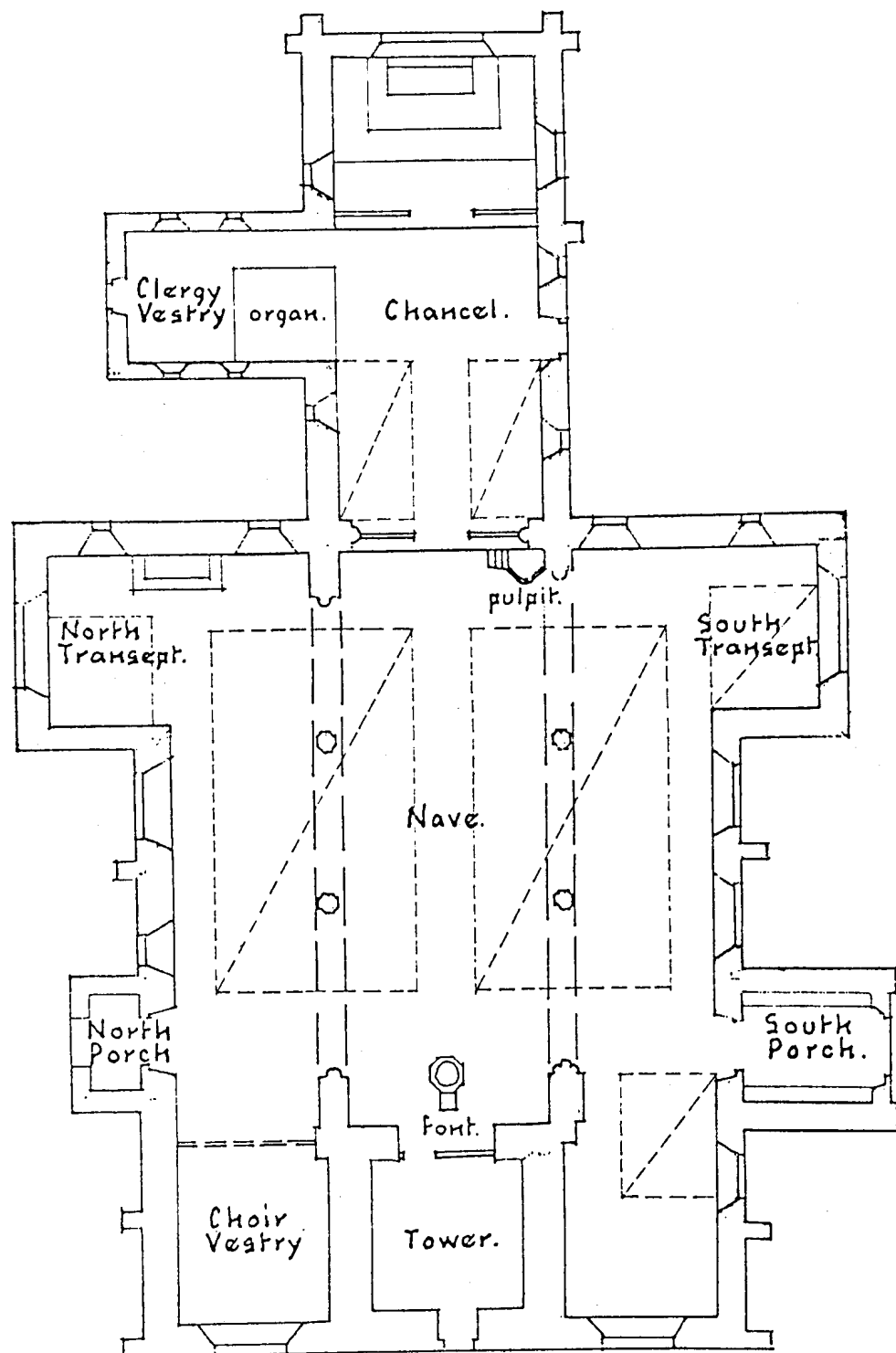
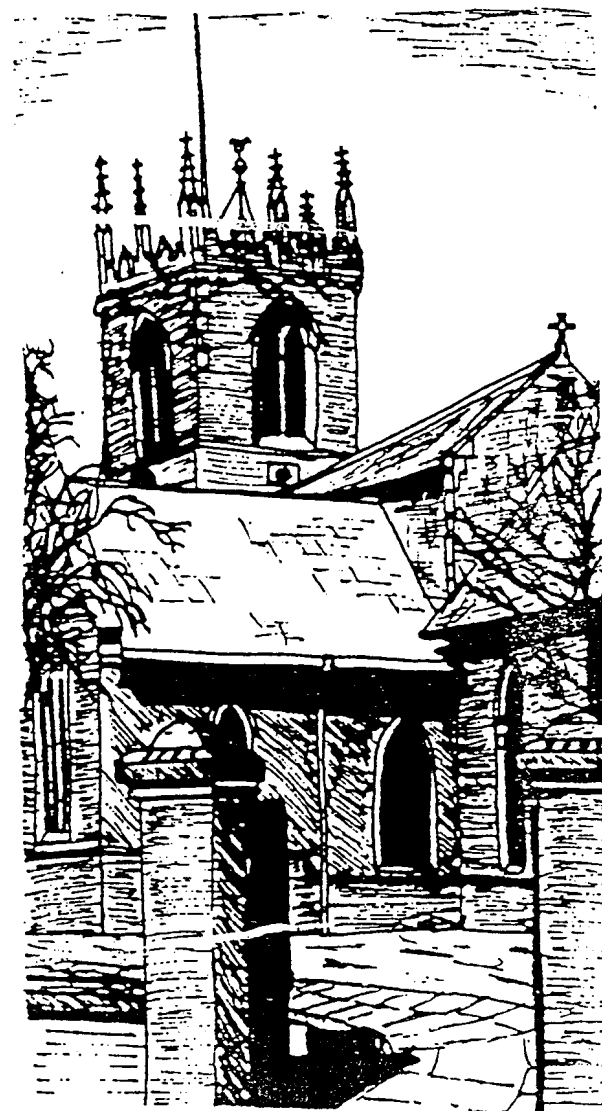




ALL SAINTS



WINTERTON

FORWORD to

'The Parish Church of All Saints Winterton
in the County of Lincoln'

compiled by A. Ecclestone, M.A.
upon which this revision is heavily dependant.

The history of Winterton Parish Church is able to be recorded through the work and devotion of Canon J. T. Fowler, M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A., a member of a well known Winterton family and grandson of William Fowler, the antiquary.

We are indebted to him for his researches into the early deeds relating to the Priors of Malton and for the lecture on Winterton Church which he gave in 1888 to the Society of Antiquaries.

It is indeed difficult to add to his researches save to re-edit his notes in a manner which will appeal to the interest of present day students of church history. The writer has adopted this method of relating the story of All Saints Church, Winterton so that many pupils of school age and others, who are encouraged by their studies to engage in enquiries of local interest, may be able to associate the living edifice of the Church with what has occurred through the ages.

* * * * *

This revision has been achieved chiefly through the omission of some material, mostly of detail and description, and the addition of small items and tales from other sources that it was felt might amuse as well as interest the reader.

Brief notes of small changes since the original work came out have also been added to bring us up to date. Where possible, we have acknowledged our sources. We offer our unreserved apologies for any omissions of thanks due to ignorance.

WINTERTON PARISH CHURCH

A.D. 625 - 900

As Christianity spread through the land, it is hard to believe that St. Paulinus and his missionaries, who came to these parts about A.D. 625, would not have travelled along Old Street, and visited Winterton. Canon Fowler thinks that the first baptisms of converts would have taken place in the WIRE POND, which was supplied by the springs issuing forth on what is now known as Market Hill.

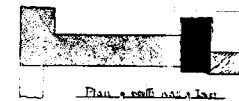
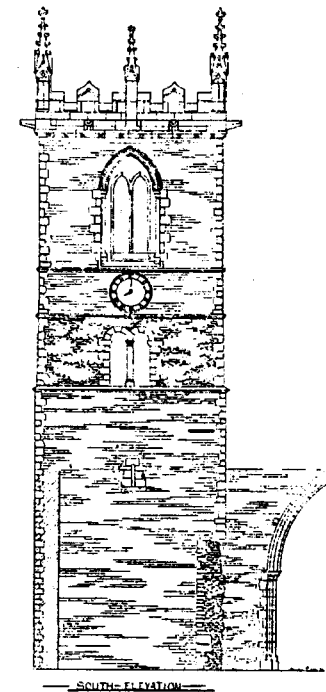


The little band of saxon converts probably worshipped regularly in a small wooden building which might have been erected in proximity to the Pond.

The heathen Danes, who at first persecuted and destroyed the Christian Church, may possibly have become converted, and rebuilt the Church. The discovery, in 1912, in the churchyard, of a silver penny belonging to the reign of Canute is evidence that the Danes may have been visitors to WINTERTON.

From the restoration work which has been carried out on the Parish Church of All Saints at Winterton, it has been possible to establish that the oldest part of the Church is the

west end of a nave that has been found to be worked into the lowest part of the present tower (see pictures 2 and 3).



This nave may have been of almost any date previous to that of the tower. It would probably form part of the very simple plan on which the earliest churches were built, viz:- a nave and chancel, without aisles, transept or tower. There would be a west door, where the present tower arch is. This humble structure would be plastered and whitewashed, as we know many of these early churches were.

1066 - 1203

Following the conquest of Britain, William of Normandy had the Domesday Book compiled. The first known mention of WINTERTON is in this record of land holding.

The Malton Register tells that Winterton Church was dedicated on the Vigil of St. Mark (1203) by Robert of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bangor, acting for William de Blois, Bishop of Lincoln. At the time, the dedication would have been of the nave, aisles and transept.

The nave, aisles and transept are of Early English or Lancet period, while the Chancel is Early English, passing into Geometrical-Decorated style. The windows of the aisles and the great windows of the transept are all insertions, or much altered. The windows of the south aisle appear to belong to the same period as the large transept windows. The windows on

the west and north sides of the church have interesting tracery and are Early English Decorated style.



Winterton Church Tower, details of early masonry on south side.

When the Canons of Malton rebuilt the nave, its high pitched roof came so nearly to the top of the tower that they preserved the effect by adding an upper stage in the Early English style. The belfry windows are simple and elegant in design. The original belfry windows below the round holes, afforded excellent examples of "midwall shafts", which are so characteristic.

1241 - 1250

The chancel appears to have been dedicated about 42 years after the ceremony performed in 1203. In 1245 at the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, Christinus, Bishop of Emly, in the presence of the great Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, dedicated the church at Winterton.

The main features of the church as completed by the Canons of Malton would be very much as they are now, except for the alterations to the roof and present windows.

Canon Fowler stated that one of the half-columns of the chancel-arch seemed to retain a memorial to one of these early dedications, in the shape of a cross drawn with a circle encompassed. He believed this to be one of the twelve dedication crosses - the others having been destroyed during the last restoration in 1903.

In fact, two such crosses are visible : this one, on the east face of the south pillar of the chancel arch, and another on the eastern arch of the south doorway. There is a very faint suggestion of a third on the opposite arch of the south doorway.

The parish was poorly provided for in respect of church endowments, though from time to time private gifts and endowments were received. The Lady Cecilia of Thehelby left one acre of land at Rosewell Dale near Burton Road to provide a wax light to burn before the Altar of the Blessed Virgin in Winterton Church.

1494

John Spicer of Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant and Alderman, left to the church work of Winterton, six shillings and eight-pence, and two shillings to the altar.

Pieces of a 15th. Century screen, reredos or tomb were found during restoration work in the 19th. Century, being used, flatside down as altar steps. They are preserved in the tower. Here too may be seen, as the lintel of the west door of the tower, an ancient sarcophagus, with a bold relief cross plainly visible.

Also in the tower is a fragment of a tombstone with this inscription :

'Hear ly(eth) the body of John Rhodes
dy(ed) Sep 21 day 172(?) fair well
vain world i seen anouf of ye an now i am
gone i care not what they can say of me.'

1504

John Rudd, a Merchant of the Staple at Calais, who lived at Winterton, was buried in the Chancel. According to the

historian, de la Pryme, John Rudd founded a Chantry in Winterton Church. By his Will, preserved at the Probate Office, at Somerset House, he directed that his best animal be given to the Church, and three shillings and fourpence to the high altar in recompense for any tithes forgotten.

Set in the floor, on the South side immediately before the Altar rails is the Memorial to JOHN RUDD (1504). W. Andrew, in his 'The History of Winterton and the adjoining villages' of 1863 records :- "On the centre of a stone, yet remaining, are two monks at prayer, in brass effigy; it formerly contained this inscription, which is now effaced :- 'PRAYE FOR THE SOULES OF JOHN RUDD, AND JOAN ELIZABETH, MERCHANT AT THE STAPLE AT CALAIS, WHICH JOHN DECEASED THE XX DECEMBER, MD1111, ON WHOSE SOULES JESUS HAVE MERCYE. AMEN.'

The Reverend J.T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. - another expert, has this to say : 'On the margin of a slab of blue marble in the chancel floor : there are figures of the two wives, much worn, and matrices of a male figure, a child, something unknown, and four shields.'

The lost portions of the inscription are supplied from de la Prymes account in Archaeologia x1, 240.

'PRAY FOR THE SOULLYS OF JOHN RUDD MARCHAND OF THE STAPULL AT CALLIS, AND OF JOAN AND ELIZABETH HIS WIVES, WHICH JOHN DECEASED THE xxDAY OF DECEMBER IN YE YEARE OF OURE LORDE MCCCCIIIj ON WHOSE SOULL jHUHAVE M'CY AME .'

1539 - 1640

Malton Priory was dissolved under the policy of Henry VIII who took possession of the rectorial lands and tithes of Winterton. These lands were let by the king. A small portion

of the rent therefrom was set aside to provide for the Vicar.

In the reign of Queen Mary, the advowson (the right to appoint a Vicar), was granted to the Bishop of Lincoln. When Elizabeth became Queen, she assumed control of these lands. So, once again, the rectorial estate and the tithes of Winterton were under the Crown.

During Elizabeth's reign, the Vicar, William Morley, who had been instituted in 1541, was party to the "putting awaie of all papistrie," himself having renounced the authority of the Bishop of Rome by taking the usual oath. Many things, which had been used for superstitious purposes, were removed, and there were many abuses which had to be dealt with by strong measures.

There is in Peacock's "English Church Furniture" an "Inventory of Momuments of Superstition taken in 1566, at Wintertonne", when John Hornsey and John Foster were church wardens.

The name GERYNGE appears in the register of 1563, and a coat of arms in bold relief, but of a later date, can be found in the south wall of the sanctuary with the words, 'INSIGNIA PETER GERYNGE'.

No further records seem to have survived from the time of Elizabeth until the period of the Civil War, except for a mention that about 1625 the first church clock was erected.

1642 - 1663

The Civil War brought destruction to many churches, amongst which Winterton was no exception. De la Pryme described the devastation in the following manner:-

"by ye great Infidelity, and wickedness that is brought into the Nation, made churches so contemptible that

during ye same a great many of them were totally ruined and others suffered to fall to ye ground for want of Repairs. This particularly of this Town was, through ye same, in such a state of Decay that for many years after ye Restoration there was scarce either a bit of glass in ye windows or of lead upon ye Roof or any good Timber about it. It lay almost open to all storms, so that if either Rain or snow fell ye congregation were seen to suffer thereby. Thus it continued until that Mr. Thomas Place, a most worthy gentleman of ye same Town and general Promoter of everything that is great and good, began to repair ye same, which he effectively promoted and performed, that in a few years all its Breeches and Cranies were mended, its Roof, most of it covered with new Timber and Lead, its windows reglazed, its floors new lay'd, its old seats turned into Oak Pews, its walls beautify'd, its Bells new Cast, and its yard made level, Handsom and Neat, and most of this at his own proper costs and charges, so that it is now one of ye most Beautiful Churches in ye Country." (Archaeologia XL 240).

The font seems to have been replaced in 1663. This follows the general practice after the Restoration of the Monarchy, and the fonts in many Churches bear dates between 1660 and 1663.

The present Font was installed in 1906, and has little to recommend it. It replaced one made in 1845, this being cut out of a much older example bearing the date 1663; this date was then cut into the 1845 font. In 1906, this was then given away to the Church at Eastfield.

The second Font in the church, now at the east end of the south aisle, is the basin of an Early English Font, octagonal and quite plain. It lay for years in the yard of Gilbey House and was used for flowers. It was returned to the Church and mounted on the capital of a pillar replaced during restoration work. It is now sometimes used for adult baptisms.

The Church, as restored by Mr. Place, seems to have had a lead roof of a very low pitch. About 1888, on the east side of the tower and west side of the gable of the nave there existed grooves or chases for this flat roof.

1734 - 1754

The repairing of the Church may have taken place over quite a length of time because the Bells were recast in 1734 by Daniel Hedderley of Bawtry. There were now five bells which had been recast out of a previous peal of six. It is hard to believe that they would have been recast twice in a matter of less than 40 years. The inscriptions on these bells were:-

- No. 1. chipped off
2. EX DONO THOMAE PLACE GEN
3. DANIEL HEDDERLEY MADE US ALL IN 1734
4. RICHARD STUDLEY VIC : ROGER SAWYER,
WILLIAM MARTIN C.W. 1734
5. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS GEORGE
STOVIN, ESQ. 1734

At the west end of the Church a singing gallery was erected in 1754, for an instrument and vocal band. This gallery was removed at the time of repair work in 1872.

1755 - 1810

WILLIAM TEANBY'S gravestone is preserved at the east end of the north aisle. He kept a day school in the northern vestry. He himself cut the letters of the epitaph of his wife and children, in the ancient court hand. From this slab he took his meals, and the coffin in which he was to be buried he used as a cupboard.

East side : Prope. Infra the turf lies the sordid atoms of
Alice the Wife of William Teanby Who died in

June 1756 in the 31st. year of her age. And of Alice their Daughter who died young. Also of Thomas their Grandson Who died 23d of Sepr 1795, in the 18th. year of his Age.

"Death uncontroll'd a summons unto all,
Proclaims an universal funeral.
Spares not the tender babe because 'tis young,
Youth nor men of years nor weak nor strong,
Spares not the wicked, proud, and insolent,
Neither the righteous just and innocent.
All living wights must pass the dismal gloom
Of mournful Death, to join the silent tomb."

West Side : Also of Hannah their Daughter who died the 21st Day of November 1790 in the 41st year of her Age.

"Tis to the tim'rous death too harsh appears
The ill we feel is only in our fears
To die is landing on some silent shore
Where billows never beat nor tempest roar
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er
The wise by faith the insults of death defy
The fool through blest insensibility
'Tis what the guilty fear the pious crave
Sought by the wretch and vanquish'd by the brave
It eases lovers sets the captive free
Although a tyrant gives us liberty."

And of Israel their grandson who died the 27th day of September 1800 in the 3d year of his Age.

Also William Teanby husband of the aforesaid Alice who died May ye 15th 1810 in the 94th year of his Age.

In 1790 the Church was re-roofed at the expense of Dr. William Marris, who had won £10,000 in a lottery. On this occasion, the church walls had to be adapted with brick patchwork in order to support the new low pitched roof of slate.

1832 - 1840



Before 1850 (From a Postcard)

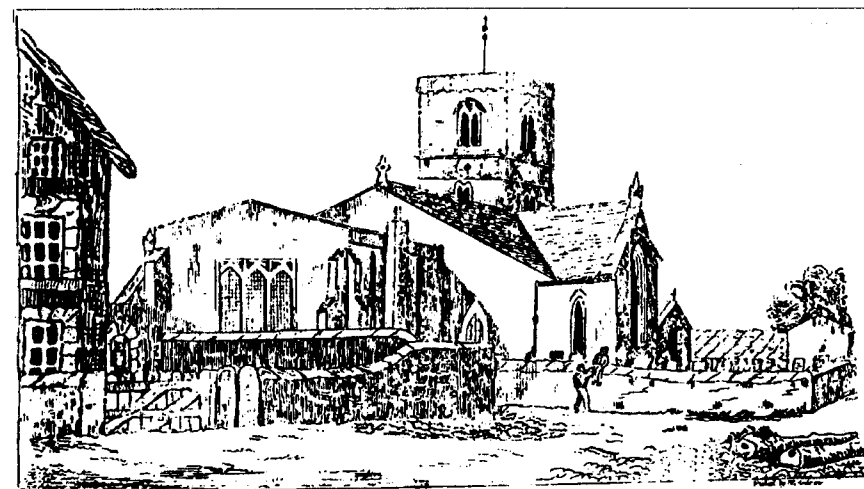
The Church Clock made at Winterton by John Robinson and Mathew Beacock was erected in 1843. The cost of £90 was met, half by Lady Boynton, who lived at the Hall in West Street and the remainder by public subscription.

Before the installation of the organ, the Choir and Orchestra occupied the gallery erected at the west-end of the Church in 1754. The instruments in use were a flute, bass fiddle, bassoon and clarinet. A collection of these instruments is assembled in a case on the west wall of the nave, with notes on their origin, and some of the music scores used. About this period (1832) the instrumentalists were Messrs. T. Wilson, G. Nassau, L. Phillipson, W. Tock and P. Jolly. The vocal members were Messrs. T. Robinson, S. Pearson, and R. Michaelwaite, who was one of the churchwardens. It is said

that he used to announce the number of the hymns or psalms in such a faltering voice that he was scarcely audible. After several complaints, a noticeboard was affixed in the centre of the gallery, the hymns on one side and the psalms on the other, the number being indicated by moveable figures.

There is an account in Credland's Almanac of this unique choir. One of the violin performers took exception to the way in which the conductor looked at him whenever a mistake was made. He threatened to give the conductor a switch with his bow if he dared to turn round again, thereby giving the congregation the impression that he alone was responsible for the mistake. It may be said that their unsatisfactory conduct and irregular attendance at services encouraged John Barratt, one of the churchwardens (1832) to decide upon a change, and to call upon Mr. Godfrey Robinson to help him in collecting funds for an organ. They were only partly successful and great difficulty was experienced in raising funds, as they had anticipated the generosity of Lady Boynton. She refused to help on the grounds that she had contributed largely to the cost of providing the Church clock.

However, in 1840, Messrs. Beeforth & Corbett of Hull were instructed to build an organ, which was erected in a recess made in the lower tower wall. Its action was hand worked. The story is told how a young man named George Drax "a bit of a character", having been asked by Mr. Robinson to blow for him expected the instrument to operate by the same process as the wind instruments and was looking for "t'ole to blow into".



WINTERTON CHURCH
From W. Andrew. Winterton and Adjoining Villages 1836

In the centre of a new reredos, presented by Lady Boynton, was a beautiful painting by Raffaele Mengs, purchased by her ladyship at a cost of about £300. The subject of this picture is the Holy Family.

The picture seems to have suffered from neglect, exposure and injurious treatment and by 1875 had so greatly deteriorated that its value was only minimal. The vendor's certificate was, then, still in existence verifying the genuineness of the picture. It now hangs in the south aisle, having been recently cleaned and framed.

1844 - 1861

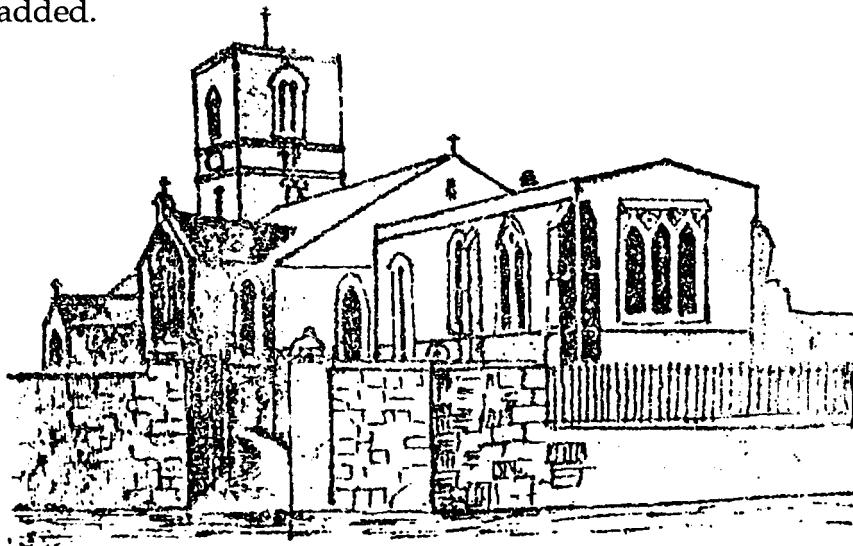
With the aid of a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society a new vestry was built on the north side of the Chancel in 1844.

The internal accommodation was increased by 220 additional seats. Arches were made at the west end of the

Church, where square doors were before, to provide for school children. At the south side of the tower there were raised seats, tier upon tier, for the use of the children.

Up to this time the east end of the Church had been occupied by a fine early Hanoverian Royal Arms, and by the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, painted on canvas, in wooden frames. The Creed, etc. were set up in the school, where they long remained. The Royal Arms were placed in the tower, where they remained until probably destroyed in 1872. New Tables of Commandments, etc. were made to replace those removed.

In 1850, at the expense of Lady Boynton, the churchyard wall was rebuilt to a height of 7 feet, and iron palls added.



WINTERTON CHURCH
Before Resoration of 1903

Until the eighteen thirties services were held only in the morning. During this decade evening services commenced,

and in the winter months tallow candles were fixed in the corners of the old square family pews, also in the pulpit, on long wire rods surmounted by a tin socket, and twice during the service the venerable old clerk, Thomas Nassau, went round and snuffed the candles. In 1861 gas lighting was installed. This had been made possible by the formation of the Gas Company and the erection of the Gas Works in 1855.

1862 - 1873

1869 the Chancel was refloored with tiles in the middle. These were reputed to have been given by Archdeacon Trollope. Pitch pine seats were installed. These were intended for and at first used as private pews.

By 1870 the Vestry had committed itself to repairing the Church provided the necessary funds were forthcoming. It was clear, however, that the Vestry were not going to agree to the levying of a further Church Rate for this purpose. Thus in January 1871 a Committee was formed for raising subscriptions for the "restoration of the Church".

The roof of the Church was lined with varnished deal and its timbers encased in the same at a cost of £54. The Church was resealed with pitch pine for £510, the Organ rebuilt and placed in the North transept for £190, the west gallery was taken down and the tower arch opened.

On Wednesday, 1st May, 1872, St. Philip and St. James Day, the Church was reopened by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop Wordsworth. The organ was also reopened on this day. From the report of the Ninth Festival of Parochial Choirs of the Rural Deanery of Manlake which took place on Tuesday, 30th June, 1874 we learn that the organ was a beautiful instrument, provided by Nicholson of Lincoln.

New heating apparatus was installed in December 1872 at a cost of £243. It consisted of a system of heating by hot water pipes, which necessitated an unsightly furnace house on the north side of the Church. Joseph Fowler (Snr.) wrote in the Lincolnshire Chronicle on 9th January, 1874, "A nondescript shed, built against the chancel wall, (on the north) between the transept and what I took for a vestry, and so ingeniously contrived as to block up parts of three windows, and having the appearance of a boiling house, or secessus, with a high brick chimney to carry off the stench." He questioned whether the Lord Bishop of Lincoln had seen and approved it.

"They built the front, upon my word, as fine as any abbey, And thinking they would cheat The Lord, they left the back part shabby."

An oak lectern was presented in 1872 by the Misses Wilks in memory of their sister Louisa.

1874 - 1891

In 1874 Thomas Fowler presented a memorial window, commemorating his sisters Elizabeth and Mary, and Jane King their servant. The subject of this window placed in the south transept, was the meeting of the Saviour with Martha. It was designed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell of London. The brass plate below the window was fixed after Thomas Fowler's death.

This year the clock chamber had to be re-floored. The choir was provided with surplices and a closet for them in the Vestry. In addition to the choir, there was a nave-choir, consisting of 12 girls, who in 1875 were provided with uniform hats and cloaks. Over 50 years were yet to pass before both

boys and girls sat as one choir in the chancel.

The Churchyard was closed for burials in 1875, and a cemetery provided after much controversy.

In 1882 a new bier and pall were bought for the Church from Lynes Carriage Manufactory, Stratford-on-Avon. The bier cost £16, the pall of violet Utrecht velvet cost up to £9. It had a cross of white diagonal cloth, with a large circle and trefoils of the same material outlined with crimson cord. The cross was decorated at its centre and extremities by small circles of crimson cloth with white crosses, outlined with crimson filoselle. The fringe of the pall was alternate violet and white separated by crimson. The overall size of the pall was 9 feet by 5 feet ten inches. The bier is kept in the south west corner of the church and was last used during the decade following 1960.

In 1885 the beautiful lancet window in the chancel was filled with stained glass by Messrs. Clayton & Bell of London. The subject of the window was a parable of the Good Samaritan, and below was the inscription:-

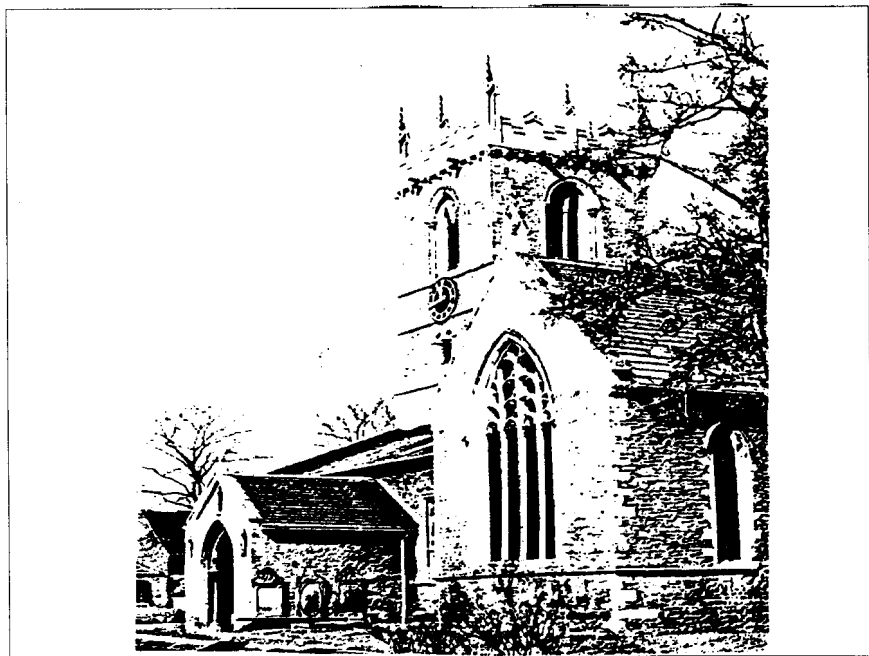
"In memory of Joseph B. Sadler, for 46 years, Surgeon in this place." Beneath the transom is a shield bearing Mr. Sadler's arms.

The organ was removed from the north transept to a new organ chamber in the chancel, by making an arch to the Vestry, in accordance with the suggestions of Sir Gilbert Scott.

An illuminated tablet and list of Vicars from 1228 was placed in the Church in 1887. The information had been extracted by Canon J.T. Fowler from the Bishop's Registers at

Lincoln, for the Deanery of Manlake.
1899 - 1900

In 1899 a treble bell cast by Taylor of Loughborough, and a tablet, were presented by many parishoners and friends in memory of Rev. E.S. Wilson. In the first year of Rev. C.H. Gibbons' incumbency the Choir were dressed in black cassocks with short surplices for Easter Day. On Whit Sunday a processional cross presented by Mr. Glasier was carried for the first time. Previously it had been the custom to bear banners when in procession. On Easter Day 1900 the servers used red cassocks and laced cottas. In 1900 the first issue of the Parish Magazine appeared.



1905 - 1919

On 21st December, 1905 a new oak chancel screen in

memory of Dr. T. Fowler was dedicated. The following year on the Eve of St. Mark a new font, given anonymously, and a churchyard Cross were dedicated by the Bishop of Lincoln. The font was placed in the centre of the floor near the belfry. In taking up the stone slab for the foundation of this font a well was discovered, which indicated that there could have previously been a font at this spot. The Cross, 16 feet high, was erected by the Trustees of the late Mrs. Mary Clarke. The base of the Cross bears the inscription:-

"This churchyard cross is erected to Mary, eldest daughter of William Hollingsworth and Elizabeth Driffill, of Winterton Hall A.D. 1904."

In 1911 a new reredos and tower screen were dedicated.

After the usual business of the Annual Vestry Meeting in 1913 the Vicar announced the offer of several generous gifts for the further beautifying of the Church, namely painted glass for the east window, a brass eagle lectern, a new pulpit and litany desk.

The subject represented in the east window was the "Dream of Jesse", in which he is imagined as forseeing in one of his posterity, the promised Messiah. Jesse is represented asleep with his more prominent decendants on branches of a vine issuing from beside him, and with the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Infant at the top. For hundreds of years this design has been a favourite throughout Europe and has become known as the tree of Jesse. The work was carried out by Mr. Tower, the successor to the firm of C.E. Kemp & Co. Ltd. of London.

Mr. Tower also executed the new side window in the north-west of the chancel in memory of two former

parishoners. The lower subject of this window is that of the three Maries met by the Angels at the empty tomb with the text, "He is not here, He is risen". Above this is a representation of Christ's charge to St. Peter - "Feed my sheep" and at the top are two Angels with Alleluias.

In both these windows is inserted the device or cognizance of Mr. Tower, namely a sheaf, which was used by Mr. Kempe, surmounted by a Tower, alluding to his own name.

1920 - 1939

The Parochial Church Council first met on 18th May, 1920. The management of Church affairs was now in the hands of a Committee of churchmen and was no longer controlled by the open Vestry.

The Church was provided with electricity in 1934, renewed in 1972.

1944 - 1967

Delays, practical difficulties and the increased cost of repairs to the Bells gave the Council cause for concern. By 1947 Taylor's had not commenced work, and as orders were being executed strictly in rotation it would be at least another six months before they could start. The cost had now increased from £552 to £664. Work commenced in 1948. Mr. Brumby raised £137 from the sale of bowls constructed from the belfry timbers. A faculty was obtained in 1948 to remove an illegal ornament, viz., the existing tabernacle from the High Altar.

Work on the belfry continued throughout 1949. A frame

for an 8 bell peal was installed, the clock and bell chamber illuminated. By 1950 the cost of rehangng the bells had risen far more than had been anticipated.

The churchyard, handed over to Winterton Town Council in 1955, contains the War Memorial to the dead of two Great Wars. This memorial was removed from the top of Earls gate in 1967 and placed where it now stands.

1967 - 1989

Gas heaters were installed in 1960.

An Elizabethan Altar was donated to the church in 1987 and stands at present as the altar in the North transept chapel. This was once the High Altar of All Saints, Gravelly Hill, in the Diocese of Birmingham, having being given to that church at its building in 1903. Modernisations there meant that this altar was no longer suitable, and it was held that an ancient church like Winterton would be a proper home for it.

It is richly carved with symbols of St. Peter, since it was first made for St. Peter, Ledes (Leeds). At some date it passed into private hands, remaining so until it went to Gravelly Hill.

The east side of the Nave has been floored (1989) to coincide with the introduction of a nave altar and a westward facing celebration of the Eucharist.

