

99/01

**BUILDING RECORDING AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH AT
AYSCOUGHFEE HALL,
SPALDING
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SAH99)**

Work Undertaken For
Ayscoughfee Hall Museum,
South Holland District Council

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historical research and building survey was undertaken on Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding. The building survey identified features of different periods within the hall and indicated that the basic H-plan of the building was probably rapidly developed in the 15th century. Additionally, a tentative sequence of development has been proposed, with construction commencing with the north wing and tower, followed by the addition of the cross hall and completion by the erection of the south wing. Structural features associated with major alterations to the building in the late 18th and mid 19th centuries were also identified.

Historical research raised the possibility that Ayscoughfee may be on the site of a manor recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The descent of the hall, from its first construction in the early 15th century, was traced. Documentation from the 17th century and later permits some tentative identification of the rooms of the building in that period, and provides details of their contents at various times. There is some indication that items within the house remained there, even though the property changed ownership at various times.

2. BACKGROUND

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ayscoughfee Hall Museum, part of South Holland District Council, to undertake a programme of building recording and historical research on the hall. The purpose of this was to provide structural and historic information about the building in order to support a Lottery Bid for alterations to improve visitor access, particularly for the disabled.

The building recording was undertaken by

Charles Glenn and the historical research was carried out by Gary Taylor of Archaeological Project Services. This report is a joint production by both analysts.

3. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Spalding lies 56km southeast of Lincoln in the fens of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The town sits astride the River Welland at its confluence with the Westlode, which now passes through a culvert beneath the street of the same name.

Ayscoughfee Hall (Plate 1) stands on the east bank of the River Welland, just to the southwest of the parish church of SS Mary and Nicholas, on the east side of Church Gate at national grid reference TF 2490 2236 (Fig. 2). Both the hall and the church stand on the 5m (16ft) contour on the edge of the higher ground of Spalding town centre (Clark 1978, map 6), land which girds the Rivers Welland and Westlode and the interfluvium that is now occupied by the town core. Immediately north of Ayscoughfee was Gayton House, built about 1481 but now demolished (Roberts 1975, 37).

4. EARLY HISTORY

In the Domesday Book of 1086, Spalding comprised a berewick (outlying estate) held by Crowland Abbey, and two manors belonging to Ivo Taillebois and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976, 60; 89; 184). Taillebois built Spalding Castle, to the north of the Westlode River, and his manor, previously held by Earl Algar, is therefore identifiable with the position of that military structure. Additionally, Taillebois was responsible for removing the Crowland monks from their cell, founded in 1052, and replacing it with the

Priory of Spalding (Page 1988, 118-9). Located on the tongue of land between the two rivers, the site of the priory therefore signifies the focus of the Crowland Abbey berewick. As the river system provides some natural boundaries which readily lend themselves as administrative divisions, the remaining manor, held by Guy of Craon may, therefore, have been located east of the Welland. This manor was, however, quite small, perhaps only 60-130ha (150-330 acres) in extent.

Building of Ayscoughfee Hall was reputedly commenced by Sir Richard Alwyn (Aldwyn) in the 1420s (Gooch 1940, 111), though certain authorities consider that the house contains evidence of earlier construction phases dating from the 13th century (Roberts 1975, 37). Additionally, the church of SS Mary and Nicholas was also built in the 13th century, in 1284, on the site of the Norman cemetery chapel of St. Thomas Becket (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 670). It may tentatively be suggested that the near juxtaposition of Ayscoughfee Hall and the parish church, and their location on a distinctly defined triangular piece of land, raises the possibility that this area of Spalding functioned as an ecclesiastical-cum-manorial focus of one of the medieval manors of the settlement, perhaps that held by Guy of Craon at Domesday.

5. THE CONSTRUCTION OF AYSCOUGHTEE HALL: THE ALDWYNS AND THE AYSCOUGHES

It is generally considered that Richard Aldwyn built the north wing and tower (Plate 2), later adding the main hall which extends south and at right angles to the original range (Doe 1975, 10; Pursglove 1996, 1). Aldwyn was a wool merchant and it has been suggested, though without

substantive foundation, that the cellar (Plate 3) in the north wing of Ayscoughfee was a wool store. It is generally thought that the south wing was then added, though it has also been speculated that this range was a pre-existing separate house and was linked to the north wing by the cross hall, creating the H plan building presently seen (Pursglove *op. cit.*).

Ayscoughfee was inherited from Richard Aldwyn by his son, Sir Nicholas, who would, in 1499, become Lord Mayor of London. It is reputed that Sir Nicholas created a private chapel in the building and this was consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1486 when the bishop was the guest of Aldwyn during his visit to the Spalding to reconsecrate the parish church (Gooch 1940, 250). This private chapel was, in 1940, said to be on the site of the old billiard room (*ibid.*), though the location of both the chapel and billiard room have proved elusive. Sir Nicholas, in his will proved in 1506, left Ayscoughfee to his son Francis and his nephew Nicholas in succession.

From the Aldwyns, the house passed, though by an unknown route, to the Ayscough family, from whom the building takes its name. 'Fee' signifies a knight's fee, a territorial grant made to a knighted person as his estate and sufficient to maintain his knightly position.

An eminent family, the Ayscoughs came from the Stallingborough area in the north of Lincolnshire. The estate is supposed to have been granted to Sir William Ayscough in the early 16th century. Moreover, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, Crowland Abbey is recorded as rendering 12d in rent for lands in Spalding in the 'feod de Askehughe' (fee of Ayscough), which would suggest that the house and estate had already left the possession of the Aldwyns and was now

owned by the Ayscoughs. There are no records of the Ayscoughs residing at the hall though Edward, the second son of Sir William Ayscough, is said to have sometimes lived at Spalding.

6. THE WYMBERLEYS AND THE EVINGTONS

There is some dispute over the subsequent descent of Ayscoughfee Hall. Gooch suggests that the hall passed from the Ayscoughs to the Wymberley family, through their connection with the Welby family (1940, 252). However, it has been proposed (by Pursglove) that Ayscoughfee came to be owned by the Hall family. William Hall, from Nottinghamshire, married into the Gayton family of Gayton Hall, adjacent to Ayscoughfee. Julian, the widow of William's son Simon, left Ayscoughfee Hall to her son Reginald in 1556/7. Reginald's son Robert is recorded as selling Ayscoughfee Hall to Thomas Wymberley (or Wimberley) of Bitchfield, near Bourne, in 1602 (Pursglove 1996, 5).

An inventory of Thomas Wimberley's possessions (Appendix 1), taken after his death in 1616, detailed the various rooms of Ayscoughfee Hall and the contents thereof. Additionally, the inventory recorded the livestock and other property in the grounds and associated lands of Ayscoughfee and at his property in Bitchfield.

The inventory lists the rooms of Ayscoughfee Hall thus:

Hall, Dining Parlour, Little Hall, Little Closet, New Parlour, Candle House, Larder, Brew House, Kitchen, Dairy, Cheese Chamber, Corn Chamber, Hall Chamber, Buttery, Lodging Chamber (with attached maid's chamber), his (Thomas Wimberley's) Closet,

Gallery, Parlour Chamber, Little Chamber, High Chamber, Serving Men's Chamber (with attached child's chamber), Garrett Chamber (LAO Inv 118/164).

Outside the hall were the yard and stable. Of additional significance, the entry for the Yard notes 'brick in a clamp & some Tyles' and, moreover, there were 'moulds for brick' in the Cheese Chamber (Appendix 1). A clamp is a bonfire kiln, therefore this indicates that bricks, and probably tiles also, were being made at Ayscoughfee at that time, probably for use in repairs, reconstructions or additions to the hall. Roberts' (1975, 38) has noted that two small chambers were created in the southern end of the hall in the early 17th century and has suggested that Basil (*sic*, Beville) Wymberley, the owner subsequent may have been responsible for these changes. However, the inventory record of brick and tile production at the hall perhaps more strongly indicates that the alterations were instituted by Thomas Wimberley.

It is generally the case that inventory taker's moved around a house and the sequence of listed rooms reflects the arrangement of the building at that time. Such seems to be the case at Ayscoughfee and although there is a degree of doubt, due to later, substantial changes to the building, the 1616 arrangement at Ayscoughfee can be suggested (Fig. 3a and 3b).

The inventory commenced at the hall, identifiable with the present Tourist Information Centre, and moved in to the north wing, where the rooms projecting westward were first examined. Thereafter, the surveyed moved east along the ground floor of the north wing and into the cellar(s). Returning to ground floor level, the survey crossed the hall and entered the

south wing apparently proceeding first to the east end then back to the western projection of the wing. The survey then moved to the upper floor of the south wing, then along the gallery and back to the north wing, finally examining the rooms in the north range tower. Although it is generally considered that the gallery was alongside the south wing, at the service end of the great hall (*cf* Roberts 1975, 38; Section 10, below), this inventory, and a later one (see below) indicate that there was an elevated walkway between the north and south wings of the building and this was also known as the gallery (Plate 4). Moreover, the layout of the building suggested by both these inventories suggest that this walkway was on the east side of the hall.

From Thomas, Ayscoughfee Hall passed to Beville Wymberley, who was born in 1592. In 1619 Beville was recorded as the owner of Ayscoughfee Hall and lived there until 1621 when he exchanged properties with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Evington, who had married Elizabeth Wymberley, the sister of Beville, in 1603.

Nicholas Evington died in 1630 and in his will left his property to his wife for as long as she remained unmarried. The will further stipulated that if she remarried, or subsequent to her decease, the property would pass first to his brother, Moriss (Maurice) Evington and after his death to Nicholas' eldest son John. Moreover, once John had obtained over £500 profit from the property, it would then pass to his younger son, Moriss and his heirs, reverting to John if Moriss died without issue.

Inventories exist for Nicholas Evington and also his brother and son, both named Maurice. In the inventory of Nicholas (Appendix 2), made in 1630, the rooms of his property are detailed thus:

Hall, Little Closet in the Hall, Great Parlour, Little Hall, Little Closet by the little hall, Lodging Parlour (with withdrawing room), Cellar, Yellow Chamber, Study, Gallery with Gallery Chamber and Little Closet, Green Chamber (with withdrawing chamber), Red Chamber, Kitchen, Brewhouse, Larder, Corn Chamber, Drying Chamber (LAO Inv 137/13).

Of note, in relation to slightly later documentation for the hall, is the record in the inventory that in the Great Parlour was a 'Brasen Eagle with the booke of Martirs upon it' (*ibid.*).

The similarity to the inventory of Thomas Wimberley's property taken fourteen years earlier does much to confirm that Ayscoughfee Hall is also the building described in this document. Additionally, it is again possible to suggest the identifications of the recorded rooms within the present structure (Fig. 4a and 4b). However, the route of this 1630 inventory is demonstrably different from the circuit and record made in 1616. In 1630, as in 1616, the survey commenced in the central hall and moved to the north wing and examined the ground floor and cellar. Thereafter the route of the inventory differs and, in contrast to the earlier survey, the 1630 record then proceeded to the upper floor of the north wing, before moving along the gallery and examining the upper floor of the south wing. Finally, the inventory surveyors moved downstairs and recorded the ground floor of the south wing. Examination of the two probate records suggests the concordance of rooms is as follows:

1616

Hall
Dining Parlour
Little Hall
Little Closet
New Parlour
Candle House
Larder
Brew House
Kitchen
Dairy
Cheese Chamber
Corn Chamber
Hall Chamber
Buttery
Lodging Chamber, with attached maid's chamber
his (Thomas Wimberley's) Closet
Gallery
Parlour Chamber
Little Chamber
High Chamber
Serving Men's Chamber (with attached child's chamber)
Garrett Chamber

The reasoning behind correlating the Lodging Chamber in the Wimberley inventory with the Red Chamber in Evington's, and similarly identifying Wimberley's Closet with Evington's Green Chamber, lie in the size of the rooms, indicated by their respective contents in both records. Additionally, the two probate records note fire irons, indicating hearths, in the Lodging Chamber and Red Chamber, but not in the other two rooms (Appendices 1 and 2). There is, though, an apparent discrepancy between the two inventories. On the basis of fire irons, *etc.*, Wimberley's inventory indicates hearths in the kitchen and six separate rooms though Evington's records only four and the kitchen. However, the inventories only record those items, which are moveable goods, associated with hearths, not the hearths themselves.

In terms of the kitchen, both inventories record quantities of fire irons and

1630

Hall
Great Parlour
Little Hall
Little Closet by the little Hall
Lodging Parlour, with withdrawing room
?Cellar
Larder
Brewhouse
Kitchen
)Drying Chamber
)
Corn Chamber
?Little Closet in the Hall
not identified
?Red Chamber
?Green Chamber, with withdrawing room
Gallery
?Yellow Chamber
?Study
??Gallery Chamber
apparently not examined
apparently not examined

associated equipment, such as spits and grid irons, indicating at least two hearths in the kitchen (*ibid.*).

Elizabeth, wife of the late Nicholas Evington, was described as a widow on 28th July 1631 when she was recorded as the executrix of her brother-in-law Maurice Evington's will. In this role she was acting in place of her son, Maurice, who had been named as executor but was unable to carry out the duties as he was still in his minority, that is, below the age of 17 years (LAO LCC Admons 1631/54; LAO AD Acc 23 117).

In contrast to the extended probate inventories of Thomas Wimberley and Nicholas Evington, those of the two Maurice Evington's are relatively short. Maurice, the brother of Nicholas, was the first deceased and the inventory of his goods, taken in 1631 (Appendix 3), details the room of his property thus:

Hall. Little Room next to the hall.
Chamber over the hall, the next
Lodging Chamber. Malt Chamber
(LAO LCC Admons 1631/54).

Very similar is the record of the property
of Maurice, the son of Nicholas Evington,
whose inventory, made in 1637 (Appendix
4), recorded his property as the following:

Hall, Little Room within the hall,
Chamber over the hall, the next
Lodging Chamber (LAO Inv
145/301).

These properties, detailed in the two
separate inventories, are undoubtedly the
same and, in fact, the contents of each
room described in the two records are
largely duplicated. Although the property
described in these two inventories is clearly
too small to be Ayscoughfee Hall, the
records are similar to parts of the details of
the hall given in the earlier probate
appraisals of Thomas Wimberley and
Nicholas Evington. In particular, the
correlation of rooms between the earlier
and later sets of inventories may be
tentatively given:

1616	1630	1631	1637
little hall	little hall	hall	hall
little closet	little closet	little room next	little room in the hall
	by the little hall	the hall	
parlour chamber	yellow chamber	chamber over the hall	chamber over the hall
little chamber	study	next lodging chamber	next lodging chamber
brew house	cellar	malt chamber	

The inference from this information is that
both Maurice Evingtons lived at
Ayscoughfee Hall, though only in one
wing, or part of one range, of the building.
Moreover, this range can be identified as
part of the north wing, as detailed in the
concordance given above.

Elizabeth Evington, widow of Nicholas and
mother of the younger Maurice, had
married Dymoke Walpole of Pinchbeck in

October 1631 and had forfeited the
inheritance from Nicholas, with the house
passing to her son John (Pursglove 1996,
8). However, it seems likely that she was
living at Ayscoughfee up till her
remarriage and that the older Maurice,
brother of Nicholas, also lived at
Ayscoughfee until his decease.
Furthermore, it seems probable that,
subsequent to the older Maurice's death in
1631, Maurice Evington the younger

acquired the apartments of his eponymous uncle, living there probably with his brother, John, until his own death in 1637. Moreover, as the younger Maurice only occupied part of the north wing of the hall at the time of his death, it would seem that John had not obtained the profit from the property specified in their father, Nicholas Evington's, will for the hall to devolve to Maurice.

With the death of the younger Maurice, Ayscoughfee became the unencumbered property of John Evington. However, in 1639 he sold the hall to his step-father, Dymoke Walpole. As a result, John Evington's mother Elizabeth, and her second husband, Dymoke Walpole, lived at Ayscoughfee from 1641 until Walpole's death in 1642, whereafter she went to live in Louth (Gooch 1940, 254).

A small fragment of Dymoke Walpole's probate inventory, taken in 1642, also survives (Appendix 5). However, in spite of its very much truncated state, the inventory contains enough detail to indicate it too refers to Ayscoughfee Hall. The surviving fragment itemises a number of rooms and their contents thus:

Hall, Little Closet there, Little Hall,
Cellar (LAO Inv 151/225).

These rooms are directly identifiable with the identically-named chambers in Nicholas Evington's probate record (LAO Inv 137/13). Moreover, Walpole's inventory, under the goods within the hall, refers to a 'brasse Eagle & a great bible' (LAO Inv 151/225). This eagle, almost certainly a lectern, corresponds with the 'Brasen Eagle' recorded in Nicholas Evington's great parlour in 1630 (LAO Inv 137/13). Additionally, although it can be expected that similar items will be used in a single household through time, the inventories for Thomas Wimberley, the Evingtons and Dymoke Walpole bear some close

similarities. This perhaps suggests that goods remained in the building even though it changed hands.

Prior to the Civil War (1642-1646), the stone brackets on the outer walls of the hall formerly contained small statues of the Virgin Mary or saints. However, these were all destroyed in the period of conflict (Gooch 1940, 175), perhaps in 1643 when Cromwellian troops withdrew to Spalding in response to the advance of royalists from the north (Holmes 1980, 169). Alternatively, Dymoke Walpole, who was the occupant of the hall at the outbreak of the war, was recorded as a protestant in the 1642 Protestation Returns for Spalding parish (Clark 1995, 16) and may himself have been responsible for the removal of the statuary.

7. THE JOHNSONS

On the death of Dymoke Walpole, Ayscoughfee passed to his eldest son, by his first marriage to Jane Ogle, John who was born in 1612. John saw service in the Civil War and was standard bearer to both Charles I and Charles II and was knighted in 1645. Subsequently, in 1658, Sir John Walpole sold Ayscoughfee Hall to John Johnson of Pinchbeck (Pursglove 1996, 8).

Ayscoughfee Hall is not specifically referred to in the Hearth Tax returns of 1662-3 though part of that document has been severely damaged and a great many of the property holders names have been torn away (LAO MCD 1044). Although John Johnson should, in theory, have been in possession of Ayscoughfee at the time of the Hearth Tax, this cannot be confirmed due to the damaged nature of the document. While one John Johnson is recorded on the tax return, he was registered as a water man, essentially a ferryman (Twining and Twining 1995, 94)

and paid 2 shillings for one hearth. The hall would, no doubt, have had numerous hearths, and such is indicated in the post-mortem inventories of 1616 and subsequently which, through references to fire irons, tongs and bellows, indicate that there were hearths in six separate rooms at Ayscoughfee, in addition to the kitchen ranges. Clearly, this John Johnson did not live at Ayscoughfee Hall. Moreover, his specification as water man implies another person of the same name on the tax register. There is a potential reference for this second John Johnson, and therefore possibly the occupant of Ayscoughfee at that time, in the damaged part of the Hearth Tax records, where there is recorded the remnants of the name:

Johnson

with this person paying 12 shillings for six hearths (*ibid.*). However, this identification is at best tentative and details of the occupant at Ayscoughfee at this time may lie elsewhere in the damaged section of the taxation document.

John Johnson married Jane, the daughter of Robert Ogle of Pinchbeck and on his death in 1637 Ayscoughfee passed to their son, Francis. Francis had three children, John, Isabella and Jane. His only son, John, had as a private tutor the Reverend Richard Bentley, who resided at Ayscoughfee with the family. During his period as tutor, Reverend Bentley borrowed various valuable manuscripts from the hall library but did not return them. He subsequently went to work at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and apparently took these manuscripts with him as they are now in the library there (Gooch 1940, 255).

Francis Johnson died in 1685 and his son John expired aged 16 in 1688. As a result, Ayscoughfee passed to John's elder sister, Jane, who had married Maurice Johnson (no relation) of Spalding in 1683. The son of Captain Walter Johnson, Maurice (I)

was a barrister and captain in the Royal South Lincolnshire Militia. His eldest son, also Maurice (II), born in 1688, similarly pursued a career in law and undertook his legal studies in London. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1705 and called to the Bar in 1710 (Pursglove 1996, 9). Only weeks earlier he had married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Ambler, and shortly thereafter returned to live in Spalding. Together they had no less than twenty-six children. An antiquary, Maurice considered establishing a literary society in Spalding and after a period during which meetings were somewhat informal, he founded the Gentlemen's Society in 1712 (Hunt 1971, 25).

Maurice the antiquary had wide interests and collected various objects of historical or cultural interest. Amongst these may be the stained glass panels that presently survive in the 15th century oriel window at Ayscoughfee (Plate 5). A varied collection, the surviving glass spans five centuries and includes English and continental pieces. The earliest fragments are late 13th century in date, religious in nature and of English origin. Other panels, including a fairly complete image of a marriage ceremony, are French and of the early 16th century. In addition are various 17th century armorials (Hebgin-Barnes 1996, 264).

Also within Ayscoughfee, built into a wall above a doorway in the southern wing, is a decorative, relief carved masonry roundel (Fig. 5). Various theories have been proposed on what this sculpture depicts including an adult baptism or that the kneeling figure is pleading for pardon to a king (Plate 6). Another opinion is that it represents a gentleman being knighted by the king and support for this has been seen in the seated figure, who holds a rod-like object, perhaps a sceptre or sword. This suggestion has been extended in a proposition that the medallion depicts, or

commemorates the knighting of Sir Nicholas Alwyn, son of Richard Alwyn, the builder of the hall (Spalding Guardian 1986), though the whispering figures to the right throw doubt on this suggestion. However, the roundel may have nothing to do with any of the early owners of Ayscoughfee. Rather, it may be another of the antiquary Maurice Johnson's acquisitions and have a religious nature, perhaps depicting the return of the prodigal son (Gospel of St. Luke, chapter. 15). Alternatively, though less likely, it may have derived from Spalding Castle, as there are records of carved masonry and statuary being found there and deposited at the Gentlemen's Society, while a large iron lock and key from the castle found their way to Ayscoughfee Hall (Harmstone 1996. 6).

The earliest representation of Ayscoughfee Hall, albeit in plan, is on Grundy's 1732 map of Spalding. This shows the hall as an H-plan building with additions or extensions at the southeast corner and in the middle of the north side (Fig. 6). Additionally, the plan records the adjacent grounds and gardens and notes that the hall was in the tenure of Maurice Johnson Esq.

A later plan of the hall, on Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire* dating from 1779, is more schematic than Grundy's record but again shows the hall as H-plan with an extension at the southeast corner (Fig. 7). Although there are differences between the two depictions of the hall on these maps they cannot be taken as recording alterations to the building between 1735 and 1779 because of the particularly schematic nature of the later plan.

In his will, dated 1752 (with a codicil of 1754), Maurice (II) bequeathed Ayscoughfee Hall and all its appurtenances for the use and benefit of his wife during her life. He also bequeathed to her all his

household goods, furniture, plate, pictures, brewing vessels, hogsheads and other vessels, bottles, copper and brass pots and vessels, pewter, china, earthenware, glassware, beds and bedding, table cloths and linen, table chairs, his sedan chair, chests of drawers, bureau, escritoirs, carpets, tapestry, shelves, chests, cabinets, spinet stands and other goods of silver, brass, copper, wood or iron. Additionally, he also stipulated that she would have the ready money excepting such pieces of current coinage that formed part of his collection of coins and medals. Some of these items, notably the general household goods, are similar to the contents of the hall recorded in the 17th century probate inventories (see above and Appendices 1-5). It is therefore possible that certain items of the household material continued to remain in the building when Ayscoughfee changed ownership.

The will goes on to specify that after the death of his wife, Ayscoughfee Hall was bequeathed to his eldest son and his heirs and that various items within the house were to go with it and remain therein as heirlooms, including his arms, armour and stags heads and horns in the hall, the painted glass there and in another window of the house, a large relief-carved cypress chest, an ancient cupboard on columns with carved statues of Mars and Apollo in niches, an Albano oval dish with Venus between Bacchus and Ceres embossed in colours, a fflorense (Florentine) round fruit dish, his silver gilt drinking cup engraved with the family arms and crests, a very large old china bowl, his family portraits, pictures, paintings, drawings and prints, his library of books and manuscripts with his collection of maps, plans, charts, charters, patents, deeds and instruments, and his escritoire bureau or cabinet of medals, coins, metals, minerals, *etc.* (Johnson will 1752).

Maurice the antiquary died in 1755, a year after his wife, and therefore Ayscoughfee passed to his eldest son, also called Maurice (III), who was born in 1714. This Maurice became a lieutenant in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of Foot Guards and later its colonel (Pursglove 1996, 13). It was Colonel Johnson who, in 1772, was responsible for the removal of the original thatched roof of Ayscoughfee and the re-roofing of the building with slate (Harmstone 1846, 7).

In 1790, Lord Torrington passed into Spalding on one of his many tours. On entering the town he noted a 'very antient house of bay windows, surrounded by yew hedge gardens' (Byng 1935, 221). This was Ayscoughfee Hall and Lord Torrington sought an admission and was received by the owner, Colonel Johnson, who led him into the parlour. This room was covered with portraits and heated by a fire. They then went into Johnson's bedroom, which was also heated by a fire, and which contained several cabinet pictures that Lord Torrington did not have time to examine as he 'expected the old gentleman to drop down dead, from his horrible grunts, and groans' (*ibid.* 222). Thereafter they went into a room where Johnson's daughters had been drying roses and then the old hall, which was 'furnish'd with armoury, buff-coats and many curiosities of ancient warfare' and 'there were also numerous pictures 'of esteem'd masters; but all in disorder and decay; like the owner' (*ibid.*). Lord Torrington visited Spalding again the following year and was surprised to find Colonel Johnson still alive as, on his previous visit, he had thought him 'on the edge of the grave' (*ibid.*, 361).

The slated roof, newly raised in 1772, is recorded on drawings of the hall made in 1791. These graphic illustrations, which record the west and east fronts of the hall at that time, were produced by the artist C.

Nattes on behalf of Sir Joseph Banks, the famous explorer and botanist (Roberts 1975, 41; Figs. 8 and 9). Both drawings indicate the H-shape of the hall and that the roofs and gables were hipped. Many of the windows recorded on these drawings were of medieval appearance with mullions and hood moulds. Additionally, on the west front, to the north (left) of the main, off-centre, entrance was an oriel window. On the rear, east face of the hall, was another oriel window, which is still in existence, and a small door to the south, near to the southern wing of the hall.

8. MAJOR ALTERATIONS TO AYSCOUGHFEE

The Colonel did eventually die in 1793 and was succeeded by his son, the Reverend Maurice (IV) Johnson, incumbent of Spalding Parish Church, who was responsible for significant alterations to Ayscoughfee Hall and grounds.

These drastic changes are evident from an engraving of the west front of the hall (Fig. 10). Published in 1808 from a drawing by W. Brand, this engraving indicates that although the gables remained hipped as in 1791, all the fenestration had been altered to two-centred arch windows with simple intersecting tracery. Moreover, the stone window frames were replaced by wooden ones (Gooch 1940, 512). The oriel window had also been removed and the main door had been relocated more centrally and was provided with an extended covered porch. Additionally, the top of the wall of the cross hall had been castellated and provided with a pediment that contained a semi-circular window. As part of this programme of alterations, the yews in front of the hall were cut down (*ibid.*). A graffito, found during renovations of the hall in the mid 1980s, probably also relates to these alterations.

This inscription, revealed on one of the inside front door panels, reads:

'Nius Pavey Carpenter Joiner an apprentice to Timothy East Spalding in the year 1794.....in the critical year of George the Third' (Pursglove 1996, 17).

Moreover, a further record of the major alterations to the hall at this time is presented by the rainwater hopperheads which are inscribed with the date 1794 (Plate 7).

A painting of the western aspects of Ayscoughfee, adjacent Gayton House and the parish church, undated but considered to be of the late 18th century, is kept in the Spalding Gentleman's Society. This painting, on oak board, shows Ayscoughfee with battlements to the walls and an apparently flat face to the hall, indicating the removal of the bay or oriel window shown on Nattes' 1791 illustration, though is otherwise similar to the Nattes depiction. It does not show a pediment and therefore, it must post-date 1791 but be earlier than 1808, when this architectural feature was recorded on the engraving of Brand's drawing. As a further consequence, it would seem likely that the addition of the pediment was an afterthought to the refacing of Ayscoughfee.

Further pictorial representations of the hall, dating from 1818 and by Hilkiah Burgess (Figs. 11 and 12), largely repeat the details recorded on the 1808 engraving. However, a painting of the rear of the hall, made about 1821, shows a single storey extension at the northeast corner of the north wing. As an additional note, all of these illustrations, from 1791 to c. 1821, show the tower as surmounted by a pitched turret.

Reverend Maurice Johnson and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Buckworth, had three children, Maurice, Theophilus and Ann.

The younger Maurice (V), born 1788, also entered the church, becoming curate of Moulton, and married Frances Post. She died in 1815 after the birth of their only son, also Maurice, and her husband died in 1820. The infant Maurice (VI) remained at the hall with his grandfather, the Reverend Maurice. Elizabeth, the Reverend's wife, died in 1827 and on the Reverend Johnson's decease in 1834 his grandson inherited Ayscoughfee and instituted further changes to the west front of the house (Pursglove 1996, 17-18; Harmstone 1848, 8).

These changes gave Ayscoughfee a Tudoresque appearance, and were perhaps by the architect William Todd who had designed Gamlyns' Almshouses in Spalding, built in 1843-4, in similar style (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 675-6). The building was provided with shaped gables, crenellated bay windows and a screen or covered porch extending between both wings. Shaped gables are characteristic of the period c. 1620-1680 (*ibid.*, 830), and therefore give an appearance of mock antiquity to the hall. Installed in 1793, the wooden window frames were removed and replaced with stone ones. In addition, the turret was raised and the triangular pediment erected about 1793 was altered or replaced by a broken or M-shaped pediment with a coat of arms surmounted by an eagle located centrally (Gooch 1940, 512).

Extensions and alterations were also undertaken at the rear of the building at that time. Extensive additions were made to the eastern end of the north wing. The extension first recorded in the painting of c. 1821, was enveloped in further constructions, which are recorded on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 13). These extensions are depicted on an undated but 20th century painting (Fig. 14) by the artist Sir Henry Rushbury

(1889-1968), and include an apparently flat-topped room, forming a direct extension of the north wing, and a structure with a double pitched roof at the northeast corner. The tops of the walls of both these structures were crenellated and the pitched roof building had a shaped gable and a mullioned window. The painting also shows that the tower top was surrounded by a castellated colonnade.

9. THE JOHNSONS LEAVE AYSCOUGHFEE

Maurice Johnson (VI) married Isabella Mary Swan, his second wife, in 1848 and they had two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Frances Alethea. However, following the death of Frances in 1850, the family left the Spalding area in 1851, finally settling at Blundeston Lodge, Suffolk (*ibid.*, 19-20).

In 1875 Isabella Mary Johnson, widow of Maurice who died in 1864, leased Ayscoughfee Hall, with its coachhouses, stables, yards, gardens, *etc.*, to Charles Foster Bonner for a period of twenty-one years. A number of other, earlier, tenants, including Henry Hawkes, Kenneth Miller and William Rayner are also recorded. Under the terms of the lease, the tenant was required to periodically paint the house and also to maintain it in good repair and upkeep (LAO Johnson disposal, indenture of lease). Following an examination of the roof in 1885, repairs were apparently instituted in 1886 (LAO PSJ 7/18 Johnson disposal, diary).

Although the mid-18th century will of the antiquary Maurice Johnson (II) specified that various items, including silver and paintings, then at Ayscoughfee were to remain in the house and be part and parcel thereof (Johnson will 1752), by the late 19th century such objects were being sold.

Items of 'old English' silver, and a collection of pictures, both formerly belonging to the late Maurice Johnson (VI), were sold at Christie's auction house in March-April 1898 (Lincolnshire Free Press 1898a and 1898b).

These sales occurred shortly before the owner, Isabella Mary Johnson, widow of Maurice, sold Ayscoughfee Hall with its stables, coach houses, orchard, conservatories, gardens, *etc.*, to a committee of Spalding citizens, the funds, £2,000, for the purchase being raised part by subscription, the remainder borrowed from local residents. Under the terms of an indenture dated 28th May 1898, the property was to be conveyed as a public museum and recreation ground for the benefit of the inhabitants of Spalding, and as a permanent reminder of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 (Conveyance of Ayscoughfee Hall 1902). Mrs Johnson subsequently presented two portraits of herself and her late husband Maurice Johnson to the hall (Lincolnshire Free Press 1898c). After a period of fund raising to pay off the borrowed monies used for the purchase, the Trustees transferred Ayscoughfee, free of debt, to Spalding Urban District Council, with the conveyance timed to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902 (Conveyance of Ayscoughfee Hall 1902).

Ayscoughfee Hall was wired up for the demonstration of electrical appliances in 1927, after the electricity service for Spalding was opened (Wright 1973, 53). Ayscoughfee School, a private educational establishment, had the upstairs rooms of the hall from 1920 to 1982. During the early years of the school's tenure a number of, mostly minor, alterations were made to the building to improve the school facilities, including the provision of increased lavatory services, the insertion of electricity from the existing power supply

in the hall, and the installation of a stove for heating purposes (Parks Committee Minutes 1920; 1921; 1928; 1938). Various council bodies had use of the north wing and, upon local government reorganisation in 1974, Ayscoughfee passed from Spalding Urban Council to South Holland District Council (Robson 1986, 21). Ayscoughfee Hall subsequently opened as the museum for South Holland in 1987. During renovations and alteration works preparatory to the opening of the museum, remains of walls were observed beneath the existing floors of the building, particularly in the southern part of the hall, though it is unknown if any formal records of these were made (H Healey pers comm).

10. **SYNTHESIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AYSCOUGHTEE HALL, BASED ON A VISUAL ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORIC FABRIC, PICTORIAL EVIDENCE AND AN INVENTORY OF 1616** (Figs 15 and 16)

On the basis of the evidence, it is likely that Ayscoughfee Hall had fully developed as an 'H' plan house (that is, two wings or ranges flanking a Great Hall - the cross bar of the 'H:;) by about 1500, *i.e.* towards the end of the Tudor period. The architectural style of the house was wholly gothic (although Roberts suggests the style of the surviving bay window heralds Renaissance architecture in Lincolnshire).

The variety of roof forms, mouldings to doors and windows and the awkward junctions between parts, particularly the north range and the Great Hall, suggests the house developed over a comparatively long period of time but within the architectural period of late Gothic, the Perpendicular period.

The style of door and window mouldings and their forms suggests a period of build around 1450 to 1550:

- Certain characteristics of Ayscoughfee Hall may be compared to other brick structures within the region:
- Rochford Tower, Fishtoft nr Boston dated 1450-1560
- Hussey Tower, Boston dated 1460
- Tattershall Castle dated 1430-1450
- Gainsborough Old Hall Tower dated 1470-1495
- Kirby Muxloe Castle, Leicestershire dated 1480-1483
- The vaulting ribs in moulded brick to the staircase, south range are very similar to those in the tower at Gainsborough Old Hall.
- The plain chamfered, elliptical arches to door openings at Ayscoughfee Hall are almost identical to interior door openings at Hussey Tower.
- The stair hand-hold in moulded brick (Plate 8) is identical to the turret stair hand-hold at Hussey Tower (and Rye House, Hertfordshire dated to *c.* 1443).

The tower-like north wing is very similar to Hussey and Rochford (on a humbler scale).

Tattershall Castle inspired a number of similar tower-like buildings in brickwork of which two are very close to Spalding – Hussey and Rochford Towers, both at Boston. I would suggest it is these two buildings that inspired the building of the 'tower' at Ayscoughfee Hall which would place it after 1460. However, it is not impossible that it is later and could be placed in the same period as Gainsborough Old Hall Tower (1470-1495) and Kirby Muxloe (1480-1483).

What does appear to be certain is that the north wing or tower at Ayscoughfee pre-dates the roof to the Great Hall (Plate 9). I would concur with Roberts' assertion that this roof is dateable to about 1500 and is part and parcel of the building beneath (not a later re-roofing). The flattish roof to the tower was reconstructed with timbers the mouldings of which are identical to the roof of the Great Hall suggesting a *terminus ante quem* for the tower of about 1500. (Dendrochronological dating of the roof timbers to the tower, north and south ranges and the Great Hall should be seriously considered to attempt to refine the dating which is presently on stylistic and structural comparisons alone).

It is likely that the south range was built soon after the Great Hall, or is contemporary with it. There must have been a structure of some sort at the lower end of the Great Hall anyway to provide buttery, pantry, kitchen, *etc.* One of the three doors typical of the services or the lower end of a medieval great hall has survived and is identical to the external door on the east side of the Great Hall (F1).

I would suggest that the eastern end of the north range is later than the rest of the north range. This is because the brickwork of its structure butts against the upper blocked door/window (F45) to the Great Hall. There has been some alteration of the brickwork to the corridor beneath this blocked opening.

I would very tentatively suggest that the projecting brick bay to the north of the stone bay window is perhaps an addition later than the bay window and the Great Hall. It seems a very awkwardly designed feature in conjunction with the bay and part of its brickwork appears to butt against the stonework to the bay window (Plate 10). However, delicately contrived complexity of shapes and junctions between one part of a building and another was a feature of medieval architecture.

The lean-to brick structure on the east side of the tower was an after thought (its wall cuts across the hoodmould of the first floor window to the east elevation of the tower). This structure may have been a pentice to link the rooms in the tower with the rooms within the east end of the north range.

Documentary evidence confirms the view that the present H plan house was developed by 1616 when an inventory of Thomas Wimberley lists the rooms in Ayscoughfee Hall:

"Hall, Dyninge Parlour, Litle Hall, Closet, new parlour, candle howse, larder, Brewe house, kitchen, deyry, cheese chamber, corne chamber, hall chamber, Buttry, Lodginge chamber, closett, gallary, parlour chamber, litle chamber, high chamber, servinge men chamber, garrett chamber."

Unfortunately few of the above rooms can be conclusively identified within the building (though see Sect. 6, above). What

is interesting is that, in 1616, there were two halls the main one being the crossbar of the 'H' plan and the Little Hall, which, I would suggest, was the former Great Hall in the north range. Also listed is a "gallary" which Roberts suggests was at the lower end of the Great Hall supported on the internal divisions which now form the store on the west side and a lobby on the east. Also significant is that a chapel is not mentioned. This is confusing because it is highly likely that if it had existed in 1616 it would have been listed in the inventory. Rosalyn Pursglove in her guide *The History of Ayscoughfee Hall* says that Nicholas Alwyn had a chapel built in the house which was consecrated by Bishop John Russell in 1486. E.H. Gooch, author of *History of Spalding* (1940) claims that this was on the site of the then billiard room. Although the billiard room has not been identified, I feel the most likely candidate for a chapel is the first floor in the east end of the north range which had (as can be seen on Nattes' 1791 view) a large three-light window facing east.

10.2 Pictorial Evidence

A number of engravings and watercolours depict Ayscoughfee Hall and are extremely useful in identifying features now lost and dating the alterations for which physical evidence has survived.

- C. Nattes, a view of the main, east front 1791
- C. Nattes, a view of the west front 1791
- Engraving showing the east front, artist unknown c1818
- Watercolour by Hilkieah Burgess showing the east front 1818
- Watercolour showing the west front c1821

The views of 1791 show a building that appears to have changed little since the inventory of 1616. Nevertheless, because of the later radical remodellings comparatively little fabric remains that can be attributed to this period;

- Fireplaces to the Tower (F26) and the north range (F31)
- Cupboard door (F28) and internal, six panelled door (F33)
- Some of the roof structure to the south range attributed by Roberts to the late 17th-early 18th centuries.

According to Pursglove, during the works of 1984-86, an inscription was found inside one of the front door panels with a date of 1794. The rainwater hopperheads have inscribed upon them the date, 1794 (Plate 7).

It is possible that the appearance of the main, west front depicted in the engraving and watercolour of c. 1818 was created at this time. The pointed arched headed windows, the porch, flattened pediment to the parapet are all typical of the 'Gothick' style, really the surface application of gothic motifs onto a Georgian building – the rococo Gothic epitomised by Strawberry Hill (from 1751).

The interior, in contrast to the exterior, was remodelled in the neo-classical style employing a range of Adam motifs in plasterwork and woodwork. To this period can be attributed the gallery within the Great Hall and the main and back stairs.

If not already completed, I would suggest that the south side of the south range was remodelled around 1794 with the insertion of Georgian proportioned window openings at ground and probably also first floor levels to create a southerly aspect.

The rear, west elevation remained largely unaltered. A Georgian sash window was inserted into the former Tudor window to the south range and a Venetian window replaced the three light Tudor window beneath it.

The watercolour of c. 1821 shows a square projection to the south of the bay window. This may be the extension remodelled in the 19th century and which now contains the tourism office and curator's office above.

The 1821 picture shows that the rear porch containing the back stairs post-dates the picture. The balustrades to main stairs, balcony and back stairs are identical but are in a style typical of c. 1800 to c. 1840. It is possible that the back stairs were added after 1821 in the same style as the main stairs and balcony. The pattern of windows on the 1818 pictures of the east front strongly suggest there was already a first floor balcony in the Great Hall by this date.

Another addition to the rear between 1791 and 1821 was the two storied services wing projecting beyond the main north wing.

The architectural style of the veteran's centre attached to the south wing is of the early 19th century, I would suggest. A small building in this position is shown, faintly, on both Nattes' view of 1791 and the 1821 watercolour. The building that may be seen today is either that depicted or a rebuild/remodelling.

10.3 The Turret (Plate 11)

One feature that strikes me as having a peculiar appearance is the little stair turret. It is extremely tall in relation to the tower it serves. I would suggest the little room at the top (Plate 12), which certainly predates the 18th and 19th century modifications, was a banqueting chamber – a feature very

popular in 16th and 17th century large houses. It may well be an addition of that period to the late medieval-early Tudor turret and may explain the change from stone to brick steps near the top of the turret.

The final, and perhaps most radical, transformation of Ayscoughfee Hall took place in the 1840s. Pevsner attributes this work to William Todd comparing the work at Ayscoughfee Hall with the Gamlyn's Almshouses, Church Street, Spalding. The date he gives is 1845.

The whole building is remodelled in a 'Tudoresque' style. The simple gables to the west front are faced with Flemish gables and two storied stone bays. Parapets receive crenellations, the turret receives a pierced stone parapet, and a stone screen is built across the main frontage. The rear elevation is less altered (Plate 13), fortunately leaving fragments of the earlier building. The services wing on the north side is extended eastward and westwards filling the gap between the tower and the 18th century extension. Older tall chimneys are removed (they are shown on the drawings). For example, the chimneys to the tower are gathered into a single 'bartizan' in brick and the same treatment can be seen (in stone) to the projecting addition on the east side.

Apart from the stone details, the work was carried out in a presumably reclaimed brick, very close in colour and character to the original.

10.4 Discussion

Ayscoughfee Hall is a very difficult building to interpret. What at first appears to be a well preserved 'H' plan house of the Tudor period has a far more complicated history of development. The number of changes wrought upon the building has often led to the severing of

archaeological relationships between the parts. The fact that it appears all of the earlier work is of one architectural period – the late perpendicular, means the close dating and therefore mapping of the development of the building has been almost impossible. Closer dating on stylistic grounds could only be achieved by an exhaustive study of regional architecture of the period, something which has not yet been carried out.

What can be said with certainty is that Ayscoughfee Hall represents one of the most important examples of late medieval – early Tudor brickwork alongside such buildings as Gainsborough Old Hall and Wainfleet School. It should be better known.

11. CONCLUSIONS

In consideration of the documentary and structural evidence for Ayscoughfee Hall, it is possible that the building is on the site on an earlier, perhaps manorial establishment. The hall as it presently exists was probably commenced in the 1420s and a building sequence is tentatively indicated. At the first stage, the building probably just comprised a hall and solar tower, these being represented by part of the present north wing and turret (Fig. 17).

Soon after the Great Hall was added, immediately south of the original hall (Fig. 18). Again within a short space of time the south wing was added, creating the H-plan building that survives to date (Fig. 19). Significant alterations to the hall occurred at the end of the 18th and early into the 19th century with the removal of one of the medieval oriel windows and other refacing of the building (Fig. 20). Further alterations and additions made in the mid 19th and 20th centuries resulted in the

building we see today (Figs. 15 and 16; Plate 1).

On the basis of documentary evidence related to past occupants of Ayscoughfee, identifications have been suggested for rooms in the building referred to at different times in the 17th century. In addition, the 17th century and later documentation of the hall has suggested that certain objects and moveable items within the building remained there, even though Ayscoughfee changed ownership several times.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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14. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

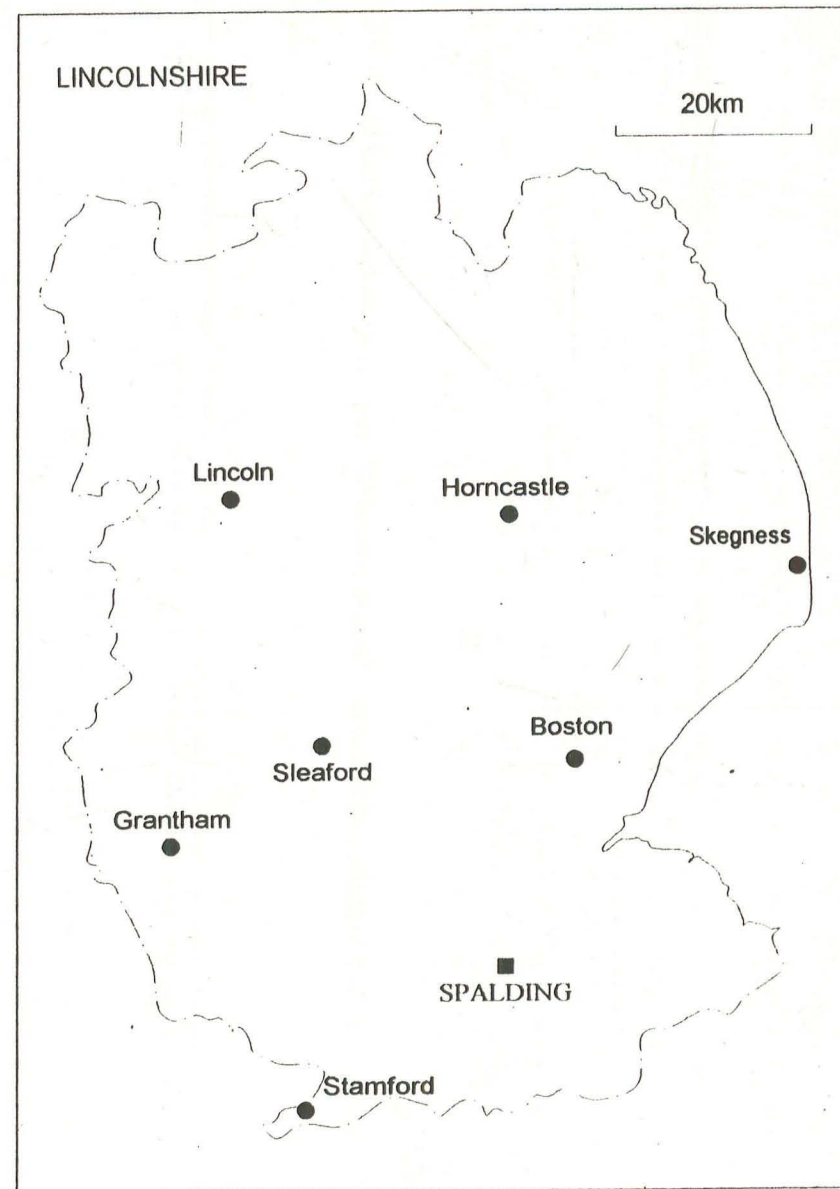
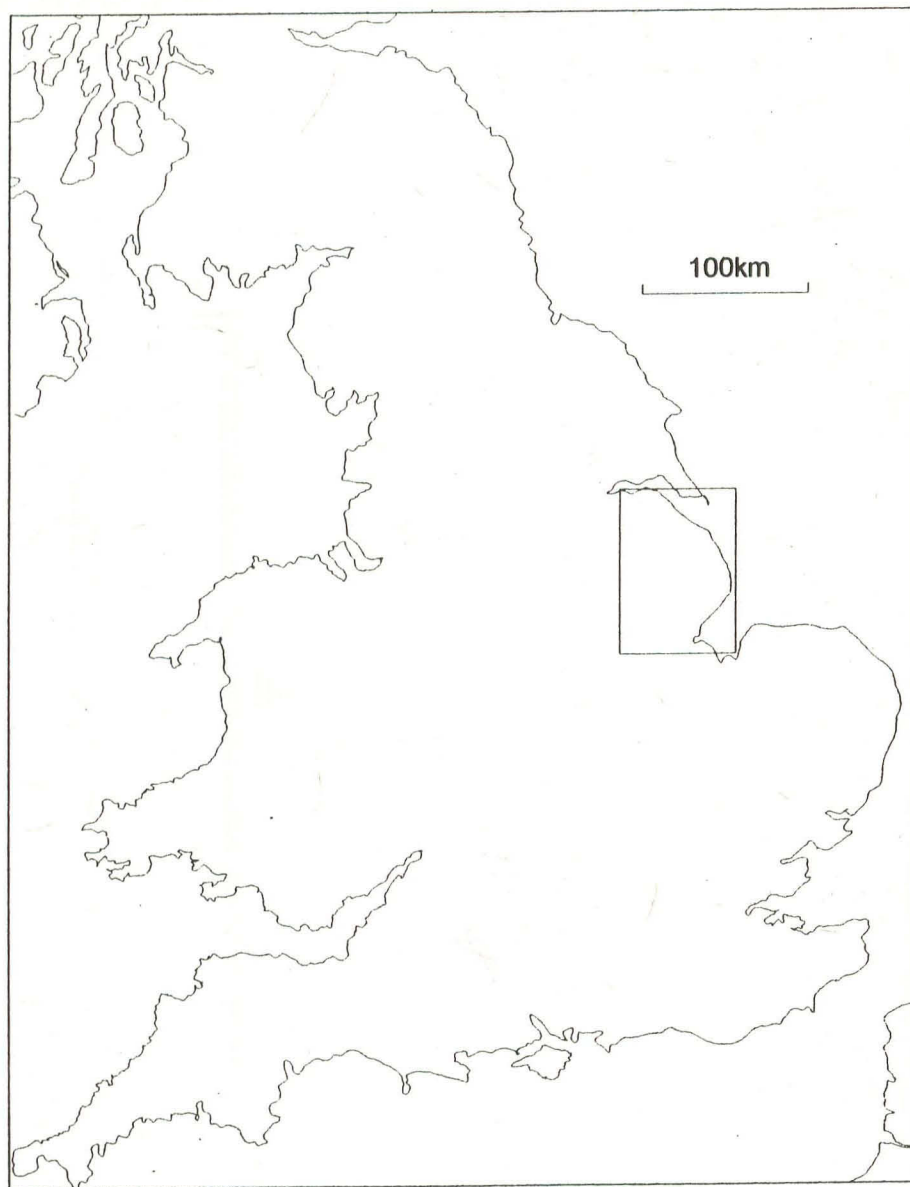


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

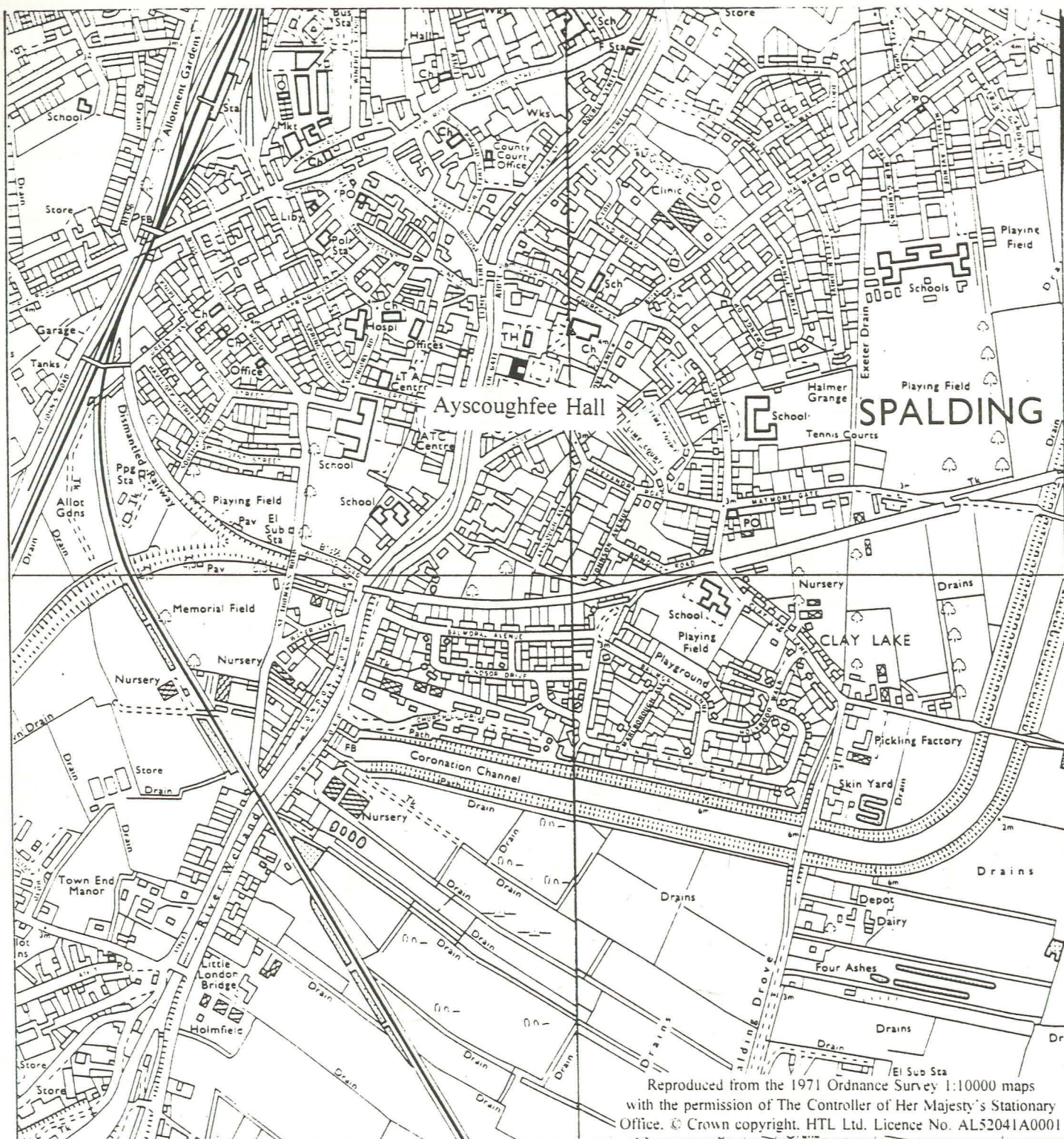


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

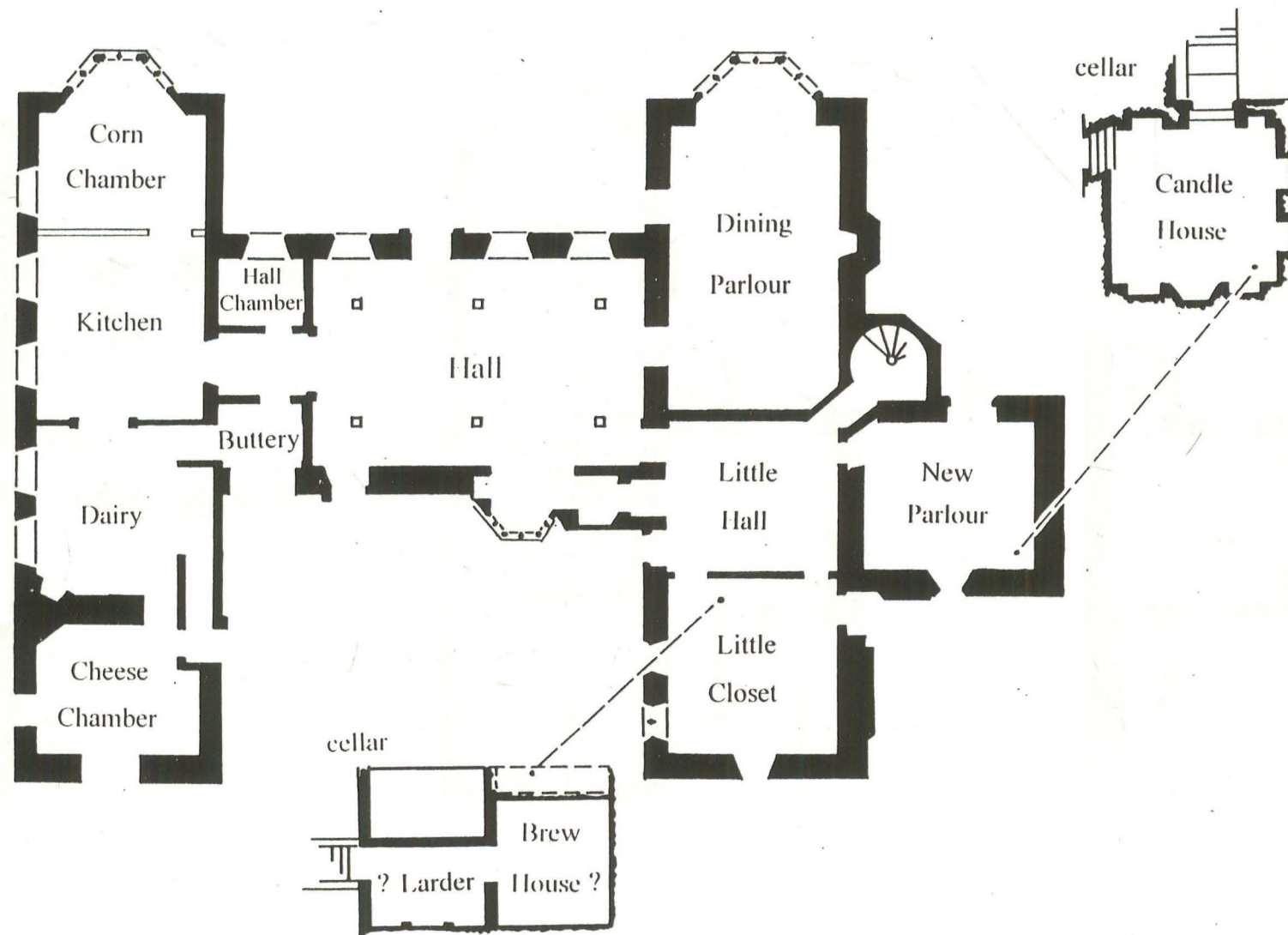


Figure 3a - Suggested lay-out of ground floor rooms in 1616,
based on inventory of Thomas Wimberley

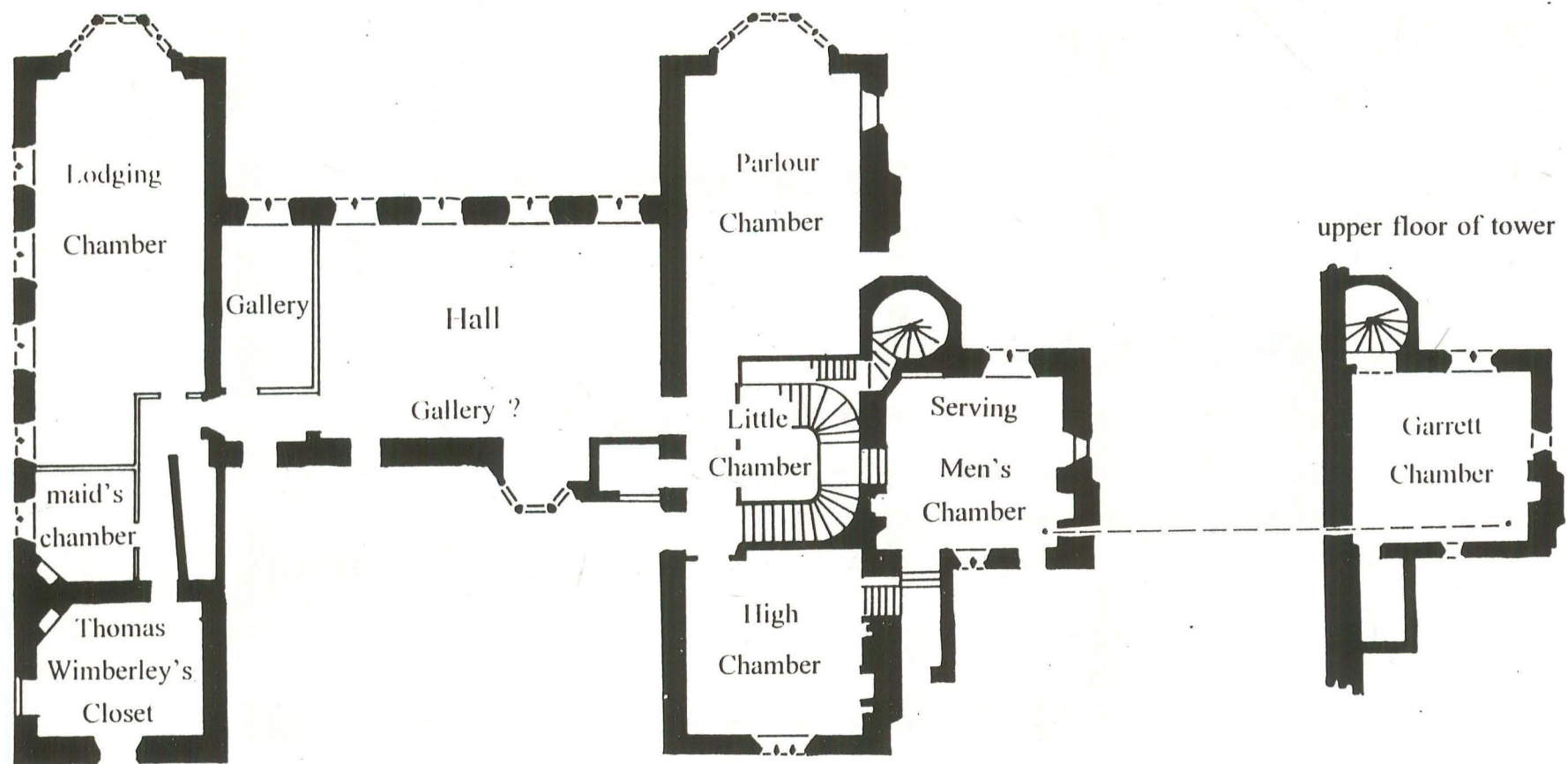


Figure 3b - Suggested lay-out of upper rooms in 1616,
based on inventory of Thomas Wimberley

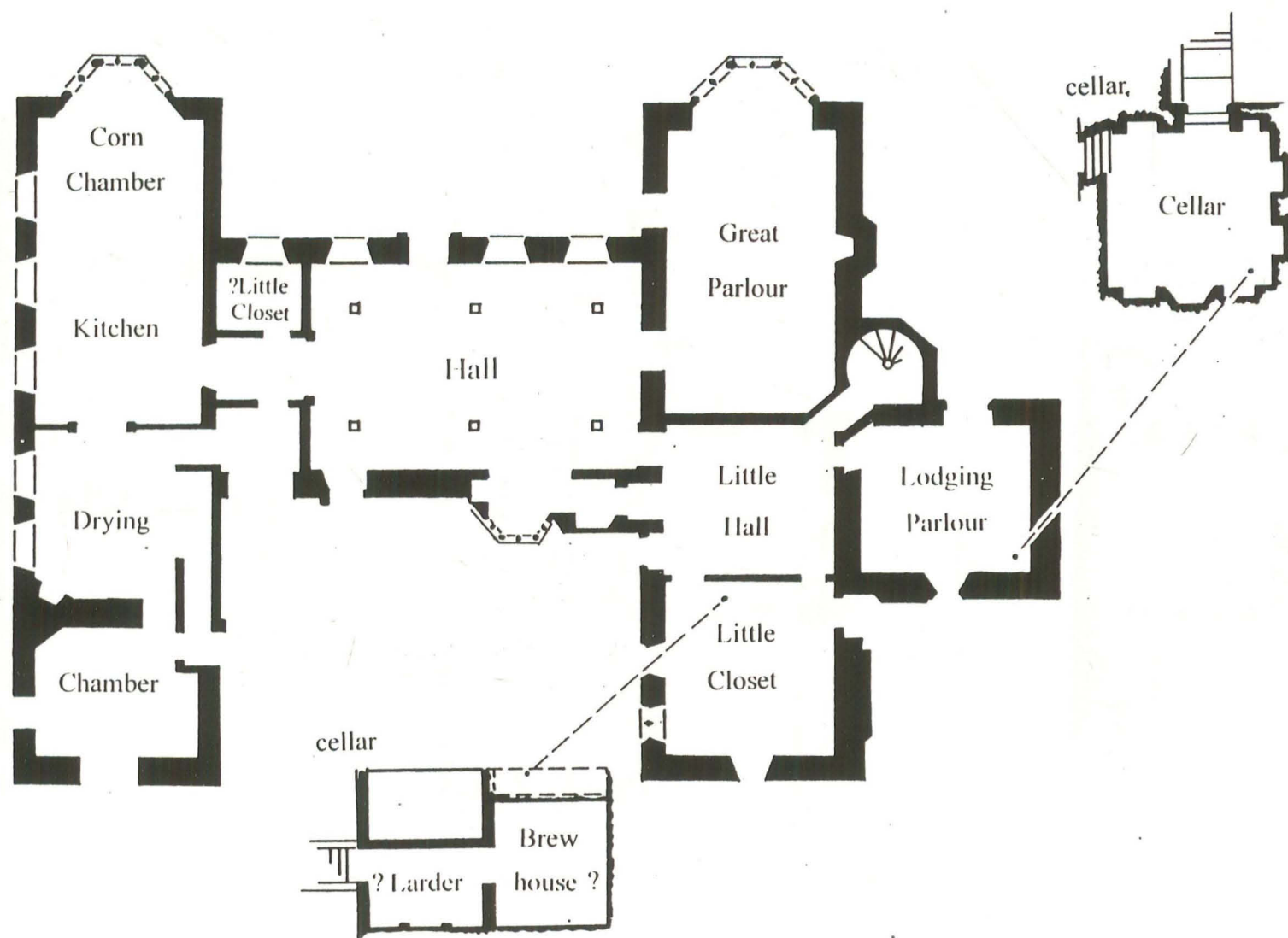


Figure 4a - Suggested lay-out of ground floor rooms in 1630,
based on inventory of Nicholas Evington

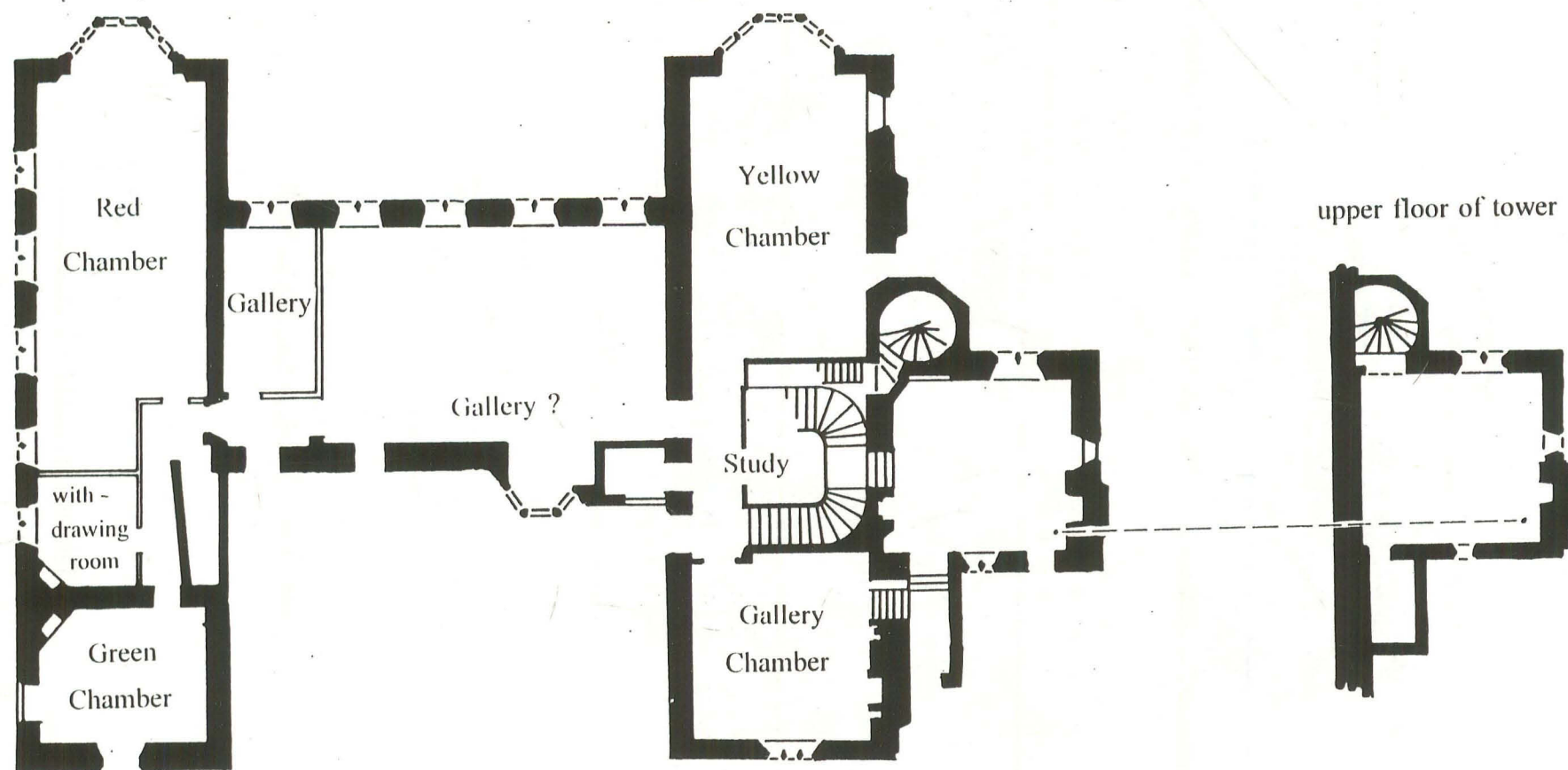


Figure 4b - Suggested lay-out of upper rooms in 1630,
based on inventory of Nicholas Evington



Figure 5 - Masonry Roundel

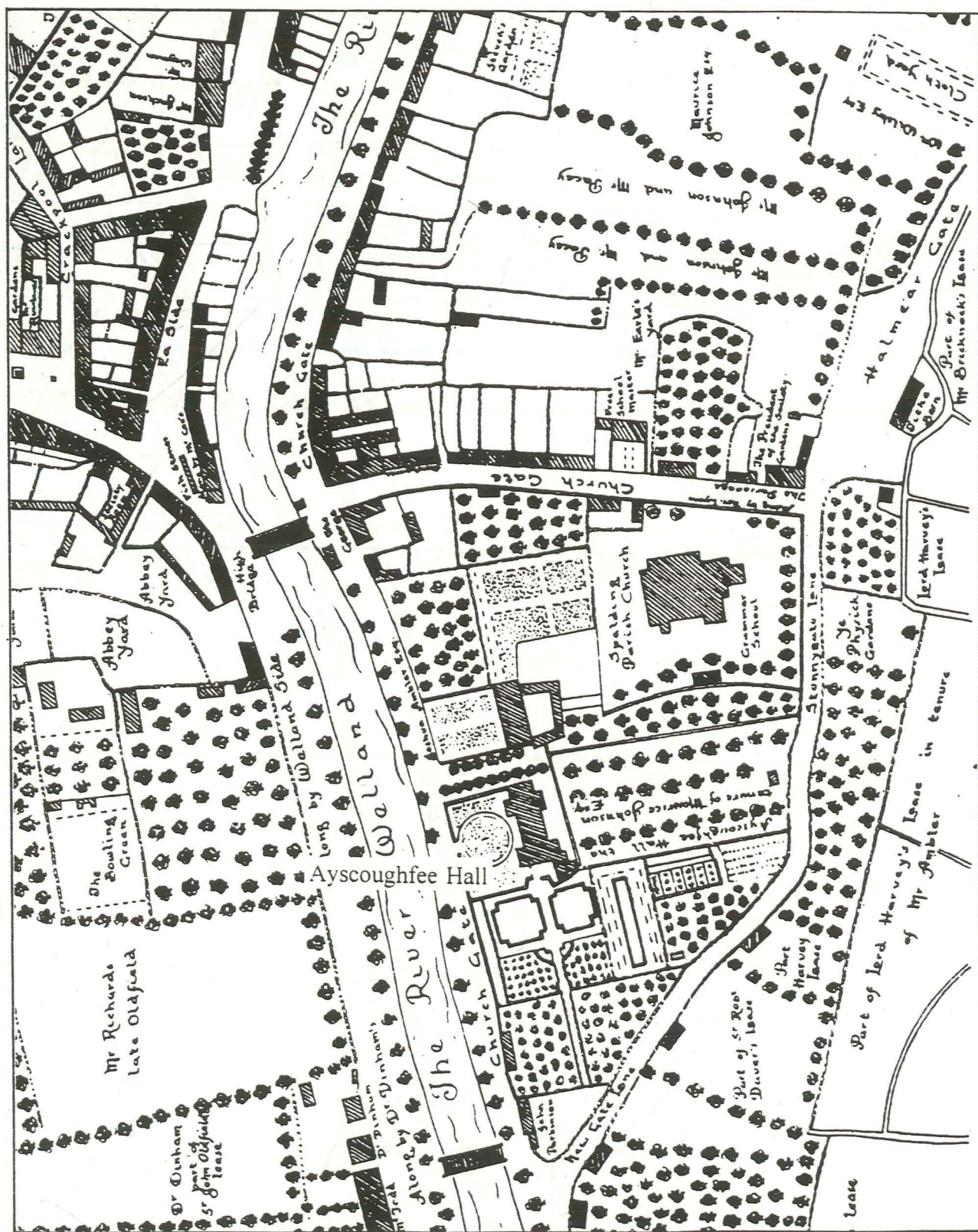


Figure 6 - Extract from Grundy's Plan of Spalding, 1732

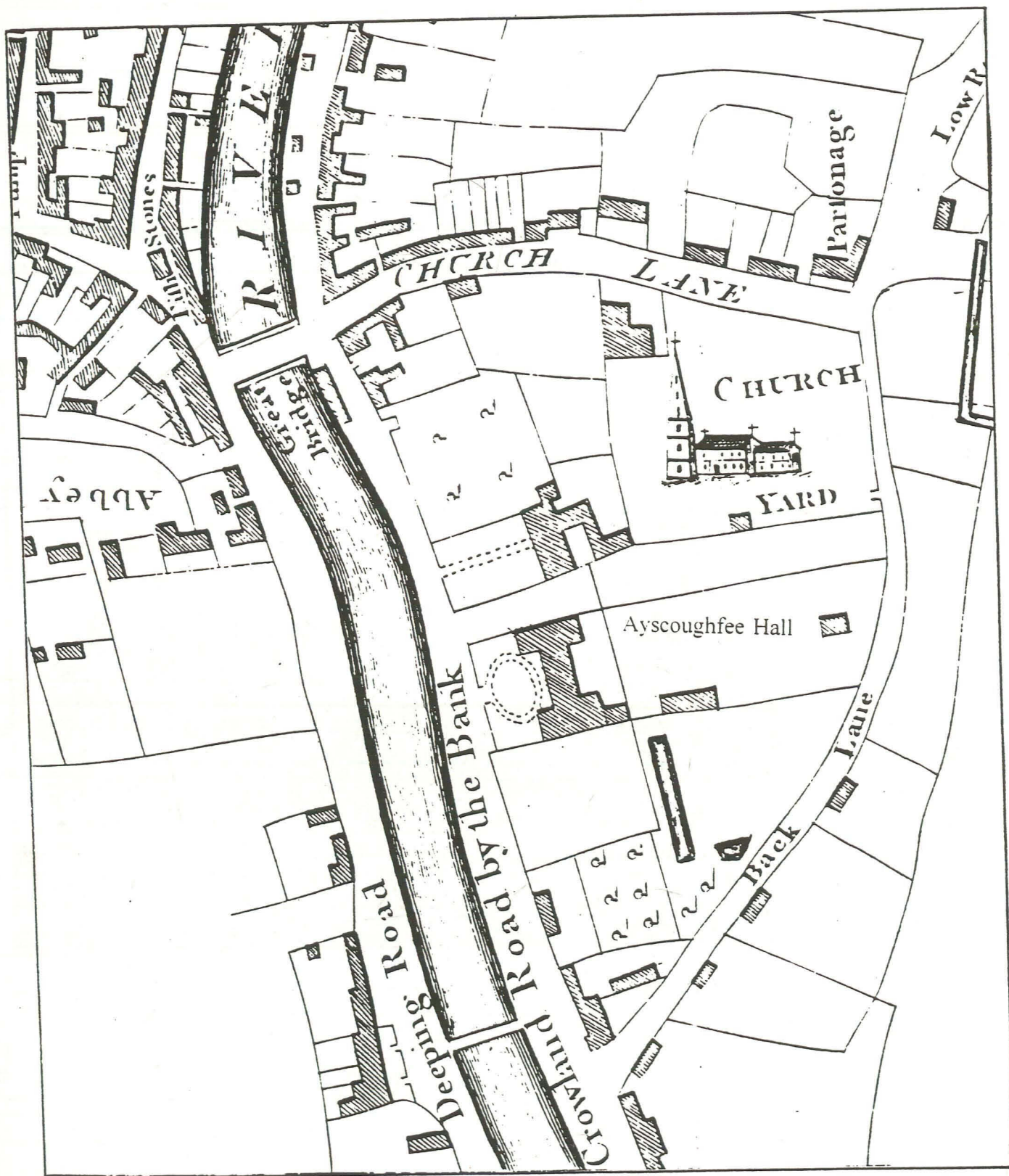
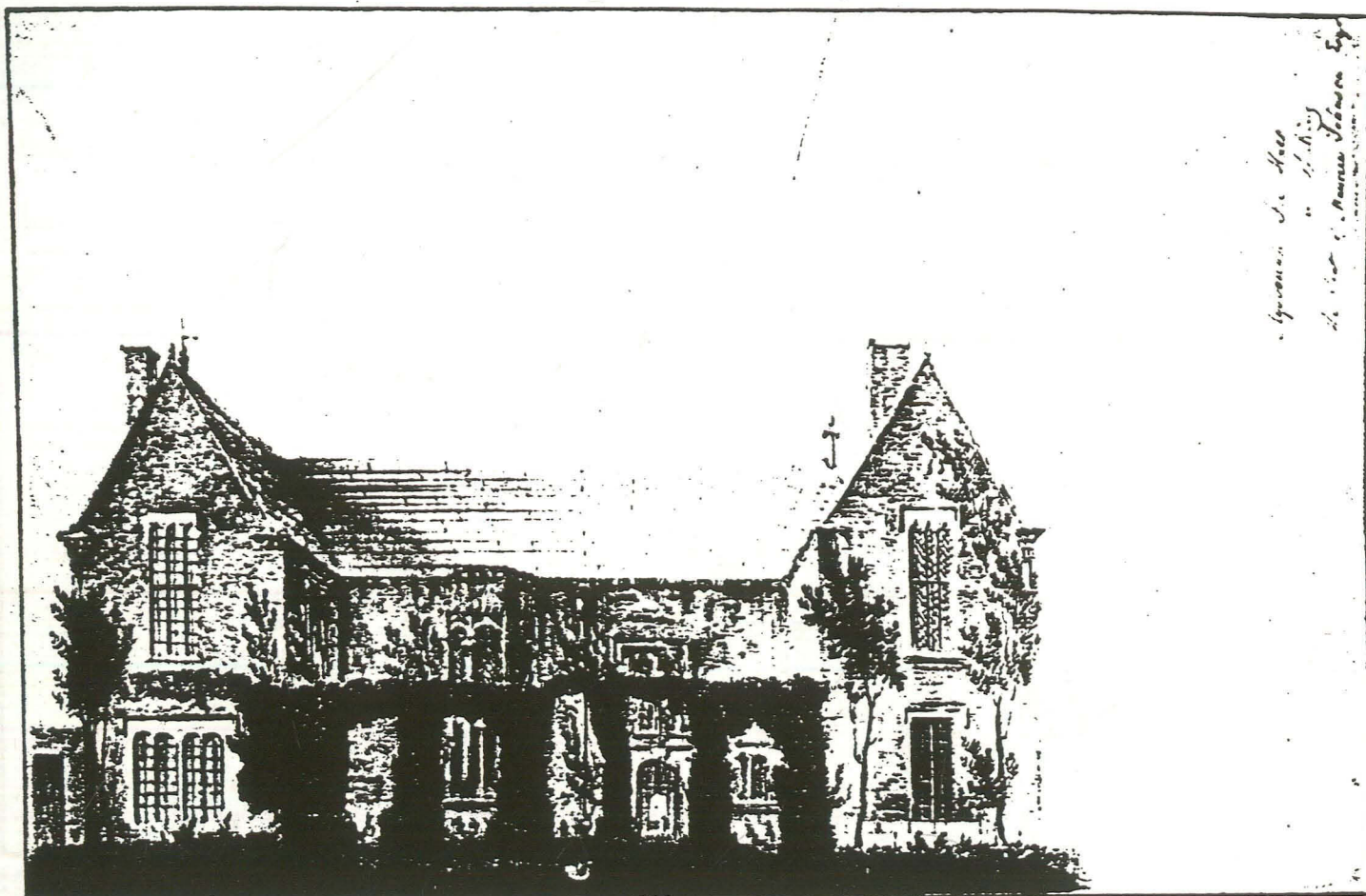
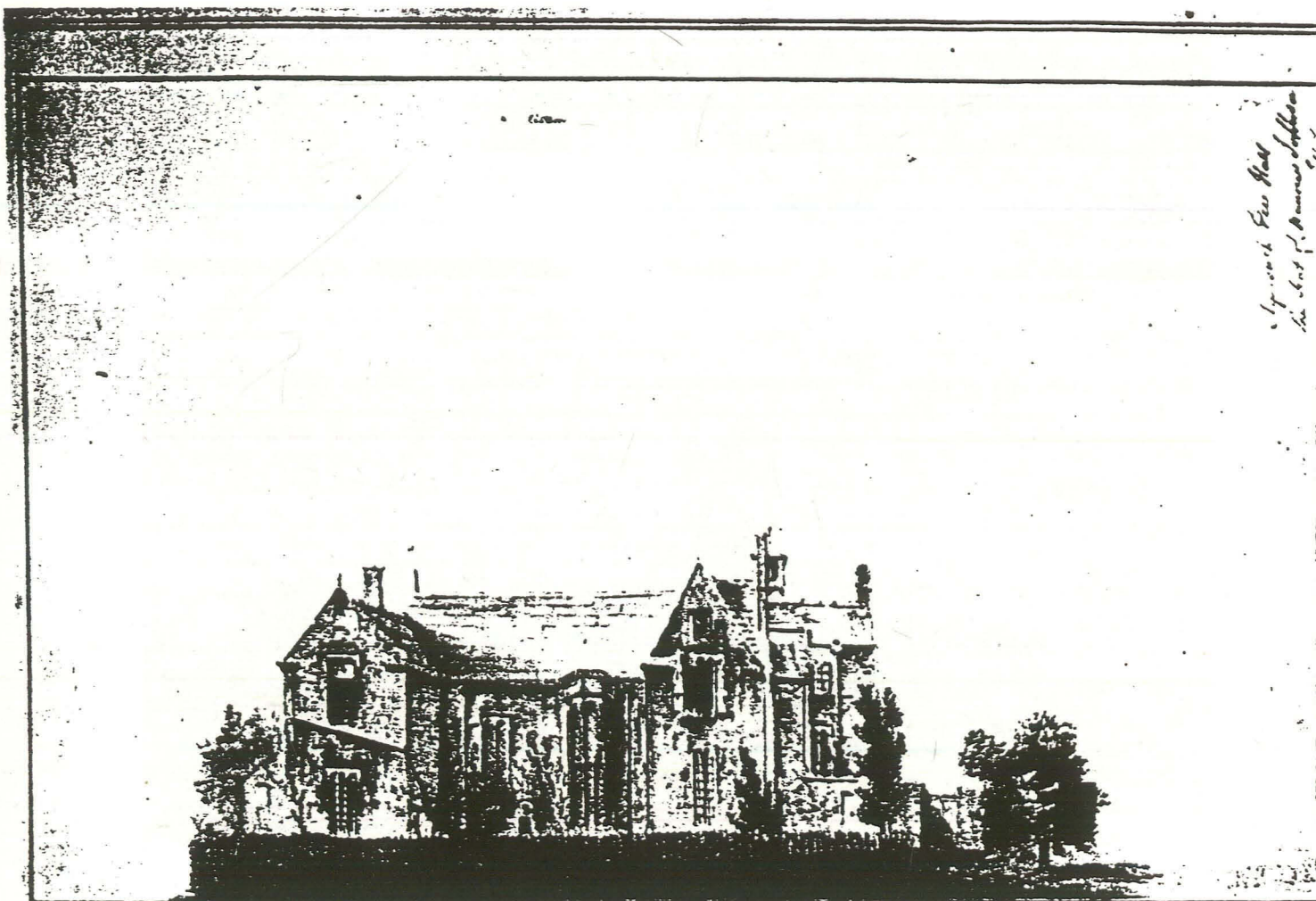


Figure 7 - Extract of the Plan of Spalding, from Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire*, 1779



*Ayscoughfee Hall the Seat of the Johnsons Esq
Spalding*

Figure 8 - Nattes' View of the West Front of Ayscoughfee Hall, 1791



Ayscough Fee Hall
The Seat of James Spalding
1791

*Ayscough Fee Hall the seat of Mr Johnson Esq
Spalding*

Figure 9 - Nattes' View of the East Front of Ayscoughfee Hall, 1791

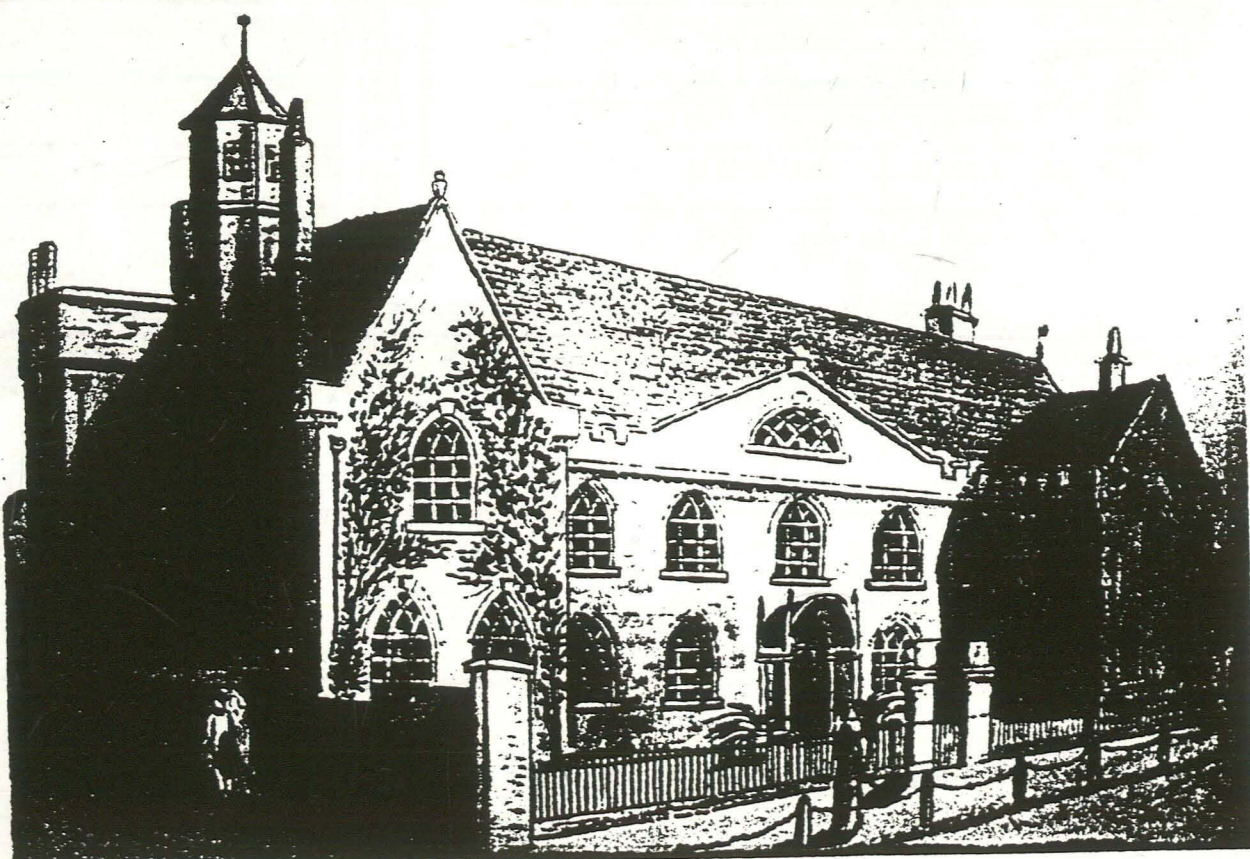
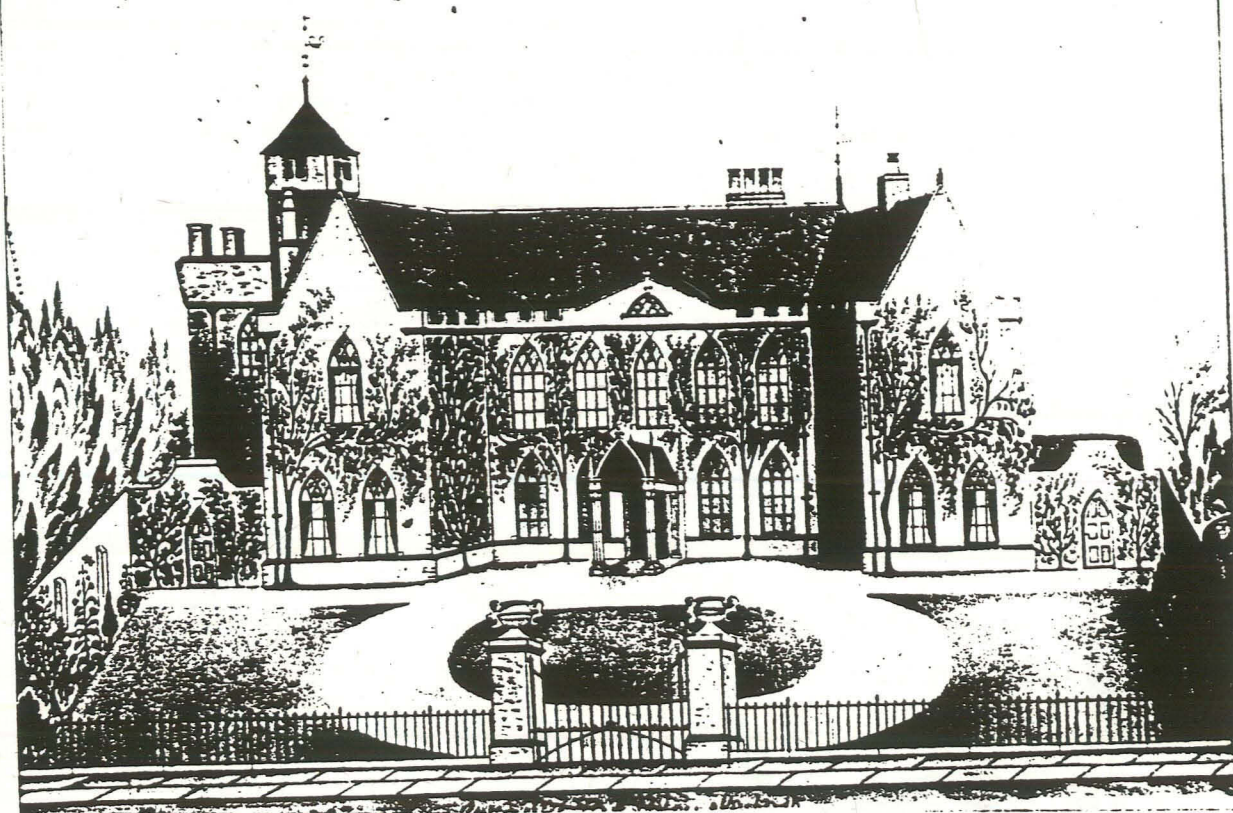


Engraved by J. D. Potter, for the Architects and Proprietors, published from a Drawing by A. Brand Esq.

Ayscough Fee Hall Lincolnshire.

Designed by the Proprietors J. D. Potter Esq. and J. D. Potter Esq. and J. D. Potter Esq. and J. D. Potter Esq.

Figure 10 - Engraving of Ayscoughfee Hall, after drawing by Brand, 1808



Figures 11a and 11b - West front of Ayscoughfee Hall, by Hilkiah Burgess, 1818



Figure 12 - Rear, east side, of Ayscoughfee Hall, anonymous painting, c. 1821

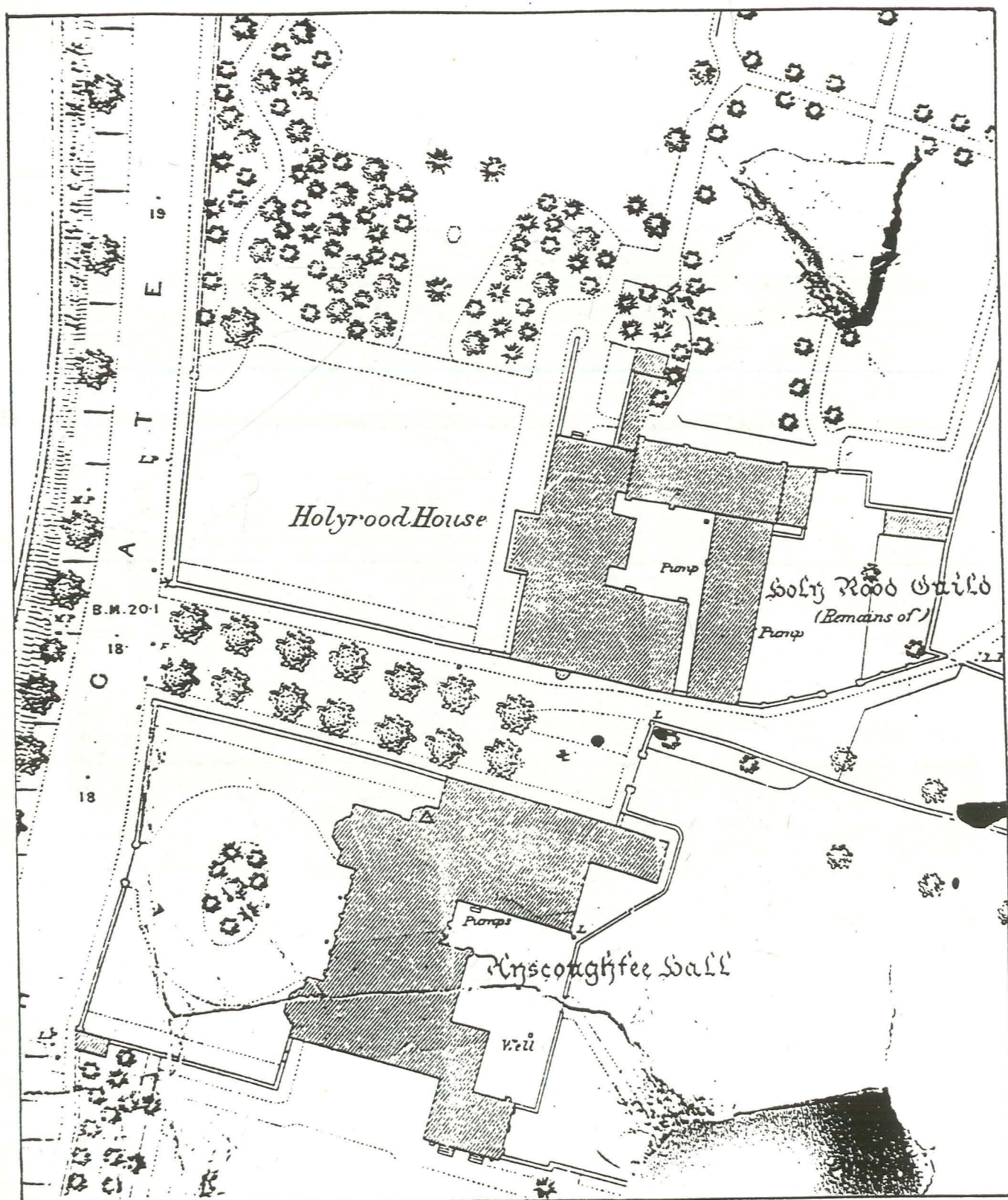
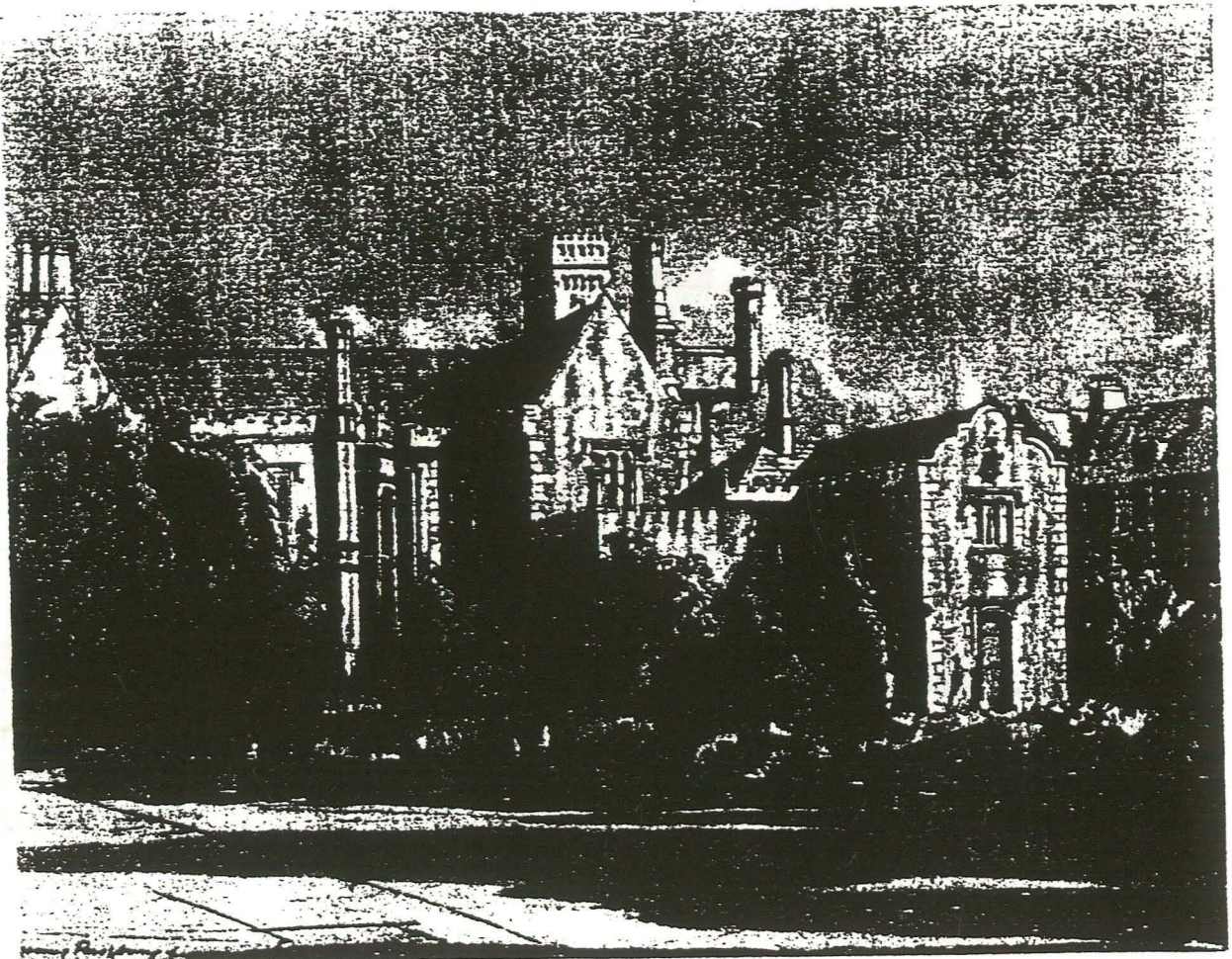


Figure 13 - Extract from 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of area, 1887



Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding

Figure 14 - Painting of rear of Ayscoughfee Hall, by Sir Henry Rushbury (1889-1968)

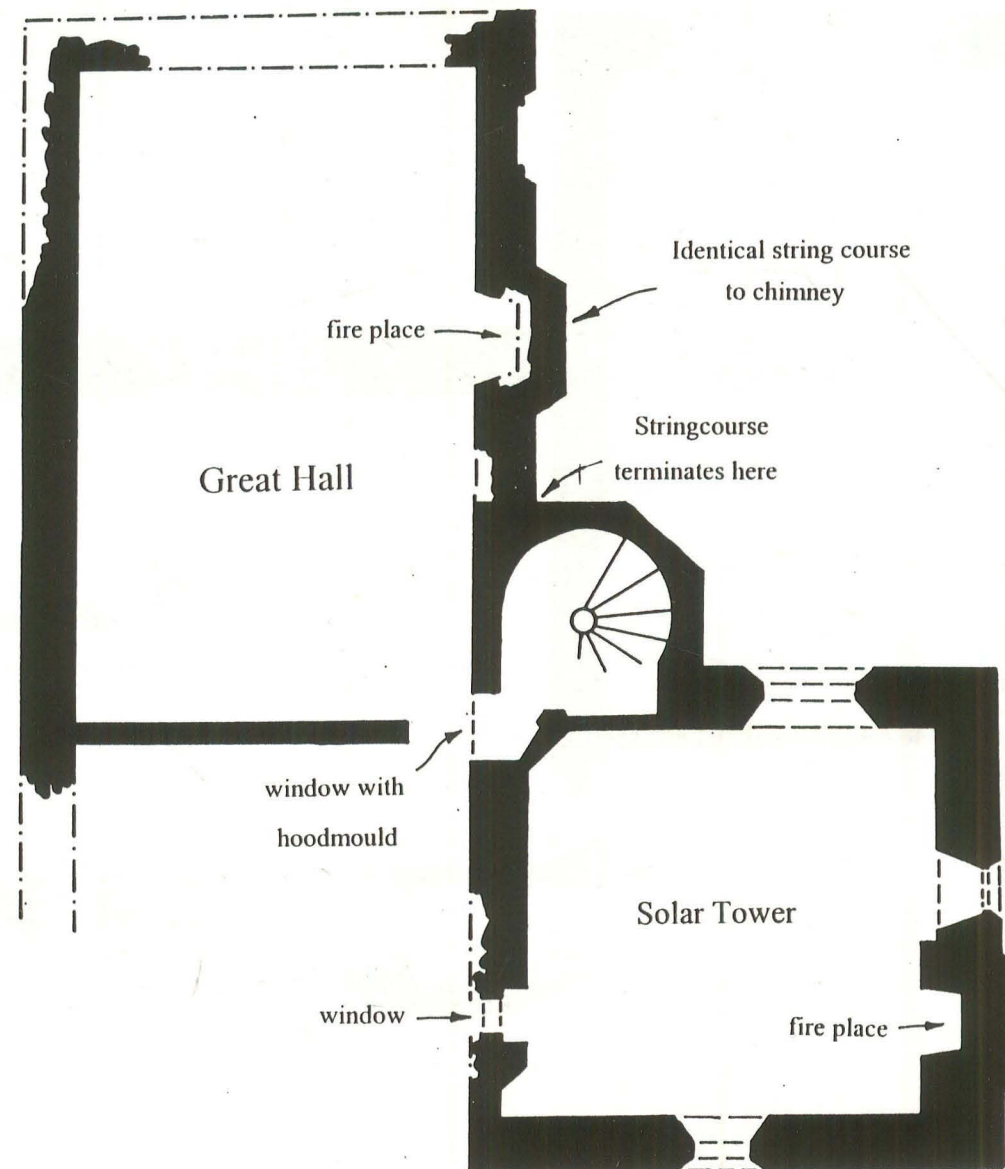


Figure 17 - Ayscoughfee Hall, Structural Stage 1 (conjectural), late 15th century

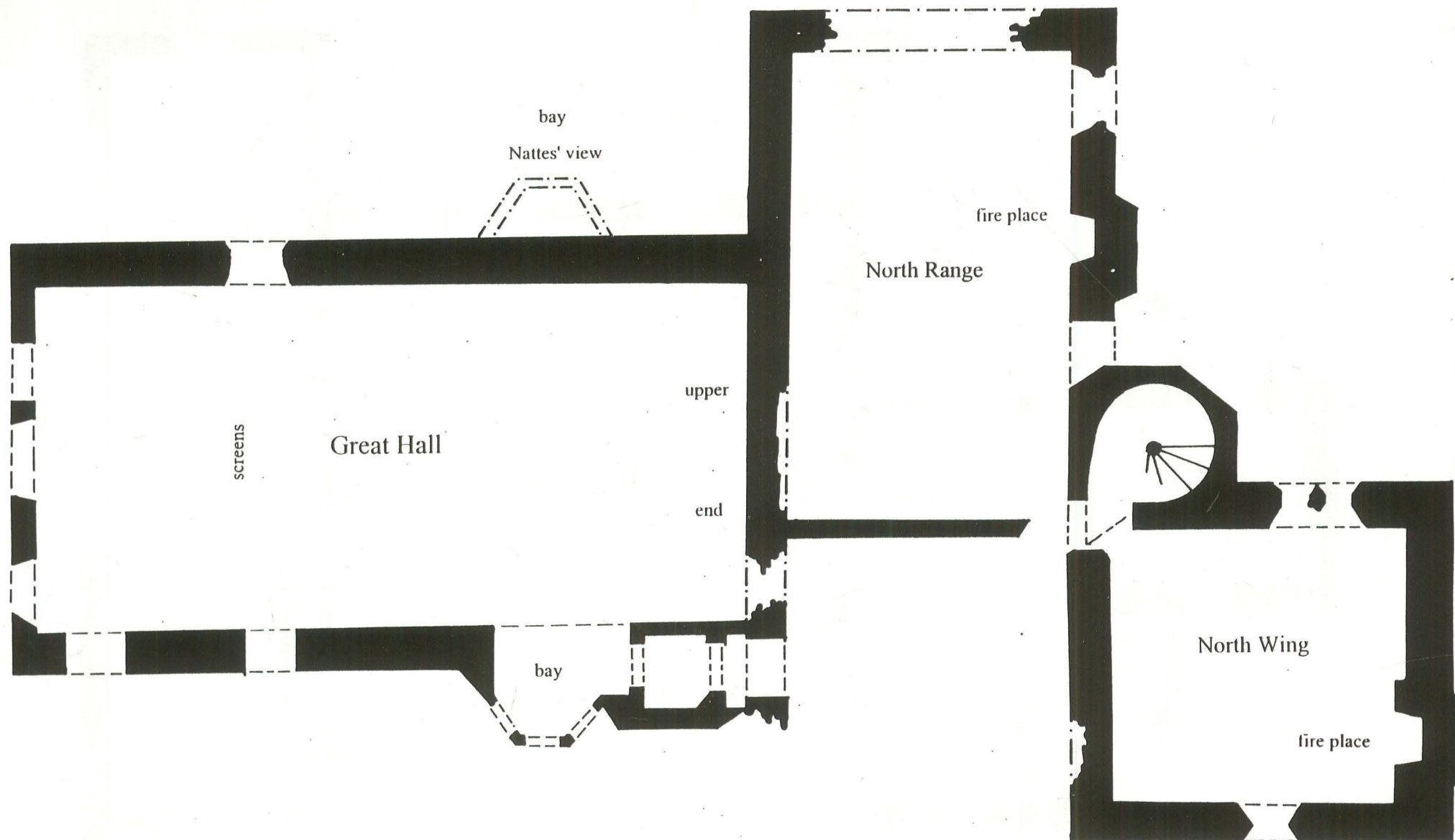


Figure 18 - Ayscoughfee Hall, Structural Stage 2 (conjectural), early 16th century

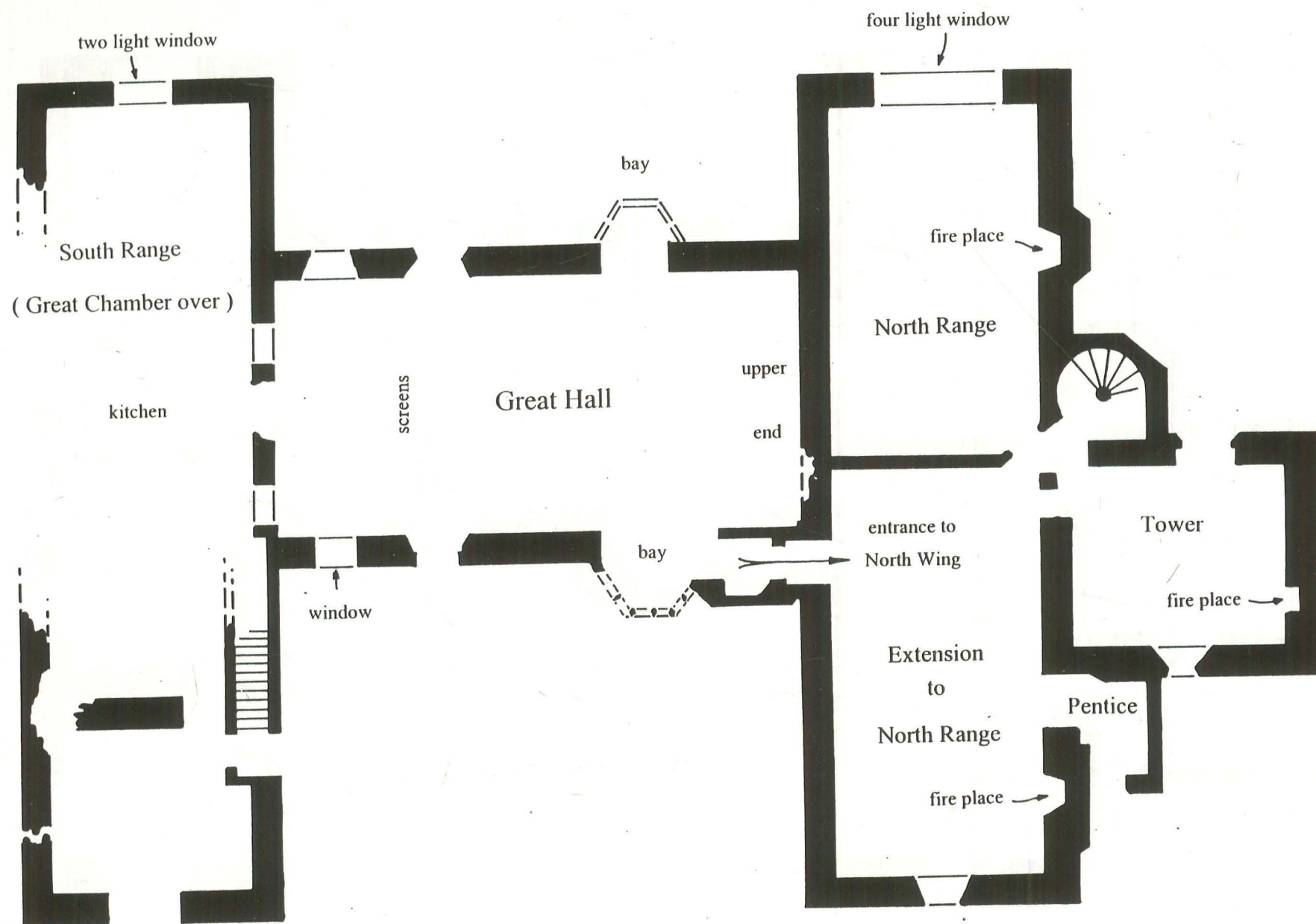


Figure 19 - Ayscoughfee Hall, Structural Stage 3 (conjectural), 1550?

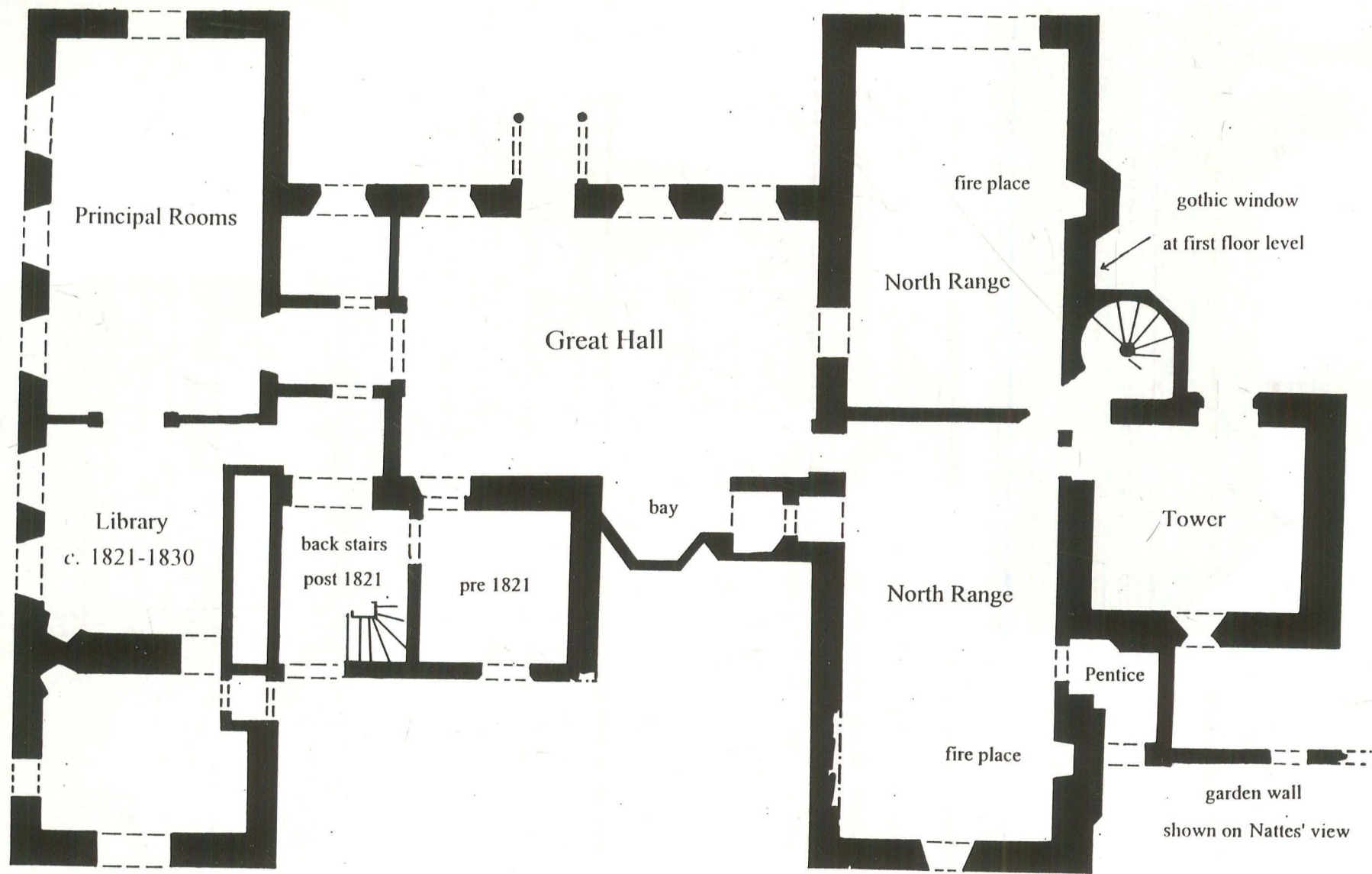


Figure 20 - Ayscoughfee Hall, Structural Stage 4 (conjectural), 1791-1821

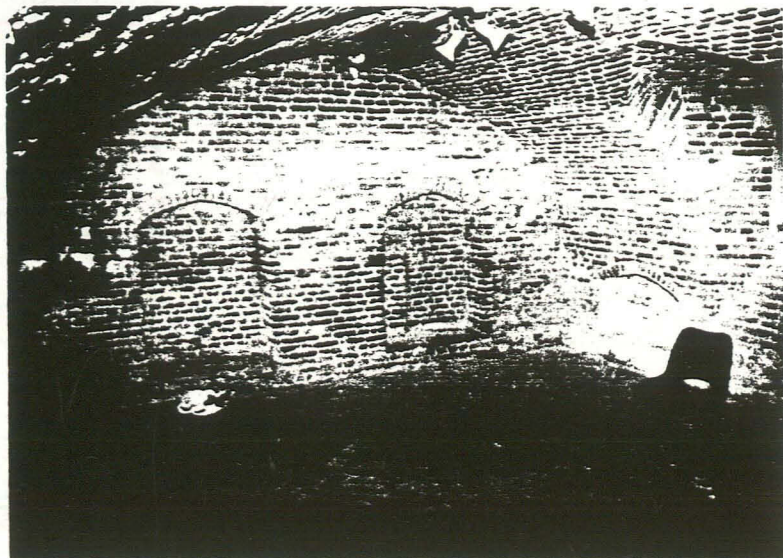


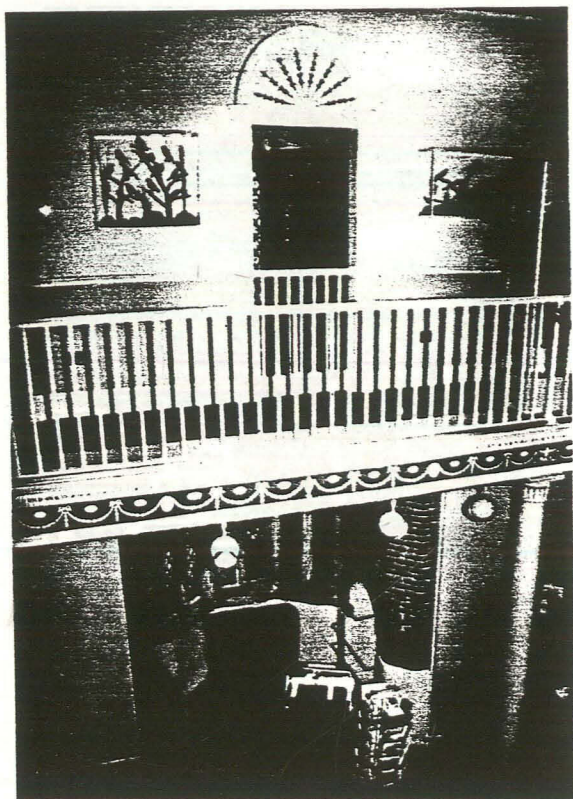
◀ Plate 1 Ayscoughfee Hall, west elevation



◀ Plate 2 Looking east towards the tower to the north range. Note the entrance to the cellar/undercroft. The windows above this door are part of the 1845 alterations

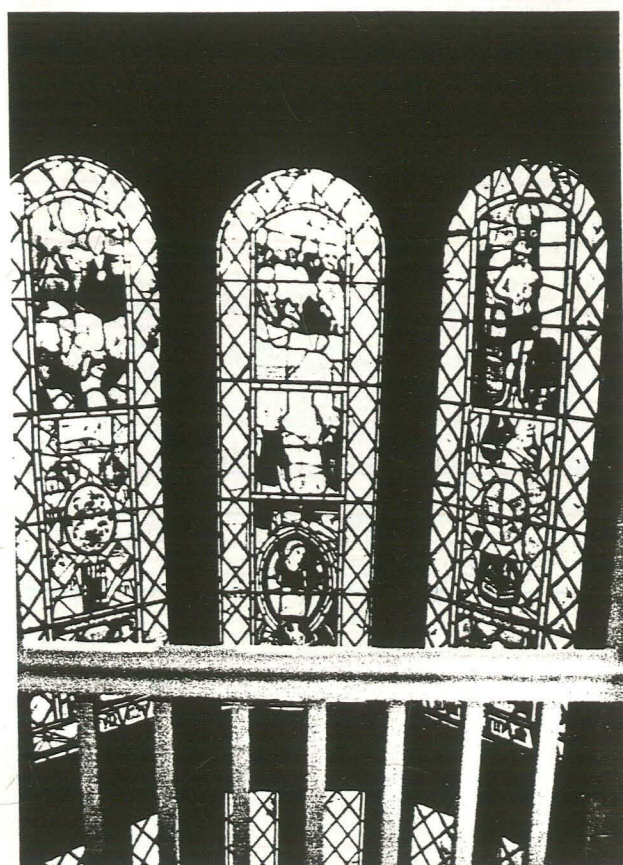
✓ Plate 3 Cellar/Undercroft probably the candlehouse or cellar noted in the 17th century inventories





◀ Plate 4 First floor walkway on east side of hall, looking towards the bay window. This walkway probably marks the position of the gallery noted in the 17th century inventories.

Plate 5 Medieval and later stained glass in the oriel window ▶



◀ Plate 6 Carved stone roundel in south wing

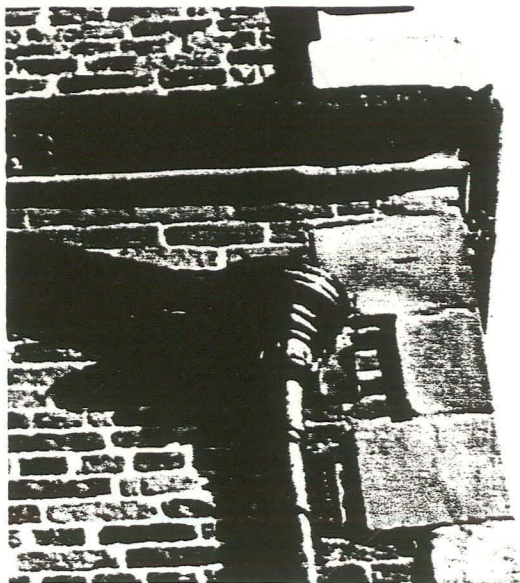
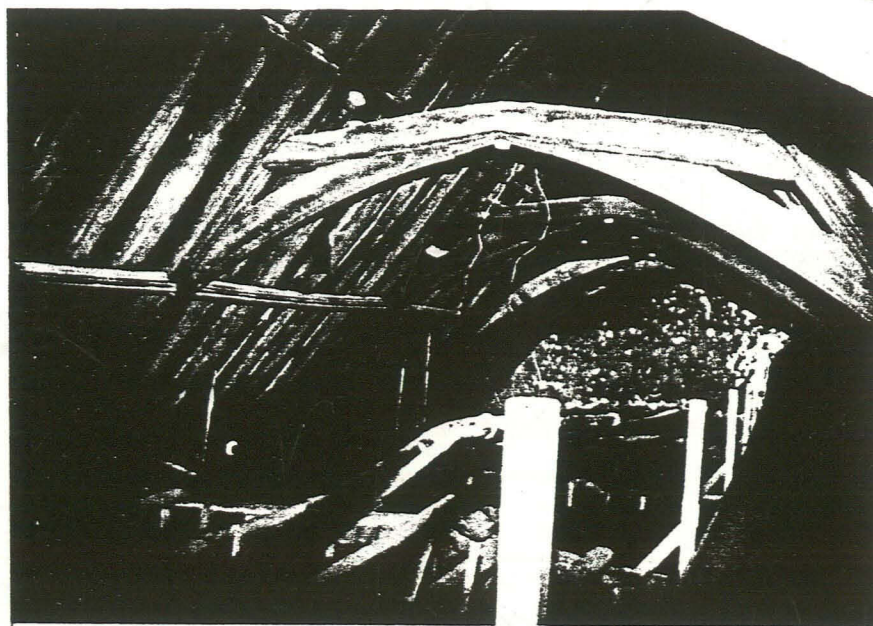
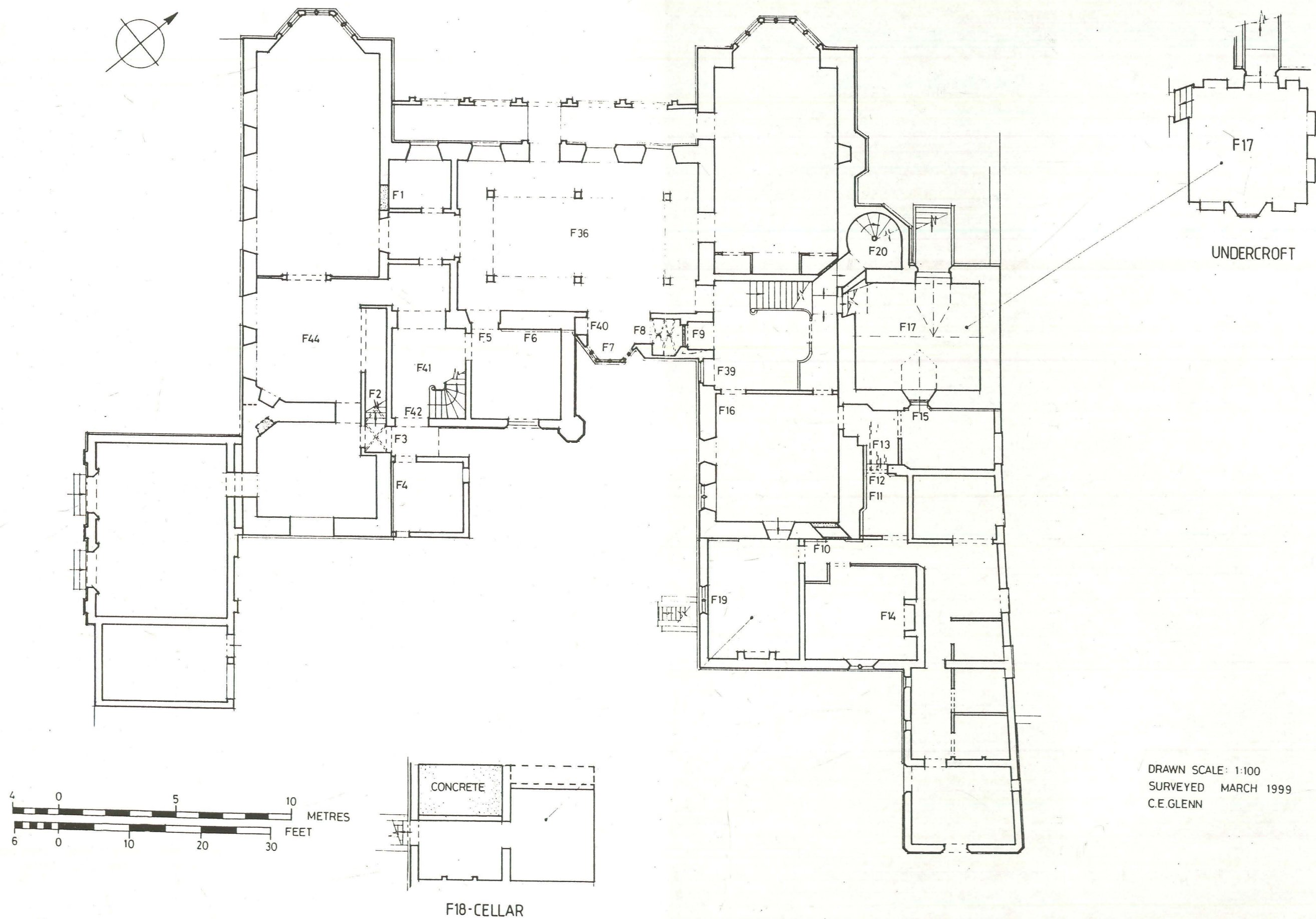


Plate 8 Turret stair hand- ➤
hold in moulded brick

Plate 9 The roof timbers of ▼
the Great Hall

◀ Plate 7 A rainwater
hopperhead dated 1794





DRAWN SCALE: 1:100
 SURVEYED MARCH 1999
 C.E. GLENN

Figure 15 - Ayscoughfee Hall, ground floor plan with location of features

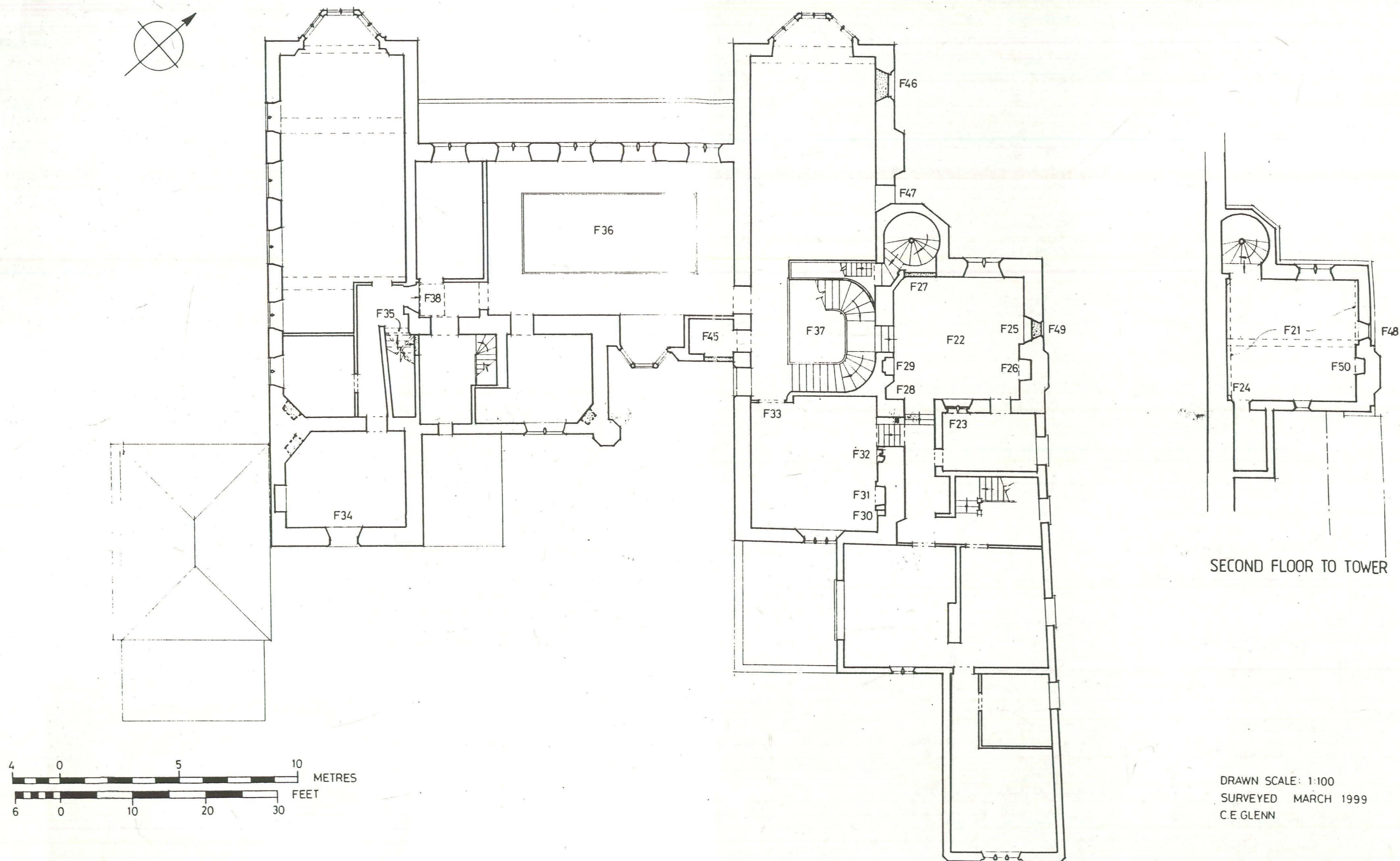
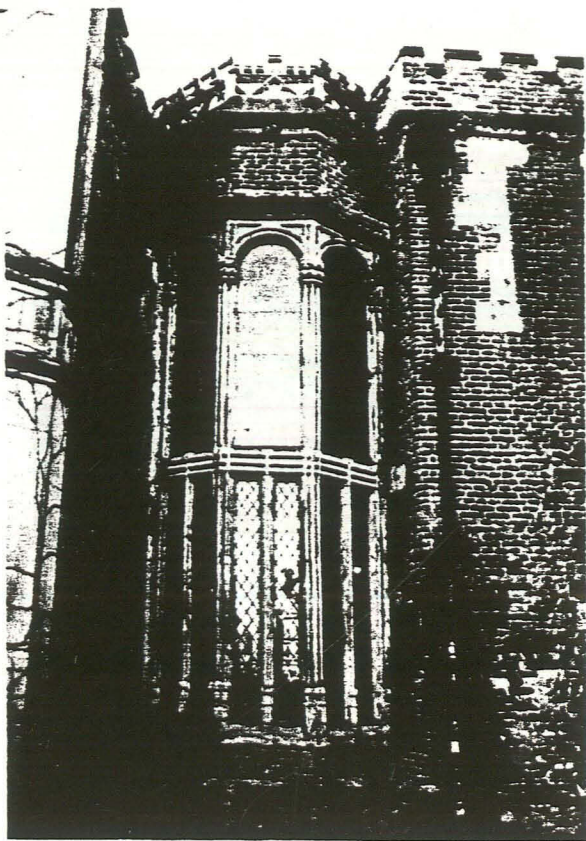
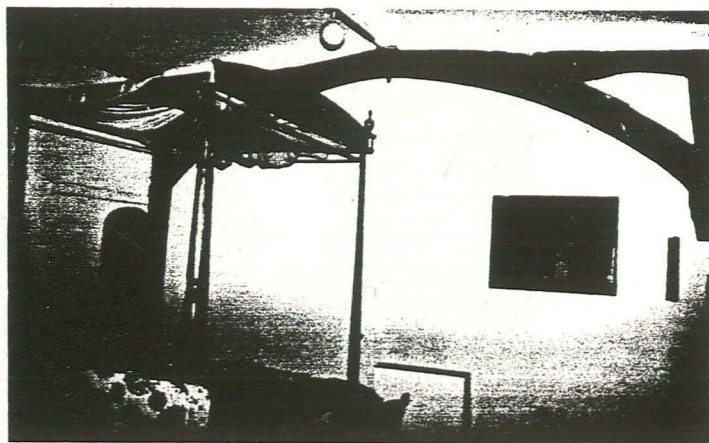


Figure 16 - Ayscoughfee Hall, upper floor plan with location of features



◀ Plate 10 Oriel window and
projecting brick bay to north

Plate 11 Turret from ▶
the west

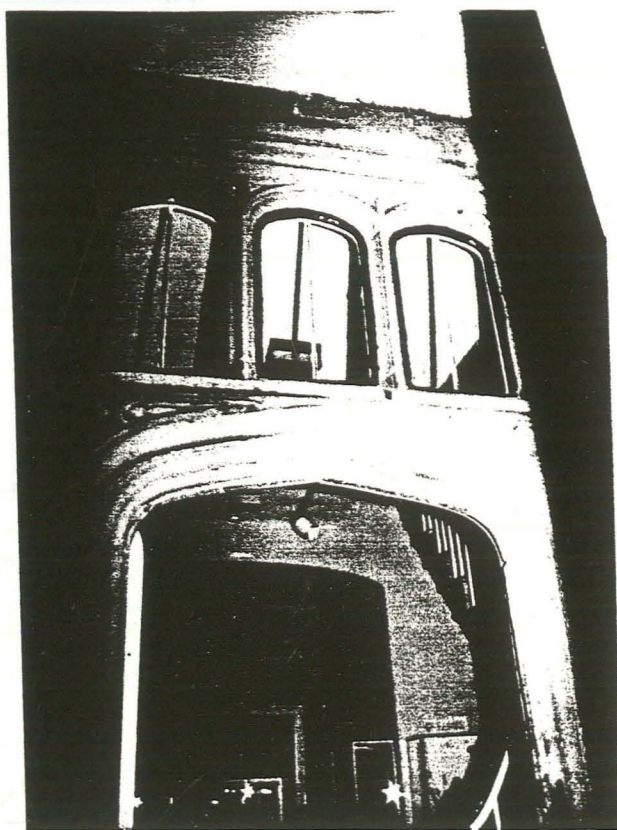
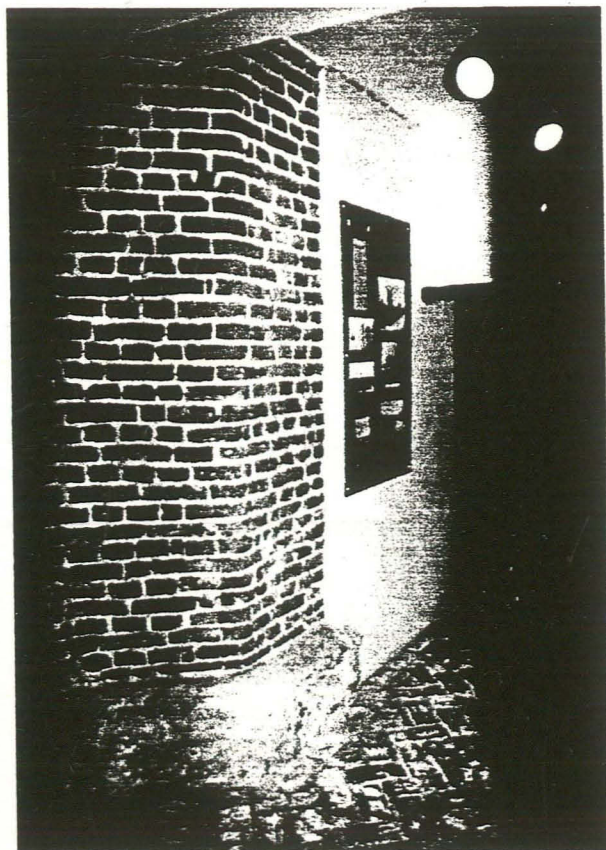


◀ Plate 12 Turret top
room, possibly the
garrett chamber of the
1616 inventory



◀ Plate 13 Rear, east side, of Ayscoughfee Hall, showing single shaped (Flemish) gable

Plate 14 Tudor-style door, ▶ originally external, on east side of the Great Hall



◀ Plate 15 North, originally external, wall of the chimney to the north range

Appendix 1

Inventory of Thomas Wimberley. 1616

A Trewe and pfect Inventory of all the goods chattels implemts of houshold plate jewells reidy money and debts of Thomas Wimberley late of Spalding in the County of Lincoln Esqrrye deceased made and taken by Willm Wilsby gent Robt Jackson gent George Lambe gent and Henry Phillipps. The xviith day of Aprill In the xiiiith yeare of the Reigne of our sovraigne lord James by the grace of god Kinge of England ffrance and Ireland defender of the faith etc and of Scotland the xlixth 1616

In the hall

Imprimis a longe Table with the frame)	
two formes and the Bench	)	xxxiiis iiid
Itm a square Table & frame and a forme		vis viiid
Itm fier irons		xiid
Itm two brazen hanginge Candlesticks		xxd
		2 - 2 - 8

In the dyninge parlour

Item a longe Table & frame & two Carpetts	lxvis viiid
Itm an other litle Table & Carpett	xs
Itm xii buffett stooles & xii quyshions	ls
Itm a tiny Table & two Carpetts	xxs
Itm iiii Chaires	xs
Itm iii lowe Stooles	iiiis
Itm a Cobord wth the Cloth	xxs
Itm the fier irons tongs shovell bellows	vis viiid
	9 - 7 - 4

In the litle hall

Item a longe Table a forme ii stooles	xs
Itm an old Cobard a Cownter & a paire of tables	xs
	1 - 0 - 0

In a litle Closet

Item iiii shelves iiii bottels ii quart potts	vs
Itm glasses & potts	xiid
Itm other shelves in the Inner Closett	xiid
Itm ii wyne firkyngs & vynyng firkin & the stoole	iiiis iiid
Itm an old firkyng & wheate meale	xiid
Itm a hand paile ii hand basketts & a hoppett	iiis vid
Itm iii bottels	iiis
Itm vii venys glasses & ii old glasses	vs
Itm xx glasses for sweete waters	iiiis
Itm a lanthorn	iiis
Itm a pserving pott a great dysh	vid
	1 - 7 - 4

In the new parlour

Item a a feild bedd wth valaunces & Curtaynes)	
a fetherbedd ii blanketts i Coveringe i bolster ii pillows)	v£	vis viiid
Itm a Redd chaire & ii redd stooles	xxs	
Itm a buffett stoole & ii low stoole frames	iiiis	

Itm a litle square table wth carpett & a ludy table	xiis
Itm a basen & Ewer	iiiiis
Item a Cradle & iii pillowes	viiiis
Itm two mantles	xls
Itm a trunke & a Chist	xiiis iiiid
Itm a Still & the fier irons	vis viiid
Itm the hanginge Clothes here	xxxs

12 - 3 - 8

In the Candle howse

Item ii sope firkyuns wth sope	xxvs
Itm iiiii grease potts wth grease	xs
Itm xx poundes of Candles	vis viiid
Itm ii pailles ii Basketts ii skepps vi wooden bowles)	
trenchers dishes ladles potts glasses & shelves)	vis viiid

2 - 8 - 4

In the Larder

Item ii pye peeles & a pasty plate	vis viiid
Itm vi Sawcers	iis
Itm vi brazen Candlesticks vi pewter candlesticks	xviiiis
Itm ten large platters & an othr more large	xls
Itm vi platters & iiiii pye plates	xiis
Itm xxix platters	xlvis viiid
Itm xiiii pewter dishes	ixs iiiid
Itm xv other dishes	viis vid
Itm xxvii othr dishes	xiiis vid
Itm vi fruite dishes	iis
Itm xxxii Sawcers	vis viiid
Itm vii Chamber potts	ixs
Itm xxiiii pottingers	xs
Itm vi smale dishes & iiiii Basens	ixs viiid
Itm a flaggon a Mugge ii salt sellars & xii pewt spoones	viis
Itm a kneadinge trough a boulting Tun a fatt)	
a bran tubb a salt Tubb wth Salt)	xiiis iiiid
Itm a Tems & Sieve a boulting cloth	iis
Itm ii peeles	xiid
Itm iiiii tubbs a Trough ii chopping blocks)	
musterd querns a litle Table a forme & shelves)	xxs
Itm a Chest ii Traies old pailles & Tubbs	iis vid

11 - 19 - 10

In the Brewe house

Item a mash fatt a guyle fatt & iii othr fatts	iiiiis
Itm vi Soes v kymmels a Tubb a Tems	vis viiid
Itm a litle Table & a brandreth	xiid
Itm a brewinge lead	xls

6 - 7 - 8

In the Kitchen

Item iiiii Copper kettells	xls
Itm viii Brasse kettells	liiis iiiid
Itm viii brasse pannes	xiis

ltn ix brazen skelletts	xiiis iiiid
ltn xx brasse potts	xf
ltn ii possetts & iii Skymmers	xs
ltn ii chaffen dishes	iiis
ltn iii drippingge pannes	xxs
ltn ii fryinge panne & ii gridirons	vs
ltn a pike kettell	xs
ltn viii spitts	xs
ltn a bread grate & an Aple plate	xiid
ltn a puddinge plate a Clyver a Chopping)	
knife & a great Axe)	iiis
ltn v paire of pott hookes	iis
ltn a Jack for the turne spitts	xxs
ltn the fier irons & hookes	xiiis iiiid
ltn two paires of Cobirons	vs
ltn ii chaires & iii stooles	iiis iiiid
ltn the kitchen bord ii tressells & a table	iis vid
ltn a Soe a paile chopping blocks old)	
Tables & wooden dishes)	iiis iiiid
ltn a brazen basen a brazen Colander	iis vid
ltn two mortars & pestells	vs
ltn vi bacon flitches & ii beefe flitches	lxs

25 - 2 - 2

In the Deyry

Item iii brasse pannes	xxvis viiid
ltn two cheese presses	xiiis iiijd
ltn the Shelves	vis viiid
ltn viii wooden Bowles	viiis
ltn ii Soes iii pailles	vs
ltn iii Churns wth seates	viiis
ltn ii Tubbs i firbyn	xxd
ltn xxviii chesse fatts v cheese bords	xis
ltn ffifty mylke panns	viiis iiiid
ltn vi creame potts	iiis
ltn a longe stoole ii syde dishes & iii dishes	xiid

4 - 12 - 8

In the Cheese Chamber

Item a brode Table wth tressels	iiis iiiid
ltn an othr Table a Chest ii tressels ii wicker)	
hampers a woollen wheels & iii othr wheels a)	vis viiid
paire of blades & a barrell)	
ltn steele weights & Scales	xxs
ltn a great spitt & a gallow tree	vs
ltn forke shaffts oxe byles moulds for)	
brick & iii barrels)	iis vid
ltn iiiii Tallow Cakes	xvs
ltn xxx cheeses	xvs
ltn furnytur for a light horsse & a Caldron	liis iiiid

6 - 00 - 10

In a Corne Chamber

Item Salt fish videlt lynge & haberdyne	xxvis viiid
Itm ii Strikes i peck & halfe a peck Ridles)	
Seeds Scutles & a Shovell)	iis vid
Itm vi Sacks a wynnoe cloth iii baggs	xs
Itm a dragge nett	xiid
Itm barley and mault	xiiif
Itm Rye oats wheate & beanes	xiiis iiiid
Itm hemp seed	xiiis iiiid
	15 - 6 - 10

In the Hall Chamber

Item an old chaire & a Brake	iis
Itm bords & tressels weights & Scales	iiis iiiid
Itm vi wicker flasketts vi maunds & forke shafts	vs
	0 - 10 - 4

In the Buttry

Item ii pypes ix hoggesheads i barrel & ye bars	viif xiiis iiiid
Itm v Juggs ii Jacks shelves & Table	xs
Itm Trays. the stooles for hoggesheads. Turnells & a)	
voyder)	vis viiid
Itm xii dozen of Trenchers	iis vid
Itm ii dozen of Case Trenchers	xiid
Itm a Chist	iiis
Itm vii longe table clothes	xxs
Itm ii Cobard Clothes	iiis
Itm iii old table clothes	iiis
Itm iii dozen of table napkyns	xiis
Itm iii Towells & iii old table Clothes	xs
	10 - 6 - 6

In his Lodginge Chamber

Item plate videlt a Basen & Ewer ii)	
Tankerds. a Sugar box & spoone ii Tuns iii)	
white Bowles one white Salt iii gilded Salts)	lxixf
vi white Sawcers xxv spoones iii gilt bowles)	
and a Macer)	
Itm Jewells videlt a border of gold	xiiif vis viiid
Itm a Carquenett	viif
Itm a Bracelett	xxs
Itm vii Rings	iiif
Itm his apparell ther	xliiif vis viiid
Itm a Seeled bedd wth valaunces Curtaynes & furniture	viif xiiis iiiid
Itm a trundle bedd wth Canapy & furniture	iiif
Itm a large Sheete	iiif vis viiid
Itm iiii paire of holland Sheets	xiiif vis viiid
Itm xxxvii pillow beares	xf
Itm xx paire of flaxen sheets & xx bord cloths	xxiiif
Itm vi paire of pillow beares	xxxs
Itm a damaske table cloth xii napkyns a Towell)	
& a Cobard cloth)	viiif

Itm a Diaper Table cloth	xxxxs
Itm xix othr table clothes	vif
Itm xviii paire of wearing Sheetes	viiiif
Itm two new bedd ticks wth bouldsters	lxs
Itm a presse and iiii Trunks	lxs
Itm ii Chists & v boxes	xxxxs
Itm a Chaire & quyshion	iis vid
Itm fier irons tongs bellows & shovell	iis vid
Itm ii bedds furnished in the Maids chamber	xls
Itm a Chist ii Cradles & a flaskett ther	xs

232 - 5 - 0

In his Closett

Item his bookes. glasses litle boxes a)	
litle Table & deske a Sword & Dagger)	iiiif vis viiid
Itm in Reidy money	CClxxxif xixs vid
Itm gold weights	iis vid
Itm in good debts	CCCxxxviiiif vis
Itm in despate debts	lxxxvf

707 - 14 - 8

In the gallery

Item iiii Chists & ii Truncks	xls
Itm xv paires of fflaxen & myngtoe sheetes	viiiif xls
Itm xx paires of hempen sheetes	viiiif
Itm vii Table Clothes	xxiiis iiiid

17 - 13 - 4

In the parlour chamber

Item iii Canapys	xxxxs
Itm a bedd furnished	xxiiiiif
Itm a velvett embrodered chaire & ii stooles	xls
Itm xxiiii dozen of table napkyns	xxiiiiif
Itm iiii diaper napkyns	vis viiid
Itm xxii hand towells	xlisiis
Itm a paire of Sheetes & a cobard cloth	xxvs
Itm xii Ewer Towells	xif
Itm xxii Cobard cloths	xif
Itm iiii quyshion Cloths	vif
Itm a Sheet. lynnyn valances & a table napkyn	xs
Itm a needle worke quishion ii othr imbrodered)	
quishions & a windoe cloth)	xxxxs
Itm an othr windoe quishion of Copeworke	xs
Itm a liny Cobard a Cloth & ii quishions	xxxvis viiid
Itm a litle table & a coveringe for quishions	iis
Itm a Trunk & a close stoole	xvs
Itm tongs fiershovell. Bellows & landirons	xiiis iiiid
Itm hanging Dorneck & the matt	lxs

130 - 18 - 8

In the litle chamber

Item a bedd furnished	viiiif
-----------------------	--------

Itm a feild bedd furnished	vf
Itm a liny Cobard. Cloth. Basen. Ewer & iii)	
quishions)	xxvis viiid
Itm a Chaire & ii stooles	xxs
Itm a Chaire a lookinge glasse a Brushe &	
a warminge pan	vis viiid
Itm ii litle greene stooles	iiis iiiid
Itm dorneck hangings	xxs
Itm tongs shovel & fier irons	iis

16 - 8 - 4

In the **high Chamber**

Item a bedd furnished	viii f
Itm a Trundle bedd furnished	iii f
Itm a tiny Table a Chaire & iii quishions	xiis

11 - 12 - 0

In the servinge men **Chamber**

Item a bedd furnished & a Chaire	xls
Itm two bedds furnished in the chinders chamber	xxs

3 - 0 - 0

In the **garrett chamber**

Item two Bedds furnished	viii f
Itm a litle Table	iiis iiiid

8 - 3 - 4

In the **yard**

(*Inter alia.*) brick in a Clamp & some tyles

In the **Stable**

(*Inter alia*) a horsse myll

At the **Marshe & feilds**

Details of stock. including that in particular named fields

At his howse & grounds in **Bitchfeild**

Various goods.

Appendix 2
Inventory of Nicholas Evington, 1630

A true and pfect Inventory Indented of all the goodes. Chattells. howshould stuffe. ready monie. and plate of Nicholas Evington of Spalding in the Countie of Lincoln Esq deceased appraised and made by Willm Sneath, Edward Ward gent. And John Adamson and Robt yeoman the ffirst day of September In the sixt yeare of the Raigne of our sovraigne Lord Charles the Kinges Matie that now is on England etc 1630

In the Hall.

Imprimis one long Table Two ffirmes)	
a stoole. and a longe seiled settle)	ivf
Itm. anothr little square Table a Chest)	
and a brasen Candlesticke)	xf (illegible)

In a Little Closett in the Hall

Itm. Two Boxes. one ioyned stoole. a leathr)	
Chaire wth five Bibles & ctaine othr bookes)	iiif vis viiid
with othr implemts)	

In the great parlor

Itm one draw Table. Two liny Cup)	
bordes & a little square Table)	iiiiif xiiis iiiid
Itm Three Tapestry Carpetts. and Three)	
Tapestry Cushions & sixe Turkie worke Cushions)	iiif
Itm seaven chaires of Turkeyworke. and)	
one velvitt Chaire)	viif
Itm fower Leathr Chaires, a little ioyned)	
Chaire. a wicker Chaire, and three Covred)	fs
ioyned stooles)	
Itm a Brasen Eagle wth the booke of Mar)	
tirs upon it)	xf
Itm a Brasen Clocke)	viiiif
Itm a paire of Brasen Landirons. with fire)	
shovell. Cradle. Tonges, fireforke & Bellowes.)	viif xs
Itm a paire of virgenalls, a paire of Tables)	
Two paire of Snuffers and a windowe Curtaine)	xxxiiis iiiid

In the little Hall:

Item a Table Landsettle. and two ffirmes)	xvs
Itm a greate Presse with divse little glasses)	
and othr implemts in it)	xls
Itm a Cupbord with a Brasen hangeing Candlesticke)	xs

A little Closett by the little Hall

Itm Two Rundletts of vinegeare. and three)	
shelves. wth othr small implemts)	xis viiid

In the lodgeinge parlor

Item. In Plate)	lxxxvf xs
Itm. In Jewells)	xxvf
Itm. his Apparrell. and money in his purse)	clviif xs iid qd
Itm. A watch. with a silver Chaîne)	xvf
Itm. a ffeildbeddstead. a ffeatherbedd. a Mat)	
terice. Three Blancketts. a Red Rugge, one)	

Boulster. Two Pillowes. ffive Curtaynes	)	x£
and vallance. and Curtayne rodde)	
Itm two Trundle Beddsteads. Two ffeathrbeds)	
a Matterice. ffive Blancketts. Three Cou)	
ledds. Two Boulsters. A Canopie and Two	)	vi£ xiiis iiiid
Curtaines)	
Itm a Liny Cupbord with draw & Boxes in it	)	iiis xd
Itm A greate Danst Chest. Two Trunkes)	
Two Chaires. ffive Boxes. A Deske. one lowe	)	iii£ xs
Stoole. and sixe Bedstaves)	
Itm. a paire of Landirons. a paire of Cree)	
pers. a warmeing pan. and a paire of Tonges	)	xls
Itm. Two lookeing glasses. a Brushe. a Combe)	
and Combrushe	)	xs
Itm the hangeings about the sayd Roome	)	iii£
Itm. in a withdraweing Roome. A halfe head)	
ed bedstead. a matterice. a fethrbed. one blanc)	
kett. two Coulidde. a boulster. two pillowes	)	xxxxs
A close stoole. and a Bell)	

In the Seller:

Item. A Little Table. Two horsses for)	
Beers & stand upon. seaven hoggesheads)	
ffive Kilderkyns. & two Rundletts. where	)	iii£
of Two hoggesheads are full of Beere)	
Itm. ffive Juggs. Three little potts. a Case)	
of Trenchers. a little shelve. and othr Trench	)	xs
ers. wth othr implemts)	

In the yellow Chamber

Item A ffeild Bedd with five curtaines)	
and rodde. and vallance. a Countpoynt all of)	
Needleworke. fower Blancketts. Two ffetherbeds)	
one Boulster. fower pillowes. a matterice. and	)	xliiii£
Matt)	
Itm A ludy Cupbord. one greate Chaire Two)	
lowe Chaires. one longe Stoole. A Cupbord cloth	)	vi£ (illegible)
And two windowe Cushions. all of Nedleworke)	
Itm ffive peeces of hangeings of yellowe)	
Carsey. imbrodered wth blacke Worsteds	)	illeg £
Itm A paire of Brasen Andirons. fire shovell)	
& Tonges	)	xxxxs
Itm. a halfe headed bedd. wth a Canopie)	
and Two Curtaynes. A matt. A Matterice)	
A ffeatherbedd. Two Blancketts. a Boulster. Two	)	vf
Pillowes and a yellowe Rugge)	
Itm A little ludy Cupbord	)	iiis iiiid
Itm A Matt upon the flore in the same Chamber	)	xxs

In the studdie:

Item One Bedstead. A Matt. a Mat)	
terice. a ffethrbed. a Boulster. Two Pillowes	)	vi£

Two Blancketts and a coulidd)	
Item one little Table. a linye Cupbord. three)	
Trunckes. one Chaire. and three Pistills	)	xlvis viiid
Item Three Lutes an Orpherion and their)	
Cases	)	xv£
Itm. Certaine Globes and Instrumts. tende)	
ing to the Arte of the Mathemattiques	)	xxx£
Itm his whole Lybrarye of Bookes	)	cc£

In the Gallerie

Chamber

Item A Seiled Bedstead. wth a matt. a mat)	
terice. A ffeatherbed. a Blanckett. Two	)	xlvis viiid
Coulidds. and A Boulster)	
Itm. A little round Table. and a Joyned Stoole	)	vs

In the Gallerie

Itm. a standinge presse. ffive Trunckes)	
and a Boxe	)	iii£ xs

In a Little Closett

Itm A little Table. a Coued stoole. A)	
Chiney voyder wth knife. and xii Chiney	)	xls
ffruite Dishes. wth othr implemts)	

In the Greene Chamber

Item One greene ffeild Bed wth)	
ffive Curtaines. rodd and vallance. a)	
Matt. Two Matterices. a ffeatherbedd	)	vi£
Two Boulsters. Two Pillowes. three)	
Blanckett. two Coulidds. and a blewe Rugg)	
Itm a double Chest wth drawers. and a)	
Beddsettle. wth three small Boxes	)	liiis iiiid
Itm Three Trunckes. an imbrodered chaire)	
And Two stooles	)	xxxiiis iiiid
Itm In a wthdraweing Chamber. Two)	
Trunckes. one Trundle Bedstead. Two	)	xls
Close stooles. and a ctaine Dornick hangings)	

In the Red Chamber

Item A ffeild Bedd wth ffive Taffety)	
Curtaines. wth Rodds. vallance. and Teaster)	
of Taffetye. A matt. Matterice. one ffethr	)	xxvi£ xiiis iiiid
Bedd. Two Boulsters. Two Pillowes. Three)	
Blancketts. a Red Rugge and a Taffetie)	
Twill)	
Itm A Square Table wth a greene Car)	
pett a ludye Cupbord. wth an imbrodered)	
Cupbord Cloth. an imbrodered Chaire. Two	)	vi£
Redd stooles. a Childes Chaire. Two lowe)	
stooles. and an imbrodered window Cushion)	
Item a paire of Brasen Andirons wth)	
fyrepan and Tonges	)	xxxs
Itm Three Canniepies	)	ls
Itm a suite of Darnicke hangeings	)	xls

Itm A Damaske beareinge cloth with)	
a gold Lace. a white Taffetie Cloake lined)	
wth Cotten and facd wth shagge. and)	v℥
a little imbrodered Cushion)	
Itm. A Cushion Cloath)	xxs
Itm. Three Pillowe beares wrought)	
wth blacke Silke. and gold. and three)	xv℥
double ones wrought wth blacke silke)	
Itm. One Lawne sheete. and one nette)	
worke sheete. and five Lawne Pillowe)	
beares. and three wrought Lawne Pillowe)	
beares. and three wrought Lawne Cup)	x℥
bord Clothes. and Two Wrought Lawne)	
Towells)	
Itm. seaven paire of fine Holland sheetes)	xiiii℥
Itm. Twelve paire of flaxen sheetes)	viii℥
Itm Eleaven paire of Hempteare sheets)	v℥ xs
Itm. Sixe paire of Mingtoe sheets)	ls
Itm. Ten paire of harden sheetes)	iii℥ vis viiid
Itm ffive paire of fine Holland pillowbears)	xlvs
Itm ffive paire of Courser Holland pillowbears)	xxs (semi-legible)
Itm Two Damaske Table Cloathes. A)	
Damaske Cupbordcloth. Three Damaske)	xii℥
Towells. and one Dozen of Damask napkins)	
Itm. Two wrought wastcoates. wth a suite)	
of Linnen belonging to a Childbedd)	v℥
Itm. A Diaper Tablecloth. a squaire)	
Diap Tableclothe. a Copborde cloth. A)	viii℥
Dozen of Napkins. and a Towell)	
Itm. another courser Diap Tablecloth.)	
a squaire Cloth. and Two Dozen of)	vif
Diap napkins)	
Itm. ffifteene flaxen Tablecloths.)	
and eight odd ones)	xif
Itm ten hempteare Tablecloths.)	
eight Dozen of hempeteare napkins)	v℥
Itm sixe harden Tableclothes)	xs
Itm ffive holland Cupbord Clothes.)	
and nine flaxen ones)	ls
Itm. fower holland Towells. eight)	
fflaxen ones. and nine courser Towells)	xxxs

In the Kitchyn

Item. Two dresser Tables and)	
a squaire Table. fower chaires. a coud)	
stoole a short Tressell. a henpen)	xxxs
two Cupboards. and ctayne shelves)	
Itm ctayne trayses. wodden dishes)	
and platters)	vs
Itm a Jacke wth the weight. and)	

the lyne	)	xxvis viiid
Itm. A ffyre Cradle. a gallowtree.)	
a paire of Cobirons. sixe hookes.)	
two paire of potthookes. two grid)	
irons. An iron to lay before the fire.	)	iiif
fireshovell. and Tonges. and fire)	
forke. and Bellowes)	
Itm Six spitts. fflower dripping pans.)	
a Beefe force. an iron Basteing ladle	)	xlvis viiid
and a smoothingiron)	
Item. Eleaven brasse potts. two bra)	
sen pestills and mortars	)	vif
Itm. Eight Kettells. and two Broad pa)	
pannes	)	vif xiii iiid
Itm. nine postnetts. and skillytts of)	
brasse. three skimmers. fower ladles.)	
a brasen Chafeingdish. and two bra-	)	xlvis viiid
sen Candlestickes)	
Ite Threeskore. and sixe pewter)	
dishes. two pastye plates. and three	)	x£
pye plates)	
Itm Three dozen and two plates)	
for sweete meates. two dozen. and)	
seaven Saucers. five porringers.)	
Three paire of Pewter Candle-	)	liiis iiid
stickes. a fflaggon. a stewing pott.)	
Two quart potts. a pynte. and a halfe)	
pynte pott. sixe Chamberpotts. and a bandpott)		
Itm ctaine Tinn pans. tyn can)	
dlestickes. two Boxes. and ctaine othr	)	xs
implemts)	

In the Brewhouse:

Item a greate Leade. two little)	
coppers. a mashefatt. a guilefatt.)	
a cooler. sixe greate Tubbs. a wash	)	xiii£
ing boole. and a pale)	
Itm. a hen pen. a peelee. a Table.)	
and ctayne othr implemts	)	vs

In the Larder:

Itm. a ioyned Cubbord. a safe.)	
Two Tables. a kymnell. and a	)	xls
boulteinge Arke)	
Itm Two Tubbs. a pale. a poudring)	
Tubb. a ffirme. a chopinge blocke.)	
a Clyver. a shredinge knife. a	)	xiiiis iiid
Cloathes flaskett. a Temnes. a Tray.)	
and a wodden bottle)	
Itm Three pastye peeles. two)	
seives. and ctaine basketts. two pare)		

of Mustard quernes. and ctaine	)	xvs
othr implemts)	

In the Corne Chamber

Item. A Long Table, a Cheese)	
racke. a strike. a pecke. a plannke.	)	xls
and a still)	
Itm. sixe Saddles. and a pillion. Two)	
new sackes. a Two hand Sawe. a gar)	
den Rake. a greate Churne. and divse	)	ls
leaden weights)	
Itm. A Light horse Saddle. wth the fur)	
niture belonging to the horse. and man	)	v℥
Itm. A Muskett. and things belonging)	
to a muskettere	)	xxs
Itm xxvii Quarts of Mault		xxxix℥

In the dryinge Chamber

Itm a seiled Bedstead. a cheste. a ioyn'd)	
Table. a Buffett stoole. a Cheese presse.	)	xxvis
and a long ffirme)	
Itm. a paire of Cobirons. two wheeles.)	
a great Kymnell. wth ctaine othr old wood	)	xls
Itm. a Churne. sixe Kymnells. Three)	
Winnowcloathes. and divse Cheese ffatts.	)	xxvis viiid
wth othr thinges)	

In the Coalehouse:

Itm ffive Chalder. and a halfe of)	
Coales. and a fewe faggotts	)	iiii℥ xs

In the Millhouse:

Itm. A horse Mill. wth two pare of stones		iii℥
Itm. A Sithe. and a Beetle		iis

In the yarde:

various

Other - leases and debts owed to him

Somma total

2050℥ - 10s - 2d - qd

(Given at Lincoln 21st March 1630)

Appendix 3

Inventory of Maurice Evington (brother of Nicholas Evington). 1631

The true and perfect Inventorie of all and singular the goods, Chattells of Maurice Evington late of Spalding in the Countie of Lincolne gentl taken and prized the Nineteenth day of Julie in the seaventh yeare of his Maties Reigne of England, Scotland, Ffrance. and Ireland king defender of the ffaith etc before Mr Robert Rain Clerks, Mr William Sneath. Wollen Drapier, Robert Burton and William Godfrey. In the saide towne of Spalding and Countie of Lincolne yeomen. as followeth

	In the Hall	£	s	d
Imprimis One greate ioyned presse, and a Chest		1 -	10 -	0
Itm Three Chaires, three Buffett stooles one)				
fforme. wth ffoure Cushions)		0 -	13 -	4
Itm One Bible, the Acts and Monumtius, Erasmus)				
Paraphrase, Horentius Cronicle, wth some other bookes)		6 -	0 -	0
Itm One paire of Landirons, A ffire shovell, Tonges)				
Hookes, one paire of Bellowes, a fyreforke, and a)		0 -	8 -	0
Gallowe tree)				
Itm. one seeinge glasse, and an Howreglasse A Cur)				
taine, and a Curtaine rod, wth other Implemts)		0 -	5 -	0
In a little Roome next the Hall				
Itm One Soe, and a Washing stand		0 -	10 -	0
Itm ffoure small Barrells, Two Rundletts, with)				
a standard, belonging thereunto)		0 -	6 -	8
Itm One Powdering tubb, One kinnell, Three Buck)				
etts, wth certaine other shelves)		0 -	3 -	0
Itm One Iron Pott, One Brasse pott, Two Brasse)				
panns, Three Skilletts, one Ladle and a Skymmer)		2 -	0 -	0
wth a paire of Brasen Scoales, and a warmeing pan)				
Itm One Bakeing pan, Two spitts, A dripping pan)				
a Brandiron, a ffryeing pan, and a Broyleing pan wth)		0 -	13 -	4
a mortar, an Iron Pestell, and a Gridiron)				
Itm, Twelve Pewter Dishes, one Bason, ffoureteene)				
small peices of Pewter, Two Pewter Candlesticks, and)		1 -	10 -	0
one Pewter plate)				
Itm, Two Bottells, one Tunnell, Two Dozen of Trench)				
ers, certaine earthen vessells, wth other small)		0 -	5 -	0
Implemets)				
In the Chamber over the Hall				
Itm One ffetherbedd, Three Boolsters, Two paires)				
of Blanketts, Two Matrices, Two Pillowes, One)				
Rugge, Curtaine, and Curtaine Rodds thereunto)		3 -	6 -	8
belongeing)				
Itm one ffetherbedd		1 -	10 -	0
Itm One Table, Two Chaires, One Chest, and)				
Three small Boxes)		0 -	13 -	4
Itm ffoure Trunkes		1 -	6 -	8
Itm ffive paire of sheetes, Nine Pillowebears, Six)				
Towells, Eight Board cloaths, Two Dozen and a ffive)		5 -	0 -	0

Napkins)			
Itm Three Water glasses, A Burning glass wth other)				
Implements	)	0 -	10 -	0

Itm. his Armour, and pistolls, wth swords thereto belonging		1 -	10 -	0
---	--	-----	------	---

In the Next Lodging Chamber

Itm One ffetherbedd. Two Mattrices, Three Pillowes)				
one Boulster, Two Blanketts, Three Tapistrys, Cover)		4 -	0 -	0
letts. and a Close stoole)				
Itm. One other ffetherbedd, three Chests, one Cushion		2 -	0 -	0

In the Mault Chamber

Itm Thirtie quartes of Mault		50 -	0 -	0
Itm One small Iron Mill		1 -	6 -	8
Itm Ould Darnix Hangeings, wth netts, and othr Implemts		2 -	0 -	0

Without the Doors

Itm. Certaine Reede, a Boate, and ffoure Chickens		1 -	10 -	0
---	--	-----	------	---

Certaine Plate .

Itm Two greate silver Salts and a Trencher Salt)				
One Silver Tunn, Three Bowles, one little wine)		30 -	0 -	0
Bowle, a silver Beaker, and Eighteene silver spoones)				
Itm. his weareing apparrell x£ And in Readie)				
money 232£ in toto)		242 -	0 -	0

Then a list of debts to him.

Appendix 4

Inventory of Maurice Evington (son of Nicholas Evington). 1637

An Inventorie of all the goodes, chattells and Credits of Maurice Evington gent Deceased Sonne and heire of Nicholas Evington late of Spalding in the Countie of Lincoln Esq. alsoe Derbyshire Made taken and prised this present Tenth day of May by Christopher Greaves, Jacob Wragge, Daniell Evington, and Mathew Greaves of the same Towne and Countie Anno domini: 1637.

		£	s	d
	Imprimis his Purse and Apparell	76	00	00
In the Hall	Item One ioyned Presse: 3 Chaires. four buffett stooles)			
	one form and four Cushions)	01	10	00
	and Ould Bible)			
	Item one paire of Andirons. a fiershovell. tonges hookes)			
	one paire of Bellows. a fireforke. and a gallowtree)	00	03	04
	Item the Curtains. rods. wth other implemts	00	01	00
In the little	Item One Soe. A Washing stand	00	05	00
Roome wthin	Item ffoure Small Barrells. two Rundlets wth a)			
the Hall	little Stander therunto)	00	06	08
	Item. one kymnell. Three bucketts and certaine shelves	00	02	00
	Item. one baking pan. two spitts. a Drippin pan a brand)			
	iron. a Mortar. an Iron Pestell. and a gridiron)	00	06	08
	Item. one Pewter Candlesticke. two Chamber potts)			
	two other Candlesticks. the one Tinne. the other Brasse)	00	02	00
	Item. two bottles. one Tumnell. two dozen of Trenchers)			
	ctaine earthen vessells. wth other small Implmts)	00	01	00
In the Cham/	Item two matrices. curtaines. and curtain rodde)			
ber over the	therto belonging)	00	10	00
Hall	Item. one Table. two Chaires. one Chest)			
	three small boxes)	00	08	00
	Item. Two Trunks	00	5	00
	Item two paire of sheetes. ffive pillowbeares three covrelts)			
	ffoure board cloaths. one Dozen and a halfe of napkins)	0	13	04
	Item. Three Pistolls	00	12	00
In the next	Item. one ffetherbedd. one Matrice. one Pillowe)			
Lodging Cham	two Tapestrie Coverletts. a Close stoole)	00	16	00
ber	Item one ffetherbedd. three Chests. one Cushion	01	03	04
	Item. old Darnix hangings. wth Netts. and othr Implmts	00	01	00
Debts due to the deceased by specialties				
Imprimis. Nicholas Evington Esq a bond of 400£ Cond coed)				
for the payment of 230£ to Maurice Evington)		230	00	00
(Item Mr Vincent Welbie. and James Baldwine. a bill)				
(for paymt of ffive pounds to Maurice Evington)		03	00	00
(Item. Robt Newman. and Daniell Killingworth a bond for 60£		20	00	00
(Item. John Alleyne. a bond for Ten pounds		03	00	00
These ffoure bonds last mentioned are desperate debts				
Suma tota		339	06	04

Appendix 5
Inventory of Dymoke Walpole. 1642

A True and pfect Inventorye of all ye goods and Chattells and implemts of howshold of Dymoke Walpole Esq deceased taken at Spalding in ye County of Lincoln and apprised by Leonard Browne Mathew Read Martin Johnson & Willm Slater gent ye first Day of September 1642

Imprs his apparell mony in his purse horse bridle & sadle	xlf
in the hall	
A long table two formes & a foote-pace	xxiiis iiiid
Itm a brasse Eagle & a great bible	iiiif vis viiid
Itm a brasse hanging Candlestick & a still	xs
in a litle Closset there	
It foure bibils & [HOLE] books, a litle Chayre, a stoole a Box)	
Itm s[HOLE] glasses & other small things)	iiiif iiis iiiid
in ye litle hall	
It a table a forme & a stoole	viiis
It a great presse a Chest & a lowe stoole	xxs
It a brasse hanging Candlestick	xiid
in ye Sellar	
It iii [ILLEGIBLE] vi hoggesheads wth shelves and other ^{small} vessells	xxxiiis iiiid

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Appendix 6

Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding, Lincolnshire

A description of individual features of the building, identified during the survey of 1st to 4th March 1999

Please refer to Figures 15 and 16 for Feature Nos and locations

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F1	Doorway with flat ogee head and bold roll and cavetto mouldings. Identical to F5. May have been one of three services end doors opening off the Great Hall.	No	No
F2	Stone staircase ascending westwards, placed against the south wall of the Great Hall. The ceiling is vaulted with ribs to the cross vaults in moulded brick. This staircase may have led off the former external door (F3) to a greater chamber over the services wing	No	Vaulting
F3	Stone doorway with a four centered arched head with a very understated ogee at the apex of the arch. This was once an external door opening into the services wing. The staircase (F2) begins at the right hand (west) jamb of the door. Above the door and built into the brickwork is a carved stone roundel.	Roundel	Yes
F4	Plinth with chamfered plinth course. Shows this was originally the north external wall to the services wing.	No	No
F5	Stone doorway with flat ogee head. Identical to F1 (This was originally an external door giving access to the screens end of the Great Hall. The drawing by C. Nattes showing the west front and dated to 1791, shows a similar doorway aligned with F5 at the opposite end of the screens passage.	No	Yes
F6	Brick external wall with a brick plinth with a stone chamfered plinth course links F5 and F7 (bay window). This was the east external wall of the Great Hall. The bricks are identical in dimensions and character to brickwork dated to the 15th and early 16th century in building as a whole.	No	No
F7	Bay window. Brick with moulded window mullions transoms and hoodmould above in stone. This is the most important surviving decorative stonework in the building. The hoodmould is decorated with bleuons as are the capitals to the mullions. Shafts are round with fillets. They are cornered through as roll and fillet mouldings around the segmental arched heads to the upper windows and transoms. The mouldings to the upper windows are similar to the small roll mouldings to the remains of brick arches to the fireplace (F30) and former doorway/window (F20.04). The narrow fillet round mouldings with shallow, flat spandrel panels are very similar to the two light stone window, the remains of the inner face of which can be seen in the roofspace of the south wing (F34). All of these features including the bay window are probably datable to the early 16th century.	No	Yes
F8	To the north of the bay window and apparently part of the same construction is a square projection in brick. Access into a small chamber with the fragments of brick vaulting is off the bay window (F7). The vault arches are two centered. A doorway (with modern infill) opens off the north side of the vaulted room. The bay window was likely to have been intended to light and give emphasis to the upper, dais, end of the Great Hall. Quite a common feature is for the lord's private apartment or chambers to be accessed from a door in the bay window or oriel at the upper end of the Great Hall. The presence of a decorative brick vaulted ceiling supports the idea that this was the case here. Nattes' view of the west facade of Asycoughfee Hall (c1791) shows a bay window, similar to F7, since demolished. This would have aligned with F7.	No	Yes

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F9	Short corridor and doorway leading north from F8. There are awkward junctions of brickwork within the corridor which coincides with the junction between the Great Hall and the north wing. The evidence might suggest that these two parts of the building were designed and built at different times. The slanted opening (infilled with stone) at high level on the east side of the corridor might be a squint to give light to this corridor?	No	No
F10	Plinth with bold chamfered plinth course. Identical to F4	No	No
F11	Brickwork with brick plinth and stone chamfered plinth course (identical to F4 and F104). There is a projection with a canted side on the east. This is the wall of the external chimney on what was the north external wall of the north wing.	No	Yes
F12	Fragments of a brick wall, and chamfered top plinth, identical to F11 runs northwards but its relationship to F11 cannot be determined because it is separated from F11 by a later (?) door opening. F12 is the external wall of what was possibly a pentice (an external corridor) on two storeys allowing direct access from the tower to other chambers within the north wing. Later modifications make it difficult to be certain about the internal arrangements but there seem to have been openings at first floor level as well as ground. There is also what appears to be a narrow door opening (F24) from the top floor of the tower opening into the pentice. This is confusing because it is well above the level of any floor within the north wing. Either it was a window or perhaps the alternative use for the little building was as a garderobe tower. This door would serve the top floor of the tower only with double privies (perhaps separated from each other by a timber partition accessed from both tower and north wing on the main first floor and ground levels.	No	Yes
F13	A series of timber beams visible in the corridor just beyond F12 and which probably supported a floor within the pentice/garderobe. The floor they supported would have been roughly 950mm below the level of the first floor to the tower and about 1850mm below the first floor level to the north wing. The large difference in floor levels between the north wing and the tower that suggests that unless there was a staircase within the pentice then it might have originated as a garderobe tower rather than as a pentice. It further suggests that the floor represented by F13 was a later insertion perhaps when the two storeyed addition shown in the view of c1821 was built. The floor would probably coincide with the first floor level to this addition. The cavetto moulded beam which supports these joists at their eastern end is probably a re-used timber.	No	No
F14	A portable range. 19th century marked 'Bratleys Spalding:Excelsior'. The fireplace within which it is installed is built against the south external wall of a two storeyed addition built between 1791 (the date of C. Nattes' view of the hall where it is not shown) and c1821 (this addition is shown on the watercolour of around that date).	No	No
F15	A stone, square headed window lighting the undercroft to the tower and situated in what was its east external wall. This area (now the museum's store) was enclosed within an infill building erected probably in Victorian times.	No	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F16	Two lead lined oblong cisterns built into the south external wall of the north wing. The larger of the two has a pipe feeding into the lower with the remains of a tap. Each of the cisterns has a pipe outlet near their tops which seem to slope towards the outside suggesting they are overflow pipes rather than supply. There is no obvious means of supplying the cisterns with water except that there is a cavity within the brick work above the upper, larger cistern, suggesting an internal downpipe supplying the cistern with rainwater. It may, or may not, be coincidence that there are two cast iron water pumps against the outside wall near to the positions of these cisterns. Whatever the means of supply, these cisterns are too small to store a large amount of water and appear to be too utilitarian in appearance to be part of a buffet, a feature of 17th and 18th century larger houses and used for washing glassware, hands or faces (Girouard 1978).	No	No
F17	Brick undercroft with a four centered arched vault running north-south. The undercroft is entered from the stair turret on its southwestern corner and by a stone, four centred arched doorway on its west side. A single stone window situated in its east wall lights the room (F15). The floor of the undercroft is about 900mm below the present ground level. The room has two large, four centered arched recesses in its north and south walls and two smaller, similarly arched recesses in the east and west walls. These were all presumably used for storing articles off what was probably a damp floor. The undercroft is very plain in appearance and was never heated and was likely intended from the beginning as a storeroom rather than a habitation. As with the other brickwork exposed internally, it was quite probably plastered or limewashed from the start. The brick faces of the undercroft bear the scour marks from the removal of earlier finishes.	No	Yes
F18	Cellar. Part of the probable Victorian south extension of the north range. Part of this cellar has been filled with concrete possibly to strengthen the footings to the east end of the older part of the north range. It was entered by steps on its south side	No	No
F19	A stone two light window in tudor revival style. The hoodmould terminates in two human heads, one male, one female. There is an identical window to its west. The windows are part of the alterations and extensions to the north range carried out between 1845 and 1851. Is it possible that the heads, which have Victorian hairstyles, depict the then owner, Maurice Johnson and his wife?	No	Yes
F20	Staircase turret and associated features. Brick with canted sides. Spiral 50 stairs in stone (changing to brick nearer the top - 7 of these) ascending clockwise. The stone trefoil headed windows, the stone parapet and stone imitation arrow loops are later additions, possibly part of the major alterations carried out to Asycoughfee Hall between 1845 and 1851. The worn stone trefoil semi circular arches forming the false machicolations beneath the parapet may be earlier. The stairs are accessed off a doorway on the north side of the north range. At ground floor level there appears to be a doorway (now blocked) on the south side of the turret leading directly to the undercroft.	No	No
F20.01	At approximately 2100mm to sill level, above the main ground floor level, a blocked slit window facing west. The head of the opening is segmental arched.	No	No
F20.02	At approximately 3160mm to sill level, a slit window (similar to the above) faces north.	No	No
F20.02	At approximately 2330mm above the main ground floor level, a doorway with a 4-centered arched head opens off the east side of the staircase into a chamber in the tower. The doorway has modern infill.	No	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F20.04	At approximately 3740mm above main ground floor level, a doorway opens off the south side of the stair allowing access to the roofspace. On the south face of the opening is the fragmentary remains of roll mouldings and a hoodmould in brick. The presence of a hoodmould suggests an external window facing south. However this window would have looked out into the interior of the north range. The internal faces of some openings did have hoodmoulds (plate 23A, Wood 1965). Most of the moulded decoration to windows and doors at Ayscoughfee is of carved stone. This feature though is of moulded brick with a small roll moulding very similar to F30. Both features are probably contemporary.	No	No
F20.05	Moulded brick handrail begins again after the entrance to the first floor of the tower.	No	No
F20.06	A slit window (identical to above) facing west. Blocked.	No	No
F20.07	An open slit window facing north.	No	No
F20.08	At approximately 6170mm above main ground floor level. A 4-centered arch headed doorway gives access to the second floor of the tower off the east side of the stair turret. The wall to the south side of the turret here may be a later insertion. It is built upon the stone steps making them narrower above this point. There was an opening in the wall indicated by straight joins in the brickwork beneath a timber lintel.	No	No
F20.09	At approximately 7390mm above the main floor level, the curved walls of the stair turret give way to canted walls.	No	No
F20.19	A blocked slit window facing west	No	No
F20.11	At approximately 9400mm above main ground floor level a doorway opens off the east side of the turret giving access to the tower roof.	No	No
F20.12	A square headed opening with a stone lintel and sill at steps level faces south.	No	No
F20.13	There are 50 stone steps. They gave way to brick steps of which there are 7. The last steps in broken masonry suggesting that there may have been further steps. The brick from which the steps are made appears to be identical to the brickwork of the turret itself. The steps are carried on fairly crude corbelled brickwork.	No	No
F20.14	Handhold of moulded brick. The section at the bottom of the stairs is of a different profile to the sections above the doorway to the first floor of the tower but this is probably due to plaster being applied to the lower section of the handhold perhaps because the moulded brick had worn away through use. The handhold is identical in profile to that at Hussey Tower in Boston (1450-1469), and Rye House gatehouse, Hertfordshire (c1443) (Brunskill 1990 P121)	Yes	Yes
F21	Roof trusses to the second floor of the tower. There are two forming a single bay. They carry a very shallow pitched, almost flat, lead covered roof. Braces create a continuous segmental arch beneath paired beams carrying a single, central bridging beam running north to south. Rafters, braces and beam are moulded. The lower parts of the wall legs to the south truss have different, more elaborate mouldings than the timber above indicating that the trusses have been substantially replaced in the past. The simple cavetto mouldings of the later timbers are very similar to those seen on the purlins to the Great Hall roof (F45) suggesting the tower roof may have been replaced at the time the Great Hall roof was installed	Yes	Yes
F22	The first floor of the tower. This was heated with its own fireplace indicating a chamber of importance within the building.	Yes	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F23	A two light stone window facing east. Four centered arched heads. Simple chamfered jambs and mullion. Hoodmould. The north wall of the pentice interrupts the south end of this hoodmould indicating the pentice post-dates the tower.	Yes	No
F24	A narrow opening, probably a door. Elliptical arched heads to front and rear arches. Plain chamfers to jambs and arches. East wall of the second floor to the tower. May be a later insertion to allow access into the pentice.	No	No
F25	A blocked square headed window opening to the north wall of the first floor of the tower. Splayed opening with four centered rear arch	No	No
F26	A stone fireplace in the north wall of the first floor of the tower. Identical mouldings to the stone fire place on the floor above. Possibly early 18th century. The cast iron arched grate is later, post 1850.	No	No
F27	A blocked door opening allowing access from the stair turret to the first floor of the tower. Four centered arched head. Plain chamfers to arch and jambs	No	No
F28	Remains of a door opening now concealed within a cupboard. The door opened diagonally from the southeast corner of the tower's first floor. The difference in floor levels between the north wing and the tower means that if this was a door, there must have been steps within the opening although no evidence for these has survived. The cupboard has a two panelled door hung on 'H' hinges with decorative ends. Door and hinges are typical of the late 17th to early 18th centuries	No	No
F29	A blocked opening in the south wall of the first floor to the tower. Plain chamfered jambs. The other face of the opening is concealed behind the curved wall to the main staircase (F37). The battered plinth and uneven steps up to the sill suggests that this was a window opening.	No	No
F30	To the east of the fireplace (F31) a former fireplace in the north wall of the north wing. Only part of the head and upper jamb are visible. Moulded brick. A small roll moulding with a shallow, flat sunk spandrel. Probably formed a four centre arch within a rectangular head. Mouldings very similar to F20.04. Possibly early 16th century.	No	No
F31	Fireplace in the north wall of the north wing. Stone. Bold bolection moulding. Typical of the late 17th to early 18th centuries.	No	No
F32	To the west of F31 on the same north facing wall. A square headed niche with a stone lintel and containing a very shallow stone basin with what may be a drain hole in one corner. This may have been a piscina (serving a domestic chapel) or a laver, a washhandbasin, a common feature by the 15th century according to Wood (Wood 1965). The plain-ness of this example and its position between the fireplace and what may have been a door into a possible garderobe tower suggests the latter.	Yes	No
F33	A timber six panelled door with raised and fielded panels. Simple ovolo moulding. H-L hinges with decorative ends similar to F28. Late 17th to early 18th century. Probably contemporary with the fire place.	No	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F34	Roofspace, south wing. A blocked window in the east gable end. The stone fragments of a two light window. Trefoiled arches within square heads. Shallow, flat sunk spandrels. Similar in appearance to the inside face of the upper parts of the windows to the bay (F7). Single, central mullion with cavetto mouldings. This large window lit what was a chamber above the service wing and reached by the staircase with vaulted roof (F2). The upper part of this window is shown blocked in Nattes' view of the Hall of 1791. The drawing shows a typical Georgian six-over-six paned sash window, since replaced by an Edwardian or later period one-over-one period sash with horns.	No	Yes
F35	A door opening facing east at the top of the staircase (F2). The threshold to the door is virtually the same as the main first floor level. This indicates that the floor level of the chamber over the south wing was carried through as the floor level in the north wing and the later balcony inserted within the Great Hall. The door opening now has a glazed screen allowing a view of the staircase (F2).	No	No
F36	The former Great Hall. Despite the later insertion of a balcony (perhaps c1794) this double height space is still impressive. It would have been even more dramatic open as it was to the rafters. (There is now a plaster ceiling of c 1794) although one portion has been removed to allow a view of the roof structure). Nattes' 1791 view of the Hall shows a bay window on the west elevation corresponding to the surviving bay to the east side of the Great Hall. They marked the dais, upper end of the Great Hall. At the opposite, south end of the room was the screens passage marked by the surviving stone doorway in the east wall (F5) and an opposing door now gone but shown in Nattes' view of 1791. There may have been the typical triple doorway arrangement in the south wall but of these only the westernmost doorway survives in its original form (F1). The three doors normally led to buttery and pantry with the central doorway opening on to a passage way leading between the above rooms to a kitchen beyond. At South Wingfield Manor, Derbyshire and Gainsborough Old Hall the kitchen was in a block attached to the butteries range in line with the Great Hall. This may have been the arrangement here. A large portion of the south wall of the south range has been rebuilt, perhaps an indication of an attached building now demolished. The floor of the hall is paved with stone flags, possibly 17th century in date. The Great Hall survived in its original form until c1794 when a balcony, supported on 6 columns was installed. This balcony running around three sides of the Great Hall is contemporary with the main staircase and possibly the back stairs and the doorcases to openings off the main stairs and balcony. The order of the columns is Doric with acanthus leaves decoration to the necks. Entablature to the balcony, ceiling cornices and roses are decorated with Adam type motifs. Balusters to the two stairs and the balcony are slender and square in section, a pattern typical of c1800-1840 as are the scrolled handrails over curtail steps. On the west side of the Great Hall, a series of two centered arched headed windows, 5 at first floor level and 4 at ground floor level (2 each side of the centrally positioned main entrance). Each window has two lights with trefoiled heads. Window frames are of metal with horizontal glazing bars. Internal, panelled shutters close against splayed reveals. These windows are part of the major alterations carried out from 1845-1851.	Ays 1 and 2	Yes
F37	Main staircase. Stairs rise in two curved flights with a quarter landing which has a doorway allowing access to the last floor of the tower. (This doorway is now blocked). The balustrade is of the same pattern as the Great Hall balcony. Vitruvian scroll to the string. Stone flagged floor continues from the Great Hall. Plasterwork decorations to cornice and ceiling rose to doorcases and pediments very similar to those of the Great Hall.	No	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F38	Part of the plaster ceiling has been removed and replaced to display the fine timber roof to the Great Hall.	No	No
F39	A four centered arched stone window with a single light. Part of the 19th century alterations to the building. Diamond leaded lights containing stained glass. Initials M.J. (the Reverend Maurice Johnson?). A coat of arms, some of the stained glass of which may be re-used. It shares features with the stone crest to be seen on the parapet of the main west front of Ayscoughfee Hall. Namely; the winged crest above a medieval style crown; three annulets (rings) above a water bouquet (a stylised representation of a yoke with 2 large waterskins attached); a chevron between three lions.	No	Yes
F40	On the south side of the bay window at low level. The remains of an underfloor heating system for the Great Hall and passages. It comprises a cast iron boiler built into an arched opening within the thickness of the earlier brick wall. This would have been installed some time in the 19th century, a necessity in the Great Hall which has no surviving evidence for a fire place.	No	Yes
F41	Hall and back staircase. Cantilevered stone steps with a balustrade very similar to that on the Great Hall balcony and main staircase suggesting that it is contemporary with these features. It may have been installed shortly after the building of the library which led to the removal of part of the late medieval/tudor stone staircase (F2) and postdate the 1821 watercolour of the east front	No	No
F42	Door opening, east side of the Great Hall. A four-centered arched stone opening with a timber vertical boarded door. A fanlight above with three four-centered lights beneath a square head. Originally an external door. This door was probably built with the backstairs within a two-storeyed infill between the north wall of the south range and the south wall of the current information office. The latter is probably depicted on the c1821 view of the east front of the hall, the infill is not. With the addition in the 20th century of a single storey toilet block and passage, this door is now internal.	No	Yes
F43	A blocked door opening in the north wall of the south range near the top of the staircase (F2). Estimated height above main ground floor level of the threshold is 3230mm, about 670mm below the main first floor level. The door would have opened beyond the main first floor level. The door would have opened beyond the east wall of the Great Hall. There is no evidence of any buildings to the east of this wall and so the door would have been external. Perhaps it was reached by an external staircase or served a small lean to building the evidence of which has completely disappeared.	No	No
F44	The library. South range. The installation of the large timber bookcase on the north wall of this room necessitated the destruction of the earlier stone stair leading to the chamber above the former service rooms. The timber mouldings and other details of the bookcases suggest an early 19th century date. Certainly this seems to have been the period when the service part of the building was moved from its original place in the south range to the north side of the hall. Between 1791 and c1821 a new building, presumably for services, was built against the north range. Nattes' 1791 view of the east front shows a large rainwater butt against the south range suggesting the services were still here at that time (Roberts 1977, 39). These modifications were possibly part of the conversion of the south range to principal rooms enjoying a southerly aspect. The appearance of the ground floor window openings to the south front suggests a late Georgian-Regency period date (c1794-c1840).	No	No

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F45	Fragments of a blocked stone opening in the east wall of the Great Hall at first floor level. This is situated in a small closet directly over the vaulted corridor (F9) leading to the north range off the north side of the bay window. The external face of this opening (shown blocked) can be seen in Nattes' 1791 view of the east frontage. On the north side of the closet and set behind the later doorcase is the remains of an internal door opening in brick. Probably an elliptical arched head. Plain chamfers to the jambs. The estimated sill height to the blocked opening suggests it was a window rather than a door serving an external stair for example. The projection in which this feature is sited is puzzling. An awkward return is created at the junction between the bay window itself and the projecting square bay in brick to its north, suggesting the two were conceived and built separately. And yet, there is no real evidence on the structure for this. If built separately the brick bay is likely to have succeeded the stone window bay - the brickwork beneath the springing for the upper right hand light seems to butt against the stone. If this was the case, however, what was the reason for a large opening in the brick bay at first floor level? It was not necessary to light this part of the Hall with a full height bay window immediately adjacent. The brick bay itself has been much altered. This can be seen in the plinth which changes from stone rubble to brick at this point and there is visible evidence above the plinth both inside and out for modification (see notes for F9). The north side of the brick bay was probably canted (like the stone bay window) and there may have been a squinted window to give light to the corridor? At first floor level, the brickwork of the south facing wall of the north range is built against the right hand jamb of the blocked stone window. I would suggest that the eastern end of the north range was built after the Great Hall. This is based on the evidence described above, the style of brick moulding to the former fireplace (F30) and the fact that the floor level bears no relation to the tower.	No	No
F46	The north wall of the north range. A blocked four-centered arched opening beneath a square head with hoodmould. All in moulded brick. The sill and bottom portions of the opening is in stone. The actual opening is about 1950mm height to the top of the arch. This was quite possibly a window opening (the blocking obscures any evidence - if any exists - of mullions within the opening). It is suggested it is an early 16th century rebuilding in brick of an earlier stone window opening. The estimated height to the sill of this window is 3795mm which is below the first floor level, evidence that the floor in this part of the north range is a later insertion	No	No
F47	North wall of the north range immediately against the west side of the stair turret. A window opening with a two-centered arched head, 2 lights. This is probably the only surviving window of the late 18th century gothic re-styling of the Hall depicted in the illustration of Ayscoughfee Hall of around that time.	No	No
F48	North wall of the tower second floor level. A stone window opening with an ogee head, identical to another window opening at the same level on the east wall of the tower. The latter is shown in Nattes' 1791 view of the east front. It is probable that these are originals rather than part of the 18th or 19th century remodellings in a 'gothic' style. This window has the same plain chamfered jambs as the two light window to the east wall of the tower (F23) which appears to pre-date the pentice (F11 & F12).	No	Yes
F49	North wall of the tower. First floor level. A blocked stone window opening with a four-centred arched head. Very similar in its plain chamfered jambs to F48. It appears on the watercolour of Ayscoughfee Hall viewed from the northeast and dated to c1821.	No	Yes

F No	Description	Drawing	Photographed
F50	Fireplace. Second floor of the tower. Stone. Hob grate. Possibly early 18th century. Very similar to F26.	No	No

Appendix 7

Glossary

andirons	pair of horizontal iron bars on three short feet with an upright rod in front, placed on either side of a hearth to support burning wood
aple plate	implement used for roasting apples over a fire
bandpot	unknown; possibly pottery vessel with a metal band around - German stoneware vessels of the late 16th century were often mounted with silver-gilt, particularly around the rims of drinking vessels
bartizan	corbelled turret
beareinge cloth	christening robe or shawl
beddsettle	uncertain, probable a dual purpose bed and settle
beetle	heavy hammer, usually of wood, for beating hemp fibres
boolster	bolster
boulteinge arke	chest for keeping sifted flour
boulting cloth	cloth used with sieving tub
boulting tun	tub for sifting flour and meal
brake	uncertain: a snaffle; strong wooden frame used to contain the feet of young or vicious horses when being shod
brandreth	gridiron
bread grate	wooden slatted crate suspended from the ceiling for bread storage
buffett stool	low stool with 3 or 4 legs
canniepies	canopies
carquenett	an ornamental collar or necklace, usually of gold or set with jewels
carsey	coarse narrow cloth, often woven from wool, from Kersey in Suffolk where it was made
cavetto	concavemoulding of quarter-round section
chaffen dishes	a warming dish for food, containing hot coals
chaulder	cauldron (probably, though in this case for storage of coal)
chist	chest
chiney	china, pottery
chynders	children's
clyver	cleaver
cobirons	irons that support a spit
cobord	cupboard
copework	unknown
coued	uncertain, probably covered (abbreviation)
couledds, coulidds	uncertain, probably coverlets (abbreviation)
covred	covered
covrelts	coverlets (abbreviation)
cownter	counter; desk or table for counting money
creepers	unknown, but apparently associated with fires/hearths
ctaine, ctayne	certain
Danst	unknown, possibly a misrepresentation of Dansk - Danish
despate	desperate (abbreviation). 'Desperate debts' are unrecoverable debts
diaper, diap	twilled linen woven with diamond patterns, used for napkins, towels, tableclothes, named after Ypres where it was first made
divse	diverse (abbreviation)
Dorneck	fabrics such as silk worsted, woollen, used for hangings, carpets, etc.,

	originally made in, and named after, Tournay
drippinge pannes	a pan used to catch drips of melted fat from meat roasting on a spit
fatt	vat
feild bedd	bed designed for rough use, like a modern camp bed
flaskett	oblong or oval tub for washing clothes
flitch	side of an animal, usually beef or bacon, commonly hung from the ceiling
firkyns	small cask for liquids <i>etc.</i> , originally holding a quarter of a barrel
firme, firme	?form (bench), though may relate to other furniture firmly jointed with mortice and tenon joints
foot-pace	carpet/mat, or possibly a hearth stone
force	uncertain, possibly a meat mincer (one meaning of 'force' is fine chopped, highly seasoned meat used for stuffing or as a garnish)
fower	four
gallow tree	iron support for a pot over a kitchen fire
guyle fatt	tub in which malt-liquor is placed for fermentation
haberdyne	large type of cod used for salting
halfe headed bed	bed with a wooden back of medium height, short corner posts but no canopy
hempteare	?made of hemp
hoggeshead	large cask for liquor
holland	fine linen fabric, originally made in the Netherlands
hoppett	basket, especially a small hand basket
horsse	rack for barrels; also horse the animal
horsse myll	a mill for grinding grain, powered by horses
imbrodered	embroidered
implemts	implements (abbreviation)
Imprimis	firstly, in the first place (Latin)
ioyned	made by a joiner
itm	item (abbreviation)
jack	device for turning a spit when roasting meat in front of a fire
kilderkyn	cask for liquid, fish, <i>etc.</i> , holding 16-18 gallons
kneadinge trough	a four sided wooden vessel used for kneading purposes
kymmell, kymnell	oval tub, especially for scalding and salting pigs
landirons	fire-dog, support for a spit
landsettle	uncertain, probably a form of settle - long wooden bench with arms and high back and box or locker beneath the seat
lawne	kind of fine linen, possibly named after Laon in France where linen was made extensively
ludy	?thick/broad, from 'lud' (obsolete)
lynge	ling (a type of fish)
liny	?linen (abbreviation)
machicolations	a series of openings under a projecting parapet through which objects can be dropped; originally a feature of military architecture
mantle	a cover; a blanket or cloth for covering
mash fatt	vat in which malt and boiling water is mixed in the first stage of brewing
matterice	mattress
Matie	Majesty

maunds	wicker basket with handles
mullion	vertical glazing bar within a window
musterd quern	small hand mill specially made for grinding mustard seed
myngtoe	unknown. ?possibly intermingled, mixed
ogee	double curve, bending first one way then the other (S-shaped)
orpherion	large, lute-like musical instrument
othr	other (abbreviation)
ovolo	wide convex moulding
oxe byles	unknown
pailes	pails/buckets
peele	flat, long-handled shovel used to put in and extract bread, <i>etc.</i> from ovens
pewt	pewter (abbreviation)
pfect	perfect (abbreviation)
pike kettell	vessel for cooking pike and other large fish
pillion	pad or cushion attached to the rear of a saddle to carry a second person
pillowebeares	pillow cases
postnett	small metal vessel for boiling, with a handle and three feet (as possett/skillet)
possett	pot/bowl used for a mixture of hot ale, milk, spices, <i>etc.</i>
pottingers	bowls (of silver, pewter or pottery) for soup or porridge
poudring tubb	powdering tub, in which meat was cured with salt and spice
presse	press: large cupboard with doors and shelves for storing clothes, books, <i>etc.</i>
pserving	preserving (abbreviation)
quyshions	cushions
reidy money	cash
rundlett	cask, usually for liquor, of varying capacity
scoales	uncertain, ?scales
seeled/seiled	panelled
sithe	scyth
skellett	skillet; metal cooking vessel with 3 or 4 feet and a long handle
skepps	small wicker basket
skymmer	skimmer, a cooking ladle
snuffers (paire of)	scissor-like instrument with a small box on one blade, for snuffing out candles and disposing of the charred wick
soe	large tub
sope, firbyn	soap vat/barrel
specialties	a special contract, bond or obligation, signed and sealed
standerd	stand for barrels, <i>etc.</i>
strike	a measure of one bushel (8 gallons)
tems, temnes	sieve
trais	trays
trenchers	flat plate of wood on which food was served
trundle bed	low bed on wheels
tunnell	?large oval tub, especially used for salting meat, kneading bread, or rputting under a cheese press
Turkie worke	material, of wool with a pile, woven on a loom, used for chairs, stools, <i>etc.</i> , in imitation of Turkish carpets

valaunce	valance; a border of drapery hanging round the canopy of the bed
venys	Venice. note: Venetian glass was highly prized
videlt	namely, to wit (Latin, abbreviation of <i>videlicet</i>)
virgenalls (pair of)	keyed musical instrument without legs. played on a table
voyder	large basket or tray used for removing table refuse after meals
vynyg	vinegar (abbreviation)
waterman	skilled boatman who would convey people and luggage across waterways
wth	with (abbreviation)
wyne	wine
wynnoe cloth	large sheet on which corn was winnowed

