work	£53
1927	Organ repairs	£35
1928	Jumble Sale	£17. 2s. 0d
	Painting schoolroom	£33. 5s. 0d
	48 Hymn Books	£ 4.16s. 0d
1932	Painting and Decorating	£38
1935	Garden Fete	£51.11s. 6d

Also in 1935, on October 15th, a young lad by the name of Palmer was paid 4/4d for blowing the organ.

## **UNIFICATION**

In 1923 the decision was taken to hold the united services with Primitive Methodists. It is recorded in the leaders' minutes of that year on June 11th that.....the meeting agreed to endorse the Primitive Methodists' suggestion to hold mid-week evening preaching services alternately in each church i.e. once a month in the Wesleyan Church and once a month in the Primitive Methodists Church.

This arrangement obviously did work because in September 1936 the Primitive Methodists Church sold their premises to Lindsey Education Authority and merged with the Wesleyans to become one church on Station Road known as Healing Methodist Church.



***The Developing  
Village:***

**Healing from 1870 to the Present Day**

by Roger and Elaine Thomas

# Plan of Building Plots Sold in 1892

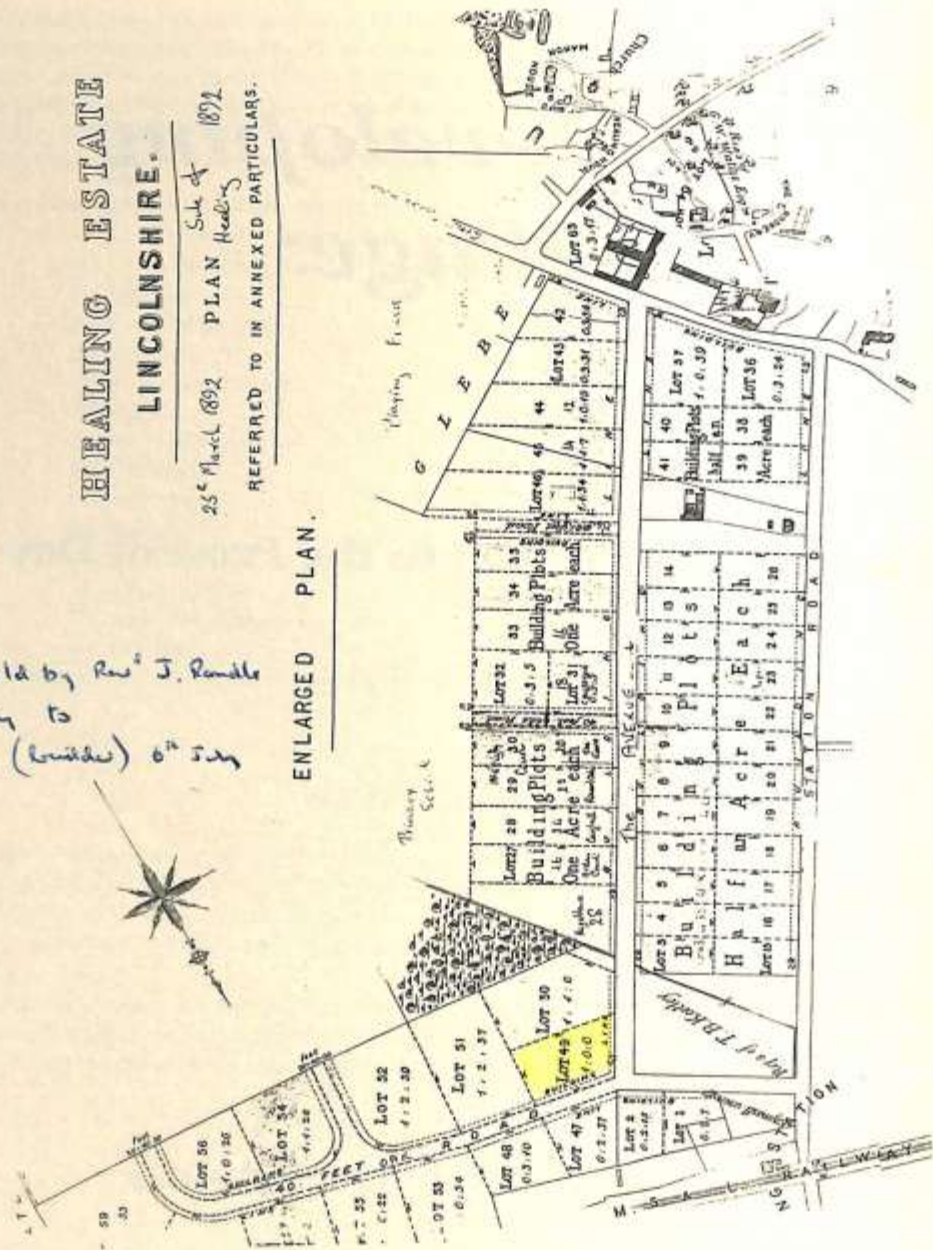
## HEALING ESTATE LINCOLNSHIRE.

25<sup>th</sup> March 1892 PLAN Sold of 1892  
Healing

REFERRED TO IN ANNEXED PARTICULARS.

### ENLARGED PLAN.

49 sold by Rev J. Rendle  
- Disney to  
Nightingale (builder) 6<sup>th</sup> July  
for 100.





## HEALING VILLAGE 1871

DESPITE THE opening of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway through Healing Village in 1850 significant development of the village did not begin until after the sale of the Parkinson Estate in November 1871.

Robert Parkinson of Scunthorpe had purchased the Healing Estate in 1720 and this covered half the land of Healing at the time of the Enclosure Award (1853).

J.P. Parkinson, who, with his wife Mary, lived at Ravendale Hall in 1873, owned a total of 3,371 acres in Lincolnshire. The oldest son, Robert J.H. Parkinson, J.P., D.L. County of Lincoln was a barrister of the Inner Temple and succeeded to the Estates in 1873. The daughters, Elina and Marie were married and the husbands, Rev. John Hodgeson of Binbrook and Woodthorpe Johnson of Grainsby were appointed trustees of the Healing Estate.

The Estate was sold in 8 lots

Lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 to <u>Samuel Grant</u> , farmer of Farlesthorpe, Linc's for	£35,510
Lot 6 to Edward Burnham of Great Grimsby	£ 2,700
Lot 3 to Charles Capes of Louth	£ 1, 600
Lot 8 to Elywas Hewson of Tetney	£ 1,180
	total sale £40,990

The sale of Healing Manor (lot 2) was subject to the twelve years tenancy of William Nainby at £70 p.a. Samuel Grant borrowed from Joshua Ellis £25,000 on mortgage of the Healing property.

Shortly after the sale, on 7th December 1874 John P. Parkinson died.

Samuel Grant was adjudicated bankrupt on 24th April, 1883 and the mortgagor, John Thorpe, who had taken over from Joshua Ellis, joined with Samuel Grant in the second sale of the Healing property. The mortgage, now reduced to £20,000 was paid off. The new owners were Rev. John Randle Radcliffe of Snitterfield Vicarage, Warwick and Rev Stephen Thomas Hawtry of Windsor, Berks.

The release of land from the Parkinson Estate for development, aided by the established railway and opening of the station at Healing in 1881, encouraged a rapid increase in population. From the population of 92 recorded in 1851 an increase to 514 had occurred by 1911, developing steadily (746 in 1931, 1940 in 1937) to the most recent County Council estimate in 1987 of 1,990.

Sale of the, "Commodious Farm House Known as Ivy House" on Friday, 25th March, 1892 included 234 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches of, "very productive arable meadow and pasture land with 49 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches of eligible building accommodation land. This building land (divided into 65 lots) was purchased by local builders Henry Marrows, Mr Tomlinson and Mr Fowler. This led to the later erection of properties along 'Occupation Road' (later Station Road) and an unnamed road (later Oak Road).

Ivy House is described in 1892 as containing "entrance hall, drawing room, dining and breakfast room, 8 bedrooms, store room, dairy, kitchen, scullery and cellar. The stables adjacent to the house contain accommodation for 6 horses with the Carriage House and Harness Room"

In addition were offered a range of farm buildings. Included in the sale were agriculture lots: The Far Wellbourne, Lords Close, The Sours, Adams Close, Aylesby Close, Wood Close and the Green Carr (Pasture) which, in October 1899 were offered for sale again divided into 4 lots as arable meadow and pasture land on the outskirts of the village, totalling 229 acres, 1 rood, 4



1910: Description and Plan of Healing Wells Farm

# PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.  
IN HEALING.

SALE  
28 November  
1910.

ALL THAT valuable Farm known as

## HEALING WELLS FARM,

consisting of—

No. on Plan	Description	Cultivation	Quantities (acre or less)					
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
✓ 7.	OLD FIELD	Arable	12	0	34			
✓ 8.	COW CLOSE	Pasture	12	0	18			
✓ 9.	GALLIMBER HILL	Arable	13	1	28			
✓ 10.	FARM BUILDINGS, CREW YARD AND STACK YARD		0	3	9			
✓ 11.	PADDOCK	Pasture	2	0	28			
✓ 12.	FOREMAN'S HOUSE AND GARDEN		0	1	10			
✓ 14.	EIGHT ACRES	Arable	8	1	6			
✓ 15.	SWEET BRIAR HILL	do.	5	1	16			
✓ 16.	FIRST OLD FIELD	do.	12	0	39			
✓ 20.	FOAL CLOSE	Pasture	5	0	29			
✓ 21.	WELL BOUND CLOSE (AND FARM HOUSE)	Arable	24	2	17			

## IN STALLINGBOROUGH.

✓ 13.	SIXTEEN ACRES	Arable	18	3	6			
✓ 14.	PETERLOW CLOSE	do.	11	2	28			
✓ 15.	TEN ACRES	do.	13	0	22			
✓ 1.	FIRST NEW PURCHASE	do.	12	0	33			
✓ 2.	FAR NEW PURCHASE	do.	12	1	24			
✓ 12.	SECOND NEW PURCHASE	do.	5	2	24			

170 2 11

TENANT

MR. EDMUND HEWSON.

6. 6<sup>a</sup> }  
13. 7. 9 }

Plantations

In hand

5 0 13

175 2 24

175  
20  
3 5 0 0  
175  
40  
68 0 0



This is a valuable Farm of Productive land. It is very compact, is well watered and is intersected by the Highway leading to Riby. The Farmhouse is of recent construction and very commodious. It is well situated, with pleasant views towards the south and west. The Foreman's House and Farm Buildings are good and ample for the Farm. In the Spinney opposite the Farm House are the Medicinal Springs from which Healing is said to take its name. The Farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, and being so well situated within a short distance of Healing Railway Station and the town of Grimsby, it will always command a good tenant.

A. E. P.

---

**LOT 2.**

ALL THAT close of excellent

**ARABLE LAND**

containing .. .. . 29 3 16

TENANT .. .. . MR. EDMUND HEWSON.

175 2-11

This Lot has a good frontage to the Road leading to Riby, is pleasantly situated and is well sheltered by the Coverts on the North. It would form an excellent site for a House or small Holding.

Reat. 1220-11-0

---

**LOT 3.**

ALL THAT eligible close of

**ARABLE LAND**

containing .. .. . 24 0 12

TENANT .. .. . MR. JOHN ROBINSON.

This Lot, with or without Lot 2, is well adapted for a small Holding. It also has a building value, being within easy reach of Healing and Stallingborough Railway Stations, and having a long frontage to the Stallingborough Road.

**LOT 4.**

A. R. P.

ALL THAT close of excellent

**PASTURE or MEADOW LAND**

containing .. .. . 28 0 27

TENANT .. .. . MR. R. W. WALSHAM.

This Lot has a long frontage to the Marsh Lane, and is near to Healing Railway Station.

N.B. The large Shed in this field is the property of the tenant.

**LOT 5.**

ALL THOSE two Closes of very good

**PASTURE LAND**

containing respectively .. .. .	A. R. P.	
	22 3 36	
	And 16 2 10	
	<hr/>	39 2 6

TENANT .. .. . MR. JOHN GAINSBOROUGH.

There is a prospect that in the future a Road will be opened out, on the line of this Marsh Lane, to connect Healing Railway Station with a new Road from Grimsby to Immingham Docks.

**LOT 6.**

ALL THAT close of productive

**ARABLE LAND**

containing .. .. . 25 3 3

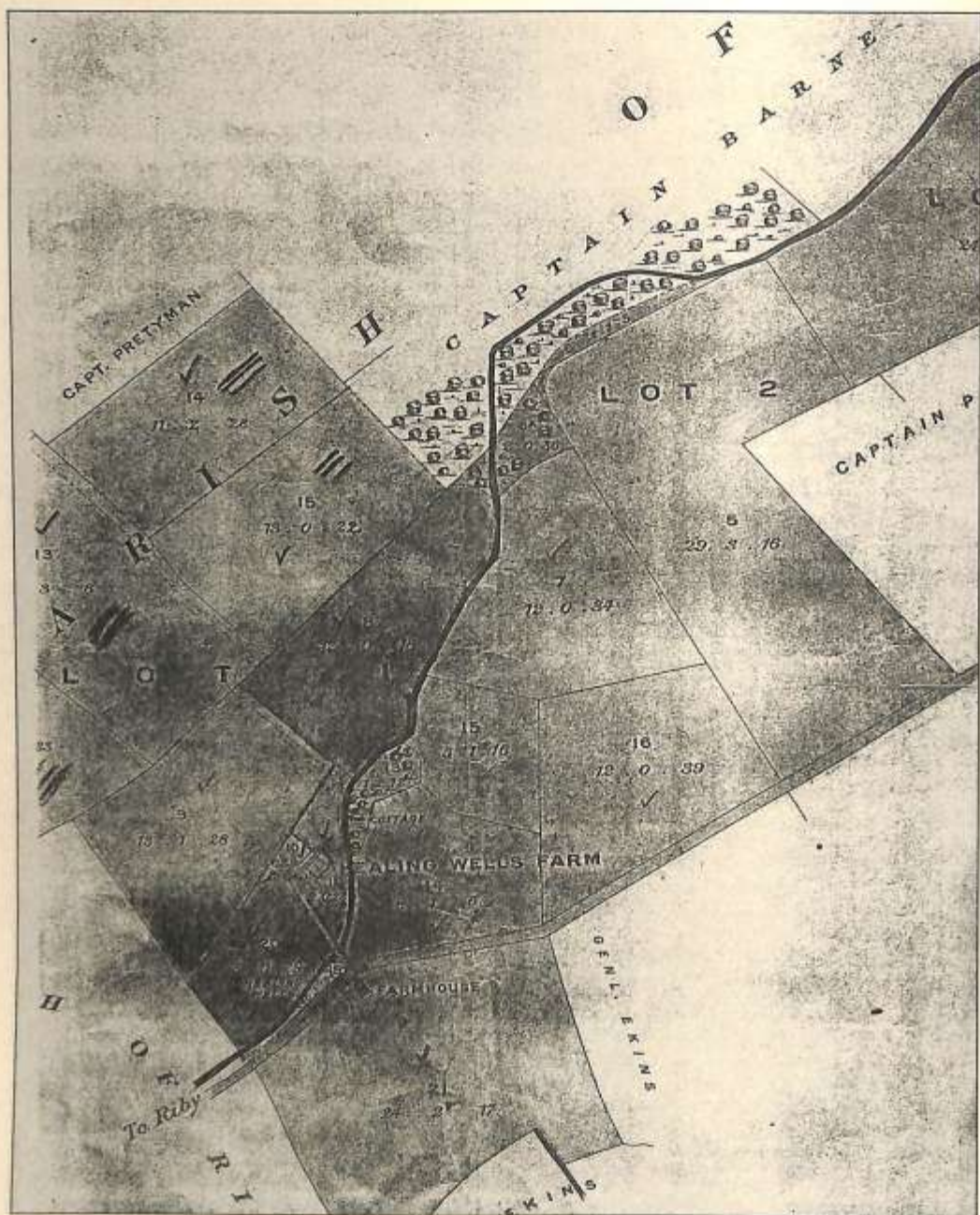
TENANT .. .. . MR. J. W. FULFORD.

This Lot lies near to the Roads leading to Great Coates and to Aylesby.

*Rent = ~~107~~ 2/6  
= £28.6.6*









perches and including Rush Marsh. By the 29th March 1909 Green Carr, and part of Aylesby close were being offered for sale as accommodation land and building land. The particulars of sale at this time describe Healing as "a rising Garden City" in a "remarkably healthy" situation;

*"The attractions of Healing as a rising garden city are well known. The situation is remarkably healthy, and there is an abundant supply of pure spring water. The estate has been laid out on Garden City lines, the houses being nearly all detached or semi-detached, with good gardens, with building lines, well set back from the roads and avenues, and the attractive features of the surroundings are increasing every year."*

Further significant development of Healing village became possible upon the sale of the 205 acres, 3 roads, 37 perches of agricultural land and building land known as, "The Wallis Estate" on Monday, 30th September 1918. This sale included two farmhouses, farm buildings, cottage and blacksmiths shop but the release of all the land to the west of Station Road encouraged building and development on this side of the village. By this time Oak Road, Fords Avenue and Radcliffe Road had all been laid to the East of Healing Avenue on land owned by R.G. Hetherington Esq. and H.Chester Esq. Land to the south west was, at this time under the ownership of the Hon. G.B. Portman, whilst Henry Appleton Esq. and Captain Barnes Trustees owned land to the left of the Wallis Estate.

Land to the north of the Great Central Railway was also owned by G.E.Frith Esq. and T. Sutcliffe Esq.

The particulars of the sale of the Wallis Estate refer to the development potential of the land:

"The land is of excellent Agricultural value, but beyond this, the greater part of it has additional value for building purposes."

By August 1920 land to the north of Stallingborough Road was being offered for sale as a series of 20 building plots at the same time as the sale of a freehold residence known as "The Rookery" (reputedly the oldest house in Healing Village) containing:-

"dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, kitchen, large dairy, back kitchen with sink and copper, 2 principal bedrooms, 2 other bedrooms, servants bedroom and 2 roomy attics, together with stabling comprising excellent coach house with concrete floor (admirably adapted for use as a motor garage) two 2-stall stables and 2 good poultry houses....."

Whilst so much development was taking place the rural village character of Healing was still maintained by the continued use of much of the land for agricultural purposes. Despite the encouragement of the vendors of land immediately to the north of the railway in 1922 as land,

....."Very eligible for building sites, as it is of convenient depth, and is high and dry, with a slope to the south west."

this land has continued under cultivation as agricultural land even until the present day.

Consequent with the increasing population at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century was the improvement of Healing Parish Church and provision of non-conformist places of worship. In 1874 the tower of Healing Church was repaired and in 1876 major restoration was carried out, with a new roof and windows, with the south side being completely rebuilt at a cost of £600 (This work was carried out under the direction of James Fowler Esq., architect of Louth).

A Primitive Methodist Chapel of redbrick was erected at a cost of £600 in 1899. This provided seating for 160 persons. The chapel later provided accommodation for the Healing (temporary) Council School which opened at 9.00 a.m. on 18th January, 1909 with 29 pupils on roll. This became a Secondary School only in 1964 when the new Primary School opened on Ford's

Avenue. The Secondary School later expanded into the Comprehensive School of 730 pupils which it houses today.

In 1906 a Wesleyan Chapel was opened on Station Road at a cost of £1,400 with provision for a congregation of 200.

A Church Institute was erected in 1911 on Radcliffe Road, providing a meeting place for Healing parishioners until very recently, when it was sold for conversion to a private dwelling.

To commemorate the eleven men of the parish who lost their lives in the Great War, 1914-18 an obelisk of grey Cornish granite was erected in June 1919 on what was, at the time, the main Grimsby Road. To this were later added the names of those who fell in "The Second Great War".

A wooden army hut was opened in 1921 as the assembly hall and used by the Boy Scouts. This use continued until recently. As the population increased so did the need for local shops and in 1904 the first shop a Grocers and Post Office was built at the corner of Station Road. In 1922 the additional facility of a chemist shop was provided. A butcher's shop opened in 1924 at no 1 Station Road, adjacent to a Confectioners and Newsagents. At various times fried fish and chip shops, shoe repairs, dry cleaning, fruit and vegetables, electrical goods, petrol station, coal merchants and village store all served the needs of the growing population.

The Radcliffe Estate developed in 1962, offering, in the words of the agents, Jackson and Green,

"Wonderful new homes of artistic design soundly constructed of the best materials."

The Grimsby Rural District Council, together with Lindsey County Council advised on design layout and tree planting so that, "... the overall picture shall create charm in a rural setting."

The builders included Messrs Taylor and Coulbeck of Cleethorpes under the guidance of Messrs Nicholson and Rushton, Chartered Architects of London and Grimsby. The properties included four - bedroomed detached houses and three - bedroomed detached bungalows in a variety of designs. These leasehold dwellings were subject to a 99 year lease at an annual Ground Rent of £18 to £35. Prices ranged from £3,200 to £4,750.

Land to the west of Station Road was developed in 1973 as "Westwood" off Poplar Road being built by Taylor and Coulbeck. Prices, at this time ranged from £6,500 to £7,500.

In 1989 a development of 18 detached houses was completed on land at the entrance to the village on the corner of Stallingborough Road and Low Road.





# THE HISTORY OF THE



OF THE  
CITY OF



## ***HOUSING IN HEALING:***

### ***The Story of Henry Marrows***

HENRY MARROWS was born in Market Rasen in 1856 and subsequently moved to 84 Garden Street, Grimsby, where he established a building business.

He purchased from the Reverend John Randle Radcliffe of Snitterfield Vicarage, Warwickshire, and F. W. Disney of Kingston Hill, Surrey, a plot adjacent to the triangular wood of 1 acre 36 perches for £222.10, the conveyance being made on 28th February 1895. This plot was on Healing Avenue, then a private, unmade road. In 1901 he built a house for himself and his family which he called 'Briarfield', now named Hazeldene. (No 28) When completed the value of the house was to be not less than £500.

The foundations of the house were laid in 1899 and these were allowed to settle for two years (tomatoes grown within the footings) before he began building his house. During this period he built Arden Court (No 26) The Avenue, for Mr Louis Porri.

As with all his buildings, everything was made on site - doors, windows, staircases, etc. and the Hazeldene roof timbers are 16.5 inches thick with a 600 gallon lead cold water tank in the false roof. His bricks were unusually large and often rounded at the entrance to the back porch, wash house, etc. to avoid those entering from catching their clothes or the goods they were carrying. Mr Marrows' bricks arrived by rail and it is possible that they came from brick pits at Killingholme.

Hazeldene has a 4 feet space under the wooden floors to provide ventilation and - unusually (as these were not generally put in until 1910 onwards) - cavity walls.

A stable was built for his horse and carriage and, in 1925, he built a garage for his youngest daughter, Norah Jarvis, to keep her car - believed to be one of the first in Healing. Mr Marrows also had an extensive plot across the Avenue where he had a tennis and croquet lawn. This plot was part of what was known as 'Jaspers Field' since a horse, Jasper, grazed and was stabled there.

He also purchased from Rev. Radcliffe and F. W. Disney plot three on Healing Avenue for £90 and plots 15 and 16 on Station Road. On plot three, Healing Avenue, a condition was imposed that dwellings must not cost less than £400 for a detached house or £250 each for a pair of semi-detached houses.

He erected two pairs of semi-detached houses. The first pair were Nos. 45 'Clovelly' and 43 'Farndale' occupied by his youngest daughter, Norah Jarvis. The second pair were Nos. 41 and 39 'Rufford'.

In 1904 he built a pair of semi-detached houses - Nos. 4 and 6 Oak Road for his two eldest daughters, Grace and Lucy, and their husbands upon their marriages. In 1900 he built a shop with integral house (now the Spar Shop at the corner of Oak Road and Station Road). In 1906 he built Nos. 80-88 Station Road, the block of four cottages which were to cost not less than £150 to build, each with half an acre of land which was purchased for £90. He also built Nos. 94-122 Station Road and the block now occupied by Post Office/Newsagent, Butchers, and hairdressers - probably about 1913.

In 1908 he built two further pairs of semi-detached houses in the Avenue - Nos. 31/33 and 35/37. Two of these - Dingley Dell and Glenville - were occupied by his daughters, Mrs Horton and Mrs Johnson, after they had moved with their husbands from Oak Road.

He built the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Station Road, seating 200. The Foundation Stone was laid in 1906 and the work completed in five months at a cost of £1,400 and formally opened on September 6th, 1906.

He built the Cleethorpes Council Chamber in 1906, Barclays Bank, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Hewitts Malting House, The County Hotel, Immingham and Canon Young Memorial Chapel (attached to St James' Church, Grimsby and bombed during the Second World War), the

Welholme, South Parade, Strand Street, Barcroft and Bursar Street Schools and various electricity stations.

Henry Marrows first married Jane Haith, who died 7th July, 1925, and is buried in Healing Church Yard. The stained glass window behind the altar in Healing Church is to her memory.

There were three daughters from this marriage:

GRACE married William Johnson, Headmaster in the West Marsh, Grimsby. Their children were:-

- Kathleen - married John Fawcett: 2 children, Ben and David
- Joseph - married Josephine West: 1 daughter, Lindsay
- Ben - married Nancy West: No issue
- Nancy - married Cyril Ansell
- Marie - married Ron Brackenbury: 2 daughters Susan and Helen
- Christobel - married (1st) John Jones: 2 children, William and Mary  
(2nd) John Bailey

All of Henry Marrows' daughters and his two eldest grand daughters were married from his house and all of the above grandchildren are still alive.

LUCY married Frederick Horton, Fish Merchant. They had 2 children, Freda and Ken both now deceased.

NORAH married Frank Jarvis and had no issue.

Henry Marrows first wife died and he then married Annie Elizabeth Denby of Stallingborough in 1932 just 11 months before his death at the age of 77.

He was elected a member of the Grimsby Rural District Council in 1904 and was a member until his death in 1933. For 30 years he was chairman of the Healing Parish Meeting.

He was always interested in church work and history and did much local church restoration at the cost of labour only.

He was an ardent Conservative and a Freemason with gardening as his principle hobby. He shared this interest with his second wife who had been associated with the well known local nurserymen, Pennells.

Mrs Marrows lived with a housekeeper, Miss Emma Taylor, at Briarfield until her death in 1951. The property was purchased by the present owners in 1952 and the name changed to Hazeldene.



*Wesleyan Methodist Church built 1906*



## **APPENDIX A: SOME HEALING HOUSES**

According to Kelly's Directory the acreage of Healing in 1900 was 1355.

The population in 1891 was 118.

The population in 1901 was 227.

The population in 1921 was 746.

<b>Houses</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Owners</b>
GRASSMERE	The Avenue: had two tennis courts used by the Healing Tennis Club. Now a bungalow (No. 21)	John and Edgar BRIDGE
HAZELDENE	Now ROUND OAKS (No. 22) In 1903 the plot was sold to Henry Chapman of Grimsby by Major General EKINS for £126. House erected to cost not less than £400.	Henry CHAPMAN Mr & Mrs DOBSON 1913-1946 Major and Mrs FITZWILLIAMS (1946-1952)  Mr and Mrs SHUTTLEWOOD
THE GROVE		Mrs and Miss ADDISON Mr and Mrs McCOY Mr and Mrs McVEIGH
CHURSTON		John SALISBURY Mr and Mrs BARRACLOUGH Mr and Mrs INGHAM
CRAIGHLEITH		Mr Dan SALISBURY Mr and Mrs LEACH Mr and Mrs MASON Mr and Mrs D SMITH Mr and Mrs K DOBBS Mr J SMITH REV C BUZZA
HURTSVILLE CARHARRACK SUNFIELDS FLEUR DE LIS	Built by William ION Now MULBERRY LODGE (No 27)	Mr and Mrs WEBSTER Mr R Humphrey Mr and Mrs W BLOOMER Dr and Mrs J M B CARR Henry MARROWS 1901-52 Major and Mrs FITZWILLIAMS
BRIARFIELD	Built in 1901-Now HAZELDENE	Mr L PORRI Capt J MAN R.N.(Retd) Mr and Mrs T TOCK Mr and Mrs H TAYLOR Dr and Mrs E PARKES Mr and Mrs T BROWN
ARDEN COURT	Built in 1899	Grace and William JOHNSON Mr W ION (Builder) Mr and Mrs F HORTON
DINGLEY DELL EASTFIELD ROSE VILLA & THE COTTAGE	37 The Avenue Built 1926 A pair of semi-detached houses built on a plot sold by the Rev RADCLIFFE to John COUPLAND in 1899.	



*Henry Marrous, builder,  
his own house built 1901*



*Semi-detached pair for his  
daughters, built 1908*



*The Grange*



## ***THE GRANGE, LOW ROAD HEALING***

- 1990 The residence of Mr and Mrs W F S Letten.  
This property was formerly known as IVY HOUSE and appears so on all the old maps. It was part of the Healing Manor Estate purchased in 1732 by Robert Parkinson of Ravendale Hall.
- 1840 Thomas Mason occupied the Farm House and farmed 590 acres of the Healing Manor Estate and Glebe land.  
The original cottage - 2 rooms up and down - with front door (now bricked up) facing towards the Church with a drive leading in that direction to join the Stallingborough Road.
- 1851 Thomas Mason still in occupation but the Enclosure award of 1853 laid out the roads for the village.  
Only 3 landowners were affected: A. A. Wallis, Mrs Parkinson, and The Rector.  
The Town Green and the pond where the Cenotaph now stands disappeared in order to allow a 30 foot road to enter the village - Occupation Road (now called Station Road) to lead to the new Railway line.  
Even after the arrival of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway there was little effect on the village and it was not until 1881 that Healing Station was built and the post arrived on the morning train.
- 1861 John Brooks occupies Ivy House with his sister and four others and by 1871 he had handed over the management of the Parkinson land to his son, Robert, who had 3 children. Nine persons were living in the house which was enlarged during this period. Still farming 540 acres with IVY FARM buildings and cattle yard on the corner. The first sale on 25th March 1872, did not cover Ivy House, but Samuel Grant of Farlesthorpe acquired 572 acres of the Parkinson Estate.
- 1881 Charles Mainprice - with an 11 month old daughter born in Derbyshire - occupies Ivy House and farms 440 acres.
- 1882 March 25th. Second sale of Parkinson Estate. Samuel Grant about to be adjudged bankrupt.  
Radcliffe and Disney, the new owners, sold off the village in 65 lots.  
LOT 64 was IVY HOUSE with 6 acres  
LOT 63 was IVY FARM and buildings
- 1884 On a plot of land between the two, IVY DENE was built and occupied.
- 1905-11 This house was occupied by a German, George Bachman.
- 1896 Walter Randall in occupation of IVY HOUSE and listed as Cowkeeper.
- 1900-11 William Herbert Knight occupied IVY HOUSE. He was a doctor -L.R.C.P. and S Edin. L.R.F.P.S. Glas. Physician and Surgeon. His consulting rooms were on the far side of the house with a separate door, now bricked up.
- 1913 Julia and Kossuth Bloomer purchased IVY HOUSE and IVY FARM.  
They were the parents of Bill and David Bloomer and renamed the houses 'The Grange' and 'Grange Garth'. Julia built on the cloakroom with separate entrance to the Billiard Room (formerly 1925? the Doctor's Surgery) for her husband's visitors. At the back she built on a maid's sitting room with two bedrooms above - now pulled down.
- 1956 Ann and William Letten purchased THE GRANGE from the Bloomers' Trustees.

- 1953 During installation of a modern fireplace, a stone with the date 1668 was found. Mr and Mrs Stan Beamish purchased GRANGE GARTH from the Bloomers. Grange Garth had been empty for 2 years and was run down. It had been occupied previously by a piano teacher. In 1938 it was occupied by the new Rector, the Reverend Basil Jones, since the Old Rectory had been pulled down and what is now No 7 The Avenue was being prepared as The Rectory. Basil Jones used some of the outbuildings at Grange Garth as a study.
- 1980 The strip of land owned by Mr and Mrs Beamish between Grange Garth and The Grange was sold to Mr and Mrs Letten and a bungalow was built for their son, David, on the land. The range of greenhouses along the back wall was demolished. The pumphouse supplied a lovely fountain in the garden created by Miss Gladys Holt (of Ellerman's Shipping Line) who occupied Grange Garth. In front of The Grange was a large and deep well which was filled in. Behind the house between the pumphouse is a circular manhole leading down to an area probably used as an ice store. When Mrs Bloomer sold Grange Garth to Stan Beamish she retained the right to use the Washhouse adjacent to the greenhouses - for which she paid rent of 1/- a year. No deeds can be traced covering the Sale 25/3/1882 or later transfers.

*IVY HOUSE*

1882	Sale by RADCLIFFE and DISNEY	1926-30
23rd March.	IVY HOUSE with gardens,	1933
Lot 64	stables etc. 6 acres.	
Lot 63	IVY FARM, crew yard and	1937
	buildings.	1938
1885	William Harper	
1896	Walter Randall, Cowkeeper	1953
1900	George Bachman	
1900-11	William Herbert Knight. L.R.C.P.	
	Consulting Rooms.	1980
1913	Howard Kossuth Bloomer	
	purchased Ivy House and Ivy	
	Farm.	
1919	H.K. Bloomer	
1926-30	H.K. Bloomer, 'The Grange'	
1933-37	Mrs Julia Bloomer	

*'GRANGE GARTH'*

James Bullivant
The Misses Holt (Ellerman's
Shipping Line)
Miss Grace Holt. Piano Teacher.
Reverend Basil Jones.
Empty
Mr and Mrs Stan Beamish (son
Martin) purchased from
Mrs Bloomer.
Strip sold by Stan Beamish to
W.F.S Letten for new bungalow-
Orchard Cottage.

*THE GRANGE*

1926	
1930	
1933	Mrs Julia Bloomer
1937	
"	"
"	"
1958	Purchase from Bloomer Trustees
	by Mr and Mrs W.F.S Letten.
1884?	House built. IVYDENE
1905	George Bachman
1909	George Bachman
1921	Mrs Bachman





*Ivy Farm Cottages*

## ***HEALING RECTORY***

REVEREND JOHN PARKINSON, Father and son, were Rectors of Healing 1752-1793-1837 - a total of 85 years.

Since their brother and uncle, Robert Parkinson, had purchased the Healing Manor and half of the land of Healing in 1720 and 1733 and, at the same time, purchased East Ravensdale Hall, it is presumed that the Reverends John Parkinson occupied Healing Manor House.

In 1837 Reverend William Wright, LL, was appointed Rector and at the time of the Enclosures in 1853 was occupying the Manor House owned by Mary Parkinson, (Widow of The Reverend Parkinson).

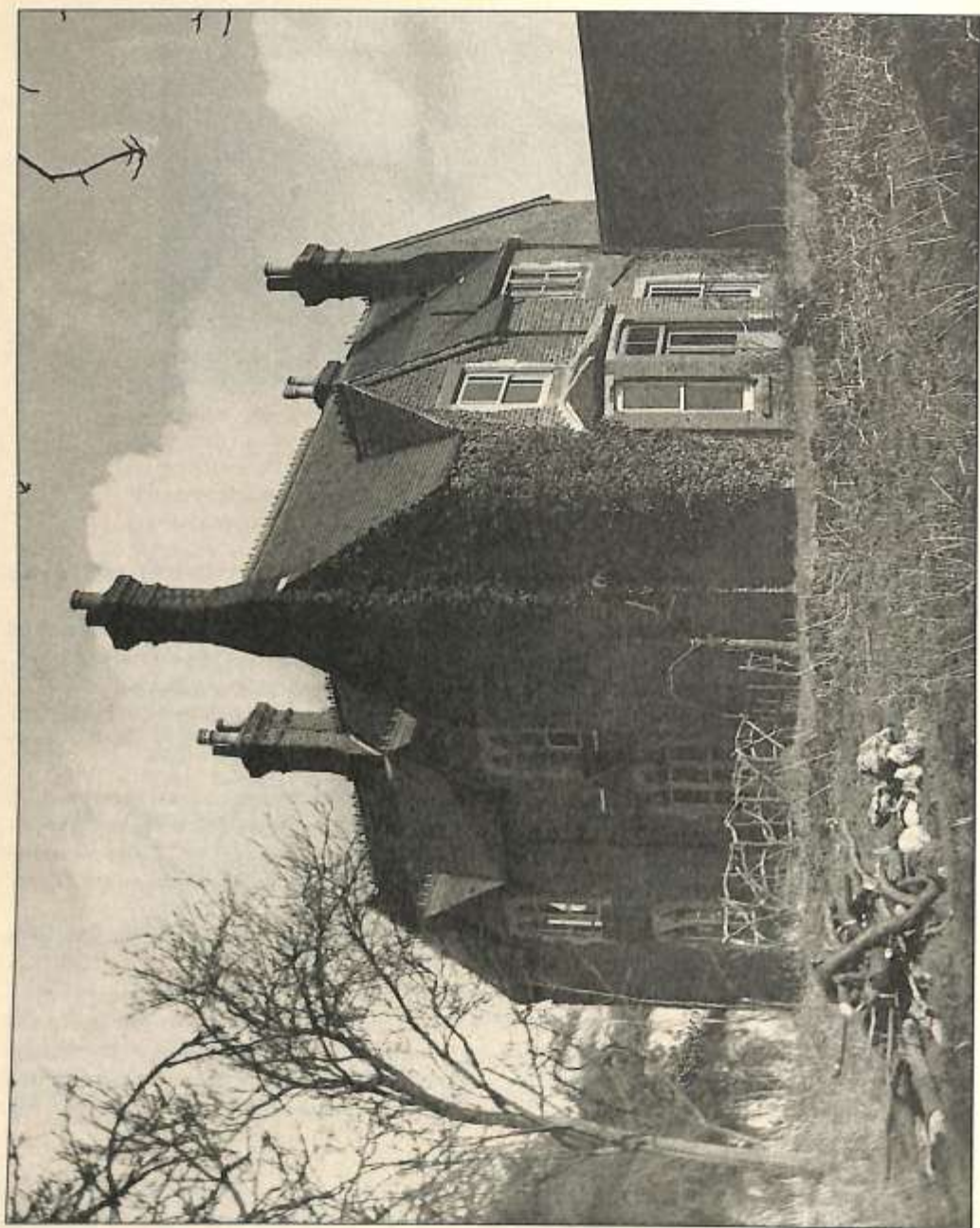
By 1859 the advowson held alternately by Parkinson and Wallis families was exercised and Reverend James Edward Wallis LOFT, M.A., was appointed Rector. In the following year on 15th June, 1881, he purchased Healing Manor and 21 acres of land from Samuel Grant who had purchased the Healing Manor Estate on 25th March, 1872. This purchase was subject to a 12 year tenancy of Healing Manor by Willian NAINBY until 13th May, 1880.

In 1888 C.H. Legard retired and the new Rector, The Reverend John Gilbert SURMAN took up residence in the Rectory.

In 1917 John Charles CATLIN was Rector living at the Rectory, followed in 1932 by Reverend Thomas Holehouse. By 1938 the condition of the Rectory had deteriorated with dry rot and general delapidations. Before the Reverend Basil Jones took over in 1938 a house in The Avenue - no 5 - had been purchased. The old Rectory was purchased by Arthur and Margery Kirman who demolished the building and erected on the site the present house, known as Rectory Hill. The Architect was Mr. Wells of Grimsby.

They moved in as the Second World War started.

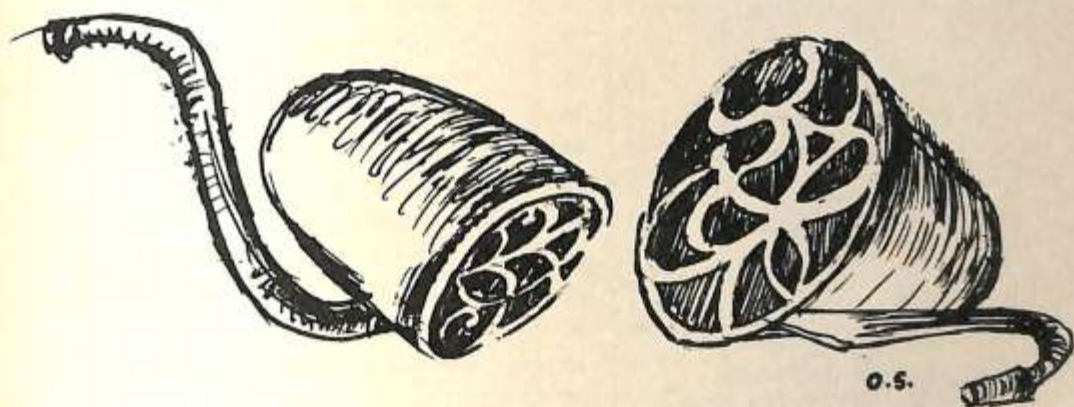
In 1988 the house occupied by the Reverend Jack Abbott was in poor repair and the Diocese agreed to purchase a newly built house at The Avenue as the Rectory. This was occupied by the Reverend Jack Abbott and his family until his retirement in January, 1989 and is now occupied by The Reverend Daphne King.



*The Old Rectory, built 1859, demolished 1939 and the site used for "Rectory Hill",  
built by Mr and Mrs A.J. Kirman*



*The Health of  
the Community  
1837 – 1889*



by Dr Mike Carr

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IN 1837 the Registration of the cause of death was made compulsory. The deaths registered in Healing between 1837 and 1889 were as follows:

**Figure 1**

Date of Death	Name	Sex	Age in years	Cause of Death
22.3.1842	William Ellis	M	2	Croup
7.11.1845	Elizabeth Loft	F	71	Accidentally killed by falling from a gig
21.7.1846	Lucy Maria Farr	F	72	Paralysis
27.12.1849	William Dawson	M	4 months	Thrush
4.10.1849	Mary Pearson	F	3 days	Convulsions
24.10.1851	Jane Briggs	F	5	Hydro Cephalus
22.11.1853	John Bettles	M	3	Malignant disease of both orbits
20.11.1853	Ann Eliz. Hydes	F	3 months	Marasmus
21.5.1855	Sarah Bettles	F	2	Scarlatina
21.3.1863	Elizabeth Pearson	F	63	Natural decay, dropsy
11.7.1867	William Good	M	71	Disease of the heart
9.2.1870	John Good	M	72	Gangrene of leg
2.2.1885	Ernest Wm. Gibbons	M	6	Measles, pneumonia
8.2.1885	Charles Robt. Gibbons	M	10	Diphtheria 3 days, measles
8.2.1885	Arthur Gibbons	M	2	Diphtheria 3 days, measles
10.4.1894	Charles Gibbons	M	2	Scarlet fever 3 days
20.2.1895	Robert Gibbons	M	46	Otitis meningitis
2.2.1883	Charles Haywood	M	73	Paralysis of the brain

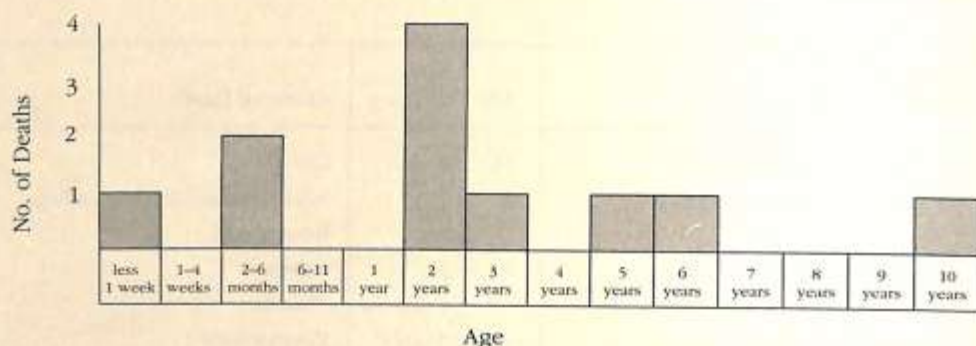
The causes of death shown are in the main, straightforward if not quite so specific as one would now expect, in that on occasions this information for registration was given by members of the family rather than by formal certification by a medical practitioner.

The less specific diagnoses are fairly clear by implication, ie. "paralysis of the brain" almost certainly signifies cerebrovascular accident (stroke); "dropsy" means the build up of fluid in the body caused by heart failure of kidney failure. "Natural decay" is a nice description for death of old age; "Marasmus" means failure to thrive.

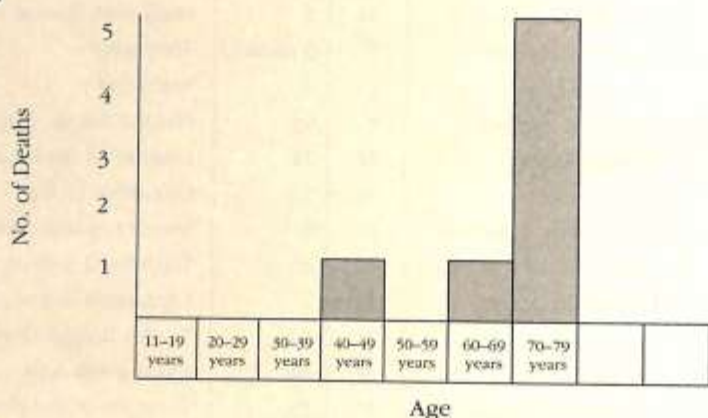
The number of deaths involved are too small for it to be feasible to make a scientific analysis of the figures, but certain obvious trends can be seen. The deaths show a preponderance of deaths in childhood and old age with only one death in middle age. It seems that if one survived childhood one had a reasonable chance of reaching ones allotted span.

## 1837-1889 (Healing)

**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



The deaths in childhood were mainly due to infection and infectious diseases and as such would normally be cured by modern medicines. Diphtheria would be prevented by immunisation, scarlet fever, what is now little more than a sore throat with a rash, was at that time a very virulent condition, in that the organism which causes it (haemolytic streptococcus) was at that time a very virulent organism, while now it is a relatively mild organism. The virulence of this organism appears to be on a cyclical basis and it is likely that the nasty form will reappear in the future. The three main killers of modern childhood are congenital defects, cancer and accidents. The first two are represented by "hydro cephalus" and "malignant disease of both orbits", but accidents do not figure in the statistics for juveniles.

The only death in middle age was due to infection and there were no deaths due to coronary disease which would figure prominently in modern statistics.

The deaths in old age were very much as we would expect today being due to vascular disease, the natural ageing process, with one death due to an accident.



**Figure 4**

**Deaths by the Year and Age Group  
1837–1889 (Healing)**

Age at Death	Birth to 1 wk	1 wk 1 yr	1 to 4 yrs	5 to 9 yrs	10 to 19 yrs	20 to 29 yrs	30 to 39 yrs	40 to 49 yrs	50 to 59 yrs	60 to 69 yrs	70 to 79 yrs
1842			1								
1845											1
1846											1
1849	1	1									
1851				1							
1853		1	1								
1855			1								
1863										1	
1867											1
1870											1
1883											1
1885			1	1	1						
1894			1								
1895								1			

Figure 4 shows that there was no evidence of any major epidemics from the mortality point of view. We have no record of illness apart from deaths, in spite of the fact that infections and infectious diseases played an important part in the records of deaths. The dramatic effect of the infectious diseases was shown in 1885 when 3 members of the Gibbons family died within a week, 2 on the same day (measles and diphtheria). Sadly nine years later another child died from scarlet fever and their father died a year later of infection.

In the period Sept 6-Nov 17 1849 there was an epidemic of cholera in Grimsby and Cleethorpes with at least 35 deaths and a death occurred in Stallingborough. As this is mainly a water borne infection it is most likely that a clean water supply was the main factor in preventing an outbreak in Healing.

There was a Typhus epidemic in Immingham in September 1869 with 3 deaths and once again there was a death in Stallingborough but Healing remained clear.

It is surprising to note that there was no death from Tuberculosis which was rife at this period. It may well be that in a rural community there was adequate housing and nutrition and plenty of fresh air which often played an important part in preventing the spread of this disease.

It is also surprising that there was no maternal deaths, as puerperal sepsis was a major problem of this era. No infants died at birth but there was one death at 3 days due to convulsions which could be due to infection or congenital disease.

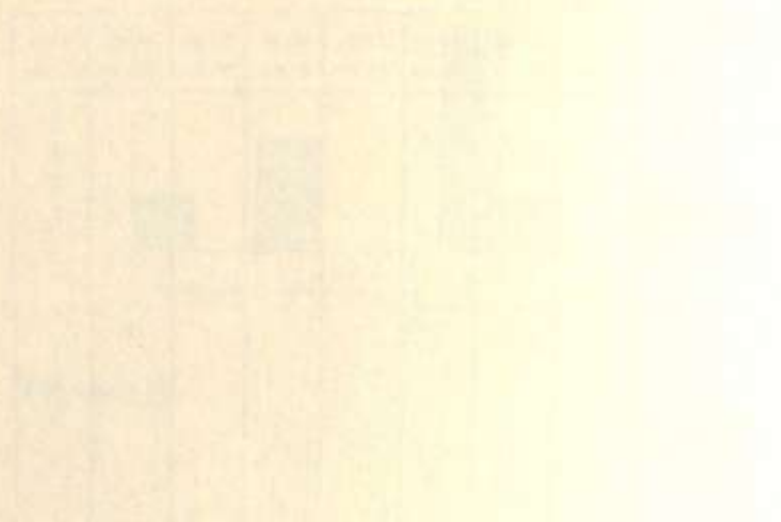
*Reference:*

"Stallingborough: Historical Aspects", Ed by J. Appleby – W.E.A.

*Acknowledgements:*

Thanks to the Registrars Offices, Grimsby.

Figure 1: [Faint title text]



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# *Industry in Healing*

**The Healing Cress Beds**

By Clixby Fitzwilliams

# Activity in Healing

The Healing Case Note

Journal of the American Medical Association



## ***INDUSTRY IN HEALING: Healing Watercress***

WATERCRESS GROWING had been established in South Lincolnshire before 1930, at Bourne by the Moody family and at Greatford where Major Cuthbert Fitzwilliams developed the industry. Watercress was a good source of salad vitamins during the Second World War.

In North Lincolnshire, the overflowing springs of pure water from the chalk outcrops on the Lincolnshire Wolds had led to watercress being grown commercially at Barrow Haven. At Healing, a trout farm made use of the water. This had been established adjacent to the water tower of the Grimsby Water Company - near to the railway station.

In 1941, when Roderick Marshall of Barrow Haven left his newly developed watercress beds, Major Cuthbert Fitzwilliams and his son Clixby drove to Barrow Haven to assist Mrs Elsi Marshall, and eventually the Greatford Gardens Co. purchased those watercress beds.

Following the war, a site at Little London was looked at with a view to expansion, and this led to Healing and the Trout Farm at the base of the Water Tower. It was the natural spring water which attracted Major Fitzwilliams to Healing and in 1944 Greatford Gardens Company purchased "Hazeldene" at 22 The Avenue (now named Roundoaks) and two fields of 36.5 acres from Arthur Kirman across the Railway line and in the marshes of Healing.

Major Clixby Fitzwilliams was granted disembarkation leave and by November 1945 work was started on the development of the Healing Watercress Beds.

Artesian bores were sunk by the firm of Jacklin and Son who had trained with Pettifers, the well known Lincolnshire Wellborers. Wells were sunk down to the chalk at eighty feet below ground and into a good fissure. The lovely water gushed to the surface. This was the rain water which had fallen into the ground of the Lincolnshire wolds ten miles inland and had been filtered through the gravel and chalk below ground. The water had adopted a mean temperature of fifty-two degrees (eleven centigrade) which the flow maintained throughout the year. This was the secret to the production of Watercress for the winter market and at the peak of production the Beds at Healing produced twenty thousand chips, or eighty tons of Watercress a year.

However, first the Beds had to be created, and with labour in short supply in 1945, the Prisoner of War camp at Donna Nook was asked to help. By June 1946, 24 Polish Prisoners of War were arriving each morning to dig the banks and pack the soil lifted by an earth scraper supplied by Derek Crouch of Peterborough. The Beds were created thirty feet wide and one hundred and twenty yards long with a path four feet wide between each Bed. The ten artesian bores were drilled along the top of the field and connected by a brick channel or penstock, which allowed the water to be regulated into each bed as was needed. In August the first load of plants was brought from Greatford by the foreman, Spratt, and the Beds were planted by the land girls, Wynn and Joy.

Among the P.O.W.s were two skilled bricklayers, Leon and Liss and these were employed to build the penstock and later to erect the packing shed and a brick house for the foreman. The packing shed finished, a store was built to house the chip baskets used to pack and transport the watercress. These were made in Wisbech from veneer strips plaited together with a handle to hold the chip rigid. In September 1946 the first Watercress was sold at Chambers in Grimsby by Miss Dyas, and in October the first consignment left Grimsby Town Station for Sheffield and Manchester. On 20th November production was in full swing and Eric Fearnley of Grimsby was taking publicity photographs. In January 1947 Noel Pope and his wife moved into Field House, re-named Cress Cottage and took over as manager to run Healing Watercress Beds.



The development of the Watercress crop was severely hit during the first year with severe weather from February to April 1947. Up to ten feet of snow blocked the roads from the Beds to the station and on three occasions this had to be cleared by hand. However, the thick snow which covered the watercress protected the crops from the deep frosts which occurred nightly. Truly this was a spring never forgotten.

However, the Beds survived and in 1947/48 a crop of over twenty thousand chips was harvested. In the following years troubles arose from a virus affecting the crop which was normally propagated from divisions and cuttings. Gradually a method of sowing seed for a new crop each year was developed, which eliminated the virus and also controlled another trouble affecting the roots of Watercress, similar to club root in brassicas. The major obstacle however, was the falling water table caused by the increased industrial development on the Humber Bank extracting the underground water.

By 1948 pumps had to be installed to keep up the essential flow from the chalk; the overflowing bores had ceased to flow. This pumping was to continue with increased costs over the years. In 1951 a solution was found due to the increased demand for water from British Titan Products large factory at Pyewipe on the Humber Bank. On August 20/21st 1951 pumping tests were carried out on the bores. The maximum yield was 100,700 gallons per hour or 2.4 million gallons a day. The small bore at the trout farm by the water tower was still overflowing at the end of the twenty four hour test.

British Titan had sunk their own bores but these had been too close to the bank and as the fresh water was pumped out so the fissures were filled with salt water. They agreed to buy the freehold of the watercress Beds and cut back on pumping from their own bores. They could now take water from the outlets at the bottom of the Beds for cooling purposes at their plant. B.T.P. took over the responsibility for pumping to ensure they received a continuous supply of water even when the Watercress Beds were dry for summer cultivation.

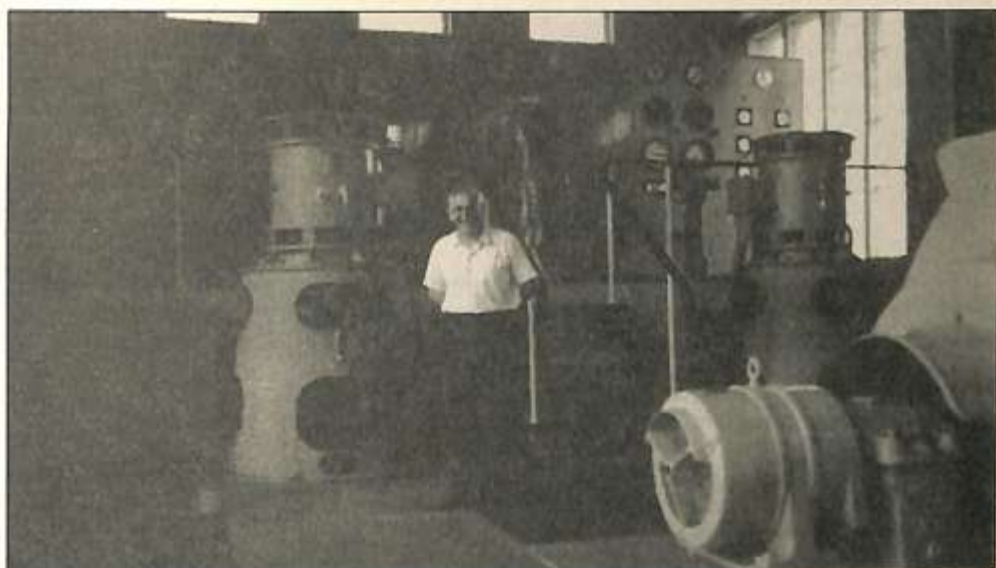
The annual Watercress crop continued and the good quality crop was established in all of the wholesale markets of the North of England. In Grimsby, Miss Dyas could sell over seven hundred bunches on a Friday Morning at Chambers in the Market Place. These were delivered daily by the lorry on its way to Grimsby Town Station. From here the consignments of Watercress went daily to the twenty main towns of the North to be sold at the wholesale markets from 5.00am onwards.

However, British Rail was already cutting back on the freight service. Even the fish trains were being replaced by overnight lorries. For some years it was possible to use the nearness of the fish market to the vegetable market and watercress was sent, covered with plastic on the refrigerated lorries. But it became difficult to ensure early delivery to the smaller markets.



*The Old Spring*





*The Modern Pump House and Mr Sid Collinson*

In 1961 Noel Pope merged with The Barrow Watercress and joint sales were made giving better distribution to the markets. In 1967 this joint system was halted as the Barrow Haven Beds were closed down to allow the North Lindsey Water Board to use the springs to supply its customers.

In 1970 Noel Pope decided that it was time for him to retire and he took his wife to the sunshine Island of Gran Canaria for her health. She died there in 1971. Mr Pope moved to Plympton in Devon to live with his daughter. B.T.P. were keen to take the water direct from Healing Bores so it was decided to close down the Watercress industry in Healing in 1970.

## **APPENDIX ONE**

EMPLOYEES: HEALING WATERCRESS BEDS 1st December, 1946.

Foreman: Vic JACKLIN

Dave GOODMAN, Roy PERKINS, Jack PEPIATE, Ted LOFAS, Geoff PHILLIPSON

STAFF: Miss Kathleen EDWARDS, Winifred SENIOR, D. SWAINE, P. TUFFS, H. COLE, M.E. SLATER.

Driver: Charles HUTSON

YEAR 1947/48: SALES.

AUTUMN	4,515	chips	at 9/-	£1,987
SPRING	15,740	chips	at 10/1	£8,009
TOTAL	20,255	chips	at 9/10	£9,996

(Watercress was packed 36 bunches to a CHIP - each bunch held with a rubber band and containing a label showing place of origin and guarantee of purity of water supply).

Labour Costs that Year £3,677 or less than £300 a head, or £6 a week.

Cost of selling CHIP and label 9.6 pence. Railway Carriage 4.5 pence. Lorry Costs 4.3 pence. Office and all Overheads 5.6 pence.

TOTAL: 2/- a chip.

Cost of Labour, Fertilizers, Tools etc 5/9. Total cost 7/9.

Gross profit per chip 2/1. Total £2,070.

From which: Road Upkeep Depreciation of Lorry Mortgage Interest Office Costs Totalled £441.

Leaving 1947/48 Profit £1,629 as return on Capital and reward for developers.

## ***COURTAULDS FACTORY, HEALING***

Courtaulds with its production of man-made fibres is the largest employer within the curtilage of Healing. The site was established in 1955 after the company had examined several sites in the United Kingdom. The Healing site was chosen for a number of reasons:

1. availability of a large area of land permitting expansion,
2. availability of an adequate supply of good quality water,
3. facilities for dilution and disposal of waste effluent,
4. availability of adequate local workers of suitable calibre,
5. proximity to the ports of Immingham, Grimsby and Hull for the importation of raw materials and export of final products to Europe, U.S.S.R. and the rest of the world,
6. reasonable access to the main U.K. textile areas of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Courtaulds opened its first factory in 1957, followed 2 years later by the opening of its 2nd factory for the production of 'Courtelle', a very popular fabric at that time for ladies fashions.

Nowadays the fibres are used in fabrics for tablecloths and curtaining, as well as in fabrics with a soft pile which are used in coat linings and dressing gowns.

Most of the raw materials are imported through the local docks whilst the final fibre products are despatched by road using local transport organisations.

Courtaulds provide employment for local people in their factories, in their own fire brigade and in their medical team. Many Healing people form part of this workforce.

With acknowledgements to Courtaulds Fibres for the background information.



*Courtaulds' Factory, Healing*



*Local Clubs  
& Societies*

by Pauline Fitzwilliams  
Bill Savage  
Rene Green

# and Clubs Societies



## ***Meals on Wheels***

ON 2ND JANUARY, 1963, a Meals on Wheels Service was started. Twenty four helpers worked in relays as cooks, driver, and driver's mate and the cooking took place in Mrs Bowman's kitchen. Meals were cooked on Wednesdays and Fridays each week and delivered to Healing, Stallingborough and Immingham. During the first two months a total of 289 miles were recorded in one of the worst winters on record.

*"The service was restricted to Healing only in July, but in November, 1963 it took in the village of Great Coates. Owing to the generosity of farmers and friends in the district this project was for the most part entirely self supporting. In the first instance the Council provided a hot-lock for transporting the dinners and the Rotary Club gave a donation of £20 to launch the scheme. Apart from this, the 1/3d paid by each person when a meal was delivered and the gifts of fish and vegetables from friends, made this purely a village concern. The unfortunate illness of Mrs. Bowman and the declining need of this service in the village caused this scheme to be disbanded in mid-November of 1965".*

(The above extract from the Healing W.I. Village scrapbook of 1965). In the 1970's and early 1980's meals were supplied to Healing by Laceby Meals on Wheels service with drivers from that village doing the deliveries. In 1984 it was decided to start a new Meals on Wheels Scheme for Healing and Stallingborough, the meals being cooked by and collected from the WRVS Centre in Immingham, with voluntary drivers from Healing and Stallingborough. In 1990 there are 9 drivers and 5 mates involved in this worthwhile service.

## ***Healing Senior Citizens' Luncheon Club***

In June, 1983, a Luncheon Club for Senior Citizens was started with 40 recipients and 30 helpers, working on a rota basis as cooks, washers up, general kitchen helpers, hostesses serving the meal and collecting the money from the recipients. Sessions were held fortnightly at the Church Institute in Radcliffe Road until December, 1989, when the Institute closed prior to it being sold. Alternative arrangements were eventually made to hold sessions from May 2nd 1990, at the Methodist Church Hall with meals collected from the Healing Comprehensive School. Help will still be given by the 30 volunteers on the rota as well as pupils from the Domestic Science Department of the Comprehensive School who have assisted at recent sessions.

## ***SOME MEMORIES OF THE DEBATING SOCIETY OF HEALING HELD IN MR MARROWS HOME AROUND THE YEAR 1926***

At the earliest meeting I remember, attendance was about 25 or 30 members including Mr. Marrows, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Ian Steel, Mr. Savager, Mr. Kirman senior & junior.

At this meeting Mr. Clark gave a talk entitled, "Is our attitude to the coloured people correct?" this talk was well received but in his remarks he mentioned the Jewish question, and a heckler from the meeting asked "was he calling the Jews a coloured people?" This caused a little consternation. Later someone asked if he was trying to excuse "Spinosa".



This caused a blank look and an appeal to the chairman for protection.

Another time, since there was no speaker available a scheme was adopted in which every member was invited to drop a piece of paper into a hat, on which was written a ten-minute subject for discussion. Each member drew a paper from the hat, and was requested to speak for that time. One member I know drew "poetry" and admitted he knew nothing of the subject except that which he had learned at school forty years before He recited:-

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,  
He beat himself in his despair,  
The bell sank down with a gurgling sound  
The water rushed in from all around  
and he cursed the Bishop of \_\_\_\_\_?

This caused great amusement to at least two schoolmasters present, who remarked that it still remained the same.

Another got the subject "margarine", he was stumped.

One time, Mr. Kirman junior gave a talk on his war time experiences, this I remember was very interesting.

I do not think the society opened the following year the probability was that an element of politics had intervened.

## *Healing Good Companions*

In about 1948, a meeting was convened by Miss Murial Robinson with the express purpose of forming a club for the senior citizens of the village. Those present were Mrs. Jane Collinson, Mr. Storey, Mr. Chatburn, Mrs. Green and Miss Robinson. The meetings to be held in the British Legion premises, Oak Road with Mrs. Chatburn as Chairman and Mr. Storey, Treasurer. It got off to a slow start and was known as the Darby and Joan Club. Eventually, the chair was taken by Mrs. Bowman a comparative newcomer to the village and come 1953 she was joined by Mrs. Crewdson. The Club began to flourish, be it very slowly and was renamed the Good Companions, the meetings commencing, as now, with Crimond and a prayer and finishing with the Grace. It was a non-denominational gathering although the late Mr. Capron was considered the Clubs padre, and eventually became Treasurer with the help of his wife. The Club, has over the last 8-10 years become very popular and is self supporting holding Spring and Autumn Fayres to provide Summer Outings and a Xmas Lunch and Easter and Christmas Parties.

Donations from The Healing Social Club and efforts by the younger element in the village have helped each year to provide that bit extra. Games of dominoes, cards, etc. are played at the fortnightly meetings when there is no speaker or outing, and light refreshments are prepared by younger helpers who it is hoped will as the years pass, also become members. Those who have been in office as chairmen are Mrs. Mary Chatburn, Mrs. Sybil Bowman, Mrs. Hilda Crewdson, Mrs. Clare Blackburn, Mrs. Rene Green and now Mrs. Betty Montecute. The membership number is 56. The limit, and it was with regret that four years ago, ladies from Stallingborough were asked to resign to allow those in Healing waiting to join, to do so.

The meetings are now held in the Methodist Church Hall since the closure of the Church Institute but in the early days the British Legion was the venue.





*Healing Amateur Dramatic Society*

## *The Womens Institute*

The W.I. this year celebrates the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the first Institute in Great Britain.

The W.I. originated in Canada following the death of a baby. The mother believed her child might have survived if she had been better informed on hygiene, nutrition and care of children. Through her efforts the W.I. movement was brought into being - to educate women and give a better standard of life: particularly in rural areas.

Over the years great progress has been made and now the W.I. has widened its sphere of influence and concerns itself with national and world problems, such as toxic waste, irradiation of food, deforestation and the future of Antarctica. Governments are influenced by the opinions of this powerful body of women.

The Institute in Healing was formed 61 years ago under the leadership of Mrs. Lucy Horton. Throughout the years it has been a source of many aspects of education. There have been opportunities to learn many different types of handicrafts.

Healing had a very strong Drama Group and a very successful choir. In addition all sorts of Sporting activities are now available.

During the war a great deal of good work was done by Healing W.I. producing food and clothing and providing canteens for troops stationed in the village.

In 1990 the Institute continues to be an important facet of village life - it is an organisation where friendship and self fulfilment may be found.



*Healing W.I. Folk Dancers*





*Good Companions Easter Party 1953*

Only 10 people are still alive of those shown on the photograph and four are still members. One is bedridden and the others have moved away. The Club still continues to flourish.





# *Miscellany*



Contributors:

Pauline Fitzwilliams  
Harry Siswick  
Clixby Fitzwilliams  
Ellen Leak

Handley Palmer  
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Michael Webster

# Miscellany



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## ***TREES IN HEALING***

THE AWARD Maps for the 1847 - 1853 Enclosures of Healing showed 615 acres to be enclosed and 721 acres already in old enclosures. Of the total only about one percent was woodland. The map of the sale of 1871, when the Parkinsons of East Ravendale sold the Healing Estate, showed the area of woodland.

The largest of these was the triangular wood between The Avenue and Fords Avenue, an area of two acres known as Porri's wood. This was purchased by Louis Porri of Arden Court, The Avenue, in 1906, from C.C. Ekins. He in turn had acquired it from Messrs, Radcliffe and Disney who were responsible for selling off the area of Healing Village in one acre plots. In 1940 the main trees in Porri's wood were felled by Mr. Tuplin and his young Stallingborough assistant, David Wesley. The trees were ordered to be cut as they formed a land mark from the air and a potential fire hazard.

However, the roots were left and a forest of saplings arose so that the wood remains today. The greater part of it, adjacent to the primary school off Fords Avenue, is now owned by the Education Authority as a nature reserve for the school.

Over the railway a smaller triangular covert provides shelter at the bottom of the watercress beds.

The fields around Healing Manor had several plantations to provide shelter for sheep and cattle in the cold weather. These include a plantation of over five acres and trees to protect the Manor House.

In the main, village builders Henry Marrows, William Ion and Mr. Nightingale were largely responsible for developing the residences on either side of the grass track that became The Avenue. This lane was well planted with trees. However, the trees available at the turn of the century were mainly forest trees so that Lime, Ash, Elm, Sycamore and Horsechestnut predominate with Scots Pine, Mountain Ash and an occasional Oak Tree.

So many of the original trees were disappearing by 1968 that Councillor Gwyllum Boase persuaded the Parish Council to apply to Lindsey County Council for a tree preservation order. In 1972 the council scheduled all important trees throughout the village. The order meant that no listed tree may be felled without the permission of the Council. When granted, a replacement must be planted with any necessary advice from Council Officers.

In 1978 the Elms of Healing were struck by Dutch Elm disease and the County Forestry Officers insisted that they must be felled and burnt. At the Church two fine Elms were lost while in The Avenue elms were quickly replaced by other trees.

Trees such as the Robinia at 18, The Avenue, Ginko Biloba at number 29 and the newly planted Silver Birch, Flowering Cherry trees, Hawthorne and Prunus planted around the expanding village all go to help preserve the beauty of Healing.

## **HEALING WELLS**

Beside the Wells Road to Riby out of Healing two Springs used to flow -one pure water, the second Chalybeate; and the red rust from this iron source marked the stones around.

Over centuries people came to paddle in the stream and hang garments on the surrounding bushes in the hope of propitiating the spirits of water to bring them good health. Such was the legend and evidence of this faith continued until after 1940.

Every Saturday morning Bill Pinney (of Ivy Farm) and his brother, Harold, were sent of to the Healing Wells, a mile from their home, to collect one gallon of the famous water. Mrs. Pinney was a keen user, believing the water was very beneficial to her health.

Unfortunately, one Saturday, they were diverted on the way by some pals, and spent some time fooling around. Suddenly, realising how time had flown, and that they were not going to be back on time (unforgivable in those days) decisions had to be made! Mother would get her water but this time, just once, not from the Wells, but the horse troughs, which were nearby! Poor unsuspecting Mrs. Pinney drank the water for two days, before pronouncing that the water tasted a bit "off", and decided to let the Wells "settle" for a week or two before sending for more. She never did find out the truth.

On one trip to the Wells, Bill remembered meeting the Laceby Hermit, Bobby Mapples kneeling by the spring bathing his eyes. Apparently they were beginning to fail and he had walked from Laceby hoping the waters would produce a cure.

But now the Springs have ceased to flow and water is drained of the land around Wells Farm.

In the village of Healing bores were sunk to tap the water flowing from the chalk hills of the Lincolnshire Wolds down to the North Sea.

The Great Grimsby Waterworks Company had sunk a bore in 1910 near the Railway Station to supply the vilage and surrounding area. A gas engine was used to pump the water up into the Healing Water Tower - from whence it flowed to the houses in the area.

This Tower was formerly a revolving observation tower sited near Wonderland on Cleethorpes front. It was 150 feet high and could accomodate 200 people to view the surrounding countryside.

Mr. Cudmore created about fifteen, ten foot wide watercress beds on the site and produced good crops while the Springs continued to flow naturally.

In 1930 Mr. Ingram, who ran the Anglo Danish Trout Company, supplying fresh trout brought over in large casks on the butter boat from Denmark, took over the watercress beds for rearing trout.

He developed his own hatchery in the watercress shed and continued to send live trout to Billingsgate Market. George Peterson drove the Dodge lorry down to London with a gas cylinder to keep the fish alive.

Nissan Reinold, son of Ingram's Danish partner, lived in the village with the Nilsons in Rose Villa, The Avenue.

War brought an end to this business, with Vic Paul the last man working on site.

For the Waterworks Mr. Nightingale was the part time attendant until 1924.

George Brown was then appointed to attend to Healing Water Supply along with Immingham until 1930.

The Grimsby Waterworks Company Ltd. then decided to employ a full time pump attendant and this post was taken by Mr. Sid Collinson. During 1936 the Grimsby Waterworks company



Ltd. was taken over by Grimsby Corporation, Cleethorpes Borough Council and Grimsby R.D.C. to be known as the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board.

Mr. Collinson had one of the first telephones in Healing with the number Healing 2. Miss Beel at the Post Office in Station Road operated a manual exchange.

In 1952 a new Pumping Station was built, six new bores were drilled and electric pumps installed. The old tower, which was built in 1909, became redundant and was then dismantled.

In 1965, working under the name North East Lincs Water Board, Healing Pumping Station continued to be operated by Mr. Collinson, now Industrial Superintendent. Mr. Cockram was the assistant and other staff were in attendance. Healing had an output of 3,500,000 gallons of water per day which helped the supply the new Humber Bank Factories as well as domestic water for Healing, Great Coates, Stallingborough and Riby. In 1990 a fully automatic station with new pumping equipment supplies the area from Healing.



*Harold Pinney, born 1898*



*William Pinney, born 1900, died 1984*

## HEALING SHOPS

The Occupation Road ( now Station Road) leading up to the Railway Station, built in 1881, was the dividing line between the Healing Manor Estate, owned by the Parkinson family until 1871, and land owned by the Wallis family.

Healing Manor Estate was sold, in plots, for residential development in 1892 together with smaller plots on Station Road. The Wallis Estate on the other side was also offered for sale in plots without restrictions and so this is where the shops developed.

In 1904 Henry Marrows bought land from T.B. Keetley on Oak Road and at the corner of Station Road built the first shop which was occupied by Herbert Dawson as a Grocery and Post Office. Mr. Hunt took over the shop and in May, 1922, Mr. Boulton occupied the the shop as a Chemist with Tom Palmer as a Grocer. The Telephone Exchange, operated during the day by Miss Mabel Beel was in the front room of 104 Station Road.



*Corner shop*

In 1925 the Post Office was moved to the Frith's House at No. 61, Station Road where Mabel Beel was in charge until she retired on 31st July, 1965. Mr. Frith was the Postman, known as "Tut" with two rural auxiliary postwomen to help with the morning delivery.

In 1926 the Chemist and Grocery Shops were split, Mr. Boulton using the front room of 2 Oak Road as Dispensary adjacent to the Chemist's Shop. Tom Palmer extended to take in the front room of 124 Station Road and created a new entrance on Station Road to the Grocer's Store.

In May 1956, Tom handed over to his son, Handley Palmer, who modernised the store and in 1965 made it self service and with his wife, Marjorie, ran it until he retired on 31st October, 1987. George and Lynn Cook took over and by 1989 had enlarged and modernised this SPAR Grocery Store.





*Peter Barnes, Shoe Repairer from 1938, with his dog, Nip*

On the opposite side of Station Road, No.1-5 were sold 30th November 1906, by the Wallis Trustees. Henry Marrows built five dwellings with a shop under No1. These were sold to William Ward of Grimsby but repossessed and on 18th March, 1924 No1 was sold to Roland Keal, Butcher. Adjacent property of Ann Linden and access on foot to the back land was protected in the Contract.

In 1926 Herbert Blackwell took over the shop until 25th January, 1949, when it was sold to John T. Steel who had operated the shop since 1934. Known to all as Jack Steel he was a tireless worker as Butcher, School Governor and Councillor. Trevor MacDonald took over in 1986 when the shop had been re-numbered 105.

The adjacent pair were occupied by Messrs. Moody, Kay, and seal as confectioners, and Arthur Joyce, Jim Robinson and Mr. Greenwood as Newsagents, etc. until 1965. Carl Peterson became Postmaster on the retirement of Mabel Beel and he married Dorothy Lucas. The two shops were joined to make today's Post Office and General Store. Mr. and Mrs. Haswell took over followed by Mr. and Mrs. Stringer and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbitt in 1986.

In 1913 a Fried Fish and Chip shop was run by Mrs. Betsy Appleyard (now 77 Station Road). In the 1920's The Westcotts were in charge with the right side having the Fish Frying Range and the left side as a supper room.

Peter Barnes, Footwear Specialist, set up on 8th August, 1938, in the Old Blacksmith's Cottage in Rookery Road. Mrs. Hicks was the landlady and the rent was 6/- a week plus 1 penny a week for water. After the war Peter Barnes took over 77 Station Road, paying £1 a week rent for the whole premises with a shop on the ground floor and flat which he rented out above. He was assisted by Percy Link, an expert shoe repairer who had come to Healing from Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen had a dry cleaning and repair shop also in the premises.

Peter Barnes moved to Kennedy Way, Immingham, and then to a shop at 295 Pelham Road, retiring in May, 1988, after 56 years in the trade. After this No 77 Station Road reverted to being a private residence.

#### *THE VILLAGE STORE. ROOKERY ROAD.*

Miss Lee ran the shop in the 1920s. Archie Broadway Burgess took over and applied for an off licence but failed. Later he opened the rear of the premises as a Mens' Social Club. Several occupiers tried - Mrs. Donner, H.E.Salmon and Mr. and Mrs. Hale, who operated a useful store. Finally it was an off licence owned by brewery until it closed in 1984.

Mr. and Mrs. Beamish ran a Fish and Chip Shop in the old cottages round the corner from Low Road. Later Mrs. Burley had a homemade bakery there.

After Miss Beel retired in 1965 Sally Foulger opened as Hairdresser at 61 Station Road. It was then sold to Julia Wells and then to Lisbeth Gardner who is trading as Snip and Style. In 1988 a second Hairdresser, Reflections, was opened adjacent to the Post Office.

97 Station Road, was previously a Fruit and Vegetable Shop, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Carrott. Mr Carrott was a Naval Reservist who was called back to Submarine Service in 1939. He was the first Healing man to lose his life in the War. After the War the shop was opened as an electrical goods and hardware store but soon closed and returned to a private residence. Mrs. Webster ran a wool shop in Station Road. Maureen Potter had a Haberdashery, wool and baby shop next to the Post Office which is now Reflections, Hairdressers.

#### *GARAGE. 82 STALLINGBOROUGH ROAD.*

Hugh Johnson opened up in 1930 selling Petrol and doing bicycle repairs. Later it was operated by Mr. Hunsley and then by Mr. and Mrs. Houghton. It is now Healing Motors run by Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield.

In 1948 Charles Webster opened a Petrol Station next to the Butcher's Shop in Station Road and was later joined by his son, Michael, who ran it until 1989 when it was sold as a building plot.

#### *COAL MERCHANTS.*

In 1913 Orby Bradley Ltd had a coal office at Healing Station and a Coal Yard and Stables on the second field down Marsh Lane (49). Charles Maw delivered the coal by Horse drawn Cart. Orby Bradley lived at 30 Fords Avenue. Ken Clarke continued the business until his death. From the train all passengers could see the sign

#### *BRADLEYS BEST BARNSLEY BURNS BRIGHTLY.*

In 1920 Charles Tidd of 6 Radcliffe Road was delivering coal from his Depot in the Station sidings and had the first lorry in Healing.

Other traders of note were George Upex, Baker, from a bungalow in Carr Lane with deliveries by his daughter, Doris, in a Singer van; Rudkin a market gardener of 39 Station Road with the corner plot for growing his vegetables; Charles Hansen on the Aylesby Lane bridle road and Frank Appleton of Carr Lane as Market growers.

Laurence Nilson "Pop", was the milkman assisted by his wife, Pat, who had been a school teacher, and sister, Ada. After working for Mr. Fulford, Cowkeeper of The Rookery, Mr. Nilson later operated from Rose Villa in the Avenue. His large stable at no.34 gave ample storage space for dairy equipment and bottles of milk could be bought on the premises.

For many years the Pinney family of Ivy Farm had a milk round using a cart and horse, "Tommy Tucker", with the milk supplied from shining churns.

This round was taken over by the Hicksons of Stallingborough.



## **OLD LINCOLNSHIRE RECIPES**

### ***Frumettie***

#### Ingredients

*Pearled wheat or freshly harvested wheat*  
*Milk and cream Currants and raisins*  
*Brown sugar Butter*

#### Method

Place wheat in earthenware pot, cover with water and allow to crec for 2 hours in coal oven, drain, add milk, fruit, sugar and a good knob of butter, beat well with wooden spoon, bake for several hours, add cream if being served at Harvest Supper.

### ***Haslet***

#### Ingredients

*Seasoned sausage meat Fine bread crumbs Sage chopped finely*

#### Method

Mix thoroughly and divide into portions, wrap in pigs apron, bake for 2 hours, served cold with pickles.

### ***Cough Mixture***

#### Ingredients

*2 Pennyworth Laudanum 2 Pennyworth Spirit Wine 2 Pennyworth*  
*Oil of Aniseed*  
*2 Pennyworth Oil of Pepermint 1 Pint water 1 lb of treacle*

#### Method

Simmer water and treacle for 15 minutes, leave to cool then add drugs. Dose - 1 teaspoonful 3 times a day.

### ***Remedy for Rheumatism***

Boil 1 oz of celery seed in a pint of water until reduced to half pint Strain, bottle and cork careflly. Dose - take one teaspoonful twice a day, For a fortnight stop, try again if necessary.

*Details from MRS. KATHY WALKER (formerly Mrs. John Fawcett and born  
Kathy Johnson - granddaughter of Henry Marrows)*

### **THE WAR IN HEALING 1914 - 1918**

Very shortly after the Declaration of War the Avenue was filled with 1,200 foot soldiers. They filled the Avenue from end to end .

I was a child of seven years and was horrified to see them - tired, dusty and exhausted men. Many fainted on to the grass verges.

There was no provision made for them and Pinney's Farm buildings, the Methodist Chapel (Primitive and now part of the top School buildings), the School, every barn and outhouse, the tennis pavilion AND SOME HOUSES WERE COMMANDEERED to house these men.

The Brigadier and his Officers were housed in Hazeldene ( then called Briarfield). The house now occupied by Major and Mrs. Fitzwilliams.

They stayed for thirteen weeks.

We, the school children of Healing, were delighted not being able to go to school for this period!

When this foot regiment left a mounted regiment took their place. They brought in horses, mules, cannons, etc. They built on to the existing railway platform seven other platforms to accommodate their weapons.

Oak Road, and Nicholson Road were always filled with these men and beasts and cannons. It was never safe to cross the road.

Then came a Company of cycling men.

They took up their abode over the marshes and the house of outhouses of Mr. Kirman. They came swooping up every day and swept through the village.

The people of the village rose to the occasion wonderfully and offered their homes and particularly the bathrooms to these men.

Many funny stories were told of the doings of some of them. Like the one of a corporal popping his khaki shirt into a white boil.

### **HEALING AND THE 1939-1945 WAR.**

Mouncey's Field (now the British Legion Field) was the base for The Scottish Horse Regiment.

The hut was used as billets for troops and a field kitchen built on the side nearest to No. 14 Oak Road.

They had some First World War howitzers, possibly placed somewhere beyond Carr Lane, Healing. Some of their vehicles were requisitioned civilian models but some had modern AEC 4x4 Artillery Tractors.

The Officers were billeted at Monorwin, Fords Avenue and the Sergeants' Mess was at what is now 97, Station Road.

The Manor was taken over as Headquarters. Lord and Lady Portman moved to No 20 Fords Avenue. Troops used the toilet facilities of local houses. Bombs dropped at night on Great Coates Road could have been meant for the field kitchen or guns.

The Regiment had a piper who led the Church Parade after forming up at the end of Oak Road.

The Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry followed The Scottish Horse.

Servicemen took the Dispatch Rider's Motor Cycle and were killed when they went out of control at the corner of Great Coates Road and Aylesby Lane - ending up in a dyke near to field 161 - used by Emerson's as a Builders Yard.

Information courtesy of Michael Webster.



## ***REFLECTIONS ON HEALING. 1942 ONWARDS.***

My introduction to Healing was in 1942 on being posted to an A.A. Unit based at Elsham Hall, having Battery Headquarters in Grimsby.

I was given command of a Troop sited in Healing, the Headquarters being in Wells Road where - until very recently - the old ablution building was still to be seen at the brow of the first hill in the left hand field.

I must say the locals were more than just friendly, offering use of bathrooms etc., very liberally. The WVS under Mrs Castle had already in being a canteen manned by the local ladies and much used by the local troops as well as the Auxiliary Fire Service billeted in the village, where they were well dug in. The ladies offered to come up to the camp to serve tea and wads provided that we supplied the transport, and this service was much appreciated. Among the helpers who spring to mind are Mrs Dale, Mrs Bennett and Mrs Dixon.

In fact it was at such a function that I first met a young, attractive W.R.N.S. Petty Officer, Joyce Barraclough, who later became my wife. Her father, I recall, ran the local Home Guards who had a Club House in a wooden hut in Radcliffe Road.

We so regularly provided a football team prepared to take on all comers. We also regularly held Church Parades, the Vicar being The Reverend Basil Jones.

Concerts held in the Church Institute were very popular and among the local talent was Mrs Ida Cleve, who sang soprano, Mr Castle, who played the violin, Miss Freda Horton, who recited etc. A sight in the village was Lord Portman, who had given up the Manor to the Army and now lived in Fords Avenue, driving an immaculate Pony and trap, complete with whip and polished holder, round the area for - of course - there was virtually no petrol available.

Courtesy of Harry Siswick, lately of Healing and now living in Ludborough Road, North Thoresby.

### ***Healing Brick Pits***

Poplar Road was formerly called Brick Pit Lane since it led to a development of Brick Pits. Mr Jary of 99 Station Road was involved. The clay proved unsuitable for further production and the enterprise closed before 1938. The site was adjacent to the Railway on the Stallingborough side of the Station.

In 1950 the pits, which had been dug to extract clay, and had then filled with water, were considered dangerous. Tom Bowden, aged 14, was drowned while swimming in the Brick Pits. After much discussion the pits were filled in and the area levelled.

In 1974 the Tennis Courts and Bowling Green were constructed on this site. The Sports Pavilion was erected in 1980.



*Jubilee Celebrations 1897*



MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE FESTIVITIES  
LIBERALLY GIVEN TO THE PARISHIONERS OF  
HEALING

BY RT. HON. VICTORIA, COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH  
&

JOHN MAUNSELL RICHARDSON, ESQ., J.P., D.L., C.C.  
LORD OF THE MANOR

ON THE ROYAL DIAMOND JUBILEE DAY  
22ND JUNE, 1897



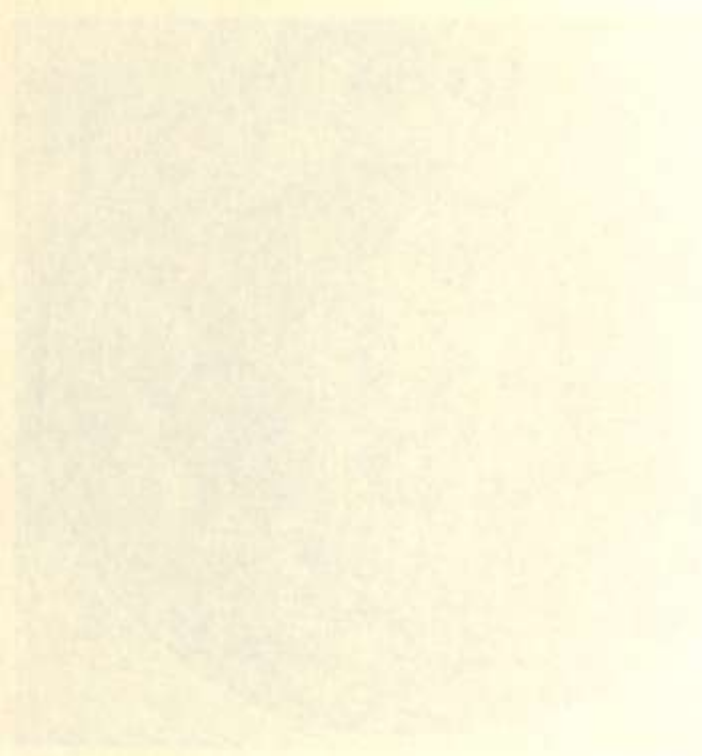
This Medal is the property of G.C. Cook, Esq. of Healing – given to him by his Grandfather who lived in Immingham.



Victoria was the 4th daughter of the Earl of Listowel and God-daughter of Queen Victoria. Her first husband was the 3rd Earl of Yarborough who in 1867 formed the 1st Lincolnshire Light Horse, uniformed like Hussars. He died in 1875.

After his death his widow, The Countess of Yarborough, together with John Maunsell Richardson, assumed command.

In 1881 Victoria married John Maunsell Richardson upon her son coming of age and taking the title of Earl of Yarborough. In 1886 the Corps was formally disbanded.



THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE



*Conclusion:*  
*Some Future*  
*Developments*

by Rex Critchlow

Our Mission:  
Join the Future  
Through Technology



## ***Notes on Future Development in Healing***

THE LARGEST area of land to be developed in the future lies to the West of the village.

Approximately 40 acres of this land has been owned for some time by the same developer that built the houses in Swallow Drive and Mallard Close.

Cleethorpes Borough Council have allocated this land for future housing and given an outline planning consent, a further 20 acres beyond the land is also available for housing and other uses.

Initially the land behind The Rookery is to be sold by tender and it is hoped that a development of sheltered housing or units for elderly persons will be built here.

The other early phases are likely to be limited developments off Carlton Road, Westwood Road and Swallow Drive.

Eventually Swallow Drive will link up with Stallingborough Road and the remaining land developed for a mixture of housing and include 5 acres of open space and a village centre, involving shops, clinics and other amenities that may be necessary when the village population increases by approximately 30% or more.

It is envisaged that the development will be well landscaped and the public footpath that runs through the land will be retained and enhanced.





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by Nigel and Sara Guilliat

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