

*Welcome to the Swineshead History Website Lying seven miles south-west of Boston and approximately twelve miles north of Spalding, Swineshead is a linear village which stretches from North End, through Tarry Hill, the village centre, along South Street towards Drayton and High Green.*

The great navigable Forty Foot drain passes near the parish. The church of St. Mary is a spacious edifice of stone, chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of six bays, aisles, south porch and a massive and lofty western tower with small spire, and containing a clock and 8 bells: Joseph Mason Austen MA. The register of baptisms and burials dates from ; marriages from There are Baptist, Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. A mission room was erected at the North end in The reading room, at the North end, was established in There is also a reading room with a small library near the church. The steps and part of the shaft of an ancient cross are still standing in the Market place and the old stocks are still in existence. An annual fair is held on October 2nd. King John, after the loss of his baggage in the Wash, took refuge here on the 12th October, , and remained till the 17th. The curfew is regularly tolled here at 8 p. Swineshead Hall is the seat of James Edwin-Cole esq. Parker, of Stonebridge, and the trustees of the late Lady Ingram-Watkin. The soil is loam and clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, peas and beans. Baythorpe, Holt Hill, 2 miles west-north-west, and Crossgates are in the parish of Swineshead. Snaith, 10 New street, Boston, clerk to the board. Board infants , built in , for children; average attendance,

*Swineshead is a village and civil parish in Lincolnshire, England, approximately 7 miles (11 km) west of the town of calendrierdelascience.com population of the civil parish including Baythorpe was 2, at the census.*

Swineshead Swyneshed, Suicet, etc. Very little is known about this Richard Swineshead, and furthermore it appears almost certain that the little biographical data that are available about any fourteenth-century Swineshead cannot all be apportioned to one man, but that there were at least two or three men named Swineshead who may have left works in manuscript. They have not, however, completely unraveled the problem of the existence of two or three Swinesheads as authors of several logical and natural philosophical works. The most satisfactory theory so far proposed would seem to be that of James Weisheipl, according to whom there were three fourteenth-century Swinesheads of note. One, named John Swineshead, was a fellow of Merton College from at least and pursued a career in law; he died in , leaving no extant works. A second, named Roger Swineshead, was also at Oxford, but there is no record of his having been at Merton College. This Roger Swineshead wrote the logical works *De insolubilibus* and *De obligationibus* and the physical work *De motibus naturalibus*. He may have been a Benedictine monk and a master in sacred theology and may have died about . Given the uncertainty of the biographical data, it seems proper that all the extant physical works ascribed to any Swineshead should be included in this article. This includes, most importantly, the *Liber calculationum*, but also the opuscula ascribed by Weisheipl to Richard Swineshead and the *De motibus naturalibus* ascribed by Weisheipl to Roger Swineshead. *De motibus naturalibus* The *De motibus naturalibus* was written at Oxford after the *De proportionibus* of Thomas Bradwardine and at about the same time ca. In the material covered, it is similar to the latter work, and, in fact, both works treat topics that were to become standard in treatises *de motu* in the mid- and late fourteenth century. The *De motibus naturalibus* has eight parts, called *differentiae*: It contains many more facts about the natural world climates, burning mirrors, tides, comets, milk, apples, frogs, worms, etc. It represents, therefore, to some extent, a stage halfway between thirteenth-century cosmological and fourteenth-century logicomathematical natural philosophy. This position, halfway between two traditions, is represented quite strongly in the organization of the work: Thus, for example, the three parts discussing motion in the categories of quality, quantity, and place parts IV, V, VI each contain two parts, a first dealing with the physics of the situation and a second dealing with the quantification of motion in that category. Although the logicomathematical topics that Roger discusses are generally those discussed by the later authors *de motu*, the order of topics in his work still reflects an Aristotelian or medical base. Whereas later authors, especially Parisian-trained authors such as Albert of Saxony, generally discussed the measures of motion with respect to cause first *penes quid attenditur motus tanquam penes causam* and then discussed the measures of motion with respect to effect *tanquam penes effectum*, Roger begins with the effects of motion as, indeed, does the Calculator after him. Furthermore, among effects, he begins with the effects of alteration rather than with the effects of local motion. In accordance with this order of treatment. In line with the earlier medical theory of the temperate, Roger places emphasis on mean degrees, and he considers intension at the same time as remission. First, in parts VI and VII, Roger rejects the Aristotelian position that velocity is proportional to force and inversely proportional to resistance. Thus in the first chapter of part VI Roger states five conclusions concerning natural local motion which are all aimed at showing that resistance is not required for natural motion 41vavb. In part VII, Roger again repeats this view 43vbvb. In fact, he says, the equality or inequality of velocities is caused by the equality or inequality of the proportion of proportions of the mover to the moved, where the moved need not resist. Where there is no resistance, Roger asserts, the proportion of velocities is the same as the proportion of moving powers. Where there are resistances, then the proportion of velocities is the same as the proportion of latitudes of resistance between the degrees of resistance equal to the motive powers and the degrees of the media this conclusion is equivalent in modern terms to stating that velocity is proportional to the difference between the force and resistance. Concerning cases where one motion is resisted and the other is not, Roger says that the proportion of velocities follows no other proportion, or, in modern terms, that he can find no function relating the velocities

to forces and resistances. Thus in part IV he posits the existence of three latitudes for measuring alteration, each distinguishable by reason into two other latitudes 39rarb. In modern terms the first of these latitudes expresses the range within which the intensities of a quality may vary, the second expresses the range within which velocities of alteration may vary, and the third the range within which accelerations and decelerations of alteration may vary. Similarly, in part VI Roger posits five latitudes for measuring locomotion, all of them distinct from one another only in reason 43ra. In modern terms the first three of these latitudes are the ranges within which velocity or speed may vary and the last two are ranges within which accelerations and decelerations, respectively, may vary. All of these are similar to latitudes posited by the other Oxford calculators, although later there was a tendency to dispense with the latitudes of remissness and tardity that Roger posited see below. Thus Roger defines two types of degrees of heat or any other quality 38rb. Among the Oxford calculators, only Roger makes such a distinction. Uniform degrees appear again when Roger goes on to discuss the measurement of the velocity of alteration. In the motion of intension of a quality, he says, two velocities of intension can have no ratio to one another if one subject gains a single uniform degree more than the other 39ra. Similarly Roger concludes that some local motions are incomparable to others, and that one latitude of local motion can differ from another by a single uniform degree 43va. Rather, the case seems to be that as a pioneer in the effort to find mathematical descriptions and comparisons of concrete distributions of qualities and velocities, he could not devise measures applicable to all cases. Earlier authors had made little attempt to deal with nonuniform distributions of qualities. Roger does try to deal with them, but he has one measure for uniform distributions the uniform degree , and another for uniformly difform linearly varying distributions the latitude , and none at all for difformly difform nonlinearly varying distributions. Rather than stating that he is unable to compare motions or distributions of quality that fall into different categories which would be, from a modern point of view, the justifiable statement , he says that the motions or distributions themselves have no proportion. Liber calculationum The Liber calculationum is by far the most famous work associated with the name Swines-head. As it appears in the Venice edition the Liber calculationum contains sixteen parts or tractatus. Some of these treatises may have been composed later than others, since they are lacking from some of the extant manuscripts. The emphasis in the Liber calculationum is on logicomathematical techniques rather than on physical theory. What it provides are techniques for calculating the values of physical variables and their changes, or for solving problems or sophisms about physical changes. Thus, the order of the treatise is one of increasing complexity in the application of techniques rather than an order determined by categories of subject matter, and the criteria for choosing between competing positions on various topics are often logicomathematical criteria. Thus, it is considered important that theory be completeâ€”that it be able to handle all conceivable cases. Similarly, it is considered important that the mathematical measurements of a given physical variable be continuous, so that, for instance, the mathematical measurements of a given physical variable be continuous, so that, for instance, the mathematical measure of an intensity should not jump suddenly from zero to four degrees unless there is reason to believe that an instantaneous change occurs physically. As stated above, as late as the beginning of the fourteenth century natural philosophers dealing with the qualities of subjects for instance, Walter Burley in his treatises on the intension and remission of forms assumed tacitly that the individual subjects they dealt with were uniformly qualified. Thus, as in the pharmaceutical tradition, they could talk of a subject hot in the second degree or cold in the third degree and perhaps about what the result of their combination would be without questioning whether the individual subjects had qualitative variations within themselves. Roger Swineshead in the De motibus naturalibus attempted to deal with variations in distribution, but managed only to establish criteria for uniform and for uniformly varying uniformiter difformis distributions. Richard Swineshead in his opuscula De motu and De motu locali declared that difform distributions are too diverse to deal with theoretically ra, rb. In the Liber calculationum, however, he manages to deal with a good number of more complicated difformiter difformis distributions. The overall outline of the Liber calculationum is as follows. It begins with four treatises dealing with the qualitative degrees of simple and mixed subjects insofar as the degrees of the subjects depend on the degrees in their various parts. Treatise I considers measures of intensity and, conversely, of remissness, that is, of privations of intensity per se. Treatise II, on difform qualities and

difformly qualified bodies, considers the effects of variations in two dimensions—intensity and extension—on the intensity of a subject taken as a whole. Treatise III again considers two variables in examining how the intensities of two qualities, for example, hotness and dryness, are to be combined in determining the intensity of an elemental subject this, of course, being related to the Aristotelian theory that each of the four terrestrial elements—earth, air, fire, and water—is qualified in some degree by a combination of two of the four basic elemental qualities—hotness, coldness, wetness, and dryness. Treatise IV then combines the types of variation involved in treatises II and III to consider how both the intensity and extension of two qualities are to be combined in determining the intensity of a compound mixed subject. Treatises I-IV, then, steadily increase in mathematical complexity. In treatises V and VI the Calculator introduces a new dimension, that of density and rarity, and determines how density, rarity, and augmentation are to be measured. Density and rarity are mathematically somewhat more complex than qualitative intensity because, even in the simplest cases, they depend on two variables, amount of matter and quantity, rather than on one. Treatises VII and VIII, then, which consider whether reaction is possible and, in order to answer that question, discuss how powers and resistances are to the variables introduced in the preceding six parts. Treatise IX, on the difficulty of action, and treatise X, on maxima and minima, complete the discussion of the measurement of powers by determining that the difficulty of an action is proportional to the power acting and by considering how the limits of a power are determined with respect to the media it can traverse in a limited or unlimited time. Treatise IX is apparently intended to apply to all types of motion, although the examples discussed nearly all have to do with local motion. In treatise X the preoccupation with local motion becomes complete. This direction of attention to local motion is continued in treatise XI, on the place of the elements, where the contributions of the parts of a body to its natural motion are discussed. Up through treatise XI, then, the three usual categories of motion according to the medieval and Aristotelian view—alteration, augmentation, and local motion—are discussed. It is significant and typical of medieval Aristotelianism that alteration is discussed first as, so to speak, the fundamental type of motion. Beginning at about treatise X the tone of the *Liber calculationum* seems to change. Whereas in the first six treatises and again in the ninth several positions are compared, in treatises X through XVI, on the whole except perhaps for treatise XIII, which is in question form, a single view is expounded. Treatise XIV consists of conclusions concerning local motion and how its velocity varies depending on the variations of forces and resistances. Treatise XV concerns what will happen if the resistance of the medium varies as the mobile is moving, or if, in a medium with uniformly increasing uniformiter difformis resistance, an increasing power begins to move. Treatise XVI concerns the various rates at which the maximum degree of a quality will be introduced into a subject depending on its initial state and the varying rate of its alteration, or on the rarefaction of the subject. Why the later treatises of the *Liber calculationum* should differ in tone from the earlier ones is, of course, not explained. It may be simply that the greater complexity involved in the later treatises prevented their being presented in the more usual scholastic question form. But another hypothesis might be that the earlier treatises bear the traces of having been used in university teaching, whereas the later treatises, although in a sense prepared for a similar purpose, never saw actual classroom use. At least the form in which we have them does not seem to reflect that use. With this sketch of the overall structure of the *Liber calculationum* in hand, a more detailed look at the individual treatises is now in order. Although the *Liber calculationum* is fairly well known to historians of science by title, its contents are to date only very sketchily known, evidently a because the work is quite difficult and technical and b because it is not a work known to have influenced Galileo or other figures of the scientific revolution very significantly. On Intension and Remission. In its structure, treatise I has three basic parts. First, it discusses three positions about the measures of intensity and remissness of qualities; second, it discusses whether and in what way degrees of intensity and remissness of a quality are comparable to each other; and third, it raises and replies to three doubts about rates of variation of quality considered, for instance, as loss of intensity versus increase of remissness or as gain of intensity versus decrease of remissness. Why should these have been topics of primary interest to Swineshead? As in the case of Roger Swineshead, Aristotelian and medical backgrounds may explain why Richard Swineshead starts from the assumption of double measures of quality in terms of intensity and remissness, as related, for instance, to hot and cold, rather

than beginning simply from one scale of degrees. Thus, the positions concerning the measures of intensity and remissness that Richard Swineshead considers are 1 that the intensity of any quality depends upon its nearness to the maximum degree of that quality and that remissness depends on distance from that maximum degree; 2 that intensity depends upon the distance from zero degree of a quality and remissness on distance from the maximum degree; and 3 that intensity depends upon the distance from zero degree and remissness upon the nearness to zero degree 2ra-vb. In fact, in the *De motibus naturalibus*, Roger Swineshead had held the second of these positions, and this had led him to various, sometimes peculiar, conclusions comparing the intensity and remissness of degrees for example, 38va. Thus, Richard Swineshead may well have questioned the wisdom of a position which led to such conclusions and have looked for a better position. Beyond the earlier Aristotelian and medical theories, mathematics might have led him to refer to zero degree and to some small unit as the proper basis for a measurement of intensity. Metaphysics, however, might have led him to refer to the maximum degree of a quality, because any species may be supposed to be defined by its maximum or most perfect exemplar. Mostly on the basis of mathematical considerations, Richard concludes that both intensity and remissness ought to be measured with respect to zero degree that is, he chooses the third position. *Tertia positio dicit quod intensio attenditur penes distantiam a non gradu et remissio penes appropinquationem ad non gradum [2ra]*. Thus, although there can be remission in infinitum before zero degree of a quality is reached, there cannot be intension in infinitum before the maximum degree of the latitude is reached. This follows as in the case of a finite line lines often appear in the medieval manuscripts as representations of latitudes, where one can get closer to one extreme in infinitum one can get halfway there, three-fourths of the way there, seven-eighths of the way there, continually halving the distance left, but one cannot get farther and farther from the same end in infinitum because one reaches the other end of the line. Consequently, if intensity is measured by distance from zero degree, the maximum degree of a quality must be remiss, which Richard admits 2vb. In further sections, Swineshead elaborates the concept that remission is a privation with respect to intensity 4rb-4va, and then discusses in more detail the correlations between the latitudes of intensity and remissness and motions of intension and remission.

**Chapter 3 : History of Swineshead by Pam Southworth**

*Swineshead History. likes. Swineshead, Lincolnshire village history website. Please feel free to post or contact us if you have any material to.*

The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, beans and peas. The main part of this parish has a level surface, but on the eastern border, where the road from Yelden enters it, there is a considerable rise, while the land also rises slightly to the northward. The parish is well wooded, Swineshead and Spanoak Woods in the northern portion covering a considerable area. There is also a small wood called Tarbags in the south-east, forming a part of Melchbourne Park. The village is in the west of the parish and lies low. The houses of which it consists are mostly old, the Three Horse Shoes Inn dating from the early 17th century. The cottages are of brick and timber, with tiled and thatched roofs. The present rectory, a modern building, is on the south of the road as it enters the village from the west. The former rectory, now used as a farm-house, is an ancient plastered building of brick and timber opposite the church. When it was undergoing restoration in a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant signed by the then rector of Swineshead was discovered in the roof, where perhaps it may have been hidden by the cautious rector of the time. There is a Wesleyan chapel in Swineshead. Swineshead was inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1790. In 1790 Sir James Wingfield received a lease of Swineshead, 1000 acres. In 1790 Tursa held half a hide in Swineshead of Eustace the sheriff. Montagu, Duke of Manchester. Argent a fesse indented gules of three points in a border sable for Montagu, quartered with Or an eagle vert for Monthermer. The church seems to have been begun about 1300, and carried through with one alteration, the substitution of a west tower for one at first arranged for at the north-west. It was probably finished about 1350, the only later additions being the nave clearstory and the vestry and passage at the east of the north aisle. The chancel walling is of pebbles and oolite rubble, and that of the rest of the church, where not ashlar-faced, is of the oolite rubble alone, with a few pieces of ironstone; the aisles have plain parapets with a string of ball flowers and heads beneath, and the clearstory is embattled. The chancel is divided into two bays by narrow buttresses of three stages, and in each bay is a pointed window of two lights, with modern tracery of early 14th-century style, except in the south-west window, where the old tracery is preserved with the original glass in the head of the window. All have internal jamb shafts and moulded rear arches with foliate or moulded capitals. The east window of like style is of three lights, with no old work except in the jambs and rear arch. On either side of it are contemporary image brackets carried on human heads. In the north wall is a fine 14th-century tomb recess with a moulded arch, the inner order cinquefoiled with feathered cusps and carved spandrels, and shafts in each jamb with foliate capitals; through the west end of the recess a shouldered doorway opens to a narrow passage running westward outside the chancel wall to the vestry at the east end of the north aisle. The passage has a low stone roof below the sill of the north-west window, lighted by a small quatrefoiled opening. In the east jamb of the south-west window is a trefoiled piscina recess, and the sill of the window is stepped down to serve as sedilia. There is a plain south doorway, and to the west of the south-west window a small square-headed low-side window with an internal rebate. The original chancel arch and east wall of the nave have been taken away for the insertion of the existing 15th-century screen, and a chamfered arch spans the chancel just to the east of the line of the destroyed wall. Its inner order springs from corbels, one carved as a man, evidently in acute internal discomfort, and the other an unpleasantly realistic figure of a man who has driven a sword into his body up to the hilt. The two-story vestry at the east end of the north aisle and the passage to it are also works of this date. The nave has arcades of three bays of two chamfered orders, and a label with octagonal pillars and moulded capitals and bases; in place of a second pillar on the south side is a pier with responds, and the springing of an arch on its north face; this was to have been the south-east pier of the projected north-west tower, which would have taken up the west bay of the north aisle. The clearstory has four windows a side, each of two trefoiled lights. The rood stair was in the east end of the south aisle, and a second doorway led from the loft to an upper room over the east end of the north aisle. Probably both the upper and lower rooms have served as vestries; in the lower there are a piscina of 14th-century date and a line in the wall east of it, showing that the 14th-century east wall of the aisle was some 6 ft. The vestries were

lighted by single windows in the east wall, the upper trefoiled and the lower square, and in the north wall of the lower vestry is a blocked recess, probably once a cupboard. The north aisle has three square-headed north windows with trefoiled lights and a doorway of two continuous moulded orders. Under its north-east window is a square locker. The north wall at the west is 4 ft. The east end of the south aisle is blocked by an organ, behind which a central canopied niche is hidden. In the south wall are three pointed windows, each of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, and the west window is a square-headed 15th-century insertion of two cinquefoiled lights. In the jamb of the south-east window is a piscina. The south doorway is of two continuous moulded orders with a crocketed niche above, and the south porch is of the same date, with a chamfered outer arch of two orders, the inner having moulded capitals to its responds. On the east and west sides are stone benches and small square-headed windows, round which the string which runs under the aisle windows breaks to form a label. The tower is in four stages, with pairs of angle buttresses dying out below the belfry stage, and a stair at the south-west. It has a plain stone spire and a parapet of pierced quatrefoils with gargoyles at the angles. The belfry windows are in pairs—two-light windows with trefoiled heads and a quatrefoil over. Plan of Swineshead Church The west doorway has continuous mouldings, and over it a shallow porch with an embattled gable and flanking pinnacles, and over its outer arch a small trefoiled niche; above is a three-light window with modern tracery of 15th-century style, and above that is a square-headed trefoiled light. The stair is lighted by one of the small cross-shaped slits common in the neighbourhood. The font at the north-west of the nave is octagonal, and perhaps coeval with the church. The chancel roof is modern, but that of the south aisle is probably original, with a moulded purlin running its full length. The nave aisle roof is very plain, but perhaps also old, and the nave roof bears a date , though much of it is probably 15th-century work, and marks on the purlins of the east bay suggest fixing for a panelled ceiling over the rood. The screen is a pretty piece of 15th-century design, with two traceried openings on each side of the doorway and remains of tracery and colour in the lower panels; against its east side are a set of returned stalls, some of the arms and misericordes of which, simple moulded brackets, are old. Many of the 15th or 16th-century oak benches remain in the nave, and the west door of the tower is a good piece of original 14th-century woodwork, with blank tracery in the head. The registers are i all entries to ; ii all entries to ; iii baptisms and burials to ; iv marriages to The descent of it is the same as that of the manor q. See under parish of Dean.

Chapter 4 : Swineshead, Lincolnshire - Wikipedia

*Swineshead has a long and remarkable history and was mentioned in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles in AD and again in AD when 10 tenant farms in Swineshead were mentioned as having pasture and meadows.*

History[ edit ] The parish of Swineshead is recorded as Suineshefet , Swynesheved 13th century , Swineshead 16th century. It was an exclave of the county of Huntingdonshire , and surrounded by Bedfordshire, until or , when it was transferred to Bedfordshire. The parish was an exclave because it was within the great manor of Kimbolton , once the property of Harold , the last Saxon king of England, and part of this manor was held to be in Huntingdonshire though separated from the rest of the county by about half a mile at the nearest point. At the time of the Domesday survey, land in Kimbolton and in Swineshead was held by William de Warenne , and his influence may have been used to keep his property in the same county. Swineshead was enclosed by Act of Parliament in The parish was part of Eaton Socon rural district from to , then becoming part of Bedford rural district until Geography[ edit ] The soil in the parish is loam and gravelly and the sub-soil mainly blue galt. The chief crops are wheat, barley beans, and peas. The parish was once well wooded, Swineshead and Spanoak Woods in the north of the parish still remain but now are not as large as they once were. Church of St Nicholas, Swineshead, Bedfordshire The Church of St Nicholas consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle with vestry, south aisle, west tower and south porch. The walls are coursed rubble with some pebble rubble, and with stone dressings. The roofs are covered with stone slates, tiles and lead. The church is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of , but there was a rector here before The whole church seems to have been rebuilt during the 14th century, beginning with the chancel about ; about the same time, the south aisle and porch were built. Towards the end of the 15th century, a clerestory was added to the nave, a vestry was added at the east end of the north aisle, with a chamber above it, and a narrow slipway communicating with the chancel. At the same time the chancel arch was widened, rood-stairs built on the south side, and a rood-screen and loft erected. The nave roof was repaired in and in A general restoration seems to have occurred from to The tower and spire were again repaired in Landmarks[ edit ] The village is in the middle of the parish, and includes many old houses. The "Three Horseshoes" Inn dates from the early 17th century. The cottages are of brick and timber with tiled and thatched roofs. The former rectory, now used as a farmhouse, is an ancient plastered building of brick and timber opposite the church. When it was undergoing restoration in , a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant signed by the then Rector of Swineshead was discovered in the roof where it was perhaps hidden by the cautious rector of the time. There are the traces of two moats in the village.

**Chapter 5 : History of Swineshead, in Boston and Lincolnshire | Place names**

*Historical Description. Swineshead, a small town and a parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands 2 miles S from Swineshead station on the Boston, Sleaford, and Grantham branch of the G.N.R., and 7 WSW of Boston, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Boston.*

John of Jerusalem by ; gent. William Overton, who died in , and his son Thomas both left property at Swineshead and elsewhere in Holland, Lincolnshire, which they held of Thomas Holland, Sir John Hussey , Sir William Willoughby and other local magnates, as well as of the royal honor of Richmond: His unusual christian name may indicate that he was born in a parish connected with Crowland abbey, whose patron was the Mercian St. His colleague Robert Coorte had held that office alone since and was dead by May , when it was regranted, again in survivorship, to Overton and John Turner: In February he also became tenant of the demesne lands of the manor of Mere in Wiltshire, another property of the duchy. The number of crown auditors rose and under Henry VIII special commissions were often set up to audit important accounts. While remaining a duchy official, Overton became concerned with expenditure in many fields: Like other men who enjoyed a successful career in administration, he secured an appointment in the privy chamber. He had dealings with it as early as and in October he became lessee of its manor of Temple Rockley, Wiltshire. Shortly afterwards he conveyed most of his rights there to a local man, John Goddard, whom he later accused of breaking the terms of their agreement. There were closer ties than this with the order. The honor of Wallingford was part of the duchy of Cornwall but the borough was not the parliamentary preserve of any particular set of officials and in a royal letter had ordered the return of local men. In the Members may have been nominated by or on behalf of the King, who was at Woodstock on 25 Aug. Chamberlain promised to serve without wages and his successor Thomas Denton signed a similar agreement in , but there are no such quittances by Overton. Besides his lands in Lincolnshire, he appears to have occupied property in St. Sepulchre, Holborn, which had belonged to the order of St. He left no will, and his widow was given the administration of the estate, to which the heir was a 15 year-old son Edmund. Michael Cornhill on 30 Mar. Date of birth estimated from age at fa. VIII, vii, xix; Lincs. Richardson, Tudor Chamber Admin. Hardy and Page, ii.

## Chapter 6 : Swineshead Village & Residents History

*A History of Swineshead [Pamela A. Southworth] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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## Chapter 7 : Family History Swineshead Lincolnshire

*In , John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Swineshead like this: SWINESHEAD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Boston district, Lincoln. The town stands 2 miles S of the Boston and Sleaford railway, and 6 WSW of Boston; was known to the Saxons as.*

It is said that King John sought shelter here in after losing his baggage and equipment in the Wash, before dying three days later at Newark. The abbey was closed in at the first Dissolution of the Monasteries. Reputedly, a monk at the abbey tried to poison King John when he stopped there on his way to Sleaford. A house was built from stones taken from the Abbey in The Anglican parish church is dedicated to Saint Mary. The church was built circa The church chancel was rebuilt in The church seats The church is a Grade I listed building with British Heritage. A photograph of St. A Chapel of Ease was built in at Chapel Hill, about 8 miles north of the town. The Chapel of Ease was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Diocese of Lincoln declared the chapel at Chapel Hill redundant in March, , and the property was sold for residential use in October, Church Records The Anglican parish register dates from for baptisms and burials and from for marriages. We have a partial parish register extract for you to search. You may add your own findings by contacting the site coordinator. If you search the I. The Lincolnshire FHS has published several marriage indexes and a burial index for the Holland West Deanery to make your search easier. The village had Baptist, Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. For more on researching these chapels, see our Non-Conformist Church Records page. Check our Church Records page for county-wide resources. King John, who lost his baggage trying to cross the Wash, took refuge here from the 12th thru the 17th of October, The parish was in the Swineshead sub-district of the Boston Registration District. Check our Civil Registration page for sources and background on Civil Registration which began in July, Description and Travel Swineshead is both a village and parish about 5 miles west of Boston. The parish is just over miles north of London. It is bounded on the south by Bicker parish. The parish covers about 7, acres of flat fenland , drained by many small canals. The parish contains the hamlets of Baythorpe, Holt Hill and Crossgates. This was an important market town until the middle of the seventeenth century. If you are planning a visit: See our Touring page for additional resources. You can see pictures of Swineshead which are provided by:

**Chapter 8 : Swineshead; The Manwarings (The Gatehouse Record)**

*Swineshead was within the metes of the king's forest of Huntingdonshire. (fn. 44) As mentioned above, Walter de Swineshead was in fined 2 marks for trespassing therein. (fn. 45) King John granted the 'forest of Swineshead' with all foreign rights to Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex.*

Swineshead was formerly a detached part of Huntingdonshire, to which county historically it belongs, but in it was transferred to Bedfordshire. The soil is loam and gravel, and the subsoil mainly blue gault. The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, beans and peas. The surface is undulating and is between and ft. The parish is well wooded, Swineshead and Spanoak Woods in the northern portion covering a considerable area. There is also a small wood called Tarbags in the south-east, forming a part of Melchbourne Park. The village is in the middle of the parish and the houses of which it consists are mostly old, the Three Horseshoes Inn dating from the early 17th century. The cottages are of brick and timber, with tiled and thatched roofs. The present Rectory, a modern building, is on the south of the road as it enters the village from the west. The former Rectory, now used as a farmhouse, is an ancient plastered building of brick and timber opposite the church. When it was undergoing restoration in a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant signed by the then rector of Swineshead was discovered in the roof, where perhaps it may have been hidden by the cautious rector of the time. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lions or. Eustace the Sheriff also held, but in chief of the king, another half hide of sokeland in Swineshead fn. His successors, the Lovetots, however, held nothing in Swineshead. The first known tenant was Sir Ralph de Swineshead, who held Swineshead in , fn. Before his widow Emma had married Michael, son of John de Hibernia, and they gave up her dower in Swineshead to their overlord. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lions or with three molets gules on the bend. The reversion of the manor was conveyed in by the said Humphrey to his son William de Bohun, afterwards Earl of Northampton, fn. In the 12th century Ralph de Swineshead and his son and heir Walter granted the chapel of St. John of Swineshead and a mill there to the Gilbertine priory at Chicksand Beds. His charter was confirmed by Henry II, between and , and was produced by the prior of Chicksand in a lawsuit in as to the taxation due from the temporalities of his house. Mary, Huntingdon, to hold of him by the service of giving a pair of spurs yearly. Probably somewhat later, William de Wald granted to the priory the wood in the forest of Swineshead which Sir Walter de Swineshead had granted to him, fn. The walls are of coursed rubble with some pebble rubble, and with stone dressings; and the roofs are covered with stone slates, tiles and lead. The church is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, , but there was a rector here before The whole church seems to have been rebuilt during the 14th century, beginning with the chancel about , and about the same time the nave with its south aisle and porch; the north aisle with the base of a tower at its west end followed about ten years later, but the proposed tower was almost immediately abandoned in favour of one at the west end of the nave. Towards the end of the 15th century a clearstory was added to the nave, a vestry added at the east end of the north aisle, with a chamber above it, and a narrow slip-way communicating with the chancel. At the same time the chancel arch was widened, rood-stairs built on the south side, and a rood-screen and loft erected. The nave roof was repaired in and in The north wall has two two-light windows with modern jambs and tracery under two-centred heads; a 14th-century tomb recess with two-centred arch, cusped and subcusped and having carved spandrels; a late 15th-century shouldered doorway formed in the recess and opening into the narrow passage. The south wall has two windows similar to those in the north wall, except that the western has retained its original tracery and some of its painted glass; a trefoiled piscina formed in the eastern splay of the easternmost window, and two graduated seats formed in the inner sill of the same window; a square-headed low-side window; and a plain doorway with a two-centred head of two continuous chamfered orders. All the windows have internal jambshafts with carved capitals and moulded rear-arches. The east gable has been raised to suit the modern high-pitched roof. The chancel arch, c. The 14th-century nave has a north arcade, c. The two eastern arches rest upon an octagonal column with moulded capital and base, and similar semi-octagonal respond shafts. The second pier is a wall pier, evidently intended as the south-east pier of a north-west tower, for it has the springing of an arch on its north side. The western arch, probably intended as

the south arch of the tower, is similar to the others and rests on similar semioctagonal respond shafts. High up at the extreme east end of the wall is a shouldered doorway leading from the rood-loft to the former chamber over the vestry. The south arcade, c. At the extreme east end is the square-headed upper doorway of the rood-stairs. The late 14th-century clearstory has on each side four square-headed two-light windows with very simple tracery. The north aisle, c. In the south wall, just east of the arcade, is a small piscina with projecting basin broken off. In the west wall is a 15th-century square-headed two-light window. The plain pent-roof is probably of late 15th-century date. The late 15th-century eastern extension of the aisle, which apparently formed a vestry and chamber over it, has a blocked fireplace in its north wall; the east wall of both upper and lower rooms has a 15th-century single-light window. There is no structural division between it and the aisle. From the south-east corner a low narrow passage runs outside the north wall of the chancel, below the window sill, and communicates, by the doorway in the tomb recess, with the chancel; it has a modern brick vault, but a stone roof; and there is a small quatrefoiled opening in the north wall. The south aisle, c. The south wall has three two-light windows with flowing tracery under a two-centred head; a doorway with a two-centred head of two continuous chamfered orders; and a small piscina in the inner sill of the easternmost window. The mid 14th-century tower has a two-centred tower arch of three chamfered orders all dying into the walls. The west doorway has a two-centred arch of one continuous moulded order; it stands under a shallow porch mostly formed in the thickness of the wall, having a two-centred outer arch of one continuous moulded order under a weathered and battlement-moulded gable between two pinnacles, and having a small niche in the spandrel above the arch. The west window is a three-light, but the mullions and tracery are modern. The ground story of the tower has been vaulted. In the next stage there is a single-light window with tracery under a square head in the west wall; a modern square opening, on to the nave roof, in the east wall; and above this opening, slightly to the south, a doorway with a two-centred head, apparently giving access to the flat top of a former high-pitched but flat-topped roof; and plain square-headed single-light windows in the side walls. The belfry windows are coupled two-lights with flowing tracery in two-centred heads. The tower has square buttresses set in from the angles, terminating below the string-course under the belfry windows; it is finished with a parapet of pierced quatrefoils in circles, below which is a moulded string-course with bold gargoyles at the angles. Behind the parapet rises an octagonal stone spire with two tiers of spire-lights on the cardinal faces, the lower tier being two-lights with tracery under gabled heads, and the upper tier single-lights. The height from the ground to the top of the spire is 92 ft. The stairs are in the south-west corner. Above it is a small ogee-headed niche. The side walls each have a small square-headed single-light window. Above the inner doorway is a small niche. The late 16th-century font has an irregular octagonal bowl with coarsely moulded undercoving, on a plain octagonal stem and base. There are five bells, inscribed 1, 2 and 3 ; 4 Johannes Dier hanc campanam fecit; 5 The fourth is a poor bell and the inscription is in late black-letter; there is a bell with the same inscription at Everton Tetworth , Hunts. The other four are by James Keene of Woodstock "In there were three bells, fn. The close lower panels are divided into two by a mullion, and have traceried heads with some traces of colour decoration, on the south, but those on the north have been destroyed. The chancel stalls are nearly all modern, but incorporate some 16th-century arms and moulded misericords. On the chancel floor is a slab, perhaps removed from the tomb recess, with marginal inscription in Lombardic letters: There are the following monuments: William Airy, Rector, d. In the nave, floor slab to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Islip, d. In south aisle, to Samuel Bass, d. The older registers are deposited at the Bedford County Record Office. They are as follows: The church plate fn. Advowson The earliest mention of the advowson of Swineshead occurs in , fn. The descent has always followed that of the manor. The foundation is regulated by a scheme of the Board of Education of 14 September , and consisted of 4 acres of land known as Moor Close at Easton and a farm of 70 acres at Great and Little Catworth. War Stock with the Official Trustees. Hunts, i, b, b. Complete Peerage 2nd ed. Hunts, case 93, file 16, no. Dates on the beams. There was an altar of St. John the Baptist ; a fraternity of the Holy Trinity also probably had its altar. There was also a sepulchre light in Wills, Archd. The west doorway and porch are illustrated in J. In the plate consisted of the silver cup weighing 5 oz. In it was the same except that the tin plate is not mentioned. Papal Letters, v,

Chapter 9 : Parishes: Swineshead | British History Online

*History The parish of Swineshead is recorded as Suineshefet (), Swynesheved (13th century), Swineshead (16th century). It was an exclave of the county of Huntingdonshire, and surrounded by Bedfordshire, until or , when it was transferred to Bedfordshire.*