

History Society

Harlaxton History Society was founded in February 2022.

The Society meets on a monthly basis, on the second Wednesday of the month in the village hall in Harlaxton. We currently have about 40 members and non-members are welcome.

Meetings usually take the form of a presentation or demonstration by an expert. We cover a wide range of topics – our next meeting in February is “What did the Normans ever do for us”.

As a group we currently have several projects on the go including:

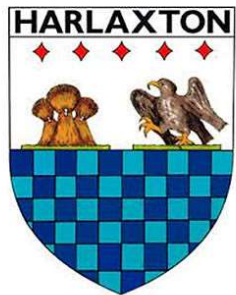
- **Digging the Harlaxton Manor houses** – started last year we aim to explore the three previous manor buildings in the village.
- **Street Through Time** – started in 2023 researching all the people that lived in the houses in Church Street. The project is now developing into a Village Through Time looking at all the older properties in the village.

You can find out more about us on our award-winning website www.harlaxtonhistory.co.uk



**Winner of The
Library Services
Trust's Alan Ball
Award for best
Local History E-
publication 2023**

The history of:



History Society

The Public House,
Brewing ale and beer in
England.

**The Gregory
Arms/Harlaxton Inn
and other inns in
Harlaxton.**



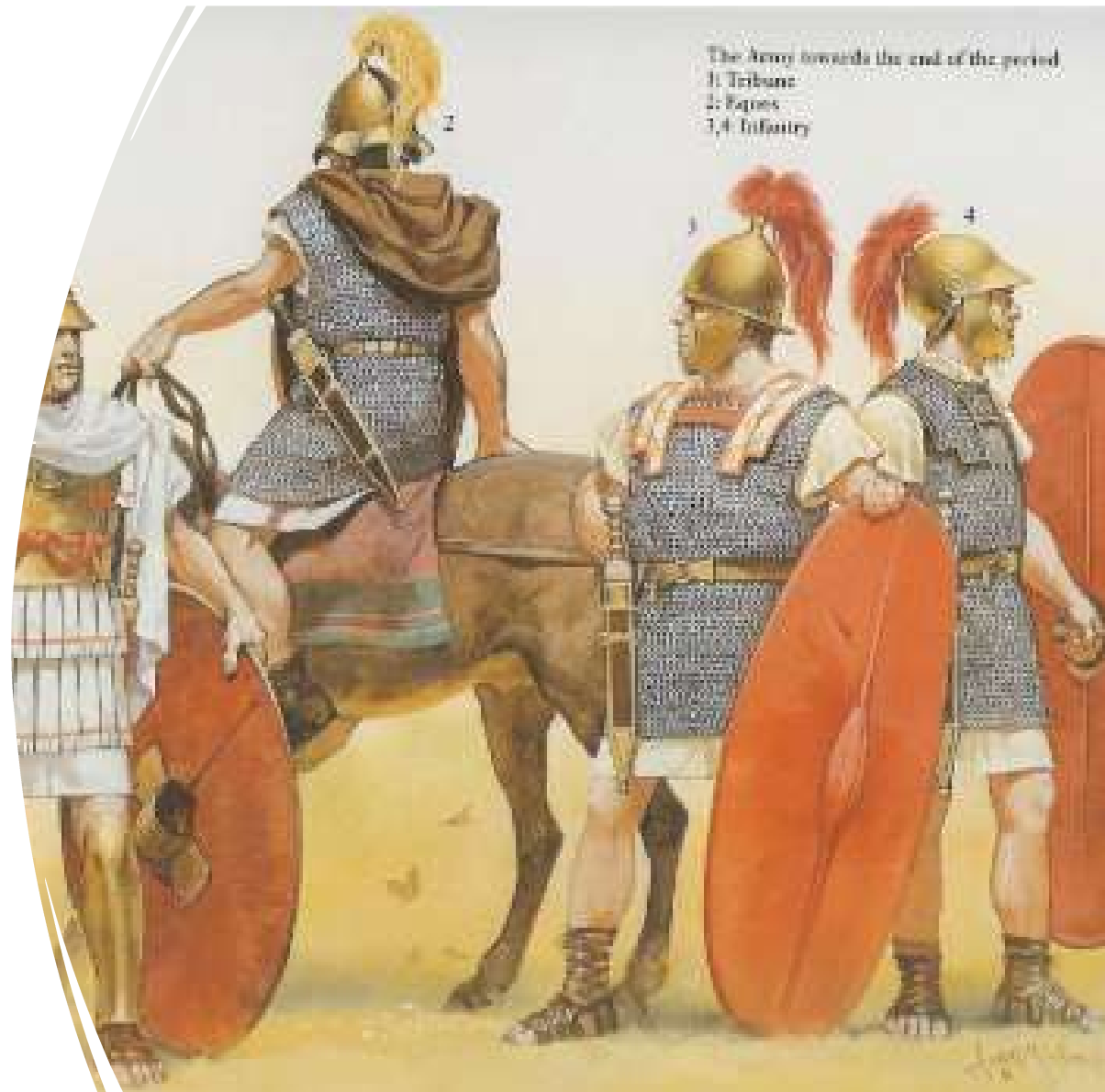


Plato once said: *"He was a wise man who invented beer."*

- **Beers and ales** are one of the oldest human-produced drinks around the world and dates back over 5,000 years.
- Archaeological findings show that Chinese villagers were brewing fermented alcoholic drinks as far back as 7000BC.
- During the recent upgrade of the A14 in Cambridgeshire, evidence was found that beer was brewed in Britain more than 2,000 years ago.

The first pubs in England

- The great British pub started life as a great Italian wine bar, and dates back almost 2,000 years.
- The invading Roman army; built towns and roads on these shores from around 43AD. To help quench the thirst of the legionary troops they also built 'Tabernae' that sold wine.
- *Tabernae* quickly adapted to provide the locals with their favourite tipple - ale, and the word *tabernae* was eventually corrupted to tavern.
- These taverns or alehouses continued to adapt to an ever-changing clientele (invaders) through Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Vikings
- In around 970 AD, an Anglo-Saxon King called Edgar attempted to limit the number of alehouses in any one village. He is also said to have been responsible for introducing a drinking measure known as 'the peg' as a means of controlling the amount of alcohol an individual could consume, hence the expression "to take (someone) down a peg or two".





+

Ale was a dietary staple in medieval England.

- It was consumed by people of all ages and social classes.
- It was safer to drink than water, wine was too expensive (for many), and milk was used for cheese.

From the mid-1500's beer took centre stage.

Both ale and beer are made from barley, the difference between the two being the addition of hops to make beer.

- Hops were probably introduced in Britain by Benedictine monks from Northern France. They started to be cultivated in the south of England around 1520.

- Hops provide beer with its strong, bitter flavour, but the main benefit of its use was as a preservative.

Unhopped ale spoilt very quickly and had to be brewed every few days.



- **Traditionally Ale** (the fermented mixture of water and barley) was brewed by women and was part of the regular food production for the household providing a good source of Vitamin B.
- Good "**ale-wives**" or "**brewsters**" sold the ale on their own premises known as **ale-houses**.
- **Ale came in 3 different strengths:**
 - **First Mash** - first brew was strong ale
 - **Second Mash** - second brew was average strength ale
 - **Third mash** - small ale was weak and bitter. Appropriate for breakfast and for children, it had fairly mild alcoholic content.
- **Beer** had an extended shelf life, which permitted production on a much larger scale, resulting in the decline of home brewing, and the growth of "**common brewers**", providing a product to be bought in by households or delivered to inns, rather than being drunk on the premises.



*The Ale-House Door, a painting by
Henry Singleton. c. 1790*

- **Homebrewing** was the norm in the medieval period (we know for example that the Old Manor in the village had its own brewhouse), but as the regulation of ale became more controlled and more profitable men took over and their wives work as brewers became less visible.

- **The first licensing act came in in 1552** when *Alehouses and other Houses called 'Tippling Houses'* had to be licensed by the justices of the peace. Taverns, which sold wine didn't come under the justices of the peace until 1792.

- An application for a license was made once a year to the local justice. New applicants had to provide a certificate, signed by the local clergyman, the churchwardens and the overseers to show that they were:

'of Good Fame and of sober Life and Conversation'.

- Over the course of the eighteenth century the term public house came to be used for all types of drinking place with their original distinctions becoming less clear.



The Assize of Bread and Ale was a 13th-century law in medieval England, which regulated the price, weight and quality of the bread and beer manufactured and sold in towns, villages and hamlets.

It was the first law in British history to regulate the production and sale of food and it decreed that the price of ale be related to the cost of corn.



Breaches of the assize (which are held on record at the Lincolnshire Archives) provide us with the names of villagers in Harlaxton who were selling beer and ale in the village in the 17th century:

Breach of the assize of brewing or tipping contrary to the assize 13th May 1619:

John Hyll of Harlaxton
John Dale
Zachary Tomson of the same

Presentments of the Constables Jury of the Soke of Harlaxton 28th June 1627:

John Hill for selling short measures of ale.
Zachary Tompsonn for the like
John Dale for the like

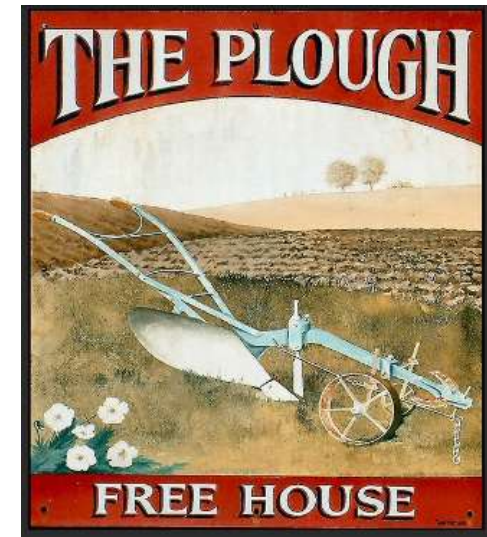
Writ of Summons. General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery of 30th April 1633:

victualler John Dale of Harlaxton
victualler Zachary Tompson of Harlaxton
victualler John Hill of Harlaxton

Pub Signs

Pictorial inn signs have existed for centuries in England to assist those who couldn't read.

King Richard II (1367-1400) reigned from 1377-1399 introduced legislation compelling public houses in London to display a sign *'otherwise he shall forfeit his ale'*.



HARLAXTON near GRANTHAM.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY ROBERTS AND STORR,
 At the George Inn in Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1813, precisely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; in the following or such other Lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced:—

A N ESTATE at Harlaxton, near Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, with possession of the Land at Lady-day next, consisting of a newly-built MESSUAGE or PUBLIC HOUSE, and the following parcels of very rich inclosed LAND:

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Lot I. | | A. R. P. |
| A well-accustomed Public House, newly built, situate in the centre of the town of Harlaxton, and known by the sign of the Plough; with Stables, Brewhouse, appropriate Outbuildings, and Homestead immediately adjoining thereto, in the occupation of Mr. George Woodruffe, containing, . . . | | |
| | | 3 32 |
| Lot II. | | A. R. P. |
| Green's Close, containing | 13 2 34 | |
| Top Plot, adjoining ditto | 10 1 10 | |
| Bottom Plot, adjoining Top Plot | 8 2 31 | |
| | 32 2 35 | |
| Lot III. | | |
| Nether Close, containing, | 12 3 35 | |
| Far Close, adjoining ditto | 17 0 10 | |
| Close adjoining Far Close | 5 3 24 | |
| | 35 3 29 | |

Lot II adjoins the Grantham Canal, and runs down to the side of Harlaxton town, and Lot III adjoins Barrowby meer at a convenient distance from the town of Barrowby, and the whole lies extremely convenient for occupation.

The Estate is held under a Lease of the Chaplains and Poor of Wigston's Hospital, in the town of Leicester, for the term of three young and healthy lives.

For further particulars and a view, apply at the office of Mr. Fred. Newcome, solicitor, Grantham.

Grantham, Feb. 24, 1813.

stating that every public house must be marked *'At the sign of..'*..

A well-accustomed Public House, newly built, situate in the centre of the town of Harlaxton, and known by the sign of the Plough; with Stables, Brewhouse, appropriate Outbuildings, and Homestead immediately adjoining thereto, in the occupation of Mr. George Woodruffe, containing, . . .

Drakard's Stamford News - Friday 26 February 1813



SALE of ASH TIMBER.
To be SOLD in Lots,
In the Lordship of HARLAXTON, near Grantham
Lincolnshire,
A Quantity of large ASH TIMBER, and some
ELMS, standing in Hedge Rows, which may be view'd any
Time during the Season, and treated for immediately by applying to
Mr. JOSEPH STUEBS, at the Mason's-Arms, Harlaxton, afore-
said.

Stamford Mercury - Friday 10 November 1786



FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARLAXTON.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the Gregory Arms, Harlaxton, before E. A. White, Esq., respecting the cause of the death of Samuel Butress, a labourer of Spittlegate, aged 34 years, who was engaged on Tuesday last by George and William Blackwell, gardeners, of Spittlegate, to dash walnuts from trees in Harlaxton. The men had cleared two trees, and were

Grantham Journal - Saturday
19 September 1868

Harlaxton Pub names from 1786

On Friday last, at Harlaxton, near Grantham, Mr. Mark Jackson, of Harlaxton Inn, to Ann only daughter of Mr. Brackenbury, farmer, of Londonthorpe.

Stamford Mercury - Friday 19 December 1817



An inquest was held on Friday last, by George White, Gent. coroner, at the Golden Lion inn, Harlaxton, on the body of Wm. Howard. It appeared he was about 67 years of age, and had formerly been coachman to the late George de Ligne Gregory, Esq.

Stamford Mercury - Friday 08 April 1836

Earliest known records of a Licensed Victualler in Harlaxton

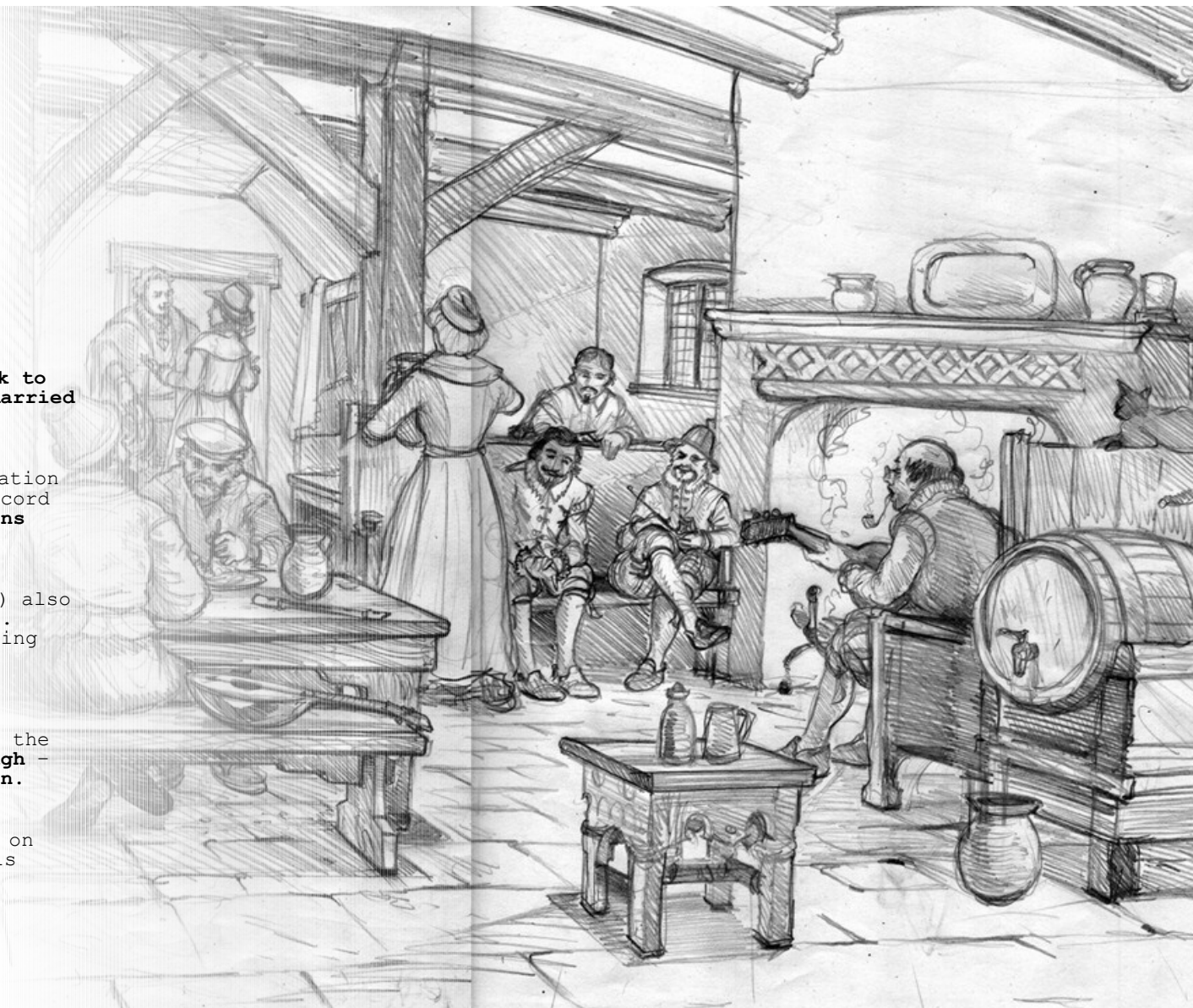
- From the church records dating back to 1764 we know that William Woodruffe married Elizabeth Tiplady.

- In 1768, William Woodruffe's occupation is listed as publican on the birth record for his child. Possibly at the **Masons Arms**.

- Elizabeth's family (the Tiplady's) also lived in Harlaxton and were Maltsters. There are church records for them dating back to 1740.

- William and Elizabeth's son **George Woodruff** (Woodruffe) born in 1779 was the first licensed victualler at **The Plough** - possibly later renamed the **Golden Lion**.

- George Woodruff married Mary Lewty on the 6th June 1812 and his occupation is listed as victualler.





**The Gregory Arms
Public House
(known as Harlaxton
Inn until 1869)**



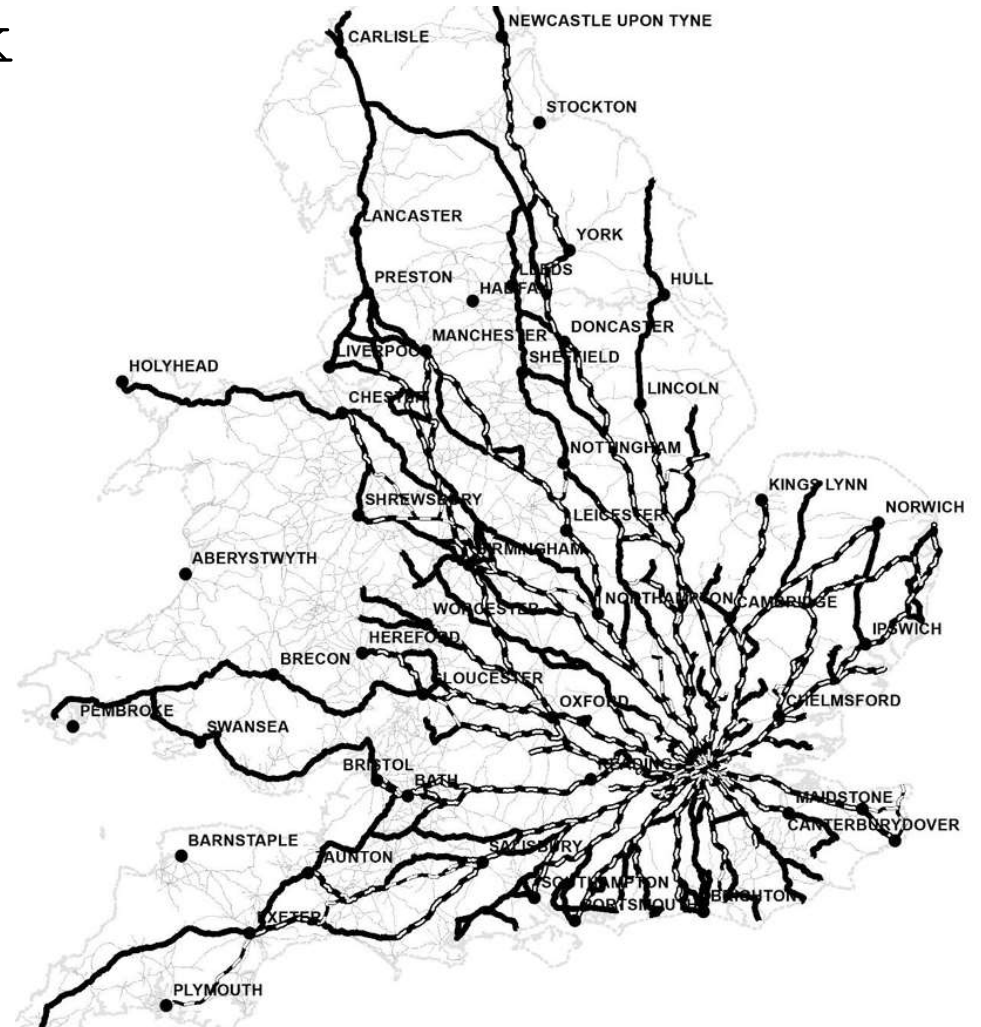
- Listed Building:** Grade: II
- List Entry Number: **1264568**
 - Date first listed: **19-Feb-1952**
 - Built: 1797 by George de Ligne Gregory

1830 Map of turnpike roads

The Gregory Arms - is known affectionately to the locals as 'The Greg' and was originally a Coaching Inn.

It is situated on the corner of the turnpike road that runs from Melton Mowbray to Grantham (which was constructed in 1780) and The Drift.

A turnpike was a road on which a toll was collected at a toll gate - over the course of the 17th century a network of well-maintained turnpike roads were constructed across England.



The Golden Lion Inn Pond Street, Harlaxton

- **The Golden Lion** was built around 1810 by George de Ligne Gregory on land owned by the Chaplains & Poor Wyggeston Hospital, which was originally leased to Daniel de Ligne (who bought Harlaxton in 1619) in 1623.

- **George Woodruff** was the first licensed victualler/publican at the Golden Lion.

- **Andrew Scott** was the last recorded innkeeper at the Golden Lion in 1868. He took over in the February, but by Christmas of that year he has moved to the Harlaxton Inn.

- The Wyggeston Hospital Charity sold the property in 1957.



| Innkeeper's name | Name of Inn | Trade Directory | Year |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------|
| John Tirrell | Golden Lion | White's Directory, Lincolnshire | 1842 |
| Richard Palethorpe | Golden Lion | Kelly's Directory | 1849 |
| John Scorrer | Golden Lion | Post Office Directory | 1855 |
| John Scorrer | Golden Lion | White's Directory, Lincolnshire | 1856 |
| Joshua Bishop | Golden Lion | Kelly's Directory | 1868 |



The role of the public-house in Victorian Britain

In Victorian times pubs were used by working men as:

- Local centres for sport, entertainment and dissemination of information.
- Meeting places for local groups and societies. Friendly clubs or societies formed to provide collective insurance against unemployment, illness, disability and death.
- Inquests and auctions were held in them.
- Men went there to pick up jobs or read the newspapers and tradesmen to change banknotes and wages were often paid there.
- Most pubs let rooms or took lodgers.



The myth

- It is often reported and commonly believed that the Gregory Arms was opened because John Sherwin Gregory (the village Squire from 1860-1869) took exception to seeing villagers drinking beer at the Golden Lion pub in the centre of the village on the way back from church and so had the pub moved.

The facts

- Harlaxton Inn was built in 1797, which was the same year as Grantham Canal opened. Harlaxton Inn is clearly marked on this map from 1805.
- Societal change - heavy drinking by the late 1860s had become distinctly frowned upon and an organised temperance movement had emerged.
- Joshua Bishop was the licensee at The Golden Lion and the Harlaxton Inn from 1865. He was declared bankrupt in 1868 and lost his license.
- In 1868 an extension (the meeting room) was built on the Harlaxton Inn.
- Andrew Scott took over the licence from Joshua Bishop in 1868, by the end of the year the Golden Lion has closed.
- September 1868 - Harlaxton Inn is now trading as The Gregory Arms and is only open 6 days a week.

The questions:

- Why wasn't the licence renewed for the Golden Lion in 1868?
- Did Wyggeston Hospital Charity change the terms of the lease on the Golden Lion (the charity owned the building until the 1950s)?
- Was the six-day licence for the Harlaxton Inn issued to ensure workers were fit for work on Mondays, or because John Sherwin Gregory didn't like seeing the workers drinking as rumour has it, or for some other reason?

What we know:

- By Christmas 1868 Andrew Scott had taken over the Harlaxton Inn and a six-day licence, including the right to sell coal to the village had been issued.
- Drunkenness was a huge problem at that time, beer was cheap, a gallon of good table beer could be purchased for 3d in the mid-1800s. There were arguments and debates in parliament about whether pubs should be closed on a Sunday.
- John Sherwin Gregory died in June 1869



John Sherwin Gregory

| Harlaxton Licencees from 1800-1900 | From | To | Notes |
|--|-------------------|------|--|
| George Woodruff | 1812 (approx.) | ? | George married Mary Lewty on the 6 th June 1812 and his occupation is listed as victualler on the parish records. |
| Mark Jackson | 1817 (approx.) | 1827 | Born 1795 in Harlaxton - he is the earliest known inn-keeper at Harlaxton Inn. He married his wife Ann in 1817. In the parish records he is listed as a resident of Harlaxton and as an inn-keeper. |
| John Tirrel | 1827 | 1849 | 1827-1835 John and Mary Tirrell are in the parish records following the baptism of 4 children - father's occupation is publican. In 1849 he moves to Swayfield and becomes a miller. |
| John Scorrer | 1849 | 1862 | 1849 - In newspaper article six hens stolen from Mr Scorer of Harlaxton Inn. 1851 - 1858 John Scorrer and his wife Ann appear in the parish records for the baptism of 4 children - father's occupation is innkeeper. 1855 John Scorrer is listed in the Post Office directory as inn-keeper at the Golden Lion. 1859 Grantham Journal - Harlaxton Inn is named as the property of John Scorrer. 1862 a county court judgment was made against him, and he petitioned for bankruptcy . 1868 John Scorrer died 28 th October 1868, aged 53 in Knipton, Leicestershire (where he was born). |
| Richard Woodruffe | 1862 | 1864 | In the 1861 census Richard Woodruffe (b Harlaxton) is a farmer at The Three Queens, Hungerton. 1862 Richard applies to be the new landlord of Harlaxton Inn. He's also the licensee of the Golden Lion. 1864 he is declared bankrupt - he acted as guarantor to another person's debt. He moves to the Odd Fellow Arms, South Retford. |
| Joshua Bishop | 1865 | 1868 | Declared bankrupt . |
| Andrew Scott | 1868 | 1886 | In 1874 Andrew Scott's license wasn't renewed at Spittalgate Petty Sessions. 04.09.1874 he's been convicted of an offence. |

Victorian Era Bankruptcy

- In Victorian times bankruptcy was a criminal offence and bankrupts were seen as crooks who deserved to be punished. It brought disgrace and humiliation to the individuals concerned as well as to their families and friends.
- The thought of becoming a bankrupt terrified the middle-classes who had strived to make better lives for themselves. Not only could they lose everything they owned, but their reputation would be in ruins
- Since the sixteenth-century offenders had been jailed. The practice continued into the nineteenth century when debtor's prisons were common.
- Voluntary bankruptcy was authorized in 1849 and gave the debtor more control over the process. It also allowed some unpaid debts to be cleared.
- The Bankruptcy Act of 1869 Spared you from Prison...
- ...But didn't Spare the Humiliation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
[REDACTED] BISHOP, of [REDACTED] in the County of Lincoln, Farmer and Innkeeper, has by Deed, bearing date the 20th day of September instant, conveyed all his estate and effects to two Trustees therein named, to be administered by them for the benefit of his creditors equally, in like manner as if the said [REDACTED] BISHOP had been at the date thereof duly adjudged bankrupt.
The said Deed now lies at our office for the inspection and signature of the Creditors of the said [REDACTED] BISHOP, who are requested to execute the same forthwith, otherwise they will be excluded altogether.
Persons indebted to the said [REDACTED] BISHOP are requested to pay the amount of their debts to the Trustees, or to us, without delay.
(By Order),
H. & T. E. BEAUFORT,
Solicitors
14th February, 1867

SHAM BANKRUPTCY
before Mr. Registrar
[REDACTED] Harlaxton, lic
indicated bankrupt
J. W. Smith, N
Mowbray.

... Act, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Richard [REDACTED] in the County of Lincoln, by an Indenture dated the 20th day of September, 1864, assigned all his Estate and Effects to John Parnham, Henry Woodruffe, and John Kerrial, in the County of Leicester, Hay Mowbray, Henry Wiseman, of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln, as Trustees, absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Richard Woodruffe, in like manner as if he had been at the date thereof duly adjudged bankrupt.
The said Deed was duly executed by the said Richard Woodruffe, John Parnham, and Henry Wiseman, on the said 20th day of September, 1864, and that the execution thereof by the said Richard Woodruffe and John Parnham, were attested by John Wilkinson Smith, of the Town of Nottingham, Solicitor, and the execution thereof by the said Henry Wiseman, was attested by John Pringle, of the said town of Nottingham, messenger.
And Notice is hereby further given that the Creditors of the said Richard Woodruffe are required forthwith to signify their assent or dissent from the aforesaid Deed by notice in writing addressed to me at my office, No. 8, Fletcher-gate, Nottingham. Dated this 8th day of September, 1864.
J. W. SMITH,
Solicitor to the said Trustees.

An application was made on behalf of Mr. Woodruffe, a new landlord of **Harlaxton** Inn, for a certificate to sell exciseable liquors. There appeared to be some difficulty in the way through Scorrer, the late landlord, having lost his licence. The applicant was referred to the clerk of the peace, and on obtaining a certificate from him that a license had been granted to Scorrer, the bench would grant permission to sell

The rise and fall of Richard Woodruffe - landlord of both Harlaxton Inn and the Golden Lion, Farmer and Coal Merchant 1862-1865.

Pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Richard Woodruffe of Harlaxton, in the County of Lincoln, Licensed Victualler, by an Indenture dated the 20th day of September instant, assigned all his Estate and Effects to John Parnham, of Croxton Kerrial, in the County of Leicester, Hay Merchant, and Henry Wiseman, of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln, Butcher, absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Richard Woodruffe, in like manner as if he had been at the date thereof duly adjudged Bankrupt.
 That the said Deed was duly executed by the said Richard Woodruffe, John Parnham, and Henry Wiseman, on the said 20th day of September, 1864, and that the execution thereof by the said Richard Woodruffe and John Parnham, were attested by John Wilkinson Smith, of the Town of Nottingham, Solicitor, and the execution thereof by the said Henry Wiseman, was attested by John Frisgile, of the said town of Nottingham, messenger.
 And Notice is hereby further given that the Creditors of the said Richard Woodruffe are required forthwith to signify their assent to or dissent from the aforesaid Deed by notice in writing addressed to me at my office, No. 8, Fletcher-gate, Nottingham.
 Dated this 8th day of September, 1864.
 J. W. SMITH,
 Solicitor to the said Trustees.
 1864

GOLDEN LION INN, HARLAXTON.
RICHARD WOODRUFFE begs to inform the Public that he has taken the above Inn, and hopes by keeping first-class wines and liquors and the best home-brewed to secure their favours.
 For the accommodation of parties visiting Harlaxton Manor House and the romantic spots in the neighbourhood, he has had the Grounds around the Inn tastefully laid out by an experienced person as **TEA GARDENS**, where excursionists would find a few hours entertainment and comfort.
 Refreshments provided for parties—terms moderate.
 Previous notice to the visit of a large party would be esteemed a favour.
 July 16th, 1862.

SALE at HARLAXTON near GRANTHAM.
MR. THOMAS HATHER has received in instructions to **SELL** by AUCTION (under a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors), on Wednesday October 12th, 1864, upon the premises of Mr. R. D. WOODRUFFE, Golden Lion Inn, Harlaxton, the useful **LIVE and DEAD FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, and other PROPERTY**; comprising (in part) 5 hay forks, 2 shovels, spade, strike scuttles, 2 bonny rakes, 2 sheep troughs, pig troughs, barley screen, chaff cutter, rail, poles, 2 oak trees, stack covers, sundry horse tackle, 2 sets of light harness, 2 sets of cart harness, saddle, 2 bridles, winnowing machine, bean mill, corn mill, turnip cutter, turnip drill with coulters, &c.; Hornsby's prize plough, lanc roller, set of 3 iron harrows, water cart, 3 carts with rathes, waggon with rathes, useful cart horse, 2 stacks of superior hay, 2 oat stacks, 2 straw stacks, quantity of potatoes.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.—Each lot to be paid for at the fall of the hammer, or at the end of the sale.—The House to be Let.
 Nottingham, September 30th, 1864.

NOTTINGHAM BANKRUPTCY COURT, Nov. 22.
Before Mr. Registrar Hill.

Mr. Heath controverted the Bank's proving for a sum of 50l. on a promissory note, for which, he said, the bankrupt had been surety for a Mr. John Parnham. The note was dated 1854, and though four years' interest had been endorsed by the Bank on its back, it was clear that the Bank had given time to the principal, and so they had released the surety.—Mr. Johnston, a partner in the bank, was examined on this point, and stated that he had had a conversation with Mr. Woodruffe, the bankrupt, some time about the date when the four years' interest was charged. He understood Parnham to say it was Mr. Woodruffe's debt. He did not think Parnham ever paid anything.—Mr. Heath said if Woodruffe made the payment in ignorance of his rights he could set up that defence now.—His Honour said *ignorantia legis non excusat*. (To the bankrupt): About this 50l., to whom was it paid? To Parnham. It was never charged to you in your pass book? No.—Mr. Heath contended that the debt was barred by the Statute of Limitations.—His Honour said that his opinion was that the note was not good, but as this matter came upon them by surprise, he would let his decision respecting it stand over for a week.—On a comparison of proofs, the majority in number and value were represented by Mr. J. W. Smith, on whose examination Mr. Wm. Garton, of Barrowby, Lincolnshire, was appointed creditors' assignee. The 20th December was appointed for the bankrupt to come up for order of discharge.

HARLAXTON INN.
RICHARD WOODRUFFE begs to return his sincere thanks for the kind patronage he has received since he has occupied the above Inn and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He wishes also to announce that, in conjunction with his Brother, he has opened a Yard for the sale of Coals, and that it will be his endeavour to offer a good article at a moderate price.

GOLDEN LION INN, HARLAXTON.
MR. HATHER will **SELL** by AUCTION, on Thursday next, Jan. 12, 1865, upon the premises of Mr. WOODRUFFE, Golden Lion Inn, Harlaxton, the whole of the **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pewter Measures, Glasses, Decanters, &c.**, as particularised in catalogues to be had of Mr. Smith, solicitor, Nottingham; Mr. Hather, auctioneer, Nottingham; or the place of sale.

GRANTHAM.—To be **SOLD** by AUCTION, By Mr. JOHN WILSON, On Tuesday the 21st of February, 1865, on the premises of Mr. R. WOODRUFFE, who is leaving Grantham, A Quantity of useful and modern **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** and other Effects; for particulars of which see printed handbills.
 Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock for Twelve precisely.

LISTS OF PRINCIPAL CREDITORS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO TRADES.

NOTE.—It is probable that Bankers' Claims are in most cases either wholly or partially secured.

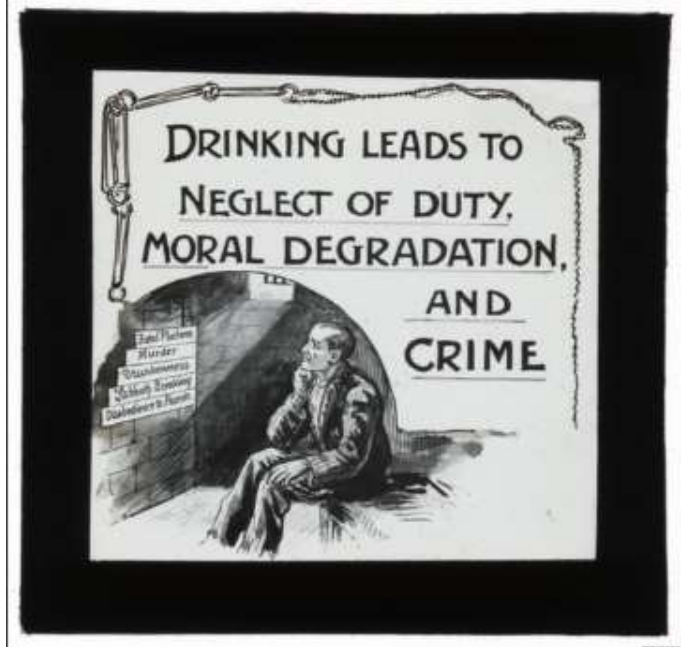
In reference to Lists of Creditors under Registered Deeds of Arrangement, Subscribers are referred to the Gazette for particulars of Unsecured Liabilities, Estimated Net Assets, and the amount due to Secured Creditors.

William Towers
(licensee for the
Gregory Arms from
1881 -1895)

| WILLIAM TOWERS | | | |
|--|-----|------------|---------|
| Innkeeper and Farmer, HARLAXTON (Reg. Deed). | | | |
| Bowman, H., & Co. ... | ... | Grantham | £30 0 0 |
| Ind, Coope & Co. ... | ... | " | 20 0 0 |
| Gregory, T. S. Pearson ... | ... | " | 80 0 0 |
| Hardy & Co. ... | ... | " | 52 0 0 |
| Melbourn, Bros. ... | ... | " | 30 0 0 |
| Allen, Henry ... | ... | HARLAXTON | 200 0 0 |
| Leicester Brewing & Malting Co ... | ... | Leicester | 30 0 0 |
| Wiggeston's Hospital... | ... | " | 30 0 0 |
| Harvey, — ... | ... | Newark | 19 0 0 |
| Barber & Walker ... | ... | Nottingham | 30 0 0 |
| Nottingham B.ewing Co. ... | ... | " | 10 0 0 |
| Lowe, — ... | ... | Stamford | 10 0 0 |

Commercial Gazette (London) - Wednesday 24 April 1895

| DEBTORS, NATURE OF DEEDS, AND TRUSTEES. | DATE. | FILED. | LIABILITIES UNSECURED | PRPY. AFTE DEDUCTING SECURD. CLMS |
|--|-------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| WILLIAM TOWERS, INNKEEPER, COAL MERCHANT. Secured creditors, £300 4/3. | | | | |
| POWELL William, HARLAXTON innkeeper and farmer. Tr., Henry Escritt, Grantham, auctioneer and valuer ... | 10 | 17 | 551 6 8 | 285 13 1 |
| Adams Henry, 142 East-road, City-road, tailor. Comp. of 100 in the £ by four equal instalments at 4 & 12 | 18 | 19 | 262 12 2 | |



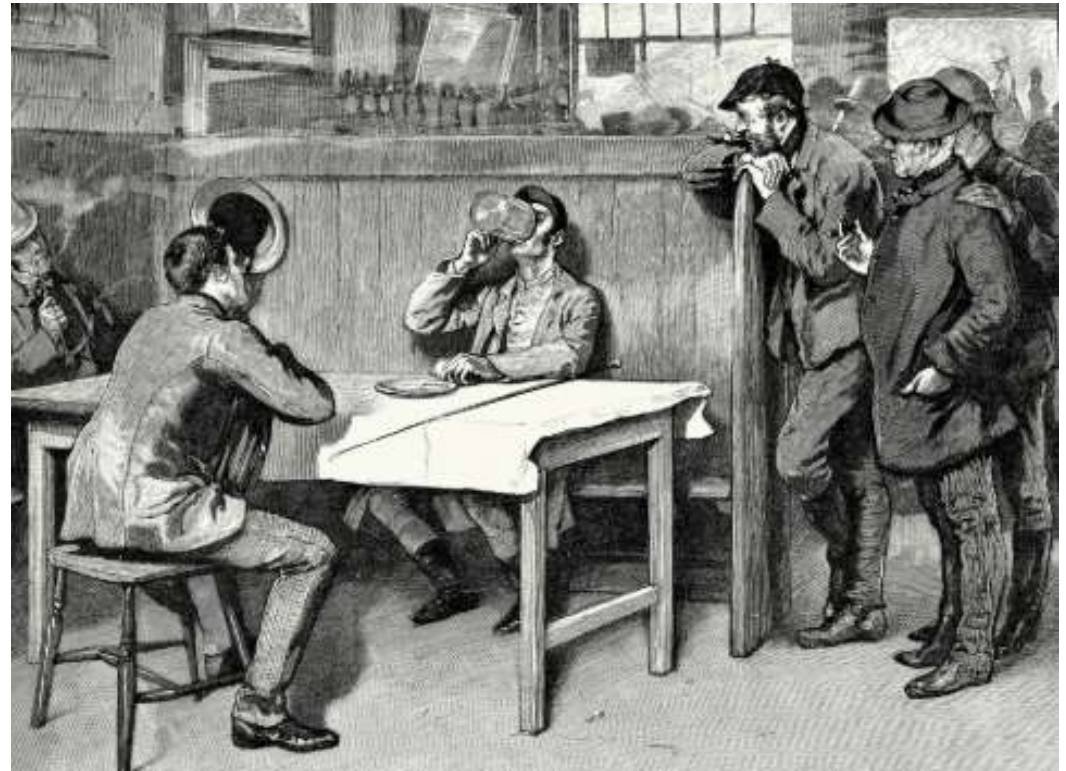
How did the
Victorians and
Edwardians tackle
the problem of
drinking too much?

Opening hours in Victorian England:

The Beer Act 1830 introduced statutory opening hours of between 4 am and 10 pm on weekdays and between 10 am and 1 pm and 5 pm and 10 pm on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Beer Act 1834 gave justices of the peace power to regulate beerhouse opening and closing times provided they opened no earlier than 5 am or later than 11 pm or before 1 pm on Sunday.

Beer Act 1840 varied closing times on weekdays according to the size of the settlement, distinguishing between places with a population under 2,500, which had to close at 10 pm and those over that figure, which had to close at 11 pm, and those of London, which were permitted



Sunday morning closing was introduced in 1839, and the further curtailment of opening hours in 1864, 1872 and 1874.

** London pubs were still open for fourteen and a half hours from Monday to Saturday and for seven hours on Sunday at the end of the Victorian period.*

Law and Order

Governments had been concerned about the dangers of intoxicants as far back as Tudor times. The link to public disorder or crime was the main issue.



ANDREW SCOTT, innkeeper, of Harlaxton was charged with knowingly permitting drunkenness on his licensed premises on the 29th October.—P.c. Pashley said when he was on duty in the above parish he heard loud talking and swearing in defendant's house. He went in and found a man named Parks, who was very drunk. He called the landlord's attention to him, and two men assisted the man home to his lodgings; he was so drunk that he fell down two or three times.—By defendant: I did not inform you that I had told Parks to leave the house.—Defendant said he did not know that the man was in the house. At the time the policeman drew his attention to the fact that he was there, he appeared to be asleep in a chair, and when requested the men took him home. He was only a few yards from the room where the man was, and did not hear any noise.—Fined 30s., and costs 11s. 6d.

Grantham Journal - Saturday
22 November 1873

Inspecting pubs and ensuring publicans kept the proper licensing hours was a regular duty of police constables during the mid 1860s to the mid-1870s.

Our local police constable at this time was P.C. Pashlev.

HARLAXTON.—HENRY PARKS was charged with being drunk at **Harlaxton**, on the 29th October.—Defendant pleaded guilty.—P.c. Pashley was the informant.—Fined 5s., and costs 11s. 6d.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 08 November 1873

HARLAXTON.—JOHN BULLIMORE, labourer, **Harlaxton**, was charged with being drunk on the licensed premises of the "Gregory Arms," at **Harlaxton**, on the 10th inst.—P.c. Poole said he found the defendant lying on his back in a very **drunken** condition, in the yard of the inn, about a quarter-past twelve at night. He at first refused to give his name, but ultimately did so.—Fined 5/-.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 24 September 1892

HARLAXTON.—DRUNKENNESS.—George Ward, Hy. Schofield, and Wm. Grocut, all of Denton, were charged with being drunk at **Harlaxton**, on the 23rd June.—Pleaded guilty.—P.c. Pashley proved the case.—Fined 5s. and 11s. 6d. costs.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 06 July 1872

HARLAXTON.—DRUNKENNESS.—HENRY BURROWS, waggoner, was charged with being drunk whilst in charge of a waggon and three horses, on October 20th, at **Harlaxton**.—P.c. Pashley said that from information received he went in search of defendant, and overtook him on the highway at **Harlaxton**. The horses were trotting and defendant was whipping them. He was very drunk, and from the position in which he was sitting, witness expected to see him fall off every moment.—Defendant, who received a good character, was fined 5/- and 11/- costs.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 05 November 1887

HARLAXTON.—DRUNK AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—William Higgins was charged by Andrew Scott, inn keeper, of **Harlaxton**, with being drunk and disorderly and refusing to quit his house when requested to do so on the 6th April.—Pleaded not guilty.—Complainant said the defendant came in his house on the day in question, and was very abusive to the company, and wanted to fight; he also damaged a panel of a door.—Defendant said a young man who was in the house began to quarrel with him.—Fined 10s. and costs, 16s. 6d., or fourteen days in default.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 20 April 1872

HARLAXTON.—JOSEPH GEESON, servant, **Harlaxton**, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk on April 7th, at **Harlaxton**, and was ordered to pay a fine of 5/-, and costs.

Grantham Journal - Saturday 17 April 1886

A VIOLENT DEFENDANT.—Fredk. Isaac, labourer, of **Harlaxton** was charged with being drunk and disorderly at **Harlaxton** on the 15th of March. Defendant was further charged with committing damage to a pane in a window at the house of Mr. J. Bailey, of **Harlaxton**. The damage was estimated at 1s. P.c. Parker proved that the defendant was drunk and created a disturbance, and added that he went to Mr. J. Bailey's house and broke a window. On being taken into custody he was very violent. There were previous convictions against the defendant, who was fined for the two offences £1 16s., including costs and damages, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Nottingham Evening Post - Saturday 21 March 1891

After the act:

Pubs closed at midnight in towns and 11 o'clock in country areas.

The content of beer was regulated - some brewers used to add salt to beer, so the drinkers felt thirsty and drank more - this became illegal.

Licensing hours were set by local authorities.

Boroughs had the option of becoming completely 'dry' i.e. banning all alcohol.

These policies were enforced by the police.

There were a number of near riots when police tried to enforce closing hours.

Brewers resented what they saw as an attack on their independence and profits; others disliked the act because it interfered with personal liberty.

The Licensing Act 1872

- It became an offence to be drunk in public and of being drunk in a public place while in charge of a horse, a cow (or other cattle), a steam engine, or a carriage, or in possession of a loaded firearm, with a possible penalty of a fine or 51 weeks in prison.

MR. BLANKLEY was charged with being drunk while in charge of a waggon and horses in the parish of Harlaxton on the 28th Sept.—P.c. Pashley said he met the defendant on the highway in charge of a waggon and two horses: he was very drunk and not in a fit state to have charge of them.—Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined 10s., and costs 16s. 6d.

DENTON.—WM. LANE, HY. BARTELL, and JAMES SENTANCE, all of Harlaxton, were charged with being drunk on the highway, at Denton, on the 24th March. All pleaded not guilty.—P.c. Pashley said on the evening of Friday, the 24th March, having received information, he went towards the Welby Arms, Denton. On the road opposite he saw Lane lying on his side. Bartle was also there, and said the landlord had hit him on the nose, and Sentance was unable to walk properly. They were all very drunk.—By Lane: You were drunk, and could not stand by yourself.—Lane said the landlord kicked him on the knee, and sprained it, so that he could not walk well.—Bartle said they were brutally ill-treated by the landlord, for he knocked one of his teeth out and otherwise ill-used him, and Sentance was struck over the mouth by the landlord and bled very much.—Fined 5s., and 11s. 6d. costs each.

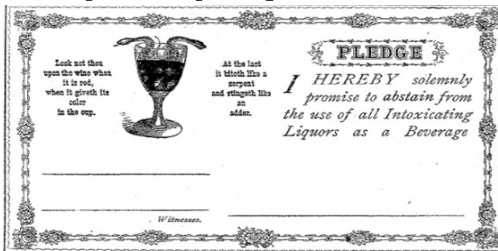
The Temperance movement in the UK

Temperance societies began to be formed in the 1830s in the UK to campaign against the recreational use of alcohol and promoted teetotalism.

Specific groups were created dedicated to the different aspects of drinking. Most of these temperance groups were aimed at the working class.

As in the US, the Temperance movement was supported by religious groups. However, unlike the US the UK did not

prohibit and took a more moderate



HARLAXTON
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY: JUVENILE BRANCH.—The members of this Society, together with seven members of the Grantham Juvenile Church Temperance Society, gave an excellent entertainment in the Harlaxton School-room on the evening of Tuesday, April 24th. In the unavoidable absence of the Rector, owing to illness, the chair was kindly taken by the Rev. Duncan Woodroffe, who gave a telling address in favour of Temperance. The visitors from Grantham opened the musical proceedings by "The Song of the Life-boat," which was followed by "The Clock is on the Stroke of Six," sung by the Harlaxton Society. These were succeeded by various songs and rounds from the members of both Societies, many of which were loudly encored, as well as two recitations, excellently rendered by Herbert Saywell and Geo. Green. There was an attentive and appreciative audience, and great thanks are due to those who so kindly came from Grantham to contribute to the pleasure of the evening. At the close of the proceedings, four of those present gave in their names as wishing to join the Harlaxton Society.



Harlaxton had its own Temperance Society and a Juvenile Branch - they are first mentioned in the British Newspaper Archives in 1883.





Public House Licensing Act 1904 - 1910

The aim of the act was to attract respectable families from the expanding middle class, not just male bread winners. In addition, there was a strong movement to 'improve' public houses by ensuring that they had provision for recreation and eating as well as drinking.

The Licensing Bill of 1908 sought to reduce the number of pubs in England and Wales by a third.

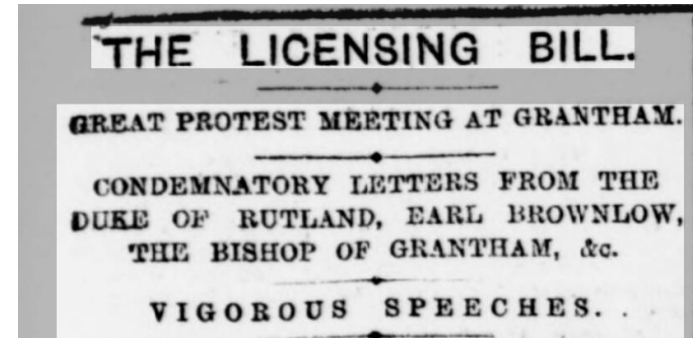
It also wanted a reduction in the Sunday opening hours and a ban on the employment of women in pubs.

The Alcohol Industry was horrified by the proposals and began a series of actions designed to defeat the Bill.

On the 27th September 1908 750,000 people protested against the act in London.

On the 27th November 1908 the bill was defeated in the Lords by 272 votes to 96.

1910 Licensing (Consolidation) Act repealed nearly all the laws relating to drink passed in the previous 80 years and codified them in a simplified form.



Harlaxton Manor, Grantham,
April 5th.
Dear Mr. Hornsby,—Thank you for your letter. I am afraid I cannot attend any meetings at present in the evenings as I have a throat which won't get right and am keeping indoors as much as possible. I am afraid my views on the Licensing Bill have little weight, but I look on it as a deliberate attack on private interests, both those of the owner, brewer, and shareholder, and that it will do nothing in its present form to promote temperance. It is some consolation to think that the Government are "filling their own cup."
Yours very truly,
T. S. PEARSON-GREGORY.


The enemy with in: the battle over alcohol during the Great War 1914-1918



Military leaders such as Lord Kitchener wanted the steady hands of teetotal fighters and tried to ban the rum ration.

David Lloyd George (Minister for Munitions) initiated a campaign for complete abstinence during the war and repeatedly spoke of drinking as a problem:

- *Drink is doing us more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together.*
- *Fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink.*



DON'T ASK ME TO TAKE DRINK.
I've DECIDED to be
TEETOTAL, while
ON SERVICE FOR MY COUNTRY.

Carry this with you and show it whenever asked to take Liquor

TEMPERANCE BATTLE CARD for the GREAT WAR.
Recognising that, as Army, Navy and Medical Leaders have stated,
Alcohol or Drink is detrimental to health and efficiency,
I Promise, God helping me, to be Teetotal while on
Service for My Country.

Signed _____
* Witness _____
* Get a Mate, or the Chaplain, or an Officer to witness this.

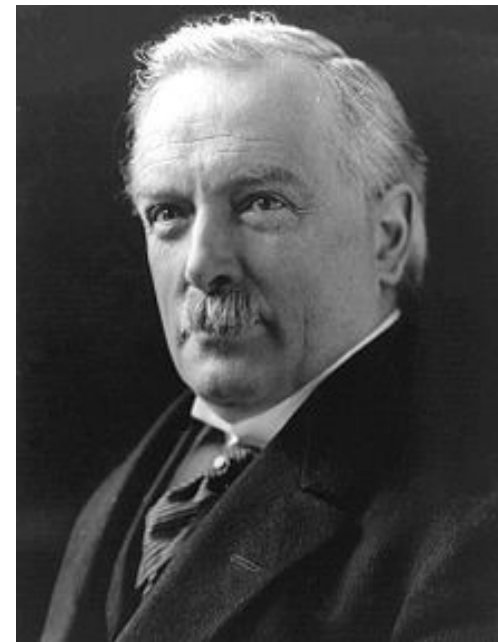
Service "War" Pledge Card.
For Soldiers, etc.

To size as shown. For carrying in the pocket. Printed in national colours on stout card. Rounded edges.

| | |
|-----|---------|
| 1/- | per 100 |
| 3/6 | .. 500 |
| 5/6 | .. 1000 |

Carriage Pa d.

THE PLEDGE MOST POPULAR WITH THE MEN.



During the Great War drinking was perceived by the public to have increased by:

- The combatants who were given "dutch courage".
- The munitions workers (mainly women) with increased spending power (photo bottom right women at a Grantham Munitions factory).

The wartime government made the following changes:

Opening hours in public houses near munitions factories were restricted.

The Defence of the Realm Act (1914) banned drinking on trains and buying of drinks for others, so-called "treating".

The Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restrictions) Act 1915 - restricted opening hours of licenced premises and increased beer duty to raise war revenue.

Duty on alcohol was progressively increased (*in 1918 a bottle of whisky cost £1, five times what it had cost before the outbreak of war*) and the strength of beer was reduced.





- **What happened after the World War I?**

- The Great War had fundamentally changed the dynamic of public houses. Before the war few women were seen in pubs. The war changed this and the brewers who owned a vast majority of pubs saw women as a valuable income stream.

- More women were awarded a license to sell alcohol after the death of their husbands.

- In 1923 Viscountess Nancy Astor (the UK's first female MP), introduced the Intoxicating Liquor (Sale to person under eighteen) bill which made it illegal for anyone under 18 to buy or serve alcoholic drinks in a licensed premises.

- The public house increasingly became a social centre for the community for the working classes.

- By the 1940s the issue of drunkenness had significantly reduced.

- There was still a stigma about female drinkers, who were often regarded by the middle-classes as prostitutes - **"nice women didn't go to the pub"**.

- The pub of the 1940s was a place to sit or stand while talking, thinking, smoking, play games, betting, singing and listening to the piano.

| Name of Licencee | From | To | Notes |
|------------------|------|------|---|
| Frank Burton | 1900 | 1909 | License transferred from Henry Allen to Frank Burton 7 th April 1900. |
| Herbert Chipps | 1909 | 1932 | License transferred from Frank Burton to Herbert Chipps 9 th April 1909 Herbert Chipps is declared bankrupt in June 1932 - his problems stemmed from increase in the price of beer in 1931 and a corresponding downturn in business. |
| William Howell | 1932 | 1939 | William Henry Bond Howell is the Secretary & Manager of Mowbray & Co Ltd a local Brewing company in Grantham. Mrs Chipps continues to manage the pub after her husband is declared bankrupt. |

Herbert Chipps (1909-1932)

- In 1932 Herbert was declared bankrupt and the licence was transferred to William Howell - representative of local Grantham brewer Mowbray & Co (founded 1838).
- Herbert blamed the increased price of beer in 1931 and downturn in trade.
- Mrs Chipps managed the business on behalf of the brewery until 1939.
- Mr & Mrs Chipps ran The Gregory Arms for over 30 years.

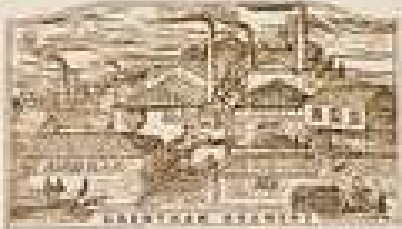
INCREASED PRICE OF BEER.

HARLAXTON LICENSEE'S FAILURE.

A licensed victualler, who appeared for examination at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court to-day, said that following the increase in price of beer in 1931 there was a falling off in business.

Debtor was Herbert Chipps of the Gregory Arms, Harlaxton, who was also a smallholder. The examination was closed.

MOWBRAY & CO.
GRANTHAM.



Brewers and Malsters.

MILD & STRONG ALES,
BITTER BEER.

ENCE TRANSFERS.—M
(Messrs. Hy. T
ed for the transfer
gory Arms," Harl
to Wm. Hy. I
that the house v
Chipps Applic

MANUFACTURERS, BEER BOTTLERS. * +

GRANTHAM & LINCOLN.

—* PRICE LIST. *—

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|
| PALE ALES. | | | |
| I.P.A. | India Ale Pale | ... .. | 1/4 per gallon. |
| P.A. | Pale Ale | ... .. | 1/2 " " |
| B.B. | Bitter Beer | ... .. | 1/- " " |
| MILD ALES. | | | |
| XXXXX. | Strong Old | ... .. | 1/6 " " |
| XXXX. | ... .. | ... .. | 1/4 " " |
| XX. | ... .. | ... .. | 1/3 " " |
| XXP. | ... .. | ... .. | 1/2 " " |
| X. | ... .. | ... .. | 1/- " " |
| STOUTS. | | | |
| D.B.S. | Double Brown Stout | ... .. | 1/4 " " |
| S. | Stout | ... .. | 1/2 " " |

Gregory Arms inn and five acres (Messrs Mowbray and Co., Ltd., tenants), £3500

THE GREGORY ARMS, HARLAXTON.



Inn occupies a unique corner position on the Grantham and Melton Mowbray Road. Substantially built of brick with slated roof, containing

SITTING ROOM, BAR PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, MORNING ROOM, KITCHEN, DAIRY and Storage.

On the First Floor:—SIX BEDROOMS.

GOOD CELLARAGE.

THE OUTBUILDINGS comprise LAVATORIES, LOOSE BOX, 4-STALLED STABLE, HARNESS ROOM, 2-BAY SHED, LARGE CLUB ROOM. There is also a WEIGHBRIDGE by Kitchen Warrington, and OFFICE.

At the rear of the premises is a range of STABLES (3), COWHOUSE (7), BARN, 2-BAY SHED with yard, and 3-BAY CART SHED.

There is a good GARDEN and the PASTURE LAND is excellent grazing.

The Licence is 6 days. **The position of the property is ideal for a roadhouse.**

The Inn and Garden is let on a lease to Messrs. Mowbray & Co., Ltd., expiring on 29th September 1939 at a rent of £80 per annum.

TELEPHONES:
ORDER DEPT. (BREWERY) ARNOLD 68241
" (APOLLO) ARNOLD 68525
GENERAL OFFICES . . . ARNOLD 68242 & 3

TELEGRAMS: "BREWERY, ARNOLD"

THE HOME BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED.

BREWERS, BOTTLERS, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
& MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS,



DAYBROOK,

NOTTS. (REGD. OFFICE)



July 30th, 10 43.

THE DAYBROOK BREWERY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM
MR. HERBERT WALKER, E.E. ARCHITECT



- Home Brewery, Nottingham purchased the Gregory Arms in the estate sale of 1937 for £3,500.

- Home Brewery were bought by Scottish and Newcastle in 1986.

George Winfield - licensee for the Gregory Arms 1939 - 1951



George also worked for Violet Van Der Elst at 'Grantham Castle' looking after the animals that she had rescued including several pit ponies



When George offered to help a neighbouring farmer to clear rabbits, Violet sacked him saying "I will not have you killing all those beautiful creatures"

Two weeks later she sent for George and asked him to return to work, saying "you see Mr Winfield the ponies need caring for".



George (pictured far left) was a notorious poacher.

George was better known to locals as Badger Winfield. The Winfield's had a number of pubs in the Grantham area including The Dolphin and the Blue Man (known as the Malt Shovel) prior to the Gregory Arms.

Application.—The Spitalgate Bench, Grantham, on Saturday, granted the full transfer of the licence of the Gregory Arms, Harlaxton, from W. H. B. Howell to George Winfield.

Published: Friday 29 December 1939
Newspaper: [Grantham Journal](#)

The 89 Field Security Section in the 1st Airborne Division was billeted in the Gregory Arms before being parachuted into Arnhem on 17 September 1944.

Operation Market Garden 1944 And the role of The Gregory Arms.

The duties of an airborne field security section included the gathering of intelligence in the field from informant handling, prisoner interrogation, and exploitation of captured enemy material. They were also required to fight as infantry. Of the 89 men that were billeted at the Gregory, two section members died in the operation, five were wounded-in-action but escaped, the rest were captured.

Only one member, Cpl David Zucker, suffered no wounds or injuries, although he had bullet holes in his uniform



In 1951, after 83 years, the Gregory Arms returns to a seven-day licence.

HEAVY DEMAND.
Reginald Robins, licensee of the Gregory Arms, Harlaxton, produced a petition signed by 226 people to support his application for a seven-day licence.
He said there had been heavy demand for Sunday opening.
Mr. Ernest P. Collins, chairman of Harlaxton Parish Council, said that members had unanimously agreed to support the application, and another resident, Mr. J. Cheshire, gave evidence of the need.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION
OF SPITALGATE

To: The Chairman of the Parish Council of the Parish of Harlaxton.
To: The Clerk of the Licensing Justices of the said Division.
To: The Superintendent of Police of the District of the said Division, and
To: All whom it may concern.

I, REGINALD ROBINS, now residing at the "Gregory Arms" in the Parish of Harlaxton in the Licensing District of the Spitalgate Petty Sessional Division of the said County, Licensed Victualler DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting for the said Division to be holden at the Court House London Road Grantham on the tenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty one at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon for the grant to me of a Justices' Licence authorising me to apply for and hold a seven-day Excise Licence to sell by retail any intoxicating liquor which may be sold under a Publican's Licence for consumption either on or off the premises situate at Harlaxton and known by the sign of the "Gregory Arms" aforesaid in respect of which premises a six day licence is now in force and of which said premises the Home Brewery Company Limited of Daybrook in the County of Nottingham is the Owner and of which premises I am the occupier.

Given under my hand this fifth day of January One thousand nine hundred and fifty one.

REGINALD ROBINS.

Post-War Pubs have become family friendly places

The two World Wars were rough patches not only for humanity but also for pubs. Rationing and regulation impacted the availability and strength of ales. The government introduced restrictive licensing hours in the hope of ensuring a sober, if not sombre, workforce.

During the Second World War the local pub played an important role in keeping up morale and after the war there was a resurgence in pub culture as soldiers returning from the front sought camaraderie and solace in these familiar venues.

Many pubs started to include beer gardens and non-smoking rooms that were more suitable for families and children.

The 20th century has seen the decline in traditional breweries and the emergence of chain pubs and gastropubs.

Gregory Arms Licencees from 1951 to 2000:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Mr R Robins | 1951 |
| Arthur & Norah Ricketts | 1955 |
| Geoffrey Pickering | 1956 |
| Wilfred Langham | 1958 |
| Mr and Mrs J A Meads | 1964 |
| J D Crayston | 1968 |
| Alan & Jean Edwards | 1986 |
| Adrian Hydes | 1992 |
| Mr Varey | 1995 |
| Margaret Thormington | 1995 |
| Jeff & Marlene Robinson | 1997 |
| Paul Mounter | 1997 |
| Michael Kitt-Merraghty | 1997 |

Pubs today

British pubs are much more than mere buildings serving beverages; they are a living museum.

From the humble alehouses to gastropubs of today, each pub has its own history and character.

A visit to an old pub is like walking through the annals of British history with a pint in hand.

No more so than the Gregory Arms - Harlaxton's finest!

