



HORNCASTLE HERITAGE TRAIL HISTORY MATTERS

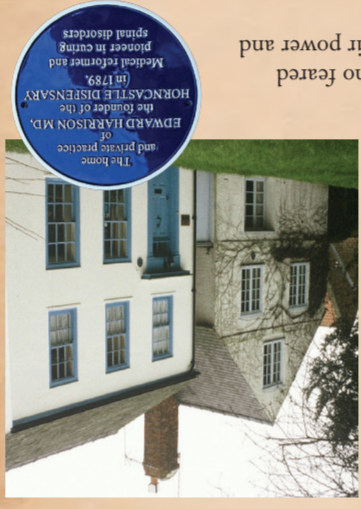
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From the sale of these pills he amassed a large fortune which allowed him to purchase a house in Regent's Park, London. He later built his son a church, and decided to erect the almshouses, and an endowment of £1000, as a memorial to his wife for persons who were fit and deserving subjects of the charity, indigent, but of good character, not recipients of parish relief, and not under 45 years of age. The weekly allowance to the inmates was to be 3s. 6d.



THE WHELPTON ALMSHOUSES
The Whelpton Almshouses are six small residences situated on the east side of Queen Street for the reception of natives of the town. They were established in 1861 by George Whelpton who was a shoemaker with a small shop in the Market Place, near the site of the present Stanhope Memorial. He lived in a small house in Stonewell Row, but later moved to a larger property in Queen Street. While living in Stonewell Row he purchased some furniture at an auction, and in a drawer found a recipe for the medicine eventually to become known universally as 'Whelpton's Pills', a powerful remedy for stomach and kidney diseases.

Harrison was buried in Horncastle not far from the dispensary Church. A further memorial plaque was positioned above the entrance to the second dispensary in North Street, built in 1868. In 1820, Harrison was the first of many beneficial projects instigated by his friend and patient Sir Joseph Banks. The citizens of Horncastle welcomed the opening of Lincolnshire's first Dispensary at No. 2, St. Mary's Churchyard. This was the first of many beneficial projects instigated by his friend and patient Sir Joseph Banks. Harrison was buried in Horncastle not far from the dispensary Church. A further memorial plaque was positioned above the entrance to the second dispensary in North Street, built in 1868.



Medical Reframed and placed in the Royal College of Physicians in London, who feared they would lose some of their power and influence. Lord Temyson, at nearby Somersby.

DR EDWARD HARRISON
In Marwood's time there was a popular rhyme which went: 'He Pa killed Ma, who'd kill Pa? Marwood!' In 1883, in Dublin. Marwood developed the more humane 'long drop' technique of hanging, which ensured that the prisoner's neck was broken by instantly at the end of the drop, rather than the slow death by strangulation caused by the 'short drop' method, which was particularly distressing to prison governors and staff who were required to witness executions at a close distance following the abolition of public executions in 1868. In his nine years as a hangman, Marwood executed 178 people. Some of his better known victims included Charles Peace, the archetypal Victorian burglar and murderer, Kate Webster, an Irish servant girl who murdered her mistress with an axe, and Joe Brady who murdered the message and manipulation of individual vertebrae that he concentrated on for the rest of his life, and this led to his worldwide fame, or notoriety. Harrison resigned from the Dispensary in 1821 to pursue and promote his new cure in London, by which time over 10,000 patients from all over the county had received treatment in this small market town. His remaining years in London were to bring even more conflict with the Royal College of Physicians, who took him to court for practising without licence. Harrison went on to cure patients with extreme deformities and restore the use of previously paralysed limbs. His attempts to promote his new method within the more conservative and staid medical community was generally met with scorn and derision.

WILLIAM MARWOOD
At the age of 54, William Marwood (1820-1883) a cobbler of Church Lane, Horncastle, persuaded the governor of Lincoln prison to allow him to conduct an execution. The efficient way in which he conducted the hanging of William Frederick Harry (or Harry) without a hitch in April 1872 helped him to get appointed as hangman by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for which he was paid a retainer of £20 a year plus £10 per execution. Marwood developed the more humane 'long drop' technique of hanging, which ensured that the prisoner's neck was broken by instantly at the end of the drop, rather than the slow death by strangulation caused by the 'short drop' method, which was particularly distressing to prison governors and staff who were required to witness executions at a close distance following the abolition of public executions in 1868.

THE KING'S CHAMPION
The Dymoke family of the Manor of Scwelsby in Horncastle parish holds the feudal hereditary office of King's Champion. The function of the Champion was to ride into Westminister Hall at the coronation banquet and challenge all comers who might impugn the King's title. The earliest record of the ceremony dates from the accession of King Richard II (1377-1399). On that occasion, the Champion was Sir John Dymoke (died 1381). Sir Robert Dymoke was Champion at the coronations of King Richard III (1483-1485), Henry VII (1485-1509) and Henry VIII (1509-1547), and became the King's Treasurer. His descendants acted as Champions at successive coronations. His son Sir Lionel Dymoke was knighted in 1513 at the Siege of Tournai by King Henry VIII. Legend has it that a suit of armour formerly belonging to Sir Lionel which kept guard over his remains in St. Mary's Church, Horncastle, was taken in 1536 and worn by Phillip Tooter, one of the leaders of the Lincolnshire Rebellion. The church contains monumental brasses depicting Sir Lionel Dymoke clad in armour and kneeling on a cushion with plates showing his three daughters and two step-sons. Jane Dymoke (died 1743) wife of the Hon Charles Dymoke, who was Champion at the coronation of William III and Mary II] is buried alongside Sir Lionel Dymoke in the church's chancel. Her hatchment in the form of a lozenge, the usual shape for a female, displays the arms of Dymoke. The last time the traditional ritual was enacted was in 1821 by Sir Henry Dymoke, 1st Baronet (1801-1865), at the coronation of King George IV. At the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, Lt-Col John Dymoke carried the Union Standard at the head of the coronation procession.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE AREA, VISIT -
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Coin finds from the unwallled area show settlement dating from the 1st century, however evidence of earlier Iron Age occupation has also been found, possibly indicating a smooth transition during the occupation. The walled circuit has been shown to be a 3rd or 4th century military construction with no evidence of earlier settlement. Various theories have been suggested to explain why a military fort needed to be built at Horncastle. However, it is likely that the site was in closer contact with the sea than it is now, giving it a strategic defensive position similar to other coastal fortifications.

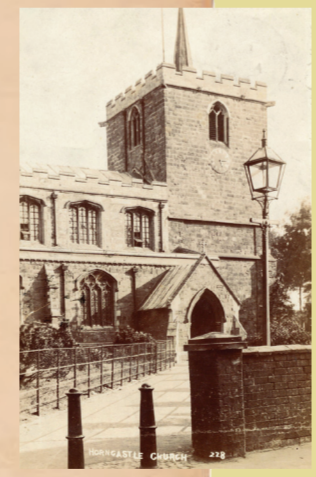
The walls are constructed from local Spilsby sandstone quarried from nearby Holbeck Manor. Both the east and west walls do not have walls that meet in the centre, indicating a rare clavicular type of gate where the walls overlap, possibly protected by towers. Roman Horncastle has become known more recently as Banovallum, that is 'Wall on the River Bain'. This name has been adopted by several local businesses and by one of the town's senior schools, but the Roman name for the town is not known. Banovallum was suggested in the 19th century through an interpretation of the Ravenna Cosmography, a 7th century list of Roman towns and road-stations. The Roman walls remain clearly visible in places. One impressive section is on display in the town library, which was built on top of the wall. The Saxons called the town 'Hyrnecastre', from which the modern name derives.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS
Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) was a British explorer and botanist who became world famous as a patron of the natural sciences. He grew up in Lincolnshire and developed his passion for nature on his family's nearby Reveby Abbey estate, which he inherited in 1761. After graduating from Oxford he travelled to Newfoundland and Labrador in 1766, collecting plant and other specimens.

In 1768 he travelled with Captain James Cook on his first great voyage across the Pacific to Brazil, Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia and collected many thousands of plant specimens, including 1400 new discoveries. He wrote detailed descriptions of the Maori people of New Zealand, mapped the eastern coastline

of Australia and recorded the first sighting of a kangaroo. His scientific account of the voyage and its discoveries sparked considerable interest in Europe, encouraging European settlement in the Pacific region. Banks was president of the Royal Society for over 40 years and through his patronage of botanists and explorers across the world was instrumental in making the Royal Botanic Gardens, at Kew, the world's leading botanical gardens. Although the achievements of Banks are widely acknowledged, both nationally and internationally, his affection for, and contribution to, his home town of Horncastle is less well appreciated. Through his endeavours the foundations were laid that would lead to the improved health, wellbeing and prosperity of the people and businesses in and around Horncastle. He was promoter and patron of the Horncastle Canal, the Dispensary, the National School and many of the land enclosures in the county. Affectionately known by locals as 'Cousin Joe', Banks dedicated much of his valuable time to the welfare and prosperity of the Horncastle townsfolk. Until recently, the only trace of Banks in Horncastle was his town house in the High Street adorned with a commemorative blue plaque. The Sir Joseph Banks Society and the Sir Joseph Banks Centre are now based in Bridge Street and aim to promote his life and his relevance to today.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH
The church consists of a nave and chancel, each with a clerestory, a north and south aisle, north and south porch, and a low massive square tower containing a clock and six bells, surmounted by a small spirelet which is completely out of proportion with the rest of the building. The oldest remaining part of the church is the heavy west tower arch of the Early English period almost certainly built during the late 12th or early 13th century. The two lancet windows in the west wall are typical of Early English work. The four-bay nave arcades are of the Early English decorated transitional period, although they were renovated during the 1861 restoration. The best place in Horncastle to see the



stone facing of the town's Roman walls is the church. So much free green sandstone was no doubt too much of a temptation when the inhabitants of the town were looking to improve on their Saxon building! The church has played a major part in the history of Horncastle, being a focus for the Lincolnshire Rising, the eventual Pilgrimage of Grace and the burial place of Sir Ingram Hopton, on Cromwell's orders, during the English Civil War. In 2009 the church underwent a major restoration after death watch beetle damage was discovered in the nave roof. Since 1997 a total of £500,000 has been raised and invested in the church to ensure that Horncastle's oldest building will live on for future generations.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE RISING
On Tuesday, October 3rd 1536 the flames of the insurrection, which would rock King Henry VIII's throne, smouldered in deeply Catholic Horncastle. Louth's god-fearing folk had already gathered at mass in their parish church of St James two days before. They were told by the vicar, Thomas Kendall, who would meet a gruesome death at Tyburn six months later, the valuables of St James' were in danger of being taken by the King's henchmen, already in the area checking resources of monasteries they would suppress. The blood thirsty act of vengeance which Horncastle would now witness would dramatically ignite the Lincolnshire Rising. Horncastle's commons had dithered since Sunday, until a parson named Nicholas Leache persuaded them to head for Scwelsby Court, the home of the locally influential Dymoke family, who had been hereditary Champions of England since the time of Richard II. There, Edward Dymoke, the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, allowed himself to be bullied into action by Nicholas Leache's brother, William. The Bishop of Lincoln's chancellor, John Rayne, who had been one of Henry's lawyers when he tried to obtain divorce was hauled before the rebels at Horncastle. He was pulled down from his horse and done to death with staves, after pathetically trying to buy them off with twenty shillings for drink. Edward Dymoke did nothing to stop the brutal act, nor the hanging of Thomas Wolsey - accused of being a spy by William Leache. The effect was extraordinary - bells rang and beacons were lit along the Humber. At Cistercian Kirkstead Abbey a gang of men told the

abbot they should be in town by the next day if they knew what was good for them. The monks accepted their fate and rode for the Rising's cause carrying battleaxes behind a silk banner of the Dymokes, which had hung in St Mary's Church. The rebels' support grew and 3,000 marched to Lincoln, where eventually 40,000 gathered and occupied Lincoln Cathedral. They demanded the freedom to continue worshipping as Roman Catholics and protection for the treasures of Lincolnshire's churches. The protest effectively ended only three days later following the threat of military action. The vicar of Louth and Captain Cobbler, two of the main leaders, were captured and hanged at Tyburn. The Lincolnshire Rising helped inspire the more widespread Pilgrimage of Grace.

WINCEBY & THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
Lincolnshire was in Royalist hands and its people supported their King. Seven miles east of Horncastle the crumbling medieval Bolingbroke Castle had been hastily refortified. It was held by a small garrison of about 200 to ensure it did not fall into enemy hands. On the 9th October 1643 a combined Parliamentary force of 6,000 men led by Sir Thomas Fairfax set out to take the castle at Bolingbroke and begin their recapture of Lincolnshire. The moated castle was quickly surrounded, and when its defenders refused to surrender, the Parliamentarians lay siege to it. To relieve the defenders, the Royalist governor of Newark Sir John Henderson assembled an army at Lincoln of 3,000 men and 800 horses, then marched on Horncastle. On reaching the town they quickly despatched a small band of Parliamentary scouts, and spent the night in the town where they greatly outnumbered its citizens. On the 11th October the Royalist army marched out of Horncastle on the Spilsby Road, meeting a Parliamentary army sent to engage them on a hill in the hamlet of Winceby where a monument still stands. Battle commenced lasting less than an hour, in which the Parliamentarians pretended to

retreat luring the Royalists onto poor ground. Colonel Oliver Cromwell, then relatively unknown, had his horse shot from under him and he only narrowly avoided death. A misunderstood order led the Royalists to retreat and they were quickly routed into a boggy valley known where they were cut down in droves. The scattering Royalists were pursued on through Horncastle where the killing continued. The Royalist officer Sir Ingram Hopton who had unhorsed Cromwell was himself killed in the chaos, and his memorial hangs to this day in St Mary's Church. Perhaps the scythes were placed here in memory of more humble casualties who fought to keep Lincolnshire for the King?

THE STANHOPE HALL
By 1900 the existing drill hall on South Street, on the corner of the Wong, was no longer able to accommodate growing numbers of army volunteers coming forward to enlist with the local 'G' company of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The Local Board applied for permission to build a new much larger drill hall on the south east corner of the Wong as 'G' company already had the right to drill and exercise there as long as they did not interfere with the market and fairs. The project was funded by public subscription as a dual purpose building for both army training and public entertainment. During WW1 the British Red Cross turned the new drill hall into a military hospital which treated over 1000 soldiers. In the 1960s the building was used as council offices until boarded up ready for demolition in 1999. A community group rallied round and saved the building, renaming it The Stanhope Hall. It is now a self-sustaining community hub and in times of flooding has been used as an emergency centre.



HORNCASTLE HERITAGE TRAIL

HISTORY MATTERS

HORNCASTLE HERITAGE TRAIL

This leaflet will guide you around the town on a three mile heritage trail.

- 1 Start the trail in the Market Place. Here you can see the Stanhope Memorial.

The local benefactor Edward Stanhope MP represented Horncastle from 1874 to 1893. His memorial was erected in 1899, at a huge cost of £552 12s 3d raised by public subscription, in the presence of a vast crowd filling the entire Market Place.

The buildings here are a mix of late Georgian and Victorian and it is worth looking above the shop frontages to appreciate them. In particular look out for the former George Inn, with the archway, where the coaches from Lincoln, Boston and Louth stopped. It is said that the author George Borrow stayed here and wrote of his experiences at the Horse Fair in 'Romany Rye'. The corner of Church Lane features an Italian-style curved façade of shops.

- 2 Cross the road at the zebra crossing and walk into St. Mary's Churchyard.

ST MARY'S CHURCH

St. Mary's Church dates from the 13th century and is built from local green sandstone, much of which is thought to have been reused from Horncastle's Roman wall. Visit the church and have a look at the memorials and famous scythes, reputedly from the Civil War.

- 3 ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD

Horncastle was home to the first dispensary in Lincolnshire, which was opened in 1789 at 2 St Mary's Churchyard.

- 4 ST MARY'S SQUARE

On the right of the church is the National School (now the Community Centre) built on land donated by Sir Joseph Banks with timber from his Revesby Estate. The school, which consisted of just one classroom, opened in 1814.

On leaving St. Mary's churchyard, emerge onto Manor House Street and turn left along the front of the old school to view the Manor House opposite and its plaque. Continue past the old school building and on your left you will see how it has been built directly on top of the ruins of the town's Roman wall. There is an interpretation board here which tells you more about Roman Horncastle. Retrace your steps, the modern shop building on your left, currently Heron, was built on the site of the Sellwood family house. Emily Sellwood married the poet Alfred Tennyson. Turn left towards Bridge Street

- 5 BRIDGE STREET - The tall three storied building with the decorated front was the home and business of the grocer Henry Lunn, whose son Sir Henry established the travel company later known as Lunn Poly.

Next door is the Sir Joseph Banks Centre with its Tribute Garden to the rear. This 18th century building was extensively restored at the beginning of the century by Heritage Lincolnshire, preserving much of the original timber and brickwork.

The bridge marks the limit of the canal for larger barges. Smaller lighters would have been used to reach the North Bank and watermill. The large warehouse was one of the last to be built on the canal and was used for the storage of wool.

Continue to walk out of the town centre and bear left to enter West Street

- 6 WEST STREET - There are a number of fine buildings along West Street, including an impressive Georgian town house at no. 2. Despite its grandeur it stands cheek-by-jowl with the Fighting Cocks, where a cockpit in the yard drew spectators until outlawed in 1849. Another reminder that this was once the town's busy main road is the Crown Inn, and towards the end of the street the former Reindeer Hotel. On your right beside the Crown, at no.30, is the home of the physician Edward Harrison. It also served as a private asylum. Further on an archway in a little, low 17th century cottage marks the entrance to Watson's Infant School (1786-1918), which stands in a pretty courtyard behind.

On the left-hand side towards the junction you will see the towering 18th century brick granaries, preserving the hatches where grain was once unloaded. Look out for the modern stone sculpture next to the junction erected as a tribute to Sir Joseph Banks. This area at the junction with Lincoln Road is known as Maypole Hill, as it was here that the maypole stood and people once danced to celebrate the arrival of spring, an ancient pagan custom that lasted until the 1780s.

On reaching the traffic lights, bear left to cross the A158 Jubilee Way using the pelican crossing. West Street continues on the other side of this 1970s relief road, so stay on the pavement curving with it around to the left into a footpath. Keep Bush Tyres to your right then cross the bridge in front of the swimming pool and enter Coronation Walk.

- 7 STATION YARD - Little of Horncastle railway station remains other than the name 'Sidings'. In its day it was the busy terminus of the Kirkstead to Horncastle railway line, which opened in 1855. The last passenger train left in 1954 though

freight continued until 1971. It is now designated as the Spa Trail and is a busy route for both walkers and cyclists.

The swimming pool is of interest in that it was originally the dry dock for the canal and as such still retains sloping sides.

To the rear of the swimming pool is the supposed site of the Julian Bower, this would have been an elaborate turf maze similar to the now almost unique example at Alkborough in North Lincolnshire.

The road bridge crosses the Old River Bain and is on the site of the 'Staunch' where gates raised the height of the water in through the town for barges. If there was a storm, the staunch keeper who lived on the site had to react quickly before the town flooded.

- 8 CORONATION WALK - Walk alongside the River Waring back towards the town. In Georgian times the banks would have been lined with barges loading and unloading. The north bank had several warehouses.

The River Waring is a relatively short river draining the steep slopes of the Southern Wolds. After the most serious flood in 1960 when the water reached 1.7m in Wharf Road, the river was canalised and the present concrete channel formed. Look out for the bricks along the river bank which were the foundations of the warehouses.

At the end of Coronation Walk, turn right into Cagthorpe.

- 9 CAGTHORPE - This area south of the River Waring, adjacent to where the youth club now stands, was once a separate hamlet. It is the site of the British School and the original Baptist Chapel, later to become the Salvation Army Citadel. Two centuries ago Horncastle had five non-conformist religious communities - Wesleyan, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and New Church or Swedenborgian, each having substantial chapels and resident ministers.

Cagthorpe was also the original site of the town's oldest business. Crowders was established in the early 19th century as a nursery supplying hedging for the new field boundaries being created at the time of field enclosures.

At the end of Cagthorpe turn left into The Wong. Enter the car park on your right and you will see the pig pens on your left.

- 10 THE WONG

To the south of Cagthorpe is the area known as The Wong, a meadow or open space near the town centre.

In 1229 the Lordship of the Manor was granted to the Bishop of Carlisle by King Henry III who also granted a charter allowing an annual fair, and subsequently weekly markets, to be held on The Wong.

The Wong played a part in the Lincolnshire Rising against Henry VIII's reforms and lays claim to be one of the starting points of the Pilgrimage of Grace and the place where the Bishop's Chancellor, Doctor Raynes, was dragged from his sickbed and brought to the Wong where he was killed by a mob in 1536.

The Manor was held by a number of different Bishops until 1714 when Joseph Banks bought Revesby Estate on 17th March 1714 for £14,000. Then with the Enclosure Act the Commissioners allotted land to Sir Joseph Banks which included the Wong.

In 1885 Sir Joseph Banks' heir, James Banks-Stanhope gave the Revesby Estate and Lordship of the Manor to Edward Stanhope who was an MP for Horncastle. In 1892 Edward Stanhope offered the Wong, Pig Market Weigh House, Market Place and the rights to charge Tolls to the then Board of Health.

- 11 THE LIVESTOCK MARKET

The weekly Cattle Market on the Wong continued until 1999 - the 4 acres that was transferred to the Town has slowly diminished but the remainder is still highly valued today by the inhabitants of Horncastle as a "green lung".

The large car park and grassed area in front of the Police Station was until the late 1980s the site of Cattle Market. The only section that can be seen today are the pig pens adjacent to the Black Swan Public House. Over the years a number of late Iron Age and Roman finds have been uncovered in this part of town around the Stanhope Hall and on the Wong itself.

- 12 STANHOPE HALL - The old Drill Hall, the building to the right of the pig pens, served for many years as the Drill Hall for the Volunteer Corps (forerunner to the Territorial Army). The wall that encloses the pig pens was the old parade ground. In 1901 a new Drill Hall was built for the TA Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment. During WW1 the hall served as a Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) hospital. In time the hall became the Town Hall before being handed to a local committee and renamed the Stanhope Hall. The hall is today used for a wide range of community activities.

Leave Stanhope Hall and cross the A153 Boston Road using the zebra crossing. Turn left and immediately right onto Mareham Road. You will shortly arrive at 13. Queen Street

- 13 QUEEN STREET - Stop to read the interpretation board and find out more about a secret recipe that made a man's fortune.

- 14 FOUNDRY STREET near fire station - At the end of the avenue stands the Union Workhouse designed by Sir George Gilbert-Scott and built in 1838. It was a large building capable of accommodating 260 residents. It became known as "The Union" when 69 parishes joined together. Not always as grim as depicted by Dickens, the workhouse did provide a safety net for the poor and infirm until well into the 1930s. During this period Homeleigh was built on the adjacent site as a purpose-built children's home. The ten residential houses were designed as individual cottages each with a housemother. Homeleigh was closed in 1957.

Retrace your steps onto Foundry Street. Turn right and then left onto Cross Street. Turn right at Queen Street and then left onto Croft Street. This will eventually bring you back to the A153 Boston Road. Turn right and you will reach the Hamerton Gardens on your right.

- 15 HAMERTON GARDENS - Hamerton Gardens were originally the garden of the large house now occupied by Chattertons Solicitors. The house was originally built by the Hamertons who were a wealthy family of tanners. In the 1920s Stafford Walter opened his garden to the public, with its bowling green and 'mossery', a row of houses containing white and common mice with an amusement park for the mice consisting of spinning-wheels with figures attached that worked as the wheels rotated. The gardens are now home to a memorial dedicated to Korean War veterans.

Take a look across the road. Above the door of the house next to The Mermaid fish and chip shop is the unusual death mask of Tiger Tim hanged in 1830 for his part in a burglary at Halstead Hall near Stixwold.

Walk back towards the town centre. On reaching the cross roads, cross to the horse statues on the other side of the A153.



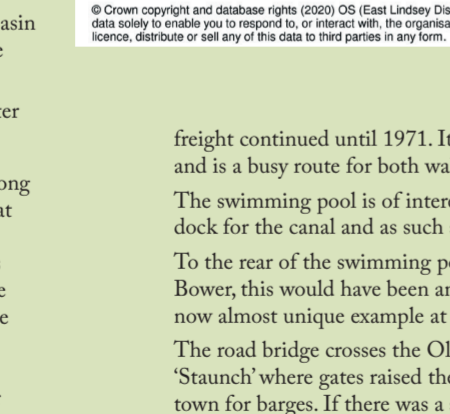
HORNCASTLE MARKET SQUARE



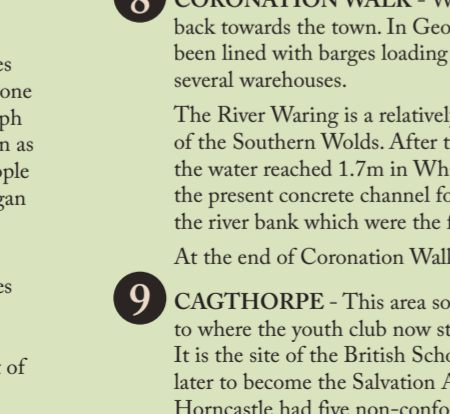
ST. MARY'S CHURCH



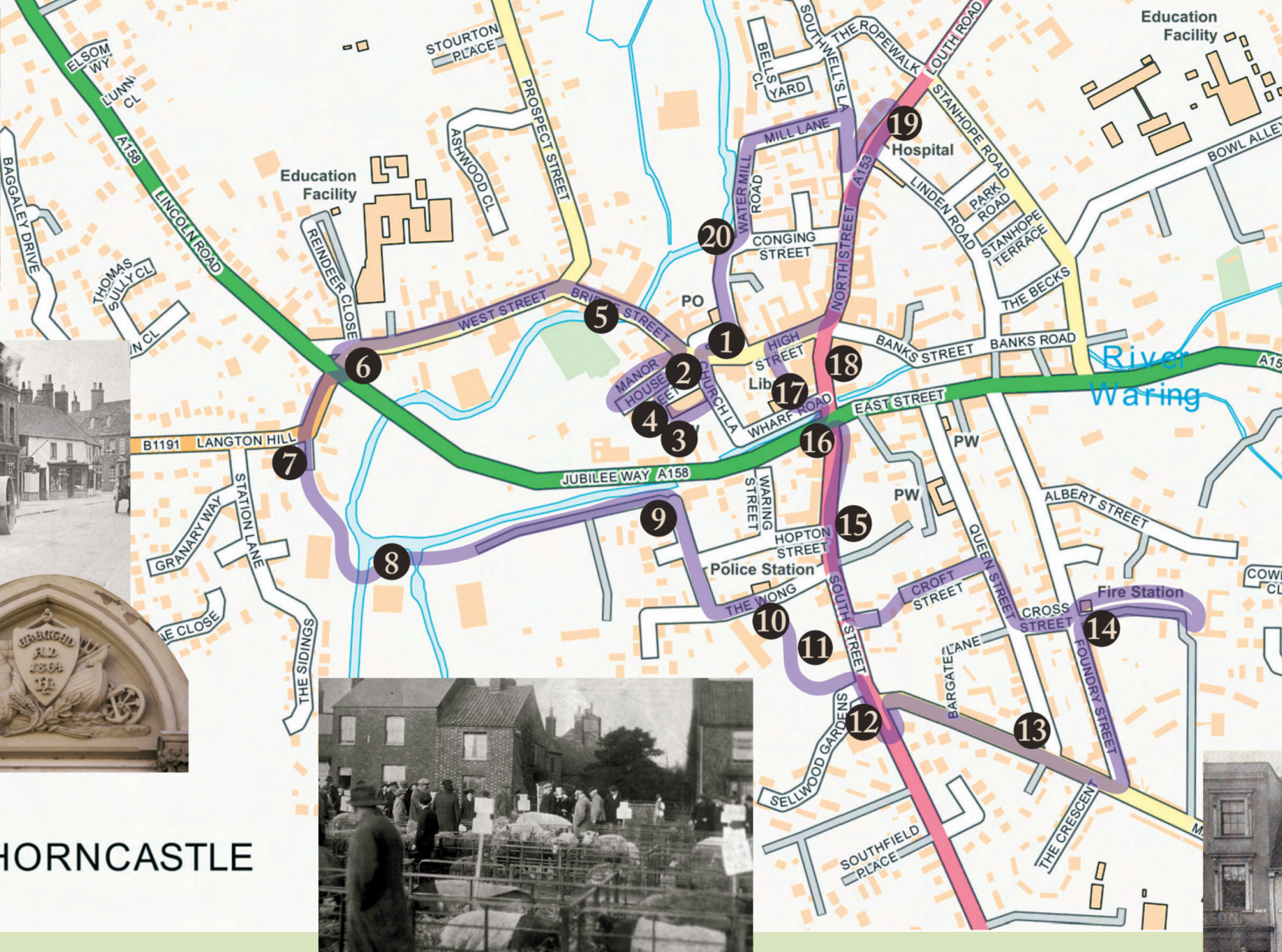
ST. MARY'S SQUARE



BRIDGE STREET



WEST STREET



HORNCASTLE

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THE LIVESTOCK MARKET



STANHOPE HALL



FOUNDRY STREET



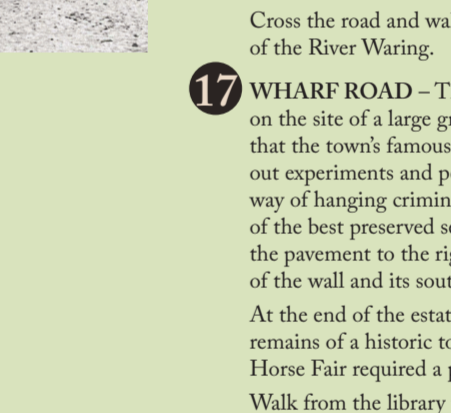
HAMERTON GARDENS



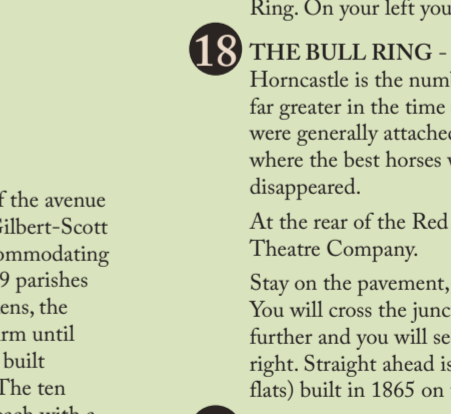
HORSE FAIR IN BULL RING



WHARF ROAD



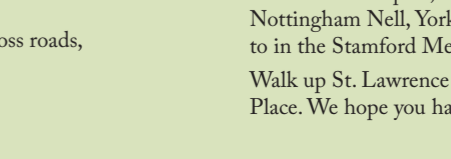
THE BULL RING



RED LION HOTEL



WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



WATER MILL BASIN

Horse Fair in Bull Ring from outside The Ship