

DIRECTORY OF STOCKS, PILLORIES AND WHIPPING POSTS IN ENGLAND:

KEY:	
<i>Generally:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = No
<i>Dimensions:</i>	<i>l</i> = length / façade width <i>d</i> = depth <i>h</i> = ridge height <i>e</i> = eaves height
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = Private – no public access possible. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = Access possible – public land. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = Access possible with permission only. Y = Access possible for the physically disabled. β = Part of a public building – access possible.
<i>References:</i>	CRO = County Record Office

BEDFORDSHIRE

AMPTHILL

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping Post *Remains:*
Date Built: Post 1786 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Between the columns of the Market House, in Market Square.

The device was commissioned by the Parish Vestry.

References:
CRO: P30/8/1 - 1786

AMPTHILL

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: The Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Post 1786 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Between the columns of the Market House, in Market Square.

The device was commissioned by the Parish Vestry.

References:
CRO: P30/8/1 - 1786

BIGGLESWADE

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: In the Market Square.

DUNSTABLE

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping Post *Remains:*
Date Built: Before 1812 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Outside what was once Ashten Lodge (now modern shop premises) on the south side of West Street. The site is recorded with a plaque on the shop wall.

The stocks consisted of two pairs of stock boards, with each pair set either side of a central whipping post. Each half of the stocks contained three leg-holes.

An illustration by Thomas Fisher (c. 1812) is in the Town Council Chamber.

References:
GODBER, J., *History of Bedfordshire*, Bedfordshire County Council (1969), pp. 370-373.

KENSWORTH

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Constructed: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Probably on the small village Green outside the churchyard.

LUTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: On Market Hill.

The pillory was located near to Market House and the stocks near St. Mary's Church until they were moved next to the pillory on Market Hill.

MILTON BRYAN

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Before 1691 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: The local historian has advised that the approximate location was by the site of an 'Old Stocks Elm', which is now dead.

The parish records include two early reports of the stocks being used. The first was on 22nd October 1691, when Jeffrey Baylye (aged 24) and his wife Judith (aged 26) were put in the stocks and 'Openly whipt' for vagrancy. Later that same day they were both sent back to their home village of Water-Eaton in the nearby parish of 'Bletslye' (Bletchley) and advised to claim poor relief from them. The second report was dated 9th February 1691, and involved the vagrants Anne Taylour (aged 31) and her sister Dorothee Beech (aged 22). Both women were 'Openly whipt at the stockes' and permitted to stay for a maximum period of 40 days before being 'Assigned to passe from Constable to Constable to Scarborough In Yorkshire, the place of ther birth and Legall Abode as they said'.

Also in the parish records are the following entries:

- 00 03 10 **1686:** Mar 19 paid to John Gurnee for the Iron and Ironwork of the Stocks.
- 00 00 09 **1698:** A bill of work done upon the towne account by mee Nicholas Herbert june the 14 – 1698. I was half a day mending the Stockes.
- 00 01 10 for 1 foot & 3 quarteres of timber for posts for the stokes.
- 00 00 03 **1697:** for on quarte of Ale when Nicholas Herbert franke when he mended the stockes.
- 00 00 02 **1749:** Jan 15 For a Stapel for the Stocks.

References:

CRO: P15/5/1 and P15/10

RISELEY

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Pre 1658 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Unknown.

Joyce Godber's book *History of Bedfordshire* has mention of several Riseley Quakers who 'reproved the incumbent in a scriptural manner for his misconduct' were put in the stocks in 1658.

SUTTON

(Biggleswade)

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):

Location: Until 1870 the stocks were erected opposite the entrance to the Bear Garden – an enclosed area which was at one time used as a kitchen garden by the local landowner: the estate was sold in 1939.

BERKSHIRE**BUCKLEBURY**

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Near to the parish church.

EAST ILSLEY

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Constructed: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location:

Up to the mid-nineteenth century, the rural village of East Ilsley was better known as Market Ilsley because it held one of the biggest sheep markets outside of London. At the great August Fair, upwards of 30,000 animals were sold in the narrow streets, all of which were housed in wooden pens that lined the village roads and lanes. This was one of the reasons why East Ilsley has a high proportion of public houses (6) and bakeries (4) amid a village that otherwise contained less than 30 properties. Market days could be lively affairs, especially when traders and shepherds emerged from the inns – The Black Horse, The Crown and Thorns, The Star, The Swan, The White Hart, and The White

Horse. Brawling and public affray were not uncommon offences, and possibly inspired the poem:

Ilsley, remote among the Berkshire Downs,
 Claims this distinction o'er her sister towns;
 Far famed for sheep and wool, though not for spinners,
 For farmers, shepherds, publicans and sinners.¹

ETON

O.S. Map Ref: SU 94... 78... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Constructed: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: In the High Street, next to what in 1973 was known as the 'Cockpit' restaurant.

Listed in the Letters page of *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Life*, vol.13, no.66 (Feb 1973), p.29.

LAMBOURN

O.S. Map Ref: SU 32– 78– *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Inside the Church.

Little is known about the stocks except that they were for some time kept at the police station, and later the fire station.

MIDGHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SU 551 667 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: 1761 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):

Location: Probably on a piece of land at the junction of the now Brimpton road and the Bath road (A4), almost opposite the Coach and Horses public house.

The timber stocks (complete with iron hasp and staple) were reasonably well documented in the Constable's Accounts. For example, in 1741 the Constable was John Awbrey, and was paid three shillings and twopence for 'mending stocks and whipping post'. Later, in 1754, John Marshall was paid one shilling and fivepence for a 'hasp and staple for the stocks'. But by 1761 the old stocks had clearly worn out. The then Constable, John Mildinghall, commissioned a new set for nineteen shillings and sixpence. These were then painted in 1799, presumably with a preservative oil.

NEWBURY

O.S. Map Ref: SU 47– 66– *Extant:*
Device: Stocks, pillory and whipping post *Remains:*
Date Built: c. 1680 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Inside the Museum.

The stocks were originally located on the north side of the Guildhall, erected in 1611 in the Market Place. This was an important building in seventeenth century Newbury, and was where the body of the Royalist Lucius Carey, Viscount Falkland,

¹ HAMMOND, N., *The White Horse Country*, William Smith, Reading (1972).

was carried after the First Battle of Newbury (20th September 1643). In 1684 a prison was built on the east side, and the adjoining council chamber used for the quarter sessions. Also at that time, a pillory and whipping post stood on the south-west angle of the building. By the 1820s, the town had become an important staging post and the Guildhall was considered by the Corporation to be 'hindering the easy passage of horses and carriages'. The enactment of the Newbury and Speenhamland Improvement Act, 1825, paved the way to the Guildhall's demolition, which finally occurred in 1828. The stocks were also removed and put in storage in the Town Hall cellars. They were brought out returned to the Market Place when needed.

The last time the stocks were used was in 1872 when a rag and bone dealer by the name of Mark Tuck was set in the stocks for drunkenness 'after several terms of imprisonment had failed to effect a cure.'² His crime on that occasion was that he had disturbed a service at St. Nicholas Church by starting a drunken brawl. Tuck was well-known as a man who drank too much. He had already been subjected to a term of imprisonment in Reading gaol, the effects of which were said to have 'failed to produce any beneficial effect'. After his fight at the church, he 'was fixed in the stocks for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the Parish Church on Monday evening. Twenty-six years had elapsed since the stocks were last used, and their reappearance created no little sensation and amusement, several hundreds of persons being attracted to the spot where they were fixed. Tuck was seated upon a stool, and his legs were secured in the stocks at a few minutes past one o'clock, and as the church clock, immediately facing him, chimed each quarter, he uttered expressions of thankfulness, and seemed anything but pleased at the laughter and derision of the crowd. Four hours having passed, Tuck was released, and by a little stratagem on the part of the police, he escaped without being interfered with by the crowd.'

Despite his drunken reputation, the name Mark Tuck has survived in history as the last recorded person in Britain to be imprisoned in the stocks.

SULHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SU 518 674 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location:

A glossy sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 1905) showing the stocks, the fingerpost, and a donkey and cart are in the Dave Martin Collection.

THATCHAM #1

O.S. Map Ref: SU 518 674 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):

Location: Close to the base of the Old Market Cross in The Broadway, Thatcham.

According to the notes of Mr Thomas Henry Brown, a local man who died in 1939, the stocks and whipping-post were originally located in Chapel Street. The stocks and whipping-post were moved around 1863, and demolished at some time between then and 1900. Mr Brown also told that the last man to be set in the stocks was a local character by the name of 'Barkshire Blake' probably for drunkenness. It is said that it rained on the day that

Blake was set in the stocks and a Mrs Barfield, the wife of a local solicitor, took pity by holding an umbrella over him to try and keep him dry.

THATCHAM #2

O.S. Map Ref: SU 487 674 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Close to Ham Mill Bridge.

WHITE WALTHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SU 85... 77... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Constructed: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Next to the church, beneath a timber cover.

A photograph on the Letters page of *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Life*³ shows an arrangement of two wooden end posts, one of which has the manacles for the whipping-post, and two wooden stockboards containing four leg-holes.

WINDSOR

O.S. Map Ref: SU 95... 76... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Constructed: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location:

WOKINGHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SU 813 686 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Pillory *Remains:*
Date Constructed: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Outside of the Guildhall, in the Market Place.

According to the Heelas Papers⁴ 'the stocks and pillory stood on the side facing the north-east side of the Market Place' next to the lock-up. One of the last occupants of the stocks was an old silk weaver known as 'Chalkey' who was too fond of 'good ale' for his own good (*see: Wokingham Lock-up*).

BRISTOL

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ADDINGTON *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 74- 28-
 Stocks

Located in a scruffy brick container outside of the barn to the north-west of Addington House.

³ *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Life* vol.13, no.66 (Feb 1973), p.29. The same photograph also appears in LEA, Raymond, *Country Curiosities: The Rare, the Odd and the Unusual In the English Countryside*, Spurbooks Limited (1973).

⁴ Formed in the 1930s and available in the Berkshire Record Office and at Wokingham Library. No references were made for the statements included in the papers, but they are nonetheless believed to be reliable.

² An unattributed contemporary account.

Listed in ‘Parish Stocks in Buckinghamshire’ in *Buckinghamshire Countryside*, vol.29, no.177 (Jan 1974), p.33.

A colour photograph showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

AYLESBURY #1

O.S. Map Ref: SP 82– 13–

Stocks and Pillory

In 1664 the Baptist minister Benjamin Keach was accused of writing and publishing a seditious book. His arrest was caused by his fellow minister Thomas Disney, who started the process after writing ‘to his honoured friend Luke Wilkes, esqre, at Whitehall’ saying ‘This Primmer owned by Benjamin Keach as the Author and bought by my man George Chilton for five pence of Henry Keach of Stableford Mill neare me, a miller; who then sayd that his brother Benjamin Keach is author of it, and that there are fiveteen hundred of them printed. This Benjamin Keach is a Tayler, and one that is a teacher in this new-fangled-way and lives at Winslow a market town in Buckinghamshire. Pray take some speedie course to acquaint my Lord Archbishop his Grace with it, whereby his authoritye may issue forth that ye impression may be seized upon before they be much more dispersed to ye poisoning of people; they containing schismaticall factions and hereticall matter. Some are scattered in my parish, and perchance in no place sooner because he hath a sister here and some others of his gang, two whereof I have bought up. Pray let me have your speedie account of it.’

As a result of Disney’s action, Keach was sentenced to ‘go to gaol for a fortnight without bail or mainprise; and the next Saturday to stand upon the pillory at Ailsbury for the space of two hours, from eleven o’clock to one, with a paper on your head with this inscription: *For writing, printing and publishing a schismatical book, entitled ‘The Child’s Instructor; or, a New and Easy Primmer.’* And the next Thursday so stand, and in the same manner and for the same time, in the market of Winslow; and there your book shall be openly burnt before your face by the common hangman, in disgrace to you and your doctrine. And you shall forfeit to the King’s Majesty the sum of £20, and shall remain in gaol till you find securities for your good behaviour and appearance at the next assizes, there to renounce your doctrine and to make such public submission as may be enjoined you.’

Keach stood twice in the pillory. His book was burnt and his fine paid, but he never recanted.

The original Aylesbury stocks were the subject of a complaint before the justices in 1699. A fellow justice stated that being “placed under a mudd wall tyled that incloses the garden belonging to his Mansion and that by the help of the said stocks, persons may with great ease climb over the said wall into his garden, and not only Robb his garden but his Mansion house, stables, and outhouses which is a very great annoyance and unsafety to him and his family.” After this appeal the stocks were moved.

AYLESBURY #2

O.S. Map Ref: SP 82– 13–

Stocks (with whipping post)

Located in the Buckinghamshire County Museum.

The stocks and whipping post were originally located in Marlow but were moved to Aylesbury for safe-keeping.

Stocks – They consist of two wooden end-posts set into the ground, one of which is of medium height and the other taller with wrist-irons. The two wooden stock-boards (containing 4 leg-holes) are much repaired and composed of several separate sections joined together, and the lower stock-board resting on a longitudinal timber. It is hinged at one end.

Whipping Post – It contains two double wrist-irons set on the taller of the two wooden end-posts of the stocks.

BURNHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SU 931 824

Device: Stocks

Date Constructed: Unknown

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: On the south side of Church Street, opposite the Market Hall (demolished).

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks stood outside the Cage (*see: Burnham Lock-up*). In L. Hassell’s drawing dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, the stocks are shown as being about 1.200 metres wide, have 1.000 metre high end-posts, and contain four leg-holes.

DINTON

O.S. Map Ref: SP 76– 10–

Stocks and whipping-post

Located on the little green, beneath a roof canopy.

Reference:

‘Parish Stocks in Buckinghamshire’ in *Buckinghamshire Countryside*, vol.29, no.177 (Jan 1974), p.33.

IVINGHOE

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks and Pillory

Date Constructed: Unknown

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In or near to Cage House (see: Ivinghoe Lock-up) at the crossroads in front of the Church.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

MARLOW

O.S. Map Ref: SU 84– 86–

Stocks

The stocks have been moved to the Buckinghamshire County Museum, at Aylesbury.

In 1685, a complaint was presented to the court that John Law, petty constable of Marlow, had been “malitious and vexatious in troubling his neighbours, under the pretence of his said office.” It was proved that he “did lately seiz and take into his custody out of the Crowne Inn in Great Marlow one John Oxlade, and did lay or sett in the stocks in the publique markett place att or about 8 of the clock at Night, tho it alsoe appeared to this Court that the said John Oxlade is a person of Civill life and conversation and att that time was not in any wise disorderly or abusive to any person, neither had he dranck one flaggon of beer.” John Law lost his job.

QUAINTON

O.S. Map Ref: SP 74– 20–

Stocks

Located near the old Market Cross on the Green.

One of the last occupants was an old and eccentric schoolmaster and one-time parish clerk named Wheeler. Unduly fond of drink, he was also the local scribe and poet. Another occupant was a tinker who, after “residence” in the stocks always claimed them as his ‘freehold,’ and never failed to visit them when passing through the village.

THORNBOROUGH

O.S. Map Ref: SP 74– 33–

Stocks

A modern postcard showing two men incarcerated in the stocks—a facsimile copy of the c. 1908 card—is in the VLA Collection.

WINSLOW

Pillory

In 1664 the Baptist minister Benjamin Keach was pilloried at Winslow (*see*: Aylesbury).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE**CHATTERIS**

O.S. Map Ref: TL 39– 85–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

The stocks are mobile and set on a four-wheeled (one is a recent replacement) trolley-base. At the front of the cart is an iron towing hook, probably used for drawing by horse. It has what amounts to two sets of stocks positioned either side of a wooden partition. Three wooden posts (one in the partition and one each either side of it) support a wooden seat, and three similarly placed support the wooden stock-boards. The two top stock-boards are hinged from the central post, and are secured by a hasp on the outer end to a staple on the lower stock-board. Each stock contains 2 leg-holes, making four in total, and the whole device is painted black.

FENSTANTON

O.S. Map Ref: TL 315 685

Stocks

Located inside the lock-up (known locally as The Clock House) at the bottom of High Street.

MELDRETH

O.S. Map Ref: TL 375 465

Stocks (and whipping post)

Located on Marvell's Green (beneath a large Chestnut tree and next to the stone base of an ancient praying cross), on the junction of Fenny Lane and Manor Road.

Stocks – The stocks are an 1833 replacement, and were erected at a cost of £3.2s. They were last used in the 1860s when one of the locals was placed in them for brawling in church.

Whipping Post – The present whipping post was erected in 1782 at a cost to the parish of one shilling. It has six low-level wrist-irons.

A sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 1920) of the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A photo-touched black and white postcard showing the stocks and whipping post is in the VLA Collection.

CHANNEL ISLANDS**CHESHIRE****ALDFORD**

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 42– 59–

Stocks

Located on the Chester Road, opposite the Grosvenor Arms, and filling a gap in the stone wall.

The stocks consist of two large stone end-posts and two wooden stock-boards (each consisting of two pieces), with two crude hasps and staples (one at each end) and containing 4 leg-holes.

BARTON

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 45– 54–

Stocks

Located on the south side of Farndon Road.

The stocks consist of two stone end-posts, and two wooden stock-boards containing 2 leg-holes. There is no iron-work. Although the stocks were constructed in the late 1970s as a replica of an earlier set of stocks inadvertently removed during

road-making operations, the wooden stock-boards are already covered with green algae.

GRAPPENHALL

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 6– 8–

(Nr Warrington)

Stocks

GREAT BUDWORTH

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 66– 77–

Stocks

HIGH LEGH

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 70– 84–

Stocks

INCE

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 45– 76–

Stocks

LITTLE BUDWORTH

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 59– 65–

Stocks

Budworth is located off the A54, five miles west of Middlewich and within a charming hamlet on the edge of the 'wich' or 'salt' towns of Cheshire: Nantwich, Northwich and Middlewich. The stocks comprise a pair of oak planks set in oak slides which are bolstered by stone pillars, and backed by a wall built of the local russet sandstone.

LYMM

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 68– 87–

Stocks

Located by the Market Cross, on an imposing natural plinth of rock.

In his slightly elevated position, the felon was more than usually conspicuous to passers-by.

A postcard (postmarked 1907) showing the cross and stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

MOBBERLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 78– 79–

Stocks

PRESTBURY

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 89– 76–

Stocks

A black and white postcard (c. 1961) of the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

RAINOW

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 94– 75–

Stocks

Located in Stocks Lane, just below the A5002, and close to the boundary sign of the National Park.

TILSTON

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 46– 50–

Stocks

WARRINGTON

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 60– 88–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

CORNWALL**ANTONY**

O.S. Map Ref: SX 40– 54–

Stocks

BODMIN

O.S. Map Ref: SX 06– 67–

Stocks

Located inside the Musuem.

The stocks comprise two wooden stock-boards measuring nearly 3½ metres in length, supported at either end on wooden feet, and containing 12 leg-holes. The stock-boards are slightly worn at one end and have affixed to each end two corroded metal strengthening plates. They are hinged at one end, and have a large staple at the other, for which the hasp is now missing. They have been painted with a dull-coloured red paint which is scratched and worn. A notice correctly heralds that these are the largest stocks in the West.

BOTUSFLEMING *O.S. Map Ref: SX 40– 61–*
Stocks

CAMELFORD *O.S. Map Ref: SX 10– 83–*
Stocks
Located inside the North Cornwall Museum.

The stocks are owned by the Camelford Town Trust. They comprise two wooden stock-boards which measure almost 2 metres in length and 80mm thick, and contain 6 leg-holes (2 large, 2 medium, and 2 small). They are supported on one wooden foot—the second is missing—and have a hinge at one end and a crude type of hasp and staple at the other. The stocks are painted brown, and the paint is flaking off.

CARDINHAM *O.S. Map Ref: SX 12– 68–*
Stocks

CRANTOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SW 79– 60–*
Stocks

Two black and white postcards (c. 1950s/1960s) showing the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection. Two black and white postcards (one a Frith card and the other a detail photocard) showing the stocks and the tablet of stone are in the VLA Collection. A further hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 15th July 1915) showing the stocks beneath the covered canopy (but without the stone tablet) is in the VLA Collection.

Pictured in each postcard is a large tablet proclaiming that: “The last man in Crantock stocks (circa 1817) was William Tinney of West Pentire, a smuggler’s son and a vagabond. He robbed, with violence, a widow woman of Cubert Parish, and was placed to abide justice in Crantock Stocks, then standing in the church tower. By negligence or design he was insufficiently secured and shortly afterwards appeared on the top of the tower. He had cut the rope from the tenor bell and by this he lowered himself to the Nave roof, climbing to the eastern gable of the choir and sliding down it, he dropped to the churchyard grass, and in the sympathetic view of certain village worthies bolted, got off to sea and was never brought to justice or seen in the neighbourhood again.

This record was taken down in April 1896 by George Metford Parsons, vicar, from the testimont [sic] of Richard Chegwiddden of Crantock, he then being 88 years of age and well remembering as a witness the events described.”

Beneath the carved frieze is the poem:

“ paid my price for finding out,
Nor ever grudged the price I paid.
But sat in clink without my boots
Admiring how the World was made.”

EAST LOOE *O.S. Map Ref: SX 25– 53–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

FEOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SW 82– 38–*
Stocks
Located inside the porch to the little Parish Church of St. Feock.

The stocks contain 7 leg-holes, no two adjacent holes of which are the same size.

GWITHIAN *O.S. Map Ref: SW 58– 41–*
Stocks

LADOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SW 89– 50–*
Stocks

LANEAST *O.S. Map Ref: SX 22– 83–*
Stocks

LANREATH *O.S. Map Ref: SX 18– 57–*
Stocks

LANSALLOS *O.S. Map Ref: SX 17– 51–*
Stocks

LANTEGLOS *O.S. Map Ref: SX 08– 82–*
Stocks

LINKINHORNE *O.S. Map Ref: SX 31– 73–*
Stocks

LOSTWITHIEL

O.S. Map Ref: SX 10... 59...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In the Church Porch

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks contain eight leg-holes, and is set on a simple wooden framework inside the church porch.

A sepia tone card of the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

MAKER *O.S. Map Ref: SX 446 520*
Stocks
Located inside the church.

MYLOR *O.S. Map Ref: SW 81– 35–*
Stocks

PADSTOW *O.S. Map Ref: SW 91– 75–*
Stocks

PENRYN *O.S. Map Ref: SW 78– 34–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

PILLATON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 36– 64–*
Stocks

POUNDSTOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SX 20– 99–*
Stocks

PROBUS *O.S. Map Ref: SW 89– 47–*
Stocks

QUETHIOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SX 31– 64–*
Stocks

ST. BLAZEY *O.S. Map Ref: SX 06– 54–*

Stocks

ST. CLEER *O.S. Map Ref: SX 24– 68–*
Stocks

ST. CLEMENT *O.S. Map Ref: SW 85– 43–*
Stocks

ST. IVES *O.S. Map Ref: SW 51– 40–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

ST. MABYN *O.S. Map Ref: SX 04– 73–*
Stocks

ST. MERRYIN *O.S. Map Ref: SW 88– 74–*
Stocks

ST. MINVER *O.S. Map Ref: SW 96– 77–*
Stocks

ST. VEEP *O.S. Map Ref: SX 14– 55–*
Stocks

SHEVIOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SX 37– 55–*
Stocks

STRATTON *O.S. Map Ref: SS 23– 06–*
Stocks

TALLAND *O.S. Map Ref: SX 22– 51–*
Stocks

TRENEGLOS *O.S. Map Ref: SX 20– 88–*
Stocks

TRURO *O.S. Map Ref: SW 82– 44–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

VERYAN *O.S. Map Ref: SW 91– 39–*
Stocks

WEEK ST. MARY *O.S. Map Ref: SX 23– 97–*
Stocks

WENDRON *O.S. Map Ref: SW 67– 31–*
Stocks

WERRINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 32– 87–*
Stocks

CUMBRIA

BRAMPTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks

The stocks are made of iron and contain six leg-holes.

A black and white postcard showing the 'Old Stocks and Market Place' is in the VLA Collection.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS *O.S. Map Ref: NY 21– 87–*
Stocks

Located in the main square, on the A595 road, next to the Fish Stock.

The Fish Stock is a table or slab on which local fishermen laid out their day's catch. The stone tables still exist beneath the Chestnut tree. The smell of fish must have made worse the plight of detained felons in the village stocks.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL *O.S. Map Ref: SD 53– 76–*
Stocks

CARLISLE *O.S. Map Ref: NY 40– 56–*
Stocks
Located inside the Guildhall Museum.

The stocks consist of two wooden stock-boards which are weathered and cracked, but repaired with a metal plate and fastened together at the rear by two wooden battens. The stock-boards contain 6 leg-holes, and stand on feet which also carry a seat at the rear. There is a hinge at one end of the stock-boards, and a hasp and staple at the other, and the whole device is painted black.

COCKERMOUTH *O.S. Map Ref: NY 12.. 30..*
Stocks (removed)

Location: In the open arches of the Moot Hall, on the site of the old market, at the lower end of the Market Place. The Moot Hall was demolished in 1829 because it was considered to be a 'great nuisance to the place.'

DACRE *O.S. Map Ref: NY 45– 26–*
Stocks

GAMBLESBY *O.S. Map Ref: NY 60– 39–*
Stocks

KIRKOSWALD *O.S. Map Ref: NY 55– 41–*
Stocks

MILNTHORPE *O.S. Map Ref: SD 49– 81–*
Stocks

PENNINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SD 26– 77–*
Stocks

DERBYSHIRE

BIRCHOVER *O.S. Map Ref: SK 240 618*
Stocks (restored)

Located to the south of the village on the old lane to Winster, in an area known as Upper Town—this is presumably the same as the photograph (probably 1950s) of "Clee Heathcote in Uppertown Stocks" pictured in 'When justice was seen to be done' in *Peak Advertiser*, 12th February 1996, p.15.

The stocks consist of two stone end-posts with slots in which a pair of wooden stock-boards are set. The stocks are a single-seater and the stock-boards contain only two holes. The photograph in *Peak Advertiser* show a hasp and staple fixed centrally on the stocks.

In mid-1925, the stocks had been reduced to the two stone end-posts (slotted).

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH *O.S. Map Ref: SK 05– 80–*
Stocks

Located near the Church in Market Square (once called the Town Gate, on the Medieval road running from Yorkshire and

continuing to Eccles Pike, Cheshire), off the High Street, outside *Ye Olde Stocks Cafe*.

The stocks incorporate two stone end-posts and a two pairs of wooden stock-boards, each with four holes, and a stone seat. The stocks are said to be Cromwellian and have been restored on many occasions since.

The local guidebook records that in November 1920, a charabanc chartered by the local authority crashed into the stocks, resulting in one of the end-posts leaning at an angle of 45°.

A postcard (postmarked 1922) and a multi-view coloured postcard (c. 1910 and also showing the Old Cross Chapel) showing the stocks and seat are in the Dave Martin Collection. A black and white postcard and transparency (© Dave Martin) showing the stocks are in the VLA Collection.

CHESTERFIELD O.S. Map Ref:--

Whipping Post

See Julie Bunting's article—used in 1696 on Thomas Swaine.

DERBY O.S. Map Ref:--

Whipping Post

See Julie Bunting's article—used in 1685 on Richard Gilbert and Hambleton Buxton, who were both whipped before being transported.

EYAM O.S. Map Ref: SK 21– 76–

Stocks

Located outside Eyam Hall.

The stocks have stone end-posts and replacement wooden stock-boards.

A coloured postcard (c. 1906) and two sepia-tone postcards (both c. 1920) showing the empty stone end-posts are in the Dave Martin Collection. A modern postcard of the restored stocks is in the VLA Collection. A glossy sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 30th June 1915) showing the stock posts outside The Old Hall is in the VLA Collection.

HAYFIELD O.S. Map Ref: SK 03– 86–

Stocks

Located in front of the lock-up.

The stocks consist of two timber end-posts and two pairs of wooden stock-boards set above each other, and a wooden bench behind for the felons to sit on. The stocks appear to be replacements.

HIGH BRADFIELD O.S. Map Ref:--

Stocks

Located on the road northwards out of the village, and close to the pub.

LITTLE LONGSTONE O.S. Map Ref:--

Stocks

Mentioned in 'Village Stocks at Birchover' included in *Derbyshire Advertiser Notes and Queries*, vol.7 (May 8, 1925 - April 9, 1926).

LITTON O.S. Map Ref: SK 16– 75–

Stocks

Located outside The Red Lion pub, on a small green.

MONYASH O.S. Map Ref: SK 15– 66–

Stocks

The stone cheeks of the old stocks were at one time placed either side of the village cross but have been removed. This apparently occurred prior to 1980. One local villager informed me that the stock stones made good gate posts and many had been taken and used for that purpose.

UPPER TOWN O.S. Map Ref: SK 24– 61–

Stocks (restored)

See Birchover.

REPTON

O.S. Map Ref:

Extant:

Device: Pillory

Remains:

Date Constructed: Unknown

Demolished:

According to John Merrill's *Punishment in Derbyshire* (1988), in 1330 the "proprietors of The Manor of Repton claimed to be Lords of the Hundred, and to have within their manor a pillory, tumbrell, and gallows, for the punishment of criminals."

SHEEN O.S. Map Ref: SK 11– 61–

Stocks (demolished)

Dismantled (together with the pinfold) in 1874 while in the care of the parish Constable.

An entry in the parish accounts record that in 1749 John Critchlow was paid seven shillings to fit a new lock to the stocks.

SUDBURY O.S. Map Ref: SK 16– 31–

Stocks

TIDESWELL O.S. Map Ref:--

Pillory (believed lost)

In 1736, George Lomas was pilloried for an hour in Tideswell before serving a six month prison sentence for forging two signatures.

WINSTER O.S. Map Ref:--

Stocks (demolished)

An entry in the parish accounts record that in October 1735 Robert Foxlow charged sixpence for drawing stocks to Winster market house.

WIRKSWORTH O.S. Map Ref:--

Whipping Post

See Julie Bunting's article—last used on Cuthbert and Mary Rogerson.

WORMHILL O.S. Map Ref: SK 12– 74–

Stocks

Located on the grass surround to the memorial to James Brindley.

Two transparencies of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

DEVON

ABBOTSKERSWELL O.S. Map Ref: SX 85– 68–

Stocks

ALWINGTON O.S. Map Ref:--

Stocks

AWILSCOMBE O.S. Map Ref: ST 13– 01–

Stocks

AXMINSTER O.S. Map Ref: SY 29– 98–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

The stocks consists of two wooden stock-boards (formerly painted dark grey but now mostly worn away) containing 4 leg-holes. The lower element is split longitudinally. Affixed to the bottom of it is a pair of modern wooden feet (varnished). An early illustration shows that at one time the stocks were held upright by means of short iron stakes driven into the ground.

BAMPTON *O.S. Map Ref: SS 95– 22–*
Stocks

BEAFORD *O.S. Map Ref: SS 55– 15–*
Stocks

BARNSTAPLE

O.S. Map Ref: SX 62... 93...

Device: Stocks and Pillory

Date Built: Unknown

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: At High Cross, in the High Street.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks are said to have been last used after 1880. If that is correct, they replace Newbury's claim of 1872 as the last use of the stocks in Britain.

BELSTONE *O.S. Map Ref: SX 62– 93–*
Stocks

BERRY POMEROY *O.S. Map Ref: SX 82– 61–*
Stocks

BIGBURY *O.S. Map Ref: SX 66– 46–*
Stocks

BRADWORTHY *O.S. Map Ref: SS 32– 14–*
Stocks

BRIDGERULE *O.S. Map Ref: SS 27– 02–*
Stocks

BROADCLYST

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks

Date Built: Unknown

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location:

The stocks sat beneath a low canopy topped with a row of spikes. The wooden stocks contained four leg-holes.

A black and white postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

BUCKFASTLEIGH *O.S. Map Ref: SX 73– 66–*
Stocks

CHURSTON FERRERS *O.S. Map Ref: SX 90– 56–*
Stocks (remains)
Located in the church parvis (enclosed courtyard).

Only one of the wooden stock-boards remains and is said to have been damaged between the two central leg-holes. It contained 6 leg-holes.

CORYTON *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 73– 82–*

Stocks

DARTMOUTH *O.S. Map Ref: SX 87– 51–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

DAWLISH *O.S. Map Ref: SX 95– 76–*
Stocks

DUNTERTON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 37– 79–*
Stocks

GREAT TORRINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SS 49– 19–*
Stocks

HATHERLEIGH *O.S. Map Ref: SS 54– 04–*
Stocks

IPPLEPEN *O.S. Map Ref: SX 83– 66–*
Stocks

KENTON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 95– 83–*
Stocks

KINGSBRIDGE *O.S. Map Ref: SX 73– 44–*
Stocks
Located in the porch of St. Edmunds Church, Fore Street.

KINGSKERSWELL *O.S. Map Ref: SX 87– 67–*
Stocks
Located inside the north porch of the church.

LODDISWELL *O.S. Map Ref: SX 72– 48–*
Stocks

LYDFORD *O.S. Map Ref: SX 51– 85–*
Stocks

LYNTON *O.S. Map Ref: SS 72– 49–*
Stocks

A coloured postcard (c. 1906) showing three men in the stocks, is in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard (dated 23rd October 1929) showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

MARY TAVY *O.S. Map Ref: SX 50– 79–*
Stocks

MEETH *O.S. Map Ref: SS 54– 08–*
Stocks

NEWTON ABBOT *O.S. Map Ref: SX 85– 71–*
Stocks

NEWTON FERRERS *O.S. Map Ref: SX 55– 48–*
Stocks

OTTERY ST. MARY *O.S. Map Ref: SY 10– 95–*
Stocks

A coloured postcard (c. 1960s) and a sepia-tone postcard (c. 1939) showing the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard c. 1910 showing the stocks beneath the roof canopy is in the VLA Collection.

POLTIMORE *O.S. Map Ref: SX 96– 96–*

Stocks

SOUTH MOLTON *O.S. Map Ref: SS 71– 25–*

Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

STOKE *O.S. Map Ref: SU 40– 51–*

Stocks

SUTCOMBE *O.S. Map Ref: SS 34– 11–*

Stocks

TAMERTON FOLIOT *O.S. Map Ref: SX 47– 61–*

Stocks

TAVISTOCK *O.S. Map Ref: SX 48– 74–*

Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

TOTNES *O.S. Map Ref: SX 80– 60–*

Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

The stocks were previously housed in the main hall of the Guildhall, together with a man-trap and the old bull-ring.

A black and white postcard (postmarked 16th August 1922) showing the stocks (with four boys incarcerated) outside the Guildhall (original location) is in the VLA Collection.

WEST ALVINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 72– 43–*

Stocks

WHITCHURCH *O.S. Map Ref: SX 49– 72–*

Stocks

WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR *O.S. Map Ref: SX 71– 76–*

Stocks

YEALMPTON *O.S. Map Ref: SX 58– 51–*

Stocks

DORSET

BLANDFORD FORUM *O.S. Map Ref: ST 88– 06–*

Pillory
Located beneath the Town Hall.

CERNE ABBAS *O.S. Map Ref: SS 66– 01–*

Stocks
Located outside the church, in Abbey Street.

The stocks comprise two wooden stock-boards containing 4 leg-holes (1 small and 3 medium), both of which have been repaired, and supported on two decayed feet. At one end is a hinge, and a lock at the other consisting of two vertical iron bars, one of which has a hinged clasp at the top and the other a ring for a padlock. Near to the hinge are two iron bars with rolled ends, whose function is probably to provide additional support for the hinge.

The stocks are chained to a ring-bolt set in concrete.

CHARLTON MARSHALL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 90– 04–*

Stocks
Located against the south wall of the church tower.

Set beneath a roof canopy, the stocks consist of two wooden stock-boards with bevelled edges, and containing 4 leg-holes. The stock-boards are set on wooden feet attached to a secondary timber. The woodwork appears to be fairly recent. A continuous iron band is fixed to the upper stock-board and is connected to a hinge at one end and a hasp at the other. The staple is attached to the bottom stock-board.

CHRISTCHURCH *O.S. Map Ref: SZ 15– 92–*

Stocks
Located in the grounds of the ruined Castle, by the Castle Street entrance.

The stocks consist of two wooden end-posts, each with a slot set ready to contain the two wooden stock-boards. The stock-boards contain 4 leg-holes and have a central hasp and staple. The woodwork is fairly new and made of softwood, confirming that the stocks are replacements.

Behind the stocks is a stone seat, and two paving slabs are set beneath the lower stock-board.

CORFE CASTLE

O.S. Map Ref: SZ 15– 92–

Stocks and Pillory (demolished)
Located in the Market Square, opposite what is now the Tea Rooms.

Corfe Castle has enjoyed the right of a market since King John granted the privilege. The stocks and pillory were first recorded here in 1586.

DORCHESTER *O.S. Map Ref: SY 69– 90–*

Stocks

FARNHAM *O.S. Map Ref: ST 95– 15–*

Stocks

HOLYWELL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 59– 04–*

Stocks

KINSON

O.S. Map Ref: SZ 071 966

Device: Stocks

Date Built: 1968

Listed:

Dimensions (metres): $w = 1.5$; $b = 0.6$

Location: On the village Green (next to the Library) between Pound Lane and Millhams Road.

The stocks consist of a pair of wooden stockboards set between two pairs of wooden end posts, and containing four leg holes. The stocks are believed to have been commissioned by the local Rotary Club and made by the Parks Department of Bournemouth Borough Council. They were paid for by the council, although the cost has not been disclosed. Behind the stocks is a municipal wooden seat.

The village Green was opened in 1968 by the Deputy Mayor Philip Whitelegg and his wife Dorothy, who were pictured by the stocks in the local *Evening Echo* newspaper. The stocks are purely decorative and have never been used for punishment purposes. But despite being so new, the stocks are already showing signs of wear and missing one of the end fastenings.

Owner: Bournemouth Borough Council, Town Hall, Bourne Avnue, Bournemouth.

(Bournemouth)

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

LYME REGIS *O.S. Map Ref: SY 34– 92–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

SHERBORNE *O.S. Map Ref: ST 63– 16–*
Stocks

STURMINSTER MARSHALL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 95– 00–*
Stocks

WIMBORNE MINSTER *O.S. Map Ref: SZ 01– 99–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

WIMBORNE ST. GILES *O.S. Map Ref: SU 03– 11–*
Stocks

DURHAM

BARNARD CASTLE *O.S. Map Ref: NZ 06– 17–*
Stocks
Located inside the Bowes Museum.

The stocks consist of a pair of iron stock-boards containing 4 leg-holes (2 large and 2 medium), hinged at one end and with a locking staple at the other.

The original location of the irons is unknown, although the Antiquities Officer at the Museum suggests that they may have been in or near the Buttermarket—which was also used as a prison—in the town centre.

The stocks are on indefinite loan from Barnard Castle Urban District Council.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE *O.S. Map Ref: NY 94– 25–*
Stocks

Located in Seed Hill, opposite the entrance to St. Mary's Church.

The stocks were made of iron and the remnants are set at the base of the Market Cross.

Two transparencies of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

ROMALDKIRK *O.S. Map Ref: NY 99– 22–*
Stocks
Located on the Middle Green, opposite the Rose and Crown Hotel.

A transparency of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

STAINDROP *O.S. Map Ref: NZ 12– 20–*
Stocks

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

BEVERLEY #1 *O.S. Map Ref: TA 03– 39–*
Stocks
Located in the “Old Flemish Priests’ Room” of St. Mary's Church.

The original ‘Town Stocks’ used to stand in the Market Place, and were last used in or about 1832. They contain two wooden end-posts set on massive feet which extend to the rear and support a wooden seat. The two wooden stock-boards contain 4 leg-holes and have attached a hinge at one end and a hasp, staple and padlock at the other.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks (c. 1910) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

BEVERLEY #2 *O.S. Map Ref: TA 03– 39–*
Stocks
Located in the Art Gallery

These are a replica of the original ‘Town Stocks’ (see: Beverley #1 above), and are an exact copy, except that the uprights are braced to feet which are more elegant than the original. Otherwise, they too contain two wooden end-posts set on wooden feet which extend to the rear and support a wooden seat. The two wooden stock-boards also contain 4 leg-holes and have attached a hinge at one end and a hasp, staple and padlock at the other.

The stocks are owned by Beverley Borough Council.

EAST SUSSEX

HEATHFIELD *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 58– 21–*
Stocks

Lost, long ago, the stocks used to stand at the corner opposite the farmery of Heathfield Park. When they were used to punish an innocent man, the angry villagers forced the stocks from their base and threw them down a well in the adjoining meadow.

LEWES #1 *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 41– 10–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

LEWES #2 *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 41– 10–*
Stocks (with whipping post)
Located inside Lewes Castle.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks and whipping post (c. 1912) is in the Dave Martin Collection. A glossy sepia postcard dated 18th June 1926, and a black and white card c. 1930, showing the stocks, whipping post and bench seat are in the VLA Collection.

NINFIELD *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 707 124*
Stocks (with whipping post)

Located on the A271 (towards Boreham Street), near the Church.

Stocks – Made of cast and wrought-iron, possibly at Ashbournham in the days when a furnace and large forge flourished there. It contains four leg holes. It was on this spot that in 1790 a man sold his wife for half-a-pint of gin. In accordance with tradition, she was accompanied by two witnesses and with a halter around her neck. A contemporary report noted that “she appeared mightily delighted about the ceremony, and the hopeful pair departed filled with joy and expectation from their happy union.”

Whipping Post – Like the stocks, the post is made of cast and wrought-iron, and again possibly at Ashbournham in the days when a furnace and large forge flourished there, and contains four wrist clamps.

ROTTINGDEAN *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 36– 02–*
Whipping Post

In Swinfen and Arscott's book *Hidden Sussex* is the quote: “There is a Whipping Post Lane, where a now-vanished tree in front of Whipping Post House was used for tying up offenders in readiness for public whipping.”

RYE *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 922 203*
Pillory
Located in the Town Hall.

ESSEX

A hand-coloured postcard showing an unidentified set of 'Old English Stocks' next to a fingerpost (marked with the Essex towns of Brentwood and Romford) is in the VLA Collection.

CANEWDON

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 90– 94–

Stocks (with whipping post)

Located inside the lock-up, by the east entrance of the churchyard.

Stocks – At one end of the stocks is a tall wooden end-post with the date 1773 engraved on one side, and a ball newel cap, while at the other end the bottom stock-board sits on a short mitred post. Although both posts were originally set into the ground, they now stand on recently constructed wooden feet set into the gravel base. The two wooden stock-boards contain 6 leg holes, and sit on a third board between the two end-posts; the upper stock-board is cut vertically and is repaired with an iron plate. An iron band runs along the top of the upper stock-board to a hinge attached to the tall end-post, and a hasp, staple and padlock at the other.

Whipping Post – The tall end-post contains two screw-holes suggesting that it was also used as a whipping post.

COLCHESTER

O.S. Map Ref: TL 99– 25–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

DODDINGHURST

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 59– 99–

Stocks

GRAYS

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 61– 77–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

GREAT CANFIELD

O.S. Map Ref:

Stocks (lost) and Whipping Post

Located on the village Green, although they were originally at Hellman's Cross.

The *Exhibition Information Sheet*, for Great Canfield (1960) states that the name 'Canfield' derives from Cana's Field, although at the time of Domesday it was known as Canfelda, and later as Canefield and Castrum, and Much Canfield. The village stocks are said to have been last used in 1860 to punish a local man for drunkenness.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 51– 93–

Stocks and whipping post

Located on the village Green.

The stocks are mentioned in Sir John Betjeman's poem *Essex*:

And as I turn the colour-plates
Edwardian Essex opens wide,
Mirrored in ponds and seen through gates
Sweet uneventful countryside.

Like streams the little by-roads run
Through oats and barley round a hill
To where blue willows catch the sun
By some white weather-boarded mill.

“A Summer Idyll Matching Tye”
“At Havering-atte-Bower, the Stocks”

And cobbled pathways lead the eye
To cottage doors and hollyhocks.

Two sepia-tone postcards showing the stocks (c. 1906 and 1911) are in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard showing the stocks and whipping post by the side of the road beneath a large oak tree, and a close-up black and white postcard of the same view, are in the VLA Collection.

KELVERDEN

O.S. Map Ref: TQ ..– ..–

Stocks

Located

A postcard showing the stocks (dated 09-03-09) is in the VLA Collection.

LITTLE EASTON

O.S. Map Ref:– ..–

Stocks

MANUDEN

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Pillory and Whipping-post

Date Built: Unknown

Location: In the centre of the crossroads, at the junction of The Street and Richling Lane.

Extant: Remains: Demolished:

An artist's drawing is said to exist showing the devices in position.

RISELEY

O.S. Map Ref: TL 40... 10...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: By the lock-up at Crocus Corner, by the Church.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: Conservation Area:

A black and white postcard showing the stocks and lock-up (postmarked 30th July 1907) is in the VLA Collection.

SAFFRON WALDEN

O.S. Map Ref: TL 54– 38–

Pillory

A sepia-tone postcard showing the pillory, but wrongly titled the stocks, is in the VLA Collection.

UPSHIRE

O.S. Map Ref: TL 41– 01–

Stocks

WALTHAM ABBEY

O.S. Map Ref: TL 38– 00–

Stocks (and Whipping Post)

Located inside the Museum.

The stocks and whipping post date from 1598.

A glossy sepia-tone postcard c.1920 showing the remains of the decorative 'Stocks and Pillory' at Waltham Abbey is in the VLA Collection.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE**CHACELEY**

O.S. Map Ref: SO 85– 30–

Stocks

Located in the Parish church.

The stocks consist of two wooden end-posts of medium height and each set on feet. The two wooden stock-boards are set some distance above ground level and contain 6 leg-holes (4 large

and 2 small). There is a hinge at one end and a crude type of hasp and staple near to the other.

The height of the holes would suggest that the felon sat on a bench behind the stocks, so that he and his feet were at the same level.

CHARLTON KINGS

O.S. Map Ref: SO 96... 21...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: On a small green in New Street, near to the church.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks are set beneath a canopy roof, and contain two wooden end-posts set in the ground with concrete. One of the end-posts is tall, while the other is short and grooved to allow the top stock-board to rise and close. The two wooden stock-boards contain 6 leg-holes, and are hinged off the taller of the end-posts. A continuous iron band along the top stock-board connects with the hinge and with the hasp on the small end-post. The staple (and padlock) is attached to the smaller of the end-posts.

At one time during the early years of the twentieth century, the canopy was missing. At that time the two stock boards also look new, suggesting that they were restored about that time.

A black and white postcard showing the stocks and whipping post is in the VLA Collection.

FORTHAMPTON

O.S. Map Ref: SO 85– 32–

Stocks (with whipping post)

Possibly located in the churchyard.

A heavy-drawn postcard (c. ?-?) showing the stocks and whipping post in the churchyard is in the Dave Martin Collection.

GLOUCESTER

O.S. Map Ref: SO 83– 18–

Whipping Post

The Public Relations Officer of Gillingham Borough Council mentions in his letter of 25-09-96 that he recall from his childhood that the Gloucester Workhouse had a whipping post, although the building (opposite the hospital, in Great Western Road) is now demolished.

HUNTLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SO 72– 19–

Stocks

LEONARD STANLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SO 80– 03–

Stocks

MORETON-IN-MARSH

O.S. Map Ref: SP 20– 32–

Stocks

NORTHLEACH

O.S. Map Ref: SP 11– 14–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

PAINSWICK

O.S. Map Ref: SO 867 097

Stocks

Located in the churchyard.

The wrought iron stocks are designed for use by one person and include a small seat and iron stay which acts like an arm rest. They are often referred to as “spectacle” stocks because of their appearance.

A coloured postcard (c. 1908), a sepia-tone postcard (c. 1920), and a modern colour postcard of the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection. A sepia-tone postcard (dated 3rd November 1923) showing the stocks and seat is in the VLA Collection.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD

O.S. Map Ref: SP 19– 25–

Stocks

Located beneath a tree, on a Green.

The timber stocks are formed using two end posts and two stock-boards containing one pair of leg-holes. The bottom stock-board and both end posts are strengthened with iron straps. Behind the stocks is a wooden seat.

A postcard (c. 1906) and a modern coloured postcard (c. 1970s) of the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection.

WINCHCOMBE

O.S. Map Ref: SP 02– 28–

Stocks

A black and white postcard (c. 1930s) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

GREATER LONDON

BRENTWOOD

O.S. Map Ref:-

Stocks (demolished)

Located in the Market Place.

HACKNEY

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 34– 84–

Stocks

Located beneath a tiled roof canopy to protect the incumbent from water dripping off the surrounding trees. The stocks are on a wheeled trolley.

ICKENHAM

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 07– 86–

Stocks

SHOREDITCH

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 33– 82–

Stocks (with whipping post)

A black and white postcard showing the stocks (c. 1904) is in the Dave Martin Collection. A coloured card (postmarked 2nd March 1908) showing the stocks, wooden bench seat and the thatched roof canopy is in the VLA Collection.

SOUTHGATE

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 29– 94–

Stocks

WOODCOTE

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 29– 62–

Stocks

GREATER MANCHESTER

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 93– 99–

Stocks (with whipping post)

Located in Stamford Park, near to the conservatory.

Stocks – The stocks consist of two stone end-posts—one modified for use as a whipping post, and the other heavily repaired with its upper section encased in a cast-iron box, and strengthened below with a vertical metal post—and two wooden stock-boards containing 4 leg-holes and central hasp (decayed), and held together by an iron band set inside each end-post.

Whipping Post – One of the stone end-posts of the stocks has been modified for use as a whipping post, with horizontal grooves for the wrists on the front and rear faces. Above and below the grooves is a hole with a lead insert in which was held the wrist-irons and staples.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 772 930*

Stocks

Located behind railings in the churchyard wall of the Church of St. Martin.

The stocks are mobile, and consist of a rectangular frame on four wooden wheels, with iron band tyres. At each end is a wooden post, shaped like a spatula. Two horizontal elements occupy the centre: the lower is a wooden stock-board with the lower half of the 8 leg-holes cut out; and the upper is an iron strap (in two halves and hinged at the centre) shaped to provide the top of the leg-holes. At each side is a hinged wooden seat with bent-iron feet. The restricted space within the recess requires that the seats must be folded inwards.

The stocks are owned by Trafford Borough Council.

BRAMHALL *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 89- 85-*

Stocks

Located in the courtyard of Bramhall Hall, and formerly at Bramhall Green.

The stocks consist of two stone end-posts with a tooled pattern of horizontal grooves cut in the surface of the stones, both of which are flaking in places and showing the red sandstone beneath. The two wooden stock-boards, which contain 4 leg-holes, are prevented from movement by a cement filling in the slots carved in the end-posts. The top stock-board has an iron band fixed along its top, and has a staple attached centrally by four large bolts.

A sepia-tone postcard (c. 1905) showing the stocks (unnamed) with two boys incarcerated, above which is the testament "We won't go home till morning" is in the Dave Martin Collection. Also in the Dave Martin Collection is a postcard (postmarked 1905) showing the stocks. An early colour postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

GEE CROSS *O.S. Map Ref: ... - - -*

Stocks

MARPLE *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 95- 88-*

Stocks

MELLOR *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 98- 88-*

Stocks

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 99- 95-*

Stocks

Located opposite the Old Court House (now an information centre).

The stocks were moved a few years ago to their new location.

RINGLEY *O.S. Map Ref: ... - - -*

Stocks

PRESTWICH *O.S. Map Ref: SD 81- 04-*

Stocks

(Nr Bury)

Located in Church Lane, near the church and the seventeenth century Inn known as 'The Ostrich.'

ROCHDALE *O.S. Map Ref: SD 89- 13-*

Stocks

Located outside Rochdale Parish Church.

The stocks have recently been vandalised.

Further information is available from Canon Alan Shackleton, vicar of Rochdale, St. Chads Vicarage, Sparrow Hill, Rochdale OL16 1QT.

A sepia-tone postcard (dated 15th June 1905) showing the stocks and bench seat is in the VLA Collection.

SADDLEWORTH *O.S. Map Ref: SD 99- 05-*

Stocks

Located by the parish church of St. Chad, at Uppermill, near Oldham.

A transparency of the stocks: (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

STANDISH *O.S. Map Ref: SD 56- 10-*

Stocks

WARBURTON *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 70- 89-*

Stocks

HAMPSHIRE**AVINGTON***O.S. Map Ref: SU 53... 32...*Extant:

Device: Pillory

Remains:

Date Built:

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Opposite St. Mary's Church, on the site of the new graveyard.

The previous owner of Avington Park, who lived in the house from 1952 to 1996, claimed that he found evidence of a pillory in the area of the new graveyard across the road from the church.

BRAMLEY*O.S. Map Ref:*Extant:

Device: Stocks

Remains:

Date Built:

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: On the green triangle, south-east of Stocks Farm and north-east of Stocks Cottages.

Before their demise, said to have been completed by a vandal, the stocks were said to have been in a very bad state of repair.

BRAMSHAW*O.S. Map Ref:*Extant:

Device: Stocks

Remains:

Date Built:

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: At Stocks Cross Green, on the B3079.

The Parochial Records show two entries for the stocks:

1819	30 Sept. Paid Mr Henbest Constable.	
	Expenses for putting Cull and Dovy in stocks	5s.9d.
1831	Paid Mr Weeks for Repairing of the Stocks.	3s.6d.

BREAMORE*O.S. Map Ref: SU 159 178*Extant:

Device: Stocks and Whipping-post

Remains:

Date Built: c. 1584

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Opposite the Bat and Ball Hotel, on the side of the A338 Salisbury Road.

Until 1969 the stocks were located at a nearby road junction (30 metres further south in the school garden), but moved when the road was widened. They consist of two wooden end-posts with a narrow roof to their top and comprising two wooden boards (encrusted with lichen). Below the roof is set two wooden stockboards containing 4 leg-holes. An iron staple and several holes at the top of one of the end-posts indicates that it was also used as a whipping post. There is no other surviving iron-work.

The first reference to the stocks is in the Court Rolls of 1584 when John Welfe was put in the stocks for 2 hours for being a 'common felon'.⁵ Various eighteenth and nineteenth century references are made to the repair of the stocks by a local carpenter, the last of which was recorded in the Constable's Account book of 1852.⁶

In 1986, the stocks were severely damaged by a lorry which crashed into them and left *in-situ* only the bases of the wooden end-posts: these have now been renewed. The other pieces were rescued and stored by Mr D. L. Stock (owner of Wheelwrights Cottage), and in 1987 were repaired and reinstated by him.

The whipping-post, though once attached to the stocks, has now been lost. There are various references to the device in the Constable's Account books of the eighteenth and the nineteenth century, such as:

1788	Samuel Hobbs for the Whipping-post	12s.
1852	Mr. Samuel Hobbs for new Whipping Stocks	£1.15s.0d.

BROUGHTON

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU 327 306	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i>	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location: On the junction of the Queenwood and Romsey roads.

HAVANT

O.S. Map Ref: SU 71– 06–

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

HAYLING ISLAND

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU 74... 51...	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks and Whipping-post	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i> Unknown	<i>Demolished:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location:

The stocks consist of a tall end-post at one end and two stockboards containing four leg holes, and hinged on the end-post.

A black and white postcard (c. 1950s) showing the stocks and whipping post is in the V&A Collection.

HEADLEY

(Haslemere)

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU 822 362	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i>	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

⁵ Warwick Castle, 3804.

⁶ Breamore House Muniments.

Location: Outside of The Holly Bush, on a green triangle in the High Street.

The parochial notes of Rector W. H. Lavery of September 1891, record that 'a Chestnut Tree planted to mark the spot where the stocks once stood.' The tree is still there.

KING'S SOMBORNE

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i>	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i> Unknown	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location:

Mentioned in the 1734 Godson survey.

LYNDHURST

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU 298 081	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i> Unknown	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location: Outside St. Michael's Church.

LONGPARISH

O.S. Map Ref: SU 43– 45–

Stocks

Once located by the lych-gate of the parish church.

MARCHWOOD

(Southampton)

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i>	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location: At the Pooksgreen Crossroads.

MONXTON

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU	<i>Extant:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i>	<i>Demolished:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Listed:</i>	<i>Conservation Area:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dimensions (metres):</i>	

Location: Unknown.

In the expenses account for 1515-16,⁷ sent to King's College, Cambridge⁸ by Richard Skeat is the following entry:

It. Imprimis for Tymber and W... maksying of a payer
of Stoks xvjd.⁹

One of the presentments made to the Steward of King's College at the Court Baron held at Monxton on 25th April 1691, was a report that 'We psent the stokes out of repaire.'¹⁰

ODIHAM

<i>O.S. Map Ref:</i> SU 740 509	<i>Extant:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Device:</i> Stocks and Whipping-post	<i>Remains:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Date Built:</i> pre 1739	<i>Demolished:</i> <input type="checkbox"/>

⁷ King's Coll. MS. Mon 14.

⁸ The Manor of Monxton was held in its entirety by the College from the time of the foundation of the College in 1441 until the 1920s.

⁹ Sixteen pence (one shilling and fourpence).

¹⁰ King's Coll. MS. Mon 55.

Listed: II *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Outside the north wall of the churchyard, beneath a canopy roof, in a place known as 'The Bury.'

The stocks are formed with one 1.800 metre and one 1.400 metre high end posts supported on splayed feet. Set between the end-posts are two wooden stockboards measuring 1.800 metres in length, and containing six leg-holes: the boards slide up and down grooves in the end-posts. The wrist-irons for the whipping-post, of which there are three different sizes, are fixed to the taller of the two end-posts.

Prior to 1905 the stocks were set against the north wall of the Bridewell, and before that (date unknown) in Market Place in the centre of the High Street. The Will Godson map of 1739, however, shows the stocks in yet another location opposite the pond in North Warnborough (*O.S. Ref:* SU 730 518), close to Odiham Castle.

Owner: Odiham Parish Council.

Reference:
 ODIHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *The Historical Guide to the Parish of Odiham*, (1993).

A black and white postcard (postmarked 9th July 1904) showing the stocks and whipping post (outside a house near the Church Square) is in the VLA Collection.

RINGWOOD

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: In the Market Place.

ST. MARY BOURNE

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location:

Owner:

Reference:
 STEVENS, Dr Joseph, *On some municipal punishments in the Middle Ages*, a paper read to the Reading Literary and Scientific Society on 22nd November 1877. (believed to have been published by Blag... Street Steam Publishing Press in 1882).
 STEVENS, Dr Joseph, *The Brank*, a paper read to the Winchester and Hampshire Scientific and Literary Society on 9th July 1877. (believed to have been published by Warren and Sons, Winchester).
 STEVENS, Dr Joseph, *The Parochial History of St. Mary Bourne*, (1888).

SHERFIELD ENGLISH

O.S. Map Ref: SU 28... 22... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Inside St. Leonard's Church.

The two stockboards remain, together with the hinge and fastening mechanism (hasp, staple and padlock). They contain four leg-holes, and are notched at their base suggesting that they were at one time fixed to wooden feet.

The stocks were at one time set outside the Manor. An inscription is carved on one of the faces of the top stockboard,

saying 'THESE STOCKS SUCH AS ARE MENTIONED IN THE OLD ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCH ARE GIVEN TO THE CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD SHERFIELD ENGLISH BY THE RECTOR 1919.'

WINCHESTER

O.S. Map Ref:

Stocks

Said to be locked beneath a staircase outside the Town Hall, in a room called "the lock-up" but never used for prison or detention reasons.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

ALVECHURCH

O.S. Map Ref: SP 029 726 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Near the Square, near to 'Hopping Bob Street'.

The stocks are said to have been last used in the 1830s to punish Billy Brown, whose offence is not recorded.

ALVECHURCH

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Unknown.

The pillory is said to be mentioned in the Manor Court Accounts, and in need of repair.

BIRLINGHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SO 93- 43-

Stocks

A glossy black and white postcard c.1910 showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

BRETFORTON

O.S. Map Ref: SP 09- 44-

Stocks

BROADWAY

O.S. Map Ref: SP 09- 37-

Stocks

The Public Relations Officer at Gillingham Borough Council, mentions in his letter of 25-09-96 that there are stocks in the village.

CROWLE

O.S. Map Ref: SP 09- 37-

Stocks (demolished)

The stocks are believed to have been located in Vicarage Drive. Nothing else is known.

EARDISLAND

O.S. Map Ref: SO *Extant:*
Device: Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: By the bridge on 'The Island' on the River Arrow, in front of the Old Grammar School and Reading Room, and close to the Court House.

EVESHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SP 03- 44-

Stocks

Located in front of "The Almonry" on Merstow Green, beneath a roof canopy and behind iron railings.

A sepia-tone postcard (c. 1930), and modern colour postcard of the stocks in their location are in the Dave Martin Collection.

FOWNHOPE

O.S. Map Ref: SO 581 344 Extant:
 Device: Stocks and Whipping-post Remains:
 Date Built: Unknown Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres): *l* = 1.5; *h* = 1.2
 Location: On the edge of the churchyard by the crossroads.

The oak stocks and whipping-post contain four leg-holes and two wrist restraints. They also have iron strap hinges, hasps and staples. The stocks and whipping-post are housed within an iron cage with a curved roof, and marked by a commemorative plaque announcing that 'THIS GUARD WAS ERECTED BY THE OLD PARISHIONERS TO SAVE THIS RELIC OF THE PAST FROM DESTRUCTION. BY THE VICAR, THE CHAIRMAN AND VICECHAIRMAN OF THE PARISH COUNCIL, MR ANDREWS, MR SLADE, MR BROWN...[all three]...NOW IN NEW ZEALAND, MRS FRANK EVANS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LECHMERE FAMILY, INCLUDING SOME OLD INHABITANTS OF FOWNHOPE. NOV 9TH 1909. GOD SAVE THE KING.'

Two colour photographs showing the stocks and commemorative plaque (© Iain Gray), and a black and white transparency (a copy of Alfred Watkins photograph of c.1900) are in the VLA Collection.

GOODRICH

O.S. Map Ref: SO 563 185 Extant:
 Device: Stocks and whipping-post Remains:
 Date Built: 1766 Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: Probably located on Hangman's Acre (*see*: Goodrich Gallows).

The Goodrich Manor Court Minute Books include a number of entries about the condition of the stocks and whipping-post, but not for their use:

COURT LEET HELD 15TH APRIL 1761:
 'We present some person or persons unknown for moving the Stocks and Whipping Post out of the usual place near the Jail in Goodrich.'¹¹

COURT LEET HELD 25TH MAY 1766:
 'Was presented Wysham Saunders, Petty Constable of the Township of Goodrich, for not erecting a Whipping Post and Stocks, and do order him to erect same within one month in pain of forfeiting twenty shillings.'¹²

COURT LEET HELD 15TH OCTOBER 1766:
 'Was presented that the Stocks and Whipping Post in the Townships of Goodrich, Pencreck and Glewston, presented at the last court, are made up.'¹³

HANBURY

O.S. Map Ref: Extant:
 Device: Stocks Remains:
 Date Built: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):
 Location:

INKBERROW

O.S. Map Ref: Extant:
 Device: Stocks Remains:
 Date Built: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: 'Between the thatched cottages and the brick cottage between the "Bull's Head" and the Mud Walls farm house.'¹⁴

The first mention of a parish Constable appears in the parish records of 1659.¹⁵ The Constable's Accounts, which are mainly mixed with those of the Overseers, include the following references to the stocks:

1766Jan. Pd for fetching the stocks from New Inn and putting up	4s.6d.
1775June 27. Paid for mending the Stocks and three locks	5s.0d.
1784March 8. Paid for iron work for the stocks	3s.0d.
1786July 25. A pair of handcuffs and Lock for the stocks	5s.6d.
1786August 6. Expenses on Henry Hill in the Stocks and after	4s.6d.

MALVERN (GREAT)

O.S. Map Ref: SO 77... 46... Extant:
 Device: Stocks and whipping-post Remains:
 Date Built: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: In Cowleigh Road, opposite Holy Trinity Church.

The oak stocks consist of low-level end-posts and two wooden stockboards containing four leg-holes. Standing about 1 metre away is the whipping-post. Both devices are located in front of a high walled enclosure which is believed to be the local pound.

A black and white postcard (c. 1907) showing the stocks, whipping post and pinfold is in the Dave Martin Collection. The card gives the location as North Malvern.

MARTIN HUSSINGTREE

O.S. Map Ref: SO Extant:
 Device: Whipping-post Remains:
 Date Built: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: In Martin Court.

PENCRAIG

(Formerly PENCRECK)

O.S. Map Ref: SO 564 211 Extant:
 Device: Stocks and whipping-post Remains:
 Date Built: 1766 Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: Probably on Pencreck (Pencraig) Common, now on the edge of the A40.

¹¹ H.R.O. G38/1/81.
¹² H.R.O. G38/1/82.
¹³ H.R.O. G38/1/82.

¹⁴ BRADBROOK, Dr William, *Inkberrow Parochial Records of Local Government in 1657*, Bletchley (1903): a written account of Dr Bradbrook's lecture to the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society on 16th December 1902.
¹⁵ BRADBROOK, Dr William, *Op.Cit.*

The Goodrich Manor Court Minute Books include the following entries about the Pencreck stocks and whipping-post:

COURT LEET HELD 25TH MAY 1766:

'Was presented Thomas Hall, Constable for the Township of Pencreck and Glouston for not keeping the Stocks and Whipping Post in repair and do fine him twenty shillings if not repaired within one month.'¹⁶

COURT LEET HELD 15TH OCTOBER 1766:

'Was presented that the Stocks and Whipping Post in the Townships of Goodrich, Pencreck and Glewston, presented at the last court, are made up.'¹⁷

RIPPLE

O.S. Map Ref: SO 87- 37-

Stocks

Located by the Market Cross.

A black and white postcard (postmarked 1903) and another postcard (the date 1918 is pencilled on the back) showing the stocks and market cross are in the Dave Martin Collection.

ROCK

O.S. Map Ref: SO 731 712

Device: Stocks and Whipping-post

Date Built: 1782 and 1773 (respectively)

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Inside Rock Church.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks and whipping-post were moved in to the Church from the Churchyard wall in order to prevent further vandalism.

STOCKS – The stocks consist of two oak end-posts which stand 1 metre high and 1.4 metres apart. The 1.9 metres long stockboards have six leg-holes, the lower of which is 150mm deep, and the upper one 200mm deep. The top stockboard is secured to one end-post by a hasp and padlock.

The stocks were made by John Wainwright in 1782, and paid for by the Vestry. They presumably replaced an earlier set because it would be unusual to find a whipping-post pre-dating the stocks. They are said to have been last used in 1860.

WHIPPING-POST – The oak post stands at 1.5 metres tall with a shaped cap, and has two iron clamps on each of two faces. Both clamps are set at 0.3 metres below the cap, and are padlocked at their base.

The whipping-post was made by John Wainwright in 1773, and paid for by the Vestry. It is said to have been last used in 1860.

Owner: Rock Parish Council.

Keyholder: The key to the Church is available from the house opposite.

ROSS-ON-WYE

O.S. Map Ref: SO 599 241

Device: Stocks

Date Built: pre 17th Century

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In the Market Place.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

SALWARPE

O.S. Map Ref: SO 875 620

Device: Stocks and whipping-post

Extant:

Remains:

¹⁶ H.R.O. G38/1/82.

¹⁷ H.R.O. G38/1/82.

Date Built:

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Near to the church and original village school.

Mentioned in the Vestry Papers of 1600-1700.

SEVERN STOKE

O.S. Map Ref: SO 857 442

Device: Stocks and whipping-post

Date Built: pre 1833

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Probably at the edge of the Village Green, close to the present War Memorial.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks are believed to have been of timber construction with iron hinges, hasp and staple. However, few other details are known other than the device was paid for from the Parish Poor Rate. There are said to be several entries in the Parish Poor Law Records for payments made for the repair of the stocks and the whipping post, the last of which occurred in 1833.

SUCKLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SO 71... 53...

Device: Stocks and whipping-post

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The Churchwardens' Accounts Book of 1688-1874 includes an entry for 1828-29 saying:

Timber for stocks and wiping post

Jos. Watkins bill for making wiping post

And putting up

11s.0d.

Iron work for do.

10s.11d.

Reference:

CRO. 850 (Suckley), 4635 Parcel 4.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN

O.S. Map Ref: SO

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: By the Market Cross.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

A hand-coloured postcard is in the VLA Collection.

WOLVERLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SO 828 794

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Said to have been located outside the Queen's Head Public House.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

HERTFORDSHIRE

ALDBURY

O.S. Map Ref: SP 96... 12...

Device: Stocks and Whipping-post

Extant:

Remains:

Date Built: pre 17th century *Demolished:*
Listed: II* *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres): See below.

Location: On the village Green, beside the pond, on the west side of Stocks Road (at the junction between Station Road, Toms Hill Road, Trooper Road and Stocks Road).

A set of stocks is known to have existed on the village Green at Aldbury for at least six hundred years. Little surprise then that they are perhaps the most well-known set of stocks in Britain. It is clearly held in high regard and with high pride by the people of the charming village.

The device consists of two oak end-posts, one of which is taller than the other and houses the wrist irons that form the whipping-post. Both end-posts are grooved to allow the top stockboard to move during the incarceration and release of a felon. The oak stockboards, though quite worn, show that four leg-holes were provided, and contain a sturdy hasp and staple for securing the stockboards in to position. As the two stockboards are raised above the ground, it suggests that a wooden bench was at one time set behind the stocks for the felon to sit on, but this has now gone. The wrist irons on the taller of the end-posts may have been repeated lower down with a second set, though there is no proof of this.

The following list of amazingly detailed dimensions have been supplied for use in this survey:

- Height of taller end-post (south) above ground 1,650mm
- Height of shorter end-post (north) above ground 1,170mm
- Size of timber used for end-posts 185mm
- Length of stockboards between end-posts 1,410mm
- Maximum depth of top stockboard 200mm
- Minimum depth of top stockboard 185mm
- Maximum depth of bottom stockboard 200mm
- Minimum depth of bottom stockboard 125mm
- Height of slot in tall end-post 1,030mm
- Height of slot in short end-post 280mm
- Width of slot in tall end-post 40mm
- Width of slot in short end-post 70mm

- Size of bolt heads, square 20 and 30mm
- Size of bolt heads, round 10 and 15mm
- Thickness of metal plates: top and verticals 8.5 and 4.5mm
- Metal bar on top stockboard returns down taller end post 290mm
- Originally two small metal hooks on bottom stockboard (now only one) projects 40mm and 325mm deep
- Metal bar on top stockboard returns down short end-post 280mm

WHIPPING-POST

- Overall height of metal – whipping-post 390mm
- Width of metal – whipping-post 45mm
- Semi-circular space for hands: top (h. x w.) 65 x 60mm
- Semi-circular space for hands: bottom 70 x 70mm
- Top of metal anchored by staple, set at angle.
- Bottom of metal fits over another staple which would have been secured by padlock? Now bolted in.
- Metal hook on south side of end-post: height 40mm
- Metal hook on south side of end-post: width across hook 40mm

Among the early references for the stocks is an entry in the Court Roll of 1764, at which the parish ‘Presents that the stocks belonging to the Parish of Aldbury is out of order, and that the inhabitants ought to repair the same.’

Among the people who remembered the stocks were John Dolt, a shopkeeper, who died in 1893. Dolt often told that he

remembered the stocks being put in place, but were presumably one of the many replacements that have occurred through the centuries. He also remembered them being used on two occasions when he was a boy. One such occasion was when a Victorian lady by the name of ‘Mrs Gordon, who lived at Stocks House and was a great lady, was driving through the village and a man hooted after her carriage. She immediately stopped and ordered him to be put in the stocks, which was accordingly done.’¹⁸ In 1835, he took three men to put James Holland in to the device.

The last person to be put in the stocks was Joe Mundy, who died in 1898, and was so proud of the fact that he told everyone. His crime was the usual drunkenness.

Like many timber devices, the stocks have been repaired on a number of occasions. In 1921, Messrs Honours of Tring, under the direction of Mr C. H. B. Quennell, FRIBA and a member of the SPAB, dried and treated the timbers and bedded them in concrete, eliminating the need for the brace stabilisers. In 1970, Mr Will Crawford, a village carpenter, removed the whole unit and spliced in a new base section to each of the end-posts. A sign beside the stocks now says that it is an ‘ANCIENT MONUMENT – DO NOT TOUCH’.

Three sepia-tone postcards showing the stocks (one c. 1906; two c. 1930s) are in the Dave Martin Collection. Among the illustrations in the VLA Collection are copies of the following: a drawing showing the stocks beneath the tree canopy (c. 1831); a photograph of the stocks, pond, Manor House, and numerous women and children standing about (c. 1880); a line drawing (dated 1889); a photograph with two men leaning on the top stockboard (c. 1900); a photograph of a woman standing beside the whipping-post (c. 1905); a photograph with a policeman and a group of friends standing beside two drunken companions in the stocks (c. 1920); a photograph of a beer tasting with a large crowd around the stocks (c. 1935); and a modern colour postcard of the Manor House and stocks (purchased in 1997).

BERKHAMSTED

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Unknown

BISHOP’S STORTFORD *O.S. Map Ref:* TL 48– 21–
 Stocks

BRAMFIELD #1

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: On the village Green.

The stocks are shown on one of a series of sketches of the village by an artist named Lupino, drawn in 1812.

BRAMFIELD #2

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: 1260 *Demolished:*
Location: Unknown

(*See:* Bramfield Gallows).

BRENT PELHAM *O.S. Map Ref:* TL 43– 30–
 Stocks

¹⁸ Reminiscences by Miss C. F. W. Wood, a member of the Rector’s family.

CHESHUNT

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Location: On Turner's Hill.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: **COTTERED**

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Location: On the village Green.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: **GREAT AMWELL**

O.S. Map Ref: TL 37– 12–

Stocks

A photograph in *Ware's Past in Pictures*¹⁹ shows an apparently well-known local character called 'Billy No Hat' in the stocks. The stocks consist of two tall end-posts, with wooden stockboards and six leg holes.

Two postcards (one postmarked 1906 and the other c. 1908) are in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

HUNSDON

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks and Whipping-post

Date Built: Unknown

Location: The whipping-post is said to have stood in the yard of the Angel Public House (also known as the Kangle), now a row of private cottages in the High Street known as 'The George'. The stocks were separate and stood near to the Crown Public House.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: **STEVENAGE**

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks

Date Built: 1542

Location: Unknown.

Extant: Remains: Demolished:

(See: Stevenage Pillory – below)

There is doubt over whether a whipping-post was also provided, or whether any whipping took place at Stevenage at all, since it was probably carried out in nearby Hertford.²⁰

STEVENAGE

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Pillory

Date Built: pre 1409

Location: Unknown.

Extant: Remains: Demolished:

A pillory and cucking stool are both referred to in the View of Frankpledge taken at Pentecost, 1409. Two accounts also date from this period:

1535 William Naylor was paid 2s.2d. to repair the Cockynge Stool.²¹

1542 Stocks, Cockynge Stool and Pillory to be 'newly made' by order of the Manor Court.²²

In 1598, the Stevenage Liberty belonged to the Bishop of London, and had both a pillory and gallows but how far the

power to execute extended was not known.²³ Stevenage was also one of eight manors that had a gallows and a tumbrel.²⁴

ISLE OF MAN**ISLE OF WIGHT****BRADING**

O.S. Map Ref: SZ 60... 86...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: At the top of the hill, near the church, beneath a restored building still called by courtesy the Town Hall, but which is now the Museum.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: Conservation Area:

The stocks are now owned by the Brading Town Trust, and consists of two wooden stock-boards—the bottom corners of which have been repaired—containing 5 leg-holes, and supported on two feet. Inscribed on the lower stock-board is the date 1750, and the letters 'MC' and two other letters too faint to identify. The two stock-boards are hinged at one end and locked at the other with a hasp, staple and padlock. The stocks have been painted with thick brown paint which is flaking off in places.

An early 'Official Guide' to Brading (priced 1/-), described the Old Town Hall as a "small, reddish-coloured building with barred gates underneath by the Church. Here can be seen the famous Brading Stocks, which bear the date 1750, but which were used centuries before that. The town records, for example, contain an entry in 1555 'We present the wife of John Scarvell for drawing blood upon the bailey Beale for which puniebater in Cippes.' (Punished in the Stocks). Here also can be seen the whipping-post, and the lock-up used in former times. The room above stores the ancient records of the Town. The first Brading Charter was granted about 1280 by Edward I, and the second charter of 1547 granted by Edward VI is still preserved; the other town records go back to 1551. From here the town was governed by its corporate officers, consisting of Senior and Junior Bailiffs, thirteen Jurats, a Town Clerk, a Hayward, and two constables, who were elected yearly in October. The common seal is encircled with the words 'The King's Towne of Bradyng' around the Tudor rose..."

In the Dave Martin Collection is a coloured postcard (c. 1906) showing the stocks with a man incarcerated in them; and four postcards (one c. 1908, one difficult to date, one sepia-tone card c. 1930s, and one marked "visited August 19th 1958" on the back), all showing the stocks. A black and white postcard of the stocks, and a hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 29th July 1913), and a glossy sepia-tone postcard are all in the VLA Collection.

BRADING

O.S. Map Ref: SZ 60– 86–

Pillory

Located in the Isle of Wight Wax Museum.

The pillory is possibly a replica.

A modern postcard showing a pillory (and fingernail torture) is in the VLA Collection.

HASELEY MANOR

O.S. Map Ref:

Pillory (new)

ARRETON MANOR

O.S. Map Ref:

Pillory

¹⁹ EDWARDS, Maurice and PERMAN, David, *Ware's Past in Pictures*, The Rockingham Press (1991).

²⁰ ANDREWS, William, *Punishment for Offenders in Hertfordshire*, (1901)

²¹ PRO. SC/2/178/55.

²² PRO. SC/2/178/62.

²³ Norden, John, *Speculum Britannica* (1598).

²⁴ V.C.H. Part 12, p.53.

KENT**DOVER**

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks, Pillory and Whipping Post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: In the Market Square, in front of the site of St. Martin-le-Grand church which was destroyed by fire by William the Conqueror, rebuilt by the Normans and later discarded during the Reformation.

The site was known to Charles Dickens who would have witnessed here a range of punishments. A plaque in the square commemorates that David Copperfield sat in the square during his search for his aunt, Betsy Trotwood.

FORDWICH

O.S. Map Ref: TR 18... 59... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: Outside the old Fordwich Town Hall, off King Street.

The stocks comprise two thin oak end posts and two thin oak stock boards, with four holes. There is no hasp or fixing mechanism.

MARDEN

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 74... 44... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location:

MONKTON

O.S. Map Ref: TR 29... 64... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location:

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks (c. 1910) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

ROCHESTER-UPON-MEDWAY

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 74... 68... *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: At Fort Amherst.

The Public Relations Officer at Gillingham Borough Council, mentions in his letter of 25-09-96 that there is a re-erected pillory at Fort Amherst, for the amusement of visitors to the Georgian fortress.

SEVENOAKS

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 531 546 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: At the junction of the A224 and A225.

LANCASHIRE

BACUP *O.S. Map Ref:* SD 86– 23–

Stocks
 Located near the Health Centre in Todmorden Road, on a low mound paved with granite sets.

The stocks were originally located in nearby Tong Lane. They consist of two roughly dressed stone end-posts and two recent wooden stock-boards, painted brown and containing 4 leg-holes. The lower stock-board is inscribed with the date 1749. There is no surviving iron-work. A stone plaque on the ground in front of the stocks states “*Bacup stocks 1749-1850 discovered during excavations in Tong Lane 1974, re-erected on this site 1976.*”

BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND *O.S. Map Ref:* SD 78– 49–

Stocks
 Located on the village Green, by the Market Cross.

Two transparencies of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

BURNLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SD 83– 32–

Stocks (remains only)
 Located adjacent to the remains of the Market Cross, in the grounds of the Old Grammar School

The remains consist of the bases only of the two stone end-posts, and the heavily worn bottom stone stock-board: the number of leg-holes is unclear.

The stocks are traditionally held to belong to the people of Burnley.

CHAPELTOWN

O.S. Map Ref: SD 73– 15–

Stocks

COLNE

O.S. Map Ref: SD 89– 39–

Stocks

Located in the graveyard of the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew, beneath a tiled lych-gate-type roof.

The stocks are set on wheels, making them what is sometimes referred to as “perambulatory stocks” and have a hinged oak back rest.

DOWNHAM

O.S. Map Ref: SD 78– 44–

Stocks

Located at the top of the village, on a small Green in front of the Post Office, near to St. Leonard’s Church.

All that remains are the two stone end posts.

A transparency of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

HOLME CHAPEL

O.S. Map Ref: SD 87– 28–

Stocks

HUNCOAT

O.S. Map Ref: SD 777 305

Stocks

LANCASTER

O.S. Map Ref: SD 47– 61–

Stocks

LONGTON

O.S. Map Ref: SD 48– 25–

Stocks

LOWER DARWEN

O.S. Map Ref: SD 68– 25–

Stocks

OUTHWAITE

O.S. Map Ref:– ..–

Stocks

POULTON-LE-FYDE

O.S. Map Ref: SD 34– 39–

Stocks (and Whipping Post)

Located in the old Market Place, near to the Jacobean pillar and ancient fish stones.

RIVINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SD 62– 14–*
Stocks

SLYNE

O.S. Map Ref: SD 47... 65... *Extant:*
Device: The Pound *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*

Located opposite the Cross Keys public house, next to the pound.

WADDINGTON

O.S. Map Ref: SK 539 152 *Extant:*
Device: The Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Located inside the pinfold, by St. Helen's Church.

Two colour photographs showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

WHITWORTH *O.S. Map Ref: SD 88– 18–*
Stocks

WITHNELL FOLD *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks

WOODPLUMPTON *O.S. Map Ref: SD 49– 34–*
Stocks

LEICESTERSHIRE**ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**

O.S. Map Ref: SK 360 168
Finger Pillory
Located inside the parish church of St. Helen.

BOTTESFORD *O.S. Map Ref: SK 807 391*
Stocks (with whipping post)

Located in Market Street, by the base of the Market Cross.

Stocks – The stocks consist of two wooden end-posts, both of which have been heavily repaired and capped with a metal plate. One end-post is taller than the other and contains the single wrist-iron for use as a whipping post. The two stock-boards are decayed, and contain 4 leg-holes. They also have a hasp and staple near one end, and a hinge at the other. The stocks used to stand on gravel but during the early 1980s, the gravel was replaced by slate slabs. The result is that the lower stock-board and the hasp and hinge are now half-buried beneath ground level, an act that will only hasten their decay.

Whipping Post – The taller of the two wooden end-posts has fixed to it the single wrist-iron by means of a metal strap and staple.

A coloured postcard showing the stocks and market cross (c. 1909) is in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 31st January 1906) showing the stocks and the market cross is in the VLA Collection.

BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS

O.S. Map Ref: SK 40... 22... *Extant:*
Known locally as: The Pinfold *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Located: Unknown.

The Constable's Accounts for 1812 include an entry saying:

Repairing the pound and paving and repairing
the stocks £2.6s.3d.

GRIMSTON *O.S. Map Ref: SK 683 218*

Stocks
Located on the village Green.

A postcard (c. 1912) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A glossy sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 23rd December 1915) showing the stocks and bench seat (next to a large boulder stone) is in the VLA Collection.

LEICESTER *O.S. Map Ref: SK 58– 04–*

Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

MARKET OVERTON *O.S. Map Ref: SK 887 163*

Stocks
Located on the village Green.

WOODHOUSE

O.S. Map Ref: SK 539 152 *Extant:*
Device: The Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Probably situated on the Green outside the church of St. Mary-in-the-Elms.

A picture showing the stocks is included in J. Nichols's book *A History of Leicestershire*.

References: NICHOLS, J., History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire, vol.3, part 2, 1811

WYMONDHAM

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: The Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Unknown

The stocks are said to be mentioned in the Constable's accounts.

LINCOLNSHIRE

ALFORD #1 *O.S. Map Ref: TF 455 759*

Stocks (remains only)

Located in the Manor House, West Street.

The remains of the old stocks (pre-replacement stocks - see Alford #2 below) have been preserved by the Civic Trust.

ALFORD #2 *O.S. Map Ref: TF 455 759*

Stocks

Located in the Market Place, next to a telephone kiosk.

The stocks consist of two tall wooden end-posts, with two wooden stock-boards—the lower board projects through both posts and is wedged tight to them; and the upper board is hinged by means of a bolt through two iron plates, and is hasped and stapled at the other end—containing 4 leg-holes. An engraved

bronze plate on one of the end-posts records that the stocks were designed and made by R. Brown and S. Boulton in 1983/94, both pupils at the nearby John Spendluffe Secondary School, who produced an exact replica of what was itself an exact replica (the remains of which are now located in Manor House, West Street) of the original stocks.

ALVINGHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TF 364 913*
Stocks
Located at the junction of Highbridge Road and Church Lane.

CLEETHORPES *O.S. Map Ref: TF 364 913*
Stocks
Located in Kingsway Gardens.

A black and white postcard is in the VLA Collection.

FOLKINGHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TF 071 337*
Stocks
Located inside the parish church of St. Andrew.

Stocks – The village stocks used to stand outside the gates to the graveyard of St. Andrew’s Church. They are weather-beaten and are combined with a whipping post. The original stocks were provided in 1600 and put under the care of the Village Constable. The local journal of the Free School Master William Wright mentions no example of their use between 1847 and 1853 (presumably the time period of the journal), although he does mention a *‘Fine for calling the constable a liar, 2/- paid on the spot to the constable.’*

Whipping Post – The whipping post used to stand outside the gates to the graveyard of St. Andrew’s Church. It is now weather-beaten and combined with a set of stocks. A second whipping post exist(ed) in the new House of Correction, built in 1808.

A pub in West Street, facing the village Green, is called The Whipping Post PH. This is a recent name -in 1792 it was *The Sun Inn*, and by 1842 it had become *The Red Lion*, which it remained for over a century—and the pub probably has no connection with the punishment device.

LINCOLN

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: pre 1631 *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Bishop’s Gate

Much amusement was caused in 1631 when an actor was found guilty of staging a performance of Shakespear’s *Midsummer-Night’s Dream*, and playing the part of Bottom (the weaver). The crime was that the performance took place on a Sunday, and was put on inside the Bishop’s Palace for the benefit of the Bishop and his houseguests. The actor’s punishment was a short spell in the stocks with an ass’s head and a handful of hay beside him.

PINCHBECK *O.S. Map Ref: TF 24– 25–*
Stocks

SCRIVELSBY *O.S. Map Ref: .. -- --*
Stocks

SWINESHEAD *O.S. Map Ref: TF 23– 40–*
Stocks

THREEKINGHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TF 089 632*

Stocks
Located within St. Peter’s Church.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL *O.S. Map Ref: TF 054 166*

Stocks
Located on the edge of the village Green, opposite St. Andrew’s Church.

The stocks at Witham were built to accommodate two persons beneath an ‘umbrello’ roof set on four oak pillars, and covered with immaculate tiling.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks (c. 1940s) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

MERSEYSIDE

CRONTON *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 49– 88–*

Stocks

IRBY *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 25– 84–*

Stocks

WEST DERBY *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 39– 93–*

Stocks

NORFOLK

BRESSINGHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TM 07– 80–*

Stocks

CRANWORTH *O.S. Map Ref: TF 98– 04–*

Stocks

DIGBY *O.S. Map Ref: .. -- --*

Whipping Post

DOCKING *O.S. Map Ref: TF 76– 36–*

Stocks (and Whipping Post)
Located outside the Hare Inn.

HAVERINGLAND *O.S. Map Ref: .. -- --*

Stocks

NEW BUCKENHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TM 08– 90–*

Stocks

Located near the old Market House or Cross.

John Timpson’s book *East Anglia* mentions “stocks in New B.” and is presumed to be New Buckenham.

NORWICH *O.S. Map Ref: TG 23– 08–*

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

RINGSTEAD *O.S. Map Ref: TF 70– 40–*

Stocks

TASBURGH *O.S. Map Ref: TM 19– 96–*

Stocks

THETFORD *O.S. Map Ref: TL 87– 83–*

Stocks

Located inside ‘The Cage’.

NORTH YORKSHIRE**AIRTON***O.S. Map Ref: SD 90– 59–*

Stocks

Located on the village green.

*A black and white postcard (c. 1940s) is in the Dave Martin Collection.***ALDBOROUGH***O.S. Map Ref: SE 41– 66–*

Stocks

Located on the Green, in front of the Old Court House.

The stocks were originally at Boroughbridge, but were moved to Aldborough some time between 1851 and 1875, and subsequently disintegrated. The present stocks were constructed to celebrate H. M. The Queen's Silver Jubilee Year in 1977. They consist of two wooden end-posts of medium height, with two wooden stock-boards (complete with two hasps, one at each end) and 8 leg-holes (4 small and 4 medium) in two groups of four, and a wooden bench behind.

*A colour transparency of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.***APPLETREEWICK***O.S. Map Ref: SE 05– 60–*

Stocks

AYSGARTH*O.S. Map Ref: SE 003 884*

Stocks

Located on the Green.

The stocks comprise two stone end posts and the bottom oak stock board (in poor condition). There appears to be only one leg-hole, but is assumed to have originally been two.

BAINBRIDGE*O.S. Map Ref: SD 93– 90–*

Stocks

Located on the village Green.

The stocks comprise two stone end posts, two oak stock boards (new) containing two leg-holes: the stocks here appear to be restored on a very regular basis, and have probably been renewed more than any other stocks. Behind it is a stone seat to supposedly make the felon's stay more comfortable!

*Two modern postcards of the village Green and stocks, and a transparency (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection. A postcard showing the stocks (probably c. late 1920s-early 1930s), and a sepia-tone postcard (c. 1912, with just the end posts) are in the Dave Martin Collection.***BOROUGHBRIDGE***O.S. Map Ref: SE 39– 67–*

Stocks (removed)

The stocks were moved to nearby Aldborough some time between 1851 and 1875.

BURNSALL*O.S. Map Ref: SE 03– 61–*

Stocks

Located in the churchyard.

The stocks consist of two stone end-posts of medium height, each with a groove cut centrally on the inner face, and in which sit the two stock-boards: the lower stock-board is of stone, and the upper one of wood with a short iron band along the top at each end. The stock-boards contain 4 leg-holes, and have a central hasp and staple.

CLINT*O.S. Map Ref: SE 26– 59–*

Stocks

Located by the remains of the stepped cross, by the roadside.

The stocks comprise two stone end-posts with a recessed groove positioned to allow the top stock-board to slide up and down. The two wooden stock-boards contain 2 leg-holes.

The stocks are raised above ground level, suggesting that either the end-posts were originally set lower in the ground, or the felons were made to sit on the bottom stones of the stepped cross.

*Two colour transparencies and a colour photograph of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.***DARLEY***O.S. Map Ref: SE 20– 59–*

Stocks

GIGGLESWICK*O.S. Map Ref: SD 80– 63–*

Stocks

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE*O.S. Map Ref: SD 80– 71–*

Stocks

KETTLEWELL*O.S. Map Ref:*

Stocks

Located on a patch of gravel next to the War Memorial.

*A colour photograph showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.***KILDWICK***O.S. Map Ref: SE 00– 46–*

Stocks

KIRBY MALHAM*O.S. Map Ref: SD 89– 60–*

Stocks

KNARESBOROUGH*O.S. Map Ref: SE 35– 57–*

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

LEATHLEY*O.S. Map Ref: SE 23– 47–*

Stocks

Located outside the walls of the Church.

*A black and white postcard (c. 1908) is in the Dave Martin Collection.***MALHAM***O.S. Map Ref: SD 903 629*

Stocks.

NESFIELD*O.S. Map Ref: SE 09– 49–*

Stocks

Located on a triangular Green at the entrance to the village from Ilkley – turn right at the shelter and follow the road (the sign says Dead End)

*Three colour photographs showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.***NORTH RIGTON***O.S. Map Ref: SE 27– 49–*

Stocks

Located on the small village Green by the War Memorial, opposite the Square and Compass PH.

*A colour photograph showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.***REETH***O.S. Map Ref:*

Device: The Stocks

Date Built: Post 1786

Location: On the site of the present War Memorial, on the village Green.

Extant: Remains: Demolished:

The stocks disappeared in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

RIPLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SE 28– 60–

Stocks

Located on a small cobbled square, next to the ancient Church of All Saints and the unique Weeping, or Kneeling Cross.

The parish stocks are placed so that the occupants could sit on the lowest tier of the steps forming the plinth of the Market Cross: a refinement they may not have appreciated as they sat there at the mercy of all who cared to emphasise their personal freedom at the expense of themselves.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks (c. 1920) is in the Dave Martin Collection. A modern colour postcard showing the stocks (with Ripley Castle and the Parish Church) is in the VLA Collection.

RIPON

O.S. Map Ref: SE 315 713

Stocks (with whipping post)

Located inside the Ripon Police and Prison Museum.

The *Ripon Tonne Book* of 1598 records the ‘Order that concurs the said Wakeman his charge...’ as follows:

It is condescended concluded ordered agreed and established as aforesaid that the said Wakeman for the time being according to ancient custom shall cause a horn to be blown every night during the time he is in office at nine of the clock in the evening at the four corners of the Cross in the Marketstead and immediately after to begin his watch and to keep and continue the same till three or four of the clock in the morning. And if it happens any house or houses to be broken on the Gateside within the Town of Ripon aforesaid and any goods to be taken away or withdrawn out of the said houses or any of them then according to old custom the Wakeman for the time being shall make good and satisfy unto the party so wrnged in such manner and to such value as by the said 12 Brethren or most of them assembles in the said Town House he shall be assigned and adjudged if so be the party can prove the wrong to be done within the hours of the Watch and that the Wakeman and his servants did not their duty at the time...

It is ordered that whosoever dwelling within the said Town of Ripon shall at any time misuse, or bycall the Wakeman or his brethren with any scornful or opprobrious or slanderous words, shall be punished in the stocks by the space of one day and one night, and if he offend again, to be further punished...

A photograph of the stocks and whipping post (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

RIPON

O.S. Map Ref: SE 315 713

Pillory

Located inside the Ripon Police and Prison Museum.

A photograph of the pillory (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

SKIPTON

O.S. Map Ref: SD 993 519

Stocks

STIRTON

O.S. Map Ref: SD 97– 52–

Stocks

SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN

O.S. Map Ref: SE 00– 43–

Stocks

THORNTON-LE-DALE

O.S. Map Ref: SE 834 830

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In front of the Market Cross, near the crossroads on the A170.

Extant: Remains: Demolished: Conservation Area:

The wooden stocks contain four leg-holes, and used the base of the market cross as a seat for the incarcerant. The last time that the stocks were used for punishment was said to be in 1874.²⁵

A sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 1928) of the cross and stocks containing two people is in the Dave Martin Collection. Another sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 1928) is in the VLA Collection.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN O.S. Map Ref: SD 90– 48–

Stocks

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE O.S. Map Ref: SD 68– 73–

Stocks

THRESHFIELD

O.S. Map Ref: SD 98– 63–

Stocks

Located in a small park opposite The Old Hall Inn.

A colour photograph showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

WEST BURTON

O.S. Map Ref: SE 017 867

Stocks

Located on the village Green, next to the Butter Cross.

The stocks consist of two stone end posts and two oak stock boards containing two leg holes. Both the stocks and the Butter Cross were repaired in 1977 for the Queen’s Silver Jubilee; the stocks were repaired using wood donated by C. J. Ritchie Esq. The original hasp was retained, but a new padlock added.

A postcard (c. –?) showing the stocks, market cross and the old Black Bull Inn (now a private house) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

WEST MARTON

O.S. Map Ref: ... – –

Stocks

YORK

(Micklegate)

O.S. Map Ref: SE 60... 51...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location:

Extant: Remains: Demolished: Conservation Area:

The stocks contain five leg-holes and are set beneath a low canopy roof.

Two postcards showing the stocks and canopy roof cover are in the VLA Collection.

YORK #2

O.S. Map Ref: ... – –

The ‘Whip-Ma-Whop-Ma-Gate’

Felons were once whipped at the ‘WHIP-MA-WHOP-MA-GATE.’

²⁵ BOYES, Malcolm and CHESTER, Hazel, *Discovering the North York Moors*, Smith Settle (1996).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

APETHORPE *O.S. Map Ref: TL 02– 95–*
Stocks (with whipping post)

A black and white postcards (postmarked 1906) showing the stocks and two men incarcerated, is in the Dave Martin Collection.

AYNHO *O.S. Map Ref: SP 51– 33–*
Stocks

A glossy sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

BRIXWORTH *O.S. Map Ref: SP 74– 70–*
Stocks

EYDON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 54– 49–*
Stocks

GRETTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 89– 94–*
Stocks (with whipping post)
Located on the village Green.

KINGS SUTTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 49– 36–*
Stocks

A glossy black and white postcard c.1930 showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

LITTLE HOUGHTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 80– 59–*
Stocks

A black and white postcard (postmarked 1905) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

NORTHAMPTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Pre 1691 *Demolished:*
Location: In the Market Square.

The earliest known mention of the stocks occurs in 1691, when the town's authorities paid two shillings (10p) for them to be removed from the Market Square and be sent for repair. From this it is reasonable to assume that the stocks had already been in existence for between fifty and a hundred years.

There are few references to their early use, other than in Northampton's fifteenth century *Book of Customs* which records that any fishmonger found guilty of selling bad fish could expect to be 'jugged unto the stocks openly in the market place.' Other references also occur in the minutes of the Quarter Sessions which record how people were still being committed to the stocks in the early part of the nineteenth century.

References:
ANDREWS, W. [Ed.], *Bygone Northamptonshire*, Abel & Sons, Northampton (1891) pp.153-166.

NORTHAMPTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Pre 1689 *Demolished:*
Location: In the Market Square.

References to the Northampton pillory appear in the town's fifteenth century *Book of Customs*, a 148 folio manuscript recording the local customs and practices. Folio 47 documents that no butcher is to 'sellen sussemy flesshe fressh ne flesshe of a dede gote ne calidiouns of a shepe nor Nete nor hedys of calveren nor of Nete nor such manere of fowle thynges but under the pillorie. And if tho thynges ben I foundene in other stedis for to sellen be thei loste to the baillifz profite. And the susmy be geven to seke men of seynt Leorandis.' Elsewhere the document records that any miller found guilty of watering another man's corn while being milled by him, and thereby reducing its quality, was to be fined forty pence (17p). If he was caught more than twice, his sentence was increased to being 'judged to the pillory.' Any brewer found guilty of continually watering down his ale, i.e. making more than the regulated forty-eight gallons of beer from each quarter of malt, or who sold sub-standard ale according to the Ale Tasters, could be 'jugged to the cukkyng stole and afr to the Pelorye.'

In 1689, the minutes of Quarter Sessions record how the counterfeiter Thomas Smith of Kislingbury was imprisoned and ordered to be regularly set in the 'Pillory in the Publick Markett place in the Towne of Northampton for the space of one hour betwixt the houres of twelve and two in the afternoon with a writeing on his Brest declaring his crime and be from thence re-conveyed to Prison there to remain till the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for this county and till this court shall otherwise order.'

References: ANDREWS, W. [Ed.], *Bygone Northamptonshire*, Abel & Sons, Northampton (1891) pp.153-166.

SULGRAVE *O.S. Map Ref: SP 55– 44–*
Stocks

TOWCESTER

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping Post *Remains:*
Date Built: Pre 1689 *Demolished:*
Location:

Stocks – The earliest known mention of the stocks occurs in the Towcester Constables' account book, which records the parish business between 1688 and 1727. It is obvious, however, that they had by then been in existence for some time. Those entries read:

1696. Oct ye 2, pd tto 2 men for Garding a Gipsee
for shoating Benit sharpe. 6d.
1689. April ye 29, Pd for watching 3 in ye stocks. 1s. 0d.
1702. June 4, pd for watching drunken woman
in ye stocks. £00. 00 04

Local legend tells of how in the middle of the eighteenth century, the arrival of a new set of stocks was clearly unpopular with those who were most likely to suffer them. After being set up in the town centre, they were for several nights watched by the constables who believed that an attempt would be made to remove and destroy them. When a number of nights had passed without any indication of trouble, the watch was removed. The very next morning, however, the constables woke to discover that the stocks had disappeared. A thorough search yielded nothing, and the secret of their removal was so well maintained by the perpetrators that no clue of their whereabouts could be established. Some years later, during a long and dry summer, the stocks emerged from the mud in the middle of the village pond.

The antics of the eighteenth century 'yobs' was nothing new. The Constables' Accounts for 11th March 1694 record the

payment of sixpence (2½p) for a 'warrant for them that brok the old stocks.' They go on to detail how the timber and 'culling' for the new stocks cost £1.0s.10d (£1.04) and that they had to be 'sette down' at a cost of 2s.10d. (14p).

Whipping Post – It is possible that the whipping post was attached to the stocks, although it is not known for certain. Details of it again appear in the Constables' Accounts:

1688.Sep 29, To going to Northampton with Meakins	
wife and 7 more witnesses.	2s.
To bringing her back.	1s.
To 2 Watchmen 2 nights and days and Beere.	4s.
To whipping Meakins wife and a whip.	1s. 2d.
1689. April ye 1, pd to keeping Henry Griffin.	£0. 0s. 6d.
Pd for whipping him.	£00. 0s. 6d.

References: ANDREWS, W. [Ed.], *Bygone Northamptonshire*, Abel & Sons, Northampton (1891) pp.153-166.

NORTHUMBERLAND

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED O.S. Map Ref: NT 99– 53–
Stocks
Located outside the Town Hall.

HEXHAM O.S. Map Ref: NY 93– 64–
Stocks

A slightly coloured postcard (c. 1904) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

CAR COLSTON

O.S. Map Ref: SK 71... 42... Extant:
Device: Stocks and whipping-post Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: On the north-east corner of the village Green, near to the site of the pinfold.

STOCKS – The stocks consist of a single post with an iron cap, and with four irons: the two low-level irons were used to tether one ankle and thereby acted in the same way as a more traditional stocks, while the two high-level irons served as a whipping post. No staples remain. The stocks provided the equivalent of 2 leg-holes.

WHIPPING POST – The whipping post consists of a single post with an iron cap, and with four irons: the two high-level irons served as a whipping post, while the two low-level irons were used to tether one ankle and thereby acted in the same way as a more traditional stocks. No staples remain.

CAUNTON

O.S. Map Ref: Extant:
Device: Stocks Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: Inside St. Andrew's Church in Main Street.

The stocks originally stood near the village pond, close to the bridge on the road to the nearby village of Hockerton (approximately 2 miles south-west of Caunton). The timber end posts were replaced around 1900, and are braced by a horizontal top-cross beam. The original six-holed lower and upper stock boards remain, but are both in a worn condition.

The stocks are said to have been last used in 1860 when 'Old Wombwell' was incarcerated for wife-beating, a crime for which he was a persistent offender. At that time the incumbent would have enjoyed the benefit of a wooden bench to sit on.

Five photographs (© Mrs M. Elston) of the stocks are in the VLA Collection.

FIRBECK

O.S. Map Ref: SK 562 884 Extant:
Device: Stocks Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: In the churchyard.

The stocks were originally located on the Green opposite the church, and in 1916 was in its complete state. The device was repaired prior to World War II and moved to the churchyard for safe keeing. In 1964 only the lower half remained, and in the early 1970s the device had disintegrated.

KEYWORTH

O.S. Map Ref: SK Extant:
Device: Stocks Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: Possibly by the village pump (now demolished)

The stocks probably stood next to the village pump, and gave rise to its name of Stockwell Pump. However, it might equally have been the place where farmers watered their passing livestock.

PAPPLEWICK

O.S. Map Ref: Extant:
Device: Stocks Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: At the crossroads.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT

O.S. Map Ref: SK 646 393 Extant:
Device: Stocks and whipping-post Remains:
Date Built: Demolished:
Location: The whipping-post was in Main Street, close to the Church and Rectory wall, while the stocks are said to have stood at the east end of the churchyard.

It is unusual that the two devices were in different locations, albeit not too far apart. Instead, it is more likely that they were originally set together, possibly on the site of the stocks where they were known to stand until 1850. The confusion may stem from the fact that the whipping-post irons were at one time lost, but fixed onto the Church/Rectory wall when they were rediscovered in 1909.

One of the early references to the stocks appears in the 1920 reminiscences of John Riley of Radford, who records that "One Saturday, W. Pare, general dealer, had been to market and come home 'market merry' when he met the constable, who took him before the Squire who gave him two hours in the village stocks. Some children were pelting him with orange peel when I came upon the scene and drove them away. He thanked me and did me a good turn in 1846." The good turn in question was to help the boy run away from school after he had been punished.

The *Newark Advertiser* of August 1889, indicated that the 'stocks had been pulled down by some mischevious lads'. At that time they were located at the east end of the churchyard.

The whipping-post has been much restored, and has a small plaque erected to one side. It stands about less than one metre in height, and approximately 150 x 150mm in cross-section. The two wrist-irons are attached to the post, with one on either side.

Owner: Radcliffe-on-Trent Parish Council.

Reference:

Transactions of the Thornton Society, (1909), vol.13.
PRIESTLAND, Pamela, *Radcliffe-on-Trent 1837-1920 – a study of a village in an era of change*, (1989), p.241.

SELSTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: Probably located close to the Church.

The date that the stocks first appeared and disappeared is not known, although Philip Lyth, in his booklet *The Pinfolds of Nottinghamshire* says that the whipping-post remained until 1934.

OXFORDSHIRE

BURFORD

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: 1550s *Demolished:*
Location: The stocks and pillory existed outside the Tolvey in the 1550s, but have now gone.

FARINGDON

Stocks

Location: The stocks (now demolished) stood outside the old Town Hall and lock-up (demolished), in the Market Place and in front of the Crown Inn.

According to one old Faringdon villager, if an offender was 'put in the stocks when the people went into the church they had to stop till 'em came out again'.²⁶ The same villager also claimed to be the last person to be set in the stocks, although further details of the date and offence were not provided.

GLYMPTON *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 42– 21–
Stocks

GREAT TEW *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 40– 28–
Stocks

STANTON HARCOURT *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 41– 05–
Stocks

WALLINGFORD *O.S. Map Ref:* SU 60– 89–
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 53– 18–
Stocks
Located on the village Green.

A black and white postcard showing the stocks and finger post is in the VLA Collection.

WHEATLEY *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 59– 05–
Stocks
Located inside the village lock-up.

WOODSTOCK *O.S. Map Ref:* SP 44– 16–

²⁶ BUXTON, D., *Berkshire of one hundred years ago*, Sutton Publishing (1992).

Stocks

RUTLAND

OAKHAM *O.S. Map Ref:* SK 86– 08–
Stocks
Located beneath the Butter Cross.

MARKET OVERTON *O.S. Map Ref:* SK 88– 16–
Stocks (and Whipping Post)
Located on the village Green.

SHROPSHIRE

ALBRIGHTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: On the north-east corner of the Green.

The social historian Rev. J B Blakeway MA, FSA, in his *History of Albrighton*²⁷ refers to 'The Lords Courts and other public assemblies...holden in the Toll Shop, mentioned in the charter.' The Toll Shop stood by the Market House, and the charter was by letters patent by Charles II, issued on 17th March 1676.²⁸ Blakeway described the Toll House as standing 'in the centre of the town...[with]...two arches, with an upper room in which the business of the corporation is usually transacted; under the arches below is a town prison called the Crib, and a pair of stocks.' In 1899, the Rev. Thomas Priestley, BA, vicar of Albrighton at the turn of the twentieth century, wrote that the 'Market House, with the stocks under the arches below, and the Corporation room overhead, and also the Toll House, where the Courts of the Lords of the Manor were held...were near what we call the Crown Corner.'²⁹ The Lock-up, Stocks and Pinfold were established on the north-east corner of the Green. Some now living...[in 1899]...can remember seeing persons fixed in the stocks; but about 1845 the lock-up and stocks were abolished and the pinfold moved further on...³⁰

MORVILLE *O.S. Map Ref:*– ..–
Stocks (and Whipping Post)

MUCH WENLOCK

O.S. Map Ref: SP 62... 99... *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: In the Court Room.

The wooden stocks are set on a low four-wheeled trolley which can be transported for use in the dock of the Court Room, or for use outside. It contains six leg-holes, and was most probably used for the secure detention of prisoners in the dock.

²⁷ MSS 10 in the Bodleian Library.

²⁸ Shropshire Archaeological Transactions, second series, vol.XI, 1899, pp.51, 52 and 57.

²⁹ The corner where the Crown Public House is situated.

³⁰ BLAKEWAY, J. B., *Op. Cit.* p.153: Notes on Albrighton in the nineteenth century by the Rev. Thomas Priestley BA, vicar of Albrighton as a supplement to the history compiled by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway.

A black and white postcard (c. 1904) showing the stocks with two men incarcerated in them is in the Dave Martin Collection. A black and white card of the stocks in the Court Room is in the VLA Collection, and rather interestingly shows the stocks in a back-to-front position – if used in that position, the prisoner would have his back to the judge.

NORTON *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 72– 00–*
Stocks (with whipping post)

SHREWSBURY *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 49– 12–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

STOCKTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks

A faded sepia-tone photo-postcard showing the stocks and whipping post beneath an old oak tree is in the VLA Collection.

WESTON-UNDER-REDCASTLE
O.S. Map Ref:– ..–
Stocks

SOMERSET

AXBRIDGE *O.S. Map Ref: ST 43– 54–*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

BATHEASTON *O.S. Map Ref: ST 77– 67–*
Stocks
Located inside the church porch.

The stocks consist of two wooden end-posts attached to a basal frame, and two wooden stock-boards containing 4 leg-holes (2 medium and 2 large). Running along the top of the upper stock-board is a continuous iron band connected to a hasp and staple at one end, and a hinge at the other. Above the stocks, supported on two shaped iron rods which slip into metal straps on the end-posts, is a board which is considered locally as an integral part of the whole unit. Attached to it is a notice which states: *“The Parish Stocks were made by John Cottle in 1833 and restored in 1969.”* On 23rd August 1986, arsonists set fire to the church, and in doing so, badly damaged the stocks and destroyed one upright and much of the basal frame.

BATHFORD *O.S. Map Ref: ST 78– 66–*
Stocks

BICKNOLLER *O.S. Map Ref: ST 11– 39–*
Stocks

BRADFORD-ON-TONE *O.S. Map Ref: ST 17– 22–*
Stocks

CASTLE CARY *O.S. Map Ref: ST 63– 32–*
Stocks (remains)
Located inside the Museum, but not on display.

The stocks were formerly in the churchyard at Lovington. All that now remains of them are one of the wooden end-posts with a long slot, and part of the wooden stock-board which has a rusty iron band and a hasp at one end, and part of a hinge at the other. The wood is rotten, powdery and riddled with woodworm.

CHARD *O.S. Map Ref: ST 32– 08–*
Stocks

Located inside the Chard and District Museum.

The stocks comprise two wooden stock-boards containing 4 leg-holes, and stand on make-shift feet which are attached together by means of light angle-brackets: a bolt at one end of the lower stock-board indicates that the stocks were originally set on wooden feet. Although the hinge is missing, the stocks retain the iron bands along the top and bottom stock-boards, both of which extend behind the hasp. The staple is attached to the iron band on the bottom stock-board. Two iron rings are attached to the iron band on the top stock-board.

The stocks have at some time been painted black, although the paint is now wearing off.

The stocks were originally located in The Shambles.

CHURCH STANTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks

CREECH ST. MICHAEL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 27– 25–*
Stocks

DUNSTER *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks
Located in a large arch in the churchyard wall.

FALKLAND *O.S. Map Ref: ST 73– 54–*
Stocks

A black and white postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

FITZHEAD *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks

HUTTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks and Whipping Post

The parish Accounts show that the earliest repair occurred in 1799 when:

Paid the Blacksmith's Bill for irons for the
stocks and whipping post 13s. 9d

Further work was needed in 1823 when the sum of 15s.0d. was paid for their repair.

LOVINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: ST 59– 30–*
Stocks

LYMINGTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*
Stocks (Nr Yeovil)

Among the list of incumbents of the parish church was the future statesman and lord chancellor of England Cardinal Wolsey (c. 1473-1530). In 1500 he overstepped the bounds of sobriety at a village feast and was duly arrested. The local justice of the peace Sir Amia Poulett, seized the opportunity to teach the young Thomas Wolsey a lesson and had him clapped in the village stocks.

MARTOCK *O.S. Map Ref: ST 46– 19–*
Stocks

Originally placed between 'the pinnacle' and the Market House. After their disuse they were removed to the Market House where they remained until 1885. Later they were given to the vicar Prebendary A. P. Wickham, and were nearly burned with "other rubbish". They have now been repaired and re-erected near the entrance to the churchyard. Mr St. George Grey records that in 1859 an intoxicated chimney-sweep was confined in the stocks for 4 hours in the Market Place for insulting two ladies.

MELLS *O.S. Map Ref: ST 72– 48–*
Stocks

NORTH CHERITON *O.S. Map Ref: ST 69– 25–*
Stocks

RADSTOCK *O.S. Map Ref: ST 68– 54–*
Stocks and Whipping Post
Located in the Radstock, Midsomer Norton and District Museum.

STOKE ST. GREGORY *O.S. Map Ref: ST 34– 27–*
Stocks
The timber stocks are located in the churchyard, under the Yew Tree. It has six leg holes.

TEMPLECOMBE *O.S. Map Ref: ST 70– 22–*
Stocks
Wooden stocks with four leg holes.

A postcard (c. 1905) of the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 23rd June 1906), a glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1920s), showing the stocks are in the VLA Collection. Also in the VLA Collection is a black and white photo-card with the location spelled Templecome, and showing the stocks beneath a low-level canopy.

TINTINHULL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 49– 19–*
Stocks

TRULL *O.S. Map Ref: ST 21– 22–*
Stocks

A hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 19th July 1911) and another (undated) showing the stocks and its bench seat are in the VLA Collection.

WEMBDON *O.S. Map Ref: ST 28– 37–*
Stocks

WEST MONKTON *O.S. Map Ref: ST 26– 28–*
Stocks
The stocks have six leg-holes.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

BOLSTERSTONE *O.S. Map Ref: SK 27– 96–*
Stocks
Located behind railings against the churchyard wall.

CONISBROUGH *O.S. Map Ref: SK 50– 98–*
Stocks

A postcard showing the stocks (probably c. 1920) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

HIGH BRADFIELD *O.S. Map Ref: ... -- --*
Stocks

WHISTON *O.S. Map Ref: SK 44– 89–*
Stocks

WICKERSLEY *O.S. Map Ref: SK 47– 91–*
Stocks

STAFFORDSHIRE

CAVERSWALL *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 95– 42–*
Stocks

CHEDDLETON *O.S. Map Ref: SJ 97– 52–*
Stocks

Located opposite the Black Lion Inn, set into the churchyard wall.

The stocks consist of a horizontal stone slab resting on several blocks of stone, forming a seat. Set in the face of the stone are four vertical slots, partly covered by an iron strap. The slab probably formed the bottom stock-board of a set of stone stocks containing 4 leg-holes, which have subsequently been dismantled, and the stone reused.

GREATGATE *O.S. Map Ref: SK 05– 39–*
Stocks

KINGSLEY

O.S. Map Ref: SK 01... 46...

Device: Stocks

Date Built:

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: ...

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

It is said that the stocks were not used for punishing felons, but as somewhere for the Squire to tether his horse when he attended services at St. Werburgh's Church.

LICHFIELD

O.S. Map Ref: SK 118 095

Device: Stocks

Date Built: pre 1643

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In the Guildhall Cells, Bore Street.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

Prior to 1643 the oak stocks were located in Dean Denton's Market Cross but after the destruction of the cross during the English Civil War, the stocks were moved and re-erected outside of the Guildhall. The stocks were later set up in the Market Square, and are now back at the Guildhall for safe keeping. The stocks contain six leg-holes, and are brought out for the city's annual St. George's Court – a now ceremonial court with no legal powers – held on St. George's Day (23rd April): the St. George's Court was the first of its kind in Norman times.

Owners: Lichfield City Council

PENKRIDGE

O.S. Map Ref: SJ 921 931

Device: Stocks

Date Built: 18th century

Listed: II

Dimensions (metres): $l = 1.3$; $b = 0.5$

Location: In Bell Brook, opposite the Old Cottage (q.v.), next to the lock-up.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Conservation Area:

The stocks were probably erected during the early part of the eighteenth century. It consists of two oak stockboards with four leg-holes, set between two oak end-posts, the tops of which are covered with a lead capping. Behind the stocks is an oak bench seat on which the felons would sit during their incarceration.

Some minor repairs were carried out by a local builder, possibly during the 1960s.

Owner: 1 Croydon Drive, Penkridge

A coloured postcard showing the stocks (c. 1908) is in the Dave Martin Collection. Two colour transparencies showing the Stocks (© David Burton-Pye of South Staffordshire District Council) are in the VLA Collection.

SMALLTHORNE

O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..-

Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

TAMWORTH

O.S. Map Ref: SK 20- 03-

Stocks
Tamworth Castle has a set of replica stocks in the Castle.

TUTBURY

O.S. Map Ref: SK 21... 28...

Extant:

Device: Stocks

Remains:

Date Built: New

Demolished:

Listed:

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: Outside of the door to the parish Church.

The current set of stocks is a modern softwood replica made by students at the local Technical College. It was based on those fragments of the originals that remained, and contains two leg-holes, although the accuracy of the copy is uncertain. The location is unlikely to be historically correct, and the location of the original set of stocks is unknown.

A glossy sepia tone postcard showing the stocks and the south door of the church is in the VLA Collection.

WARSLOW

O.S. Map Ref: SK 08- 58-

Stocks
Located where the lane to Ivy House Farm leaves the main road, close to the school.
The stocks are in cast-iron.

SUFFOLK

ATHELINGTON

O.S. Map Ref: TM 21- 71-

Stocks

BURY ST. EDMUNDS

O.S. Map Ref: TL 85- 64-

Stocks
Located in the Museum, in what appears to be the croft of Moyses's Hall.

A sepia-tone postcard (c. 1910) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection.

FELIXSTOWE

O.S. Map Ref: TM 30- 34-

Stocks

HACHESTON

O.S. Map Ref: TM 30- 59-

Stocks

HORHAM

O.S. Map Ref: TM 20- 72-

Stocks

IPSWICH

O.S. Map Ref: TM 16- 44-

Stocks (with Ducking Stool)
Located inside the Museum at Christchurch Mansion.

LONG MELFORD

O.S. Map Ref: TL 86- 45-

Stocks

LOWER UFFORD

O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..-

Stocks
Located outside the Church.

ORFORD

O.S. Map Ref: TM 42- 50-

Stocks

PARHAM

O.S. Map Ref: TM 30- 60-

Stocks
Located inside the church.

REDLINGFIELD

O.S. Map Ref: TM 18- 70-

Stocks

ST. MARGARET

O.S. Map Ref: TM 31- 83-

SOUTH ELMHAM

Stocks

SAXTEAD

O.S. Map Ref: TM 26- 65-

Stocks

SOUTHWOLD

O.S. Map Ref: TM 50- 76-

Stocks (and Whipping Post)
Located in the small Church Museum.

A black and white postcard (postmarked 25th August 1905) showing the stocks and whipping post is in the VLA Collection.

UFFORD

O.S. Map Ref: TM 29- 52-

Stocks with Whipping Post
Located outside the church.

A sepia-tone postcard (c. 1906) and a black and white postcard (c. 1908) showing the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection. A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

SURREY

ABINGER COMMON

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 115 460

Extant:

Device: Stocks

Remains:

Date Built: 17th Century

Demolished:

Listed: II

Conservation Area:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: On the Village Green.

The stocks consist of two oak stockboards containing six leg-holes, and two oak end-posts. One of the end-posts doubles as a whipping-post. The devices are set beneath a hipped canopy roof covered with shingles and supported on two oak posts (braced), and all contained within iron railings. Both the stocks and the whipping-post are in good condition for their age. It is likely that they were originally located close to the Manorial Court which was to the west of the church.

There is some disagreement over whether the stocks were ever put to use. In 1850, Brayley³¹ claimed that 'To the honour of the parish these stocks are said never to have been used'. Bright³² disagreed in 1884, stating that 'They were used as recently as 1820 and 1830 for the purpose of punishing boys who behaved in a disorderly manner during divine service.' Bright's claim was subsequently confirmed by the *Abinger Monthly Record* which commented that 'Local testimony...leaves no doubt that Abinger boys sometimes suffered this punishment between 1821 and

³¹ BRAYLEY, E. W., *A History of Surrey* (1850).

³² BRIGHT, J. S., *A History of Dorking* (1884)

1835, during the incumbency of the Reverend H. J. Ridley, who, it should be added, was a most kind-hearted man, and much loved by his parishioners.' It is often assumed that as the *Abinger Monthly Record* entry was made some 55-70 after the last stated use, the information was based on eyewitness (or victim) testimony, and therefore more reliable.

In 1891 the *Abinger Monthly Record* returned to the story stating that 'Mr Ridley...was the last Rector of Abinger who occasionally employed the parish stocks as a mode of punishment for refractory boys.'

The survival of the stocks appears to be due mainly to the Lord of the Manor W. J. Evelyn. In the *Abinger Monthly Record* of February 1890, it was reported that 'A vandalic proposal, made some years ago, to remove the stocks and whipping-post from the village green here – thanks to the Lord of the Manor – was not executed; a protecting roof and fence being erected over and around instead, to preserve them as a relic of the olden times.' The short paling fence, by then no doubt rotten, was taken down in the 1920s and replaced by a tall iron fence.

In 1944 the west end and nave of the church was struck by a flying bomb and caused much damage to the Norman walls. The stocks survived, seemingly undamaged.

Owner: Abinger Parish Council as Trustees of the Abinger Parish Recreation Grounds Charity.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks and the fence is in the VLA Collection.

ALFOLD

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 03– 34–

Stocks (with whipping post)

Located outside the churchyard gate, and contained within a fence and below a roof canopy.

Stocks – The stocks consist of two wooden end-posts—one is of medium height and the other tall (containing the wrist-irons for the whipping post) with a vertical 'runner' slot surrounded by an iron frame, in which the stock-boards move when un-hasped. Only the upper of the two wooden stock-boards has survived, with one central hasp.

Whipping Post – The wrist-irons are located on the taller of the two posts forming the stocks. One of the wrist-irons is incomplete. They are secured (upside down) by means of a wire.

A sepia-tone photo-postcard (now silvered) showing the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

CHARLWOOD

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks and whipping post

Date Built: pre 1797

Location: Unknown.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Although the existence of a set of stocks can be established, their exact location is not recorded. Proof stems from an entry in the parish accounts for 1797, which states that John Charlwood charged 12s. for '3 New postes to the whiping stocks', while Joseph Humphrey was paid 1s.6d. for 'ficing 2 Joints to the Stocks'.

CHIDDINGFOLD #1

O.S. Map Ref: SU 960 354

Device: Stocks and whipping post

Date Built:

Location: Probably outside of the village lock-up.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Between 1300 and c. 1750, the village Green was the site of the Chiddingfold Annual Fair, as well as the site of the weekly market (see: Chiddingfold Lock-up). At the lower end stood the Market

House (removed in 1812) and now replaced by the Smithy. The Market House was more usually called the Cross House, and was where the village Cross evidently stood, together with the stocks, whipping post and pillory.

A bench outside of the Smithy is said to have been made from the timbers of the old stocks.

CHIDDINGFOLD #2

O.S. Map Ref: SU 960 354

Device: Pillory

Date Built:

Location: Probably outside of the village lock-up.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

See: Chiddingfold #1 above.

CROYDON

(UPPER WOODCOTE VILLAGE)

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 32... 65...

Device: Stocks and whipping post

Date Built:

Location: On the village Green at Upper Woodcote Village (part of the Webb Estate in Purley).

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

The stocks are modern and were introduced to the Webb Estate when it was built at the beginning of the twentieth century. It is assumed that the stocks, like the obelisk there, were included to give the village Green a more traditional appearance, and make it seem more historic. The sturdy oak whipping-post forms one of the end-posts of the stocks, which themselves contain four leg-holes.

DUNSFOLD

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks and whipping post

Date Built: 17th century

Location: Unknown.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

In his historical record Chiddingfold, written in 1909, the Rev. T. S. Cooper makes reference to a whipping-post at Dunsfold during the seventeenth century. It is likely that the whipping-post was adjoining a set of stocks, as is typical for Surrey.

EGHAM

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Stocks and whipping post

Date Built:

Location: On the edge of the churchyard.

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

STOCKS – the condition of the Stockhouse (a structure built to contain the stocks) had deteriorated during the early part of the eighteenth century, and in 1733 a decision was taken to renew it 'on that part of the churchyard now in the occupation of Richard Wright.' This has been assumed to be land on which Wright held grazing rights, and not needing his exhumation.

The one-month contract for the new structure was awarded to Henry Saunders of Staines, who received in return 7 guineas and the old structure. His commission was for a structure that was '7 feet square, inside; the walls a brick and a half thick, the height 7 feet from floor to ceiling. The floor to be paved with brick, the ceiling joists to be lined with boards an inch thick. The roof covered with tiles and brought out 3 feet in front, to make a pent-house beneath which the stocks and whipping-post were to be placed.'³³

On first assessment, the structure appears to be a lock-up in that it was used to house both sick travellers as well as prisoners.

³³ TURNER, F., Egham, Surrey: *A History of the Parish under Church and Crown, Box and Gilham, Egham* (1926).

However, it is likely that this was the place where travellers were held (in the stocks) until they could be moved on.

WHIPPING-POST – the whipping-post does not appear to have been much used, or at least few entries have been placed in the parish records. The only record listed occurred in 1743 when one shilling was paid to ‘Hart for whipping Benj. Pearce’s wife.’³⁴

EPSOM

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: c. 1700 *Demolished:*
Location: Outside the Watch House by the pond in the High Street.

EWELL

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: On the Kingston Road.

Although there was no formal whipping-post, a clump of trees off the Kingston Road were used for the purpose and were known as the Whipping Trees. Deserters from the Napoleonic Wars were said to have been flogged there.

HORSHAM

Stocks *O.S. Map Ref:* .. -- --

LINGFIELD

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Modern *Demolished:*
Location: Outside the lock-up, by St. Peter’s Cross in Plaistow Street, next to the village pond (known as Gun Pit Pond).

In 1896 the English tourist J. J. Hissey wrote about Lingfield, saying that ‘Here by the side of the village pond, overshadowed by an ancient oak, stands a curious structure, looking somewhat like a Lilliputian church, duly provided with a tower to match its size... We observed upon closer view, two short and separate incipations painted on wood and placed against the wall of the miniature tower. These read as follows: “Ye Village Cage” and “St. Peter’s Cross”. The inscription only served to increase our curiosity, and so we sought a further and more explicit explanation of an intelligent-looking native who happened just then to be passing. In reply to our query if he knew what the building was, he replied “Oh, that’s the old village cage; it was used as a prison in my grandfather’s time, so I’ve heard tell. There used to be then, too, a whipping-post and some stocks outside the green, and they put the prisoners inside the cage o’ nights, and placed them in the stocks o’ days.”’³⁵

While the statement about their use is imaginative and untrue, it is quite possible that the village had and used its own stocks and whipping-post.

NEWDIGATE

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: Unknown *Demolished:*
Location: Next to the church lychgate.

The stocks disappeared in 1945 at the end of World War II. It is said that old photographs exist showing the stocks in their correct location.

OCKHAM

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 077 569 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: At the junction of Stoney Lane (formerly Stocks Path, and now footpath 29 on the Surrey County Council Highways map) and Ockham Lane at Bridgend.

Reference:
 BASHALL, Henry St. John Hick, *The Oak Hamlet, Eliot Stock, London (1900)*. P.39.

OCKLEY

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location:

The Manor Court Rolls of 1649, during the early months of Cromwell’s rule, the inhabitants of Ockley were ordered to erect a set of stocks and whipping-post before Michaelmas of that year. Although there is no subsequent entry proving that this was executed, the likelihood is that it was because the fines for non-compliance were severe. However, no evidence exists to prove or disprove their existence.

PURLEY

Device: Stocks and whipping-post (WEBB ESTATE)
See: CROYDON.

SHALFORD

Stocks *O.S. Map Ref:* TQ 00– 47–

A black and white postcard c.1910 showing the remains of the complete stocks is in the V&A Collection.

SHERE

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 07... 47... *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: Modern *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Outside the White Horse Inn (c. 1500) opposite The Square.

The pillory is a modern replica, and is used occasionally for village fund-raising events.

TANDRIDGE

O.S. Map Ref: TQ 375 500 *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Remains:*
Date Built: 17th century *Demolished:*
Location: At a road junction known as Tandridge Cage, about half-a-mile south of the village.

In 1789 the parish overseers decided to erect a cage and stocks, but neither are shown on an 1827 map of the junction (made for the execution of road improvements). Prior to this, the early seventeenth century diary of a local Justice of the Peace refers to

³⁴ TURNER, F., *Op. Cit.*

³⁵ NAPIER, F. H., *Lingfield: The Story of a Surrey Parish, Lingfield Parish Council, (1973)*, pp.157-158.

the stocks and whipping of vagrants, but the precise location of the device(s) is not stated.

WEST HORSLEY *O.S. Map Ref:- ..-*
Stocks
Located outside the Duke of Wellington Public House, on the main Guildford to Leatherhead road.

TYNE AND WEAR

JARROW *O.S. Map Ref: NZ 33- 64-*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.

TYNEMOUTH *O.S. Map Ref: NZ 36- 69-*
Stocks

WALLSEND *O.S. Map Ref: NZ 29- 66-*
Stocks

WARWICKSHIRE

ALCESTER *O.S. Map Ref: SP 08- 57-*
Stocks

BIDFORD-ON-AVON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Now at the Agricultural Museum attached to Mary Arden's House, Wilmcote (*see:* Wilmcote Pillory)

BILTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 48- 73-*
Stocks
Located on the village Green in Main Street, at the junction of Bilton Road and Bainmore Road.

The mobile stocks are set on an oak carriage mounted on four iron wheels. The stocks consist of of two oak end posts with iron caps, and two oak stock boards complete with four leg-holes. The stocks also contain their original hasp and staple.

It is said that the stocks were last used in 1866.

COLESHILL

O.S. Map Ref: SP 20... 89... *Extant:*
Device: Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: On a wall on Church Hill, in the centre of the township.

The famous device is often wrongly called "the stocks."

A glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1930s) showing the device, but calling it "the stocks" is in the Dave Martin Collection. A colour card is in the VLA Collection.

DUNCHURCH *O.S. Map Ref: SP 48- 71-*
Stocks

A black and white postcard (c. 1912), a dark sepia-tone postcard (c. 1907), and a black and white postcard (c. 1950s) showing the stocks and attached bench seat are in the Dave Martin Collection: the building next to the stocks (illustrated in the 1907 card) could be a lock-up, although this is missing from the 1950s card. A hand-

coloured postcard (postmarked 28th September 1905) showing a man sitting on the wooden bench seat with his feet in the stocks is in the VLA Collection.

FLECKNOE *O.S. Map Ref: SP 51- 63-*
Stocks

GUYS CLIFF MILL *O.S. Map Ref:- ..-*
Stocks

HASELOR *O.S. Map Ref: SP 12- 57-*
Stocks

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN *O.S. Map Ref: SP 15- 66-*
Stocks

ILMINGTON

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Listed: *Conservation Area:*
Dimensions (metres):
Location: Now at the Agricultural Museum attached to Mary Arden's House, Wilmcote (*see:* Wilmcote Stocks)

LOXLEY *O.S. Map Ref: SP 25- 53-*
Stocks

RUGBY

A sepia-tone card (postmarked 1909) showing 'The Old Stocks, Rugby School Museum' is in the Dave Martin Collection. A glossy sepia-tone postcard c.1920 showing 'The Old Stocks, Rugby School Museum' is in the VLA Collection.

SHUCKBURGH

O.S. Map Ref: *Extant:*
Device: Stocks and Pillory *Remains:*
Date Built: *Demolished:*
Location: By the church.

A black and white postcard (c. 1906) of the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A photo-touched black and white postcard showing the stocks and whipping post is in the VLA Collection.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 20- 55-*
Stocks

Located on the Green by Hathaway farm, next to Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

A sepia-tone postcard showing the stocks with two men incarcerated (c. 1918) is in the Dave Martin Collection. An identical sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 6th August 1931) is in the VLA Collection. A black and white postcard (c. 1904) showing the transportable stocks with two men incarcerated in them is in the Dave Martin Collection.

TREDINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 25- 43-*
Stocks

THURLASTON *O.S. Map Ref: SP 46- 70-*
Stocks

Located on a small Green at the end of Stocks Lane, at the junction with Main Street.

The stocks consist of two wooden end posts (repaired), two stock boards with four leg-holes, an iron hasp and staple. There is also a wooden bench. The top of the end posts and the top stock

board have lead covers; the bottom stock board is raised off the ground to prevent rot.

One local claimed that the stocks were never used, and built by Mr Bob Mitchell (1903-1987). The wood looks older and it may be that he repaired the end posts.

A hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 1906) showing the stocks, and a black and white postcard with a man and a woman in the stocks, is in the VLA Collection.

UFTON O.S. Map Ref: SP 37– 62–
Stocks

WARWICK O.S. Map Ref: SP 28– 65–
Stocks

WILMCOTE

O.S. Map Ref: SP 16– 58– Extant:
 Device: Stocks and Pillory Remains:
 Date Built: Demolished:
 Location: In the corner of a barn in Mary Arden's House, now the Agricultural Museum.

STOCKS – The stocks were originally located at Ilmington. They were probably purchased and moved to Mary Arden's House soon after the museum was set up in 1932.

The wooden stocks contain four leg holes within the two stockboards, supported in oak end posts. One of the stockboards and one of the end posts have been replaced this century.

The expert on the Ilmington history is Major Peter Gardner, who lives in Ilmington, and is a guide at Mary Arden's House.

PILORY – The pillory was purchased in the 1980s from the Falcon Inn at Bidford-on-Avon. It is formed by two oak boards set approximately 1.200 metres above ground level and supported between two oak end posts. The boards are hinged at one end and fixed at the other with an original iron clasp.

According to the Museums Curator of The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, the provenance of the pillory is uncertain, although it was for some time kept at the sixteenth-century building previously known as 'The Falcon Inn'. It was while it was at Bidford-on-Avon that the pillory became associated with the legend of William Shakespeare's drinking session at Bidford, on which occasion he is said to have fallen asleep beneath the canopy of a crab-apple tree. It is not known whether Shakespeare was later punished for his drunkenness by being put in the pillory, although John Jordan, the late eighteenth-century self-styled guide to Shakespearian matters did elaborate on the tale in one of his doggerel verses, saying:

Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
 Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton,
 Dadging Exhall, Papist Wicksford,
 Beggarly Broom, and Drunken Bidford.

A glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1930s) showing the stocks inside a barn surrounded by agricultural instruments is in the Dave Martin Collection.

WROXALL O.S. Map Ref: SP 22– 71–
Stocks

WEST MIDLANDS

BERKSWELL O.S. Map Ref: SP 24– 79–
Stocks
 Located on the village Green.

The stocks have five leg-holes. It has been suggested that there was once six holes but when one end rotted it was cut off,

taking the sixth hole with it. This explanation is questionable. An alternative explanation, like that explained by the Skipton Museum (NY) is that the stocks were made to accommodate a particularly troublesome one-legged offender and his two sidekicks.

A hand-coloured postcard (postmarked 18th August 1944) showing the stocks and fence is in the VLA Collection.

BIRMINGHAM O.S. Map Ref: SP 07– 86–
Stocks

Located inside the Local History Gallery of the City Museum.

The stocks are mobile and mounted on small iron wheels. They consist of two wooden end-posts of medium height fastened to a platform and strengthened with wooden brackets, and two wooden stock-boards—part of the top stock-board is missing—contain 5 leg-holes. The locking device has not survived: the upper stock-board is now fixed shut, and the whole unit painted black.

COVENTRY O.S. Map Ref: SP 33– 78–
Stocks.

Located next to St. Mary's Hall.

A coloured postcard (c. 1907) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1920s) showing the stocks inside a medieval stone entrance gate is in the VLA Collection.

SUTTON COLDFIELD O.S. Map Ref: SP 12– 95–
Stocks
 Located inside the Museum.

WALSALL O.S. Map Ref: SP 01– 98–
Stocks

WEST BROMWICH O.S. Map Ref: SP 00– 91–
Stocks
 Located inside the Museum.

WEST SUSSEX

CHICHESTER O.S. Map Ref: SU 86– 06–
Stocks (with whipping post)
 Located inside the Chichester District Museum.

STOCKS – The stocks are mobile and mounted on a four-wheeled platform, two of which are pinned with an iron towing handle to make easy any movement round corners. They consist of two sets of wooden stock-boards, each containing 2 leg-holes (making four in total) and hinged from the outside edge. An iron band is fixed over the top and side of each stock-board, and forms a hasp which laps the staple on the central whipping post. At the back of the stocks is fixed a wooden seat.

WHIPPING POST – The whipping post is fixed at the centre of the mobile stocks, and set on a four-wheeled platform capable of being steered. The whipping post contains a pair of triple wrist-irons, making it possible to restrain up to six people—three is both wrists are secured—although it is difficult to see where they could all stand on such a small cart.

CUCKFIELD O.S. Map Ref: TQ 30– 25–
Whipping Post
 Located inside the Museum.

GRAVETYE MANOR O.S. Map Ref: TQ 30– 25–
Stocks

Pieter Boogaart gave a reference to a set of stocks in the grounds of Gravetye Manor.

HORSHAM *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 17– 31–*
Stocks Located inside the Museum.

MIDHURST *O.S. Map Ref: SU 88– 21–*
Stocks

MIDHURST *O.S. Map Ref: SU 88– 21–*
Pillory

SOUTH BERSTEAD *O.S. Map Ref: SU 93– 00–*
Stocks

SOUTH HARTING *O.S. Map Ref: SU 78– 19–*
Stocks (and Whipping Post)
Located by the church gate.

A black and white postcard c.1930 showing the stocks and whipping post is in the VLA Collection.

WEST CHILTINGTON *O.S. Map Ref: TQ 08– 18–*
Stocks (with possible whipping post)
Said to date from the mid-seventeenth century, and restored in 1992.

A postcard (postmarked 1912) showing the stocks (and possible whipping post) behind iron railings, is in the Dave Martin Collection.

WORTHING *O.S. Map Ref: .. – –*
Stocks
Located inside the Museum.
The stocks are mobile and set on wheels.

WEST YORKSHIRE

ALLERTON *O.S. Map Ref: SE 111 344*
Stocks (with whipping post)
Located in the Recreation Ground.

Stocks – The stocks consist of two stone end-posts, each with two lead-lined inserts on the inner face—none on the outer faces—one of which still retains the hinge from a wrist-iron from the whipping post. The stock-boards have not survived. One the ground next to the stocks is a stone slab which provided a seat for the felons to sit on.

Whipping Post – The hinge of a wrist-iron remains on one of the inserts of the stone stock posts.

ALMONDBURY *O.S. Map Ref: SE 16– 14–*
Stocks

BAILDON #1 *O.S. Map Ref: SE 15– 39–*
Stocks

BAILDON #2 *O.S. Map Ref: SE 15– 39–*
Stocks
Located in Roberts Park.

They were originally located at Shipley. They consist of two stone end-posts of medium height, and one stone stock-board containing 4 leg-holes and a central staple: the upper stock-board is missing. Behind the stocks is a stone seat for use by the incarcerated felons.

A colour photograph of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

BARKISLAND *O.S. Map Ref: SE 05– 19–*

Stocks
Located by the side of the road in the grounds of ‘Stocks House’ in Stainland Road (No. 76).

Stocks – The last person to be set in the stocks was impounded in 1857 for not paying his ale bill.

Whipping Post – There may be grounds for the claim that the two large posts running vertically through the house were used as whipping posts.

The stocks and Stocks House (with whipping posts) are owned by Mr and Mrs Laithwaite of Lower Hall, Barkisland, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX4 0AG.

There is a postcard (c. 1907) showing the stocks and children sitting in them, none of whom appear to be enjoying the predicament. A colour transparency of the Stocks House (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

BINGLEY #1 *O.S. Map Ref: SE 10– 39–*

Stocks
Located by the Butter Cross in Jubilee Gardens, next to the Arts Centre.

At some time between 1983 and 1986, the stocks, Butter Cross and Butter Market were all moved from the Prince of Wales Park back to the town centre, where they have been faithfully reconstructed. They are now back in their original location. The Butter Cross was erected in 1212 AD when King John gave Bingley its Market Charter.

A black and white postcard (c.1910) showing the stocks and the Butter Cross, and two colour photographs of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection

BINGLEY #2 *O.S. Map Ref: SE 110 338*

Stocks
Located in front of the Police Station.

The stocks were originally at Bradford before being moved to their new location at Bingley. They comprise two cylindrical iron end-posts with hemispherical caps, each with one flat face and a vertical slot in which the stock-boards are set. Attached to the base of each end-post is a square base (iron) bolted the whole unit to the ground. The two wooden stock-boards are recent replacements and have irregular top and bottom edges. They contain 4 leg-holes and are locked together by passing a chain through two iron rings bolted to the stock-boards. To the back of the stocks is a large stone seat.

BRADFORD *O.S. Map Ref: SE 16– 32–*

Stocks
The stocks were moved to Bingley, and are located outside the Police Station (see: Bingley #2 above).

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE *O.S. Map Ref: SE 16– 46–*

Stocks
All that remains of the stocks is a single end-post. This is located by the gateway of the Parish Church of St. Mary.

A colour transparency of the end-post (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

CROFTON *O.S. Map Ref: SE 38– 17–*

Stocks

CROSS STONE (NR TODMORDEN)
Stocks

A colour transparency of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

EAST BIERLEY*O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..--*

Stocks

ELLAND*O.S. Map Ref: SE 11– 20–*

Stocks (with prison and pinfold) (South End)
 Located in front of the old prison at South End, opposite the Palladian-style Town Hall (opened in 1888 by Sir John Savile, and carrying his arms and motto *'Be Fast'*). The last person sentenced to the stocks was a shoe-maker who passed his time by playing the fiddle and drinking ale.

GUISELEY*O.S. Map Ref: SE 19– 42–*

Stocks

HALIFAX*O.S. Map Ref: SE 09– 25–*

Stocks

Located by the entrance to the churchyard of Halifax Parish Church, at the bottom of Causeway, adjacent to the site of the old Moot Hall.

An article headed 'Trend of Things' in the *Halifax Courier* of 21st October 1947, indicates that the Halifax stocks may have been used as late as the 1870s.

Two transparencies showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in VLA Collection.

HALIFAX*O.S. Map Ref: SE 09– 25–*

Pillory

Mentioned in an article in the *Halifax Daily Courier and Guardian* of Wednesday, 18th February 1942, as being in the Bank Field Museum.

HARTSHEAD*O.S. Map Ref: SE 18– 22–*

Stocks

HAWORTH*O.S. Map Ref: SE 03– 37–*

Stocks

Located in Main Street, near the Black Bull Inn.

A modern postcard showing the stocks and streetscene is in the VLA Collection. A glossy sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 31st August 1955) showing the stocks outside the Church gates is in the VLA Collection.

HEPTONSTALL #1*O.S. Map Ref: SD 98– 28–*

Stocks (remains)

Located at the far end of Northgate, in Northwell Lane.

One of the two stone end-posts is all that remains of the village stocks, which were originally positioned close to The Cross Inn (originally known as the Stocks Inn) in Towngate. On the side of the end-post is a carved hand and mileage to the nearby village of Haworth, threby serving the dual purpose of punishment device and fingerpost.

The church records of 1823 note that a new set of 'mobile' stocks were purchased to replace the stone ones: the stone stocks were eventually dismantled in 1875.

A photograph of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

HEPTONSTALL #2*O.S. Map Ref: SD 98– 28–*

Stocks (new)

Located in the position of the Great Well, near the car park and lock-up.

The stocks are new.

A transparency and photograph of the stocks (both © Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

HOLMFIRTH*O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..--*

Stocks

Located by the side of a Green.

Frequently seen in the television programme Last of the Summer Wine.

HONLEY*O.S. Map Ref: SE 13– 11–*

Stocks

Located in the churchyard.

HUDDERSFIELD*O.S. Map Ref: SE 14– 16–*

Stocks

Located inside the Museum.

ILLINGWORTH*O.S. Map Ref: SE 071 283*

Stocks

Located next to the lock-up on the left-hand side of the A629 Halifax to Keighly Road, approximately 200 yards beyond the Talbot inn, and alongside the access track to St. Mary's Church.

The stocks are older than the adjoining lock-up. On one of the millstone-grit end-posts is carved the date 1697 and initials "G.K." [the initials are of George Kitchenman, constable of Ovenden at that time]; on the other end-post are the initials "A.H." and "G.R." with the motto "Know Thy Self." The last occupant of the stocks is reputed to be a man with the soubriquet "Sam Pig."

A clipping titled "Trend of Things" in *Halifax Courier*, c. 1940s, states that there was a crown carved over the "G.R." initials. This does not fit with date carved on the other end-post, as George I's accession to the throne was not until 1714: William III was monarch in 1697. The same article also claims that the initials on the dated end-post are "J.K."

KIRKTHORPE*O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..--*

Stocks

A coloured postcard showing the stone end posts is in the VLA Collection.

LOWER SHELF*O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..--*

Stocks

MANNINGHAM*O.S. Map Ref: SE 14– 35–*

Stocks

(Nr Bradford)

An artist drawn postcard (c. 1906) showing the "old stocks" with a person incarcerated is in the Dave Martin Collection.

MARSDEN*O.S. Map Ref: SE 04– 11–*

Stocks

Located on the opposite side of the Green from the church Lychgate.

When the adjoining area (a large cluster of houses known as The Planks) was redeveloped, the stocks were moved to Marsden Park. They were returned to Town Gate in 1973, a job undertaken by Mr John George Sykes in his last job as stone mason for the local Highways Department.

The last person to be have been placed in the stocks was Dutch Harry in February 1821, for the offence of peeling the church bells in the early hours of the morning, no doubt encouraged by "inebriated joyfulness."

A black and white postcard (c. 1905) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

MIDGLEY*O.S. Map Ref: .. -- ..--*

Stocks

The stocks are wooden replacements; there is evidence beneath of the original stone stocks.

Two photographs of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

MIRFIELD *O.S. Map Ref: SE 20– 19–*

Stocks

Located by the Cross known as the ‘Dumb Steeple.’

NORLAND TOWN *O.S. Map Ref: SE 06– 22–*

Stocks

Located close to the Blue Ball Inn, at the junction of Shaw Lane and Clough Lane. The stocks are now positioned inside the Pinfold in Memorial Park, opposite St. Luke’s Church.

A glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1930s) showing the stocks is in the Dave Martin Collection. A photograph of the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection. A colour transparency of the stocks inside the pinfold (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

POOL *O.S. Map Ref: SE 24– 45–*

Stocks

RAWDEN *O.S. Map Ref: SE 21– 39–*

Stocks

RIPPONDEN *O.S. Map Ref: SE 03– 19–*

Stocks

Located outside the Old Bridge Inn.

The original stocks stood on the corner of Elland Road in the village centre until 1773. Prompted by the rise in crime, the Barkisland–cum–Ripponden Prosecution Society was founded in 1887 for the protection of private property. This was further antagonised by the demolition of the stocks (then positioned outside Bridge Inn) in 1887. The Society’s answer was perhaps more effective—the appointment in 1888 of P.C. Snow as Ripponden’s first policeman who regularly pounded his beat and, when necessary, took “well-aimed swipes at the local bad-lads with the thick end of his cloak!” (from: Whiteley, H. M., *Ryburn Tapestry*, Evening Courier, Halifax).

SHELF *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*

Stocks and Whipping Post (whipping post removed)

Located at the junction of Coley Road and Brighouse and Denholme Gate Road.

Stocks – The stocks were originally erected in 1607 by the parish constables of Shelf, Northowram and Hipperholme at the nearby village of Stone Chair (on the A6036 between Halifax and Bradford), and rebuilt there in 1800. Sometime later they were moved to their present position at Windmill Hill, named after the corn mill that once stood near the site. The local authority renovated the stocks in 1970, and covered up (with concrete ‘flags’) the stone ring in which stood the original whipping post.

Whipping Post – The site of the whipping post was marked by a small stone ring, about 600mm in diameter, which formed the base for the whipping post. It was covered up in 1970 by the local authority when they renovated the stocks, and covered the stone ring with concrete ‘flags’.

SHIPLEY *O.S. Map Ref: SE 15– 37–*

Stocks

The stocks were moved to nearby Baildon (see: Baildon #2).

SOUTHOWRAM *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*

Stocks

Located in Cane Lane.

A feature headed ‘Southowram Stocks’ in the *Halifax Courier* (1940s) shows two photographs of the stocks. One is how they

appeared shortly before the second world war and prior to the widening of Cain Lane. At that time the stocks were in the boundary wall of the road but the space behind them (between the stocks and the wall) had been filled with rubble and earth. On the right-hand side of the picture is “the late Mr. Tom Armitage, former Brighouse Rangers footballer, who was the foreman in charge of the road widening.” The second photograph shows the stocks after the road works had been completed.

SOWERBY BRIDGE *O.S. Map Ref:*

Stocks

Located near the church, probably at the top of Stocks Lane.

STAINLAND *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*

Stocks

Located opposite the entrance to the Town Ing Mills, on a small green.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN *O.S. Map Ref: SD 90– 48–*

Stocks

TONG *O.S. Map Ref: SE 22– 30–*

Stocks

Located on the grass verge by St. James’s Church.

A colour photograph showing the stocks (© Dave Martin) is in the VLA Collection.

UPPER CUMBERWORTH *O.S. Map Ref: SE 20– 08–*

Stocks

Located in the churchyard.

WARLEY *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*

Stocks (demolished ?)

Said to be located at the bottom of Stocks Lane.

WESTON *O.S. Map Ref:– ..–*

Stocks

Located on a village Green by the telephone box, and opposite the entrance gates to Weston Manor.

Two colour photographs of the stocks (© Dave Martin) are in the VLA Collection.

WILTSHIRE

CHILTON FOLIAT

O.S. Map Ref:

Device: Finger Pillory

Date Constructed: Pre 1590

Listed:

Dimensions (metres):

Location: In the Great Hall in Littlecote House, now a Warner Hotel.

The finger pillory is said to have been used by Judge Sir John Popham (a former owner of Littlecote) for confining prisoners in the dock of his court. He is said to have been an effective and uncompromising judge, causing J. P. Neale to say of him in 1882 that ‘he was esteemed a severe judge in the case of robbers, but his severity was well timed, as it reduced the number of highwaymen who infested the country.’³⁶

The belief is that when Popham inherited the house in 1589, he brought the device with him. The reason is unclear, although the popular understanding is that it was so that Popham could

³⁶ *Littlecote: A History* guidebook written by Walding Associates for Warner Holidays Limited (1997).

hold his court at Littlecote and avoid travelling to other courts elsewhere. However, as Attorney-General it is unlikely that Popham would have continued to officiate at 'lower trials' where the finger pillory would have been used to hold petty criminals.³⁷ This has led to common speculation that the finger pillory was used for 'domestic punishments, e.g. for disorderly conduct during Christmas festivities'.³⁸ It is difficult to give any conclusive explanation, and may even have been simply a memento of his earlier days on circuit duty.

The finger pillory stands approximately 1½ metres high with a 1 metre long top beam. It is more ornate than the one at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and is far better preserved. It is still used today as a means of punishing miscreant dinner guests at medieval banquets hosted by the hotel owners.

CHILTON FOLIAT O.S. Map Ref: SU 333 701

Stocks

Located by the roadside, with a low fence around.

The stocks consist of two wooden uprights set into the ground, with two wooden horizontal boards (weathered and overgrown with ivy), and 4 leg-holes.

LEVERTON O.S. Map Ref: SU 31– 70–

Stocks

A black and white postcard is in the VLA Collection.

MARLBOROUGH O.S. Map Ref:

Pillory

Located at 132 High Street, and owned by The Merchant's House (Marlborough) Trust.

The pillory is slightly unusual in that the device is mounted within a rectangular-shaped timber frame which is supported on a single central wooden post housed into a timber cross-foot. In order to detain the head and the wrists, the bottom head-board is lowered; and in order to detain the wrists the top wrist-board is raised. When the detainee is securely fixed, a small wooden block is wedged between the two moveable boards to hold them in position.

The whole device is constructed of pine and is assumed to have been formed around 1800.

A picture of the device is in the Dave Martin Collection.

WOOTTON BASSETT O.S. Map Ref: SU 06– 82–

Stocks

DIRECTORY OF STOCKS, PILLORIES AND WHIPPING POSTS ELSEWHERE:

The following is a list of European and other stocks and whipping posts which have been brought to our attention. The

list is far from exhaustive; but could be enlarged if resources were made available.

WALES

CRICCIETH

O.S. Map Ref: Extant:
 Device: Stocks Remains:
 Date Constructed: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location: To the left of the Castle Gate in Castle Street in Y Dre (the town), on a site known as *Gardd-y-Stocs* (the garden of the stocks).

MONMOUTHSHIRE

PORTSKEWETT

O.S. Map Ref: ST 49... 88... Extant:
 Device: Stocks Remains:
 Date Constructed: Demolished:
 Listed: Conservation Area:
 Dimensions (metres):
 Location:

A postcard c. 1906, and a sepia-tone postcard c. 1910, showing the stocks are in the Dave Martin Collection.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE STOCKS

Like some other forms of punishment, the stocks and the pillory were taken to America with the early English settlers, and from all accounts were used as frequently in the New World as they were in Britain. They were generally used on common people rather than on gentlemen, and were almost exclusively used on men, although some cases of their use on women are known.

Somewhat unusually, perhaps, the weather was taken into account when drafting the New World law. Perhaps it was because the weather was particularly severe, or concern that even the convicted needed to survive their short spell of punishment. In Massachusetts, for example, the law enacted on 18th June 1645 stated that if 'he yt offens in excessive and longe drinkinge, he shalbe sett in the stocks for three howers when the weather is seasonable.'

In Boston, the magistrates had an early 'pair of bilbowes' which they probably brought over from England. But they soon ordered the manufacture of a set of stocks. However, with an ironic humour that is normally missing from Puritan law, the first to sample them was Edward Palmer, the local carpenter who had made them. Palmer had been found guilty of 'extortion in taking £1.13s.7d. for the plank and wood work of Boston stocks' and was 'fyned £5 & censured to bee sett an houre in the stocks.'³⁹

Every town was encouraged to provide a set of stocks, and punished if they did not. The State of Rhode Island ordered that 'good sufficient stocks' should be provided in every town. The picture was the same elsewhere. In 1638 the Massachusetts towns of Newbury and Concord (Middlesex County) were both fined for 'the want of stocks', with Newbury being given until the next session of the court to provide them. The town duly obeyed the order, and soon afterwards had cause to incarcerate John

³⁷ Popham had already officiated at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots (at Fotheringay), and later at the trials of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603, and Guy Fawkes in 1606.

³⁸ TRAILL, H. D., and MANN, J. S., *Social England*, Cassell & Co. Limited, vol.III (1903).

³⁹ The charge was certainly excessive when considering that about the same time, Robert Bartlett, the carpenter of New London made 'a pair of stocks with nine holes fitted for the irons' and only charged 13s.4d.

Perry in them for his 'abusive carriage to his wife and child.' The following year the nearby towns of Dedham and Watertown (also Middlesex County) were also presented for 'the want of stocks.'

The early settlers seemed particularly keen to protect their reputation, and the court records detail numerous cases of slander and libel. In most cases, the stocks were used to effect a suitable punishment, especially as it humiliated in return the convicted offender. In Hunger's Parish, Virginia, for example, Henry Charlton was found guilty in 1633 of slandering the minister, Mr. Cotton, Charlton, and ordered 'to make a pair of stocks and set in them several Sabbath days after divine service, and then ask Mr. Cotton's forgiveness for using offensive words concerning him.' Twenty two years later, William Bramhall was convicted in 1655 of signing a rebellious petition. As it was his second similar offence, he was ordered to be 'at the Charge of Building a Pair of Stocks and see it finished within one Month.' However, there is no record of him being placed in the stocks, but is assumed that he was.

Similarly high on the punishment list was the abusive effect of alcohol and, of course, theft and deceit. At Ipswich, Massachusetts [...?..], John Wedgwood was set in the stocks in 1639 simply because he was in the company of known drunkards. Also that year, a Yarmouth thief was placed in the stocks for stealing flax and yarn, while in the Delaware town of Rehoboth (Sussex County), a man was stocked for stealing an Indian child.

Understandably in a collection of settlements of Quakers and churchgoers, anyone found guilty of evading religious worship was likely to be incarcerated in the stocks. A common notice would read that 'All persons who stand out of the meeting-house during time of service, to be set in the stocks.' In mid-seventeenth century Plymouth, the job of enforcing this rule fell on the 'Tithing-man. His authority to act was laid down by a statute saying that 'all persons being without the doors at the meeting house on the Lords daies in houres of exercise, demeaning themselves by jesting, sleeping and the like, if they shall persist in such practices' could be set by him in the stocks.

In many cases, the stocks were set up outside of the church, with the punishment exacted after the culprit had made a public confession of his sin inside. In his book *Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne*, Hamilton says that 'A favorite punishment for small offenses, such as resisting the constable, was the stocks. The offender had to come into the church at morning prayer, and say publicly that he was sorry; he was then set in the stocks until the end of the evening prayer. The punishment was generally repeated on the next market-day.'

Equally abhorrent was the sin of sloth and idleness. Much like they were in England, vagabonds were unwelcome and often whipped from town to town. An example of this appears in the records for Westerly, Rhode Island:

'SEPTEMBER 26, 1748. That the officer shall take the said transient forthwith to some publick place in this town and strip him from the waist upward, & whyp him twenty strypes well layd on his naked back, and then be by said officer transported out of this town.'

THE BILBOE

Before the New World authorities had made arrangements for stocks to be provided in every town, they commonly used a device called a 'bilboe'. This was essentially a simple form of the stocks, usually formed by a long and heavy iron bar with two iron shackles for the ankles. Once locked in place with a padlock, and sometimes with a chain to secure the prisoner to a floor or wall (or heavy object), the incarcerant had nowhere to go. While more commonly used aboard ships,⁴⁰ they were used on land in both

America and England. Shakespear, for example, mentions them in his play *Hamlet*, saying 'Me thought I lay worse than the mutines in the bilboes.'

Much like the stocks and the pillory, the function of the bilboe was to subject a felon to both public incarceration, ridicule and mockery. Public contempt and derision was easily applied while the condemned man was locked in to these so-called 'engines of punishment and placed on public display.

The oldest surviving court records of the Massachusetts magistrates⁴¹ include numerous references to the bilboe and its use. The first was dated 7th August 1632, and recorded how the Boston Court ordered that 'Jams Woodward...be sett in the bilbowes for being drunk at the Newe-towne.'⁴² Another records the case of a colonist who was found guilty of 'selling peeces and powder and shott to the Indians.' A third involved a man named Thomas Dexter, who on 4th March 1633 was sentenced to be 'be sett in the bilbowes, disfranchized, and fynyed £15 for speking rchfull and seditious words agt the government here established.' In 1634 the remorseful Henry Bright from 'Newe-towne' was also set in the bilboes for swearing. The following year, on 7th April 1635, Griffin Montagne was 'sett in ye bilbowes for stealing boards and clapboards and enjoyned to move his habitacon.'

The demise of bilboes in the New World owed little to the development of a humane law, and more to logistics. Iron and iron-workers were scarce, while timber and carpenters were more readily available. As such the stocks and pillories were easier and cheaper to manufacture, and soon began to appear in all town communities.

THE PILLORY

In contrast to the English settlements, the Dutch preferred to use the pillory and the whipping-post; few Dutch towns had a set of stocks. For example, the Heer officer in Beverwyck (Albany) Martin de Metslaer wounded another man in a drunken brawl. The authorities duly hunted him down and 'hauled him out of bed and set him in the stocks.'

The American novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) was deeply concerned with the ethical problems of sin, punishment, and atonement, and recorded many examples in his writings. He recorded a typical Lecture-day⁴³ gathering in New England, saying that 'The tokens of its observance are of a questionable cast. It is in one sense a day of public shame; the day on which transgressors who have made themselves liable to the minor severities of the Puritan law receive their reward of ignominy.' One victim was Nicholas Olmstead of Connecticut, who was ordered to 'stand on the pillory at Hartford the next lecture-day' and be 'sett on a lytle before the beginning and to stay thereon a lytle after the end.'

The execution of the punishment could be as severe in the New World as it was in Britain. For example, in 1648, John Goneere from Maryland was convicted of perjury and 'nayled by both eares to the pillory 3 nailes in each eare and the nailes to be slitt out, and whipped 20 good lashes.' Also that year, Blanch Howell was convicted of wilfully and unsolicitedly committing perjury, and ordered to 'stand nayled in the Pillory and loose both her eares.'

In all areas of the New World, severe punishments were meted out to those convicted of counterfeiting. Even the notes (bills) of the time bore the legend 'To counterfeit this bill is Death.' In 1762 Jeremiah Dexter of Walpole, was convicted of knowingly using two counterfeit dollars, and was ordered to

Armada occurred in 1588, and a 'bilbous' is mentioned in *Hakluyt's Voyages* (v.1, p.295) published some years before, the claim is now suspect.

⁴¹ The Bay Colony of Boston.

⁴² The old name of Cambridge.

⁴³ The day preferred by the authorities for public punishment because it guaranteed large gatherings of reproving spectators.

⁴⁰ The device is believed to have derived from the Spanish town of Bilboa and carried aboard the ships of the Spanish Armada for use in shackling any English prisoners of war. However, as the Spanish

stand in the pillory for an hour, while another man had his ears cropped for the same offence.

Other areas were less violent. In Dutch ruled New York, dishonest bakers were forced to stand in the pillory with dough on their heads. A more bizarre example was that of Mesaack Maartens who was convicted of stealing cabbages from a man called Jansen, the ship's-carpenter living onboard '*t maagde paatje* (The ...). He was tortured in order to extract a confession and then sentenced to stand in the pillory with cabbages placed on his head.

In his recollections of his boyhood in Boston, Samuel Breck in 1771 said that 'A little further up State Street was to be seen the pillory with three or four fellows fastened by the head and hands, and standing for an hour in that helpless posture, exposed to gross and cruel jeers from the multitude, who pelted them constantly with rotten eggs and every repulsive kind of garbage that could be collected.'

As in Britain the writing of critical books and pamphlets against the State and authorities was a punishable offence. And as in Britain (and elsewhere) it was often followed by the public burning of those books and pamphlets.

One of the early examples in America occurred in 1634 in Massachusetts. The *Colonial Records*⁴⁴ recount the story of Israel Stoughton who had 'written a certain book, which hath occasioned much trouble and offence to the Court; the said Mr. Stoughton did desire of the court, that the said book might be burnt, as being weak and offensive.' However, the author's plea did not save him from punishment, and he was barred from holding any office in the commonwealth for a period of three years.

A considerably more detailed example occurred in New England on 16th October 1650. The entry in the Court records tell how 'There was brought to our hands a booke writen, as was therein subscribed, to William Pinchon, Gent, in New England, entituled *The Meritorious Price of or Redemption, Justification, &c. clearing it from some common Errors &c.*' The book had been brought to New England from England, where it was printed, on one of the arriving ships. The court stated that 'we detest & abhorre many of the opinions & assertions therein as false, eronyous, & hereticall; yea, & whatsoever is contayned in the sd booke which are contrary to the Scriptures of the Old & New Testament, & the generall received doctrine of the orthodox churches extant since the time of the last & best reformation & for proffe and evidence of our sincere & playne meaninge therein, we doe hereby condemne the sd booke to be burned in the market place, at Boston, by the common executionor.' Having summonsed William Pinchon before the court, he was asked to confirm whether or not the book was his, 'which if he doth, we purpose (God willinge) to pceede with him accordinge to his demerits, unles he retract the same, and give full satisfaction both here & by some second writinge to be printed and dispersed in England; all of which we thought needfull, for the reasons above alleaged, to make knowne by this short ptestation & declaration. Also we further purpose, with what convenient speede we may, to appoynt some fitt psn to make a pticular answer to all materiall & controversyall passages in the sd booke, & to publish the same in print, that so the errors & falsities therein may be fully discovered, the truth cleared, & the minds of those that love & seeke after truth confirmed therein p curia.' That person was 'Mr. Norton, one of the reve'nd elders of Ipswich, should be intreated to answer Mr. Pinchon's booke with all convenient speed.'

THE WHIPPING POST

When the British settlers arrived in the New World, they carried with them orders that they were to restrain and deal with all trouble-makers, whether they be settlers, sailors or native

Americans. As a result, the whipping-post was quickly deployed in all settlements. An early case occurred at Boston on 30th November 1630, where the court sentenced a man to be whipped for stealing a loaf of bread. Other cases involved a man who was whipped for swearing, another for leaving a boat 'without a pylott', and another (John Pease) for 'stryking his mother and deryding her'. Scourgings were also given on the Sabbath and on lecture days. Other crimes, for which whipping was used as a punishment included perjury, lying, taking false toll, and selling rum to the Indians. Likewise, anyone not respecting the Sabbath could also expect to be punished at the whipping-post. Among those who probably wish that they had was Roger Scott who in 1643 was severely whipped for 'repeated sleeping on the Lord's Day' and for striking the person who awakened him from that sleep.

Women were not immune from public whipping either. For example, on 30th February 1638, 'Anne ux. Richard Walker' was 'cast out of the church of Boston for intemperate drinking from one inn to another, and for light and wanton behavior, was the next day called before the governour and the treasurer, and convict by two witnesses, and was stripped naked one shoulder, and tied to the whipping post, but her punishment was respited.' Women could also be whipped for claiming 'gift of prophecy'.

The severity of these punishments is always surprising. A case in point was that of Philip Ratcliffe, who in June 1631 was found guilty by the General Court in Boston of 'uttering malicious and scandalous speeches against the Government.' He was ordered to be 'whipped, have his eares cutt off, fined 40 pounds, and banished out of the limits of this jurisdiction.' What made the event so noteworthy was that it attracted considerable criticism back in England, even though the same punishments were regularly being practiced here with little public outcry. It has to be assumed from this that the people of England had higher hopes for the New World and were probably greatly disappointed by news of the crime and need for such punishment.

Despite the uproar in England, and the severity of the punishment in America, no victim was every lashed more than forty times in any one sentence. Seeking to protect the gentleman classes from such public humiliation, the *Body of Liberties* decreed that no 'true gentleman or any man equall to a gentleman shall be punished with whipping unless his crime be very shameful and his course of life vitious and profligate.' This class difference led to problems, not least in the case of Mr Plaistowe who was convicted of fraudulently obtaining corn from the Indians. Plaistowe's punishment was to be condemned to be called 'Josias', while his man servant, who only assisted in the fraud, was whipped.

By today's standards, most crime in seventeenth century America was tame. Today we regularly criticise all politicians and public officials, and don't expect to be hauled before the magistrate afterwards. However, in the New World, a man's name and reputation was extremely important. On 1st April 1634, John Lee was found guilty of calling Mr. Ludlowe a 'false-heart knave' and a 'hard-heart knave', and was whipped and fined 11 shillings. Six months later he was whipped and fined again, this time for 'speaking reproachfully of the Governor, saying hee was but a lawyer's clerk, and what understanding hadd hee more than himselfe, also takeing the Court for makeing lawes to picke men's purses, also for abusing a mayd of the Governor, pretending love in the way of marriage when himselfe professed hee intended none.'

Unsurprisingly, sexual activity among the unmarried young was considered sinful. Anyone found indulging in the practice was destined for the whipping-post. The Plymouth Laws of 1638 included the following:

'Whereas divers persons unfit for marriage both in regard of their yeong yeares, as also in regarde of their weake estate, some practisinge the inveagling of men's daughters and maids under

⁴⁴ Volume 1, page 137.

gardians contrary to their parents and gardians liking, and of maide servants, without the leave and liking of their masters: It is therefore enacted by the Court that if any shall make a motion of marriage to any man's daughter or mayde servant, not having first obtayned leave and consent of the parents or master soe to doe, shall be punished either by fine or corporall punishment, or both, at the discretions of the bench, and according to the nature of the offense.' In New Haven, this was further extended to include 'inveagling' by 'speech, writing, message, company-keeping, unnecessary familiarity, disorderly night meetings, sinful dalliance, gifts or in any other way.'

The frequency of convictions was so great at times that felons were sometimes punished in groups. For example, the Boston court records for 9th September 1787 lists one burglar and two thieves to be hanged on the gallows, five other thieves to be whipped, and a counterfeiter set on the pillory. Two years later, the Boston newspaper of 11th August 1789 reported that eleven felons were that day to receive the 'discipline of the post.' Such large numbers would have been exhausting for the executioner, and as a result the Sheriff ordered the whipping to be done by one of the prisoners.

By this time, whippings were common occurrences. In Virginia, even the 'launderers and launderesses' who washed 'any unclean Linen, drive bucks, or throw out the water or suds of fowle clothes in the open streetes,' or who sought payment for washing a soldier's or labourer's clothes, or who swapped old torn linen for good, could expect to be whipped. Also in Virginia, whipping was used to punish anyone found guilty of slitting the ears of pigs or cutting off their ends to remove ear-marks, and who stole tobacco, ran away from home, and the destruction of land-marks.

The practice of whipping felons at the whipping-post stopped with the end of the American Civil War (1861-65); at least it did in all states except Maryland and Delaware. The practice is still legal in Delaware, and the state magistrates contend that it influences the behaviour of the community by providing a suitable restraint to wife-beaters, and cruel and vicious criminals.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

Device: Stocks *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

See: Introductory text for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WINDSOR

(Hartford County)

Device: Stocks and Whipping-post *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

On 12th May 1668, the 'Pticuler' Court of Connecticut passed sentence on Nicholas and Mary Wilton for causing mental cruelty. Nicholas Wilton was found guilty of 'wounding the wife of John Brooks, and Mary Wilton the wife of Nicholas Wilton, for contemptuous and reproachful terms by her put on one of the Assistants.' By way of punishment, Mary Wilton was to be 'whipt 6 stripes upon the naked body next training day at Windsor' while Nicholas was 'disfranchised of his freedom in this Corporation' and order 'to pay for the Horse and Man that came with him to the Court today, and for what damage he hath done to the said Brooks His wife, and sit in the stocks the same day his wife is to receive her punishment.'

MAINE

YORK

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: c. 1671 *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

In 1671, Mr. Thomas Withers was set in the pillory for 'surriptisiously endeavoring to prevent the Providence of God by putting in several votes for himself as an officer at a town meeting'. He was ordered to stand for two hours in the pillory.

It is clear that Withers did not learn his lesson, though. Shortly after he was again set in the pillory for 'an irregular way of contribution' after putting large sums of money into the contribution box during a Church meeting in order to induce others to do likewise. However, the real crime was that Withers was caught 'surriptisiously' taking his gift back again.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Device: Bilboes *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The bilboes were brought to Boston by John Winthrop (1588-1649)⁴⁵ in order to establish law and order. They were eventually replaced in 1639 by Edward Palmer's stocks.

Before they were replaced, the bilboes witnessed plenty of use (see Introductory text). One well-noted case was that of Sergeant John Evans who had been found guilty of being drunk. On a hot day in June 1638, Evans was made to sit in the bilboes in the square in front of the Governor's house. There, dressed in full military uniform, and in front of a large crowd on onlookers (including sailors from ships anchored in the bay, women and children from the surrounding area, and members of the local Indian poplation), he sat in the bilboes with a letter 'D' cast in lead and branding him as a drunkard.

BOSTON

Device: Stocks and Pillory *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

One of the earliest references to the stocks at Boston dates from 1679 when a Frenchman was ordered to stand in the Pillory merely for being suspected of setting fire to the the town. He was also ordered to have both ears cut off, pay the charges of the court, and remain in prison under a five hundred pound bond until the sentence was carried out.

In March 1803, Robert Pierpont (owner) and H. R. Story (master) were found guilty of deliberately sinking at sea the brigantine 'Hannah' in order to defraud the underwriters. Both men were sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory in State Street on two separate days. They were also committed to prison for two years and ordered to pay the prosecution's costs.

Soon after Palmer had made his stocks (see Introductory text), they saw extensive use. Among the victims were James Luxford, who was 'psented for having two wives.' He was ordered to pay a fine of £100 and be set in the stocks for one hour on the first market-day after the two following lecture-days.

⁴⁵ Winthrop was the colonial administrator of Massachusetts. In 1629 the Massachusetts Bay Company in London selected the lawyer to govern its colony in New England. Together with some 700 Puritan settlers, he landed at Salem, Massachusetts, on 12th June 1630, and settled in the Shawmut Peninsula community, which he later renamed Boston. His journals were published in 1825-26 under the title *History of New England, 1630-1649*.

This was so that he would be seen by every maid and widow in the town, and be prevented from acquiring wife number three. A little later, a watchman of the town was st in the stocks for 'drinking several times of strong waters', followed by a man for 'uncivil carriages'.

The Boston stocks were also involved in a comical event in 1644. According to Governor Winthrop's account 'There fell out a troublesome business in Boston. An English sailor happened to be drunk, and was carried to his lodging, and the constable (a godly man and much zealous against such disorders), hearing of it, found him out, being upon his bed asleep, so he awaked him, and led him to the stocks, no magistrate being at home. He being in the stocks, one of La Tour's French gentlemen visitors in Boston lifted up the stocks and let him out. The constable, hearing of it, went to the Frenchman (being then gone and quiet) and would needs carry *him* to the stocks. The Frenchman offered to yield himself to go to prison, but the constable, not understanding his language pressed him to go to the stocks: the Frenchman resisted and drew his sword; with that company came in and disarmed him, and carried him by force to the stocks, but soon after the constable took him out and carried him to prison, and presently after, took him forth again, and delivered him to La Tour. Much tumult was there about this: many Frenchmen were in town, and other strangers, who were not satisfied with this dealing of the constable yet were quiet. In the morning the magistrate examined the cause, and sent for La Tour, who was much grieved for his servant's miscarriage, and also for the disgrace put upon him (for in France it is a most ignominious thing to be laid in the stocks), but yet he complained not of any injury, but left him wholly with the magistrates to do with him what they pleased, etc. . . .

The constable was the occasion of all this transgressing the bounds of his office and that in six things. 1. In fetching a man out of his lodging that was asleep upon his bed and without any warrant from authority. 2. In not putting a hook upon the stocks, nor setting some to guard them. 3. In laying hands upon the Frenchman that had opened the stocks when he was gone and quiet. 4. In carrying him to prison without warrant. 5. In delivering him out of prison without warrant. 6. In putting such a reproach upon a stranger and a gentleman when there was no need, for he knew he would be forthcoming and the magistrate would be at home that evening; but such are the fruits of ignorant and misguided zeal.' The Gosvenor's account continues, saying 'But the magistrates thought not convenient to lay these things to the constable's charge before the assembly, but rather to admonish him for it in private, lest they should have discouraged and discountenanced an honest officer.'

BOSTON

Device: Whipping-post *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

There were three known whipping-posts in Boston: one on Queen Street, one on State Street, and one of the Common. By all accounts they were in constant use. In 1771, Samuel Breck wrote that 'The large whipping-post painted red stood conspicuously and prominently in the most public street in the town. It was placed in State Street directly under the windows of a great writing school which I frequented, and from there the scholars were indulged in the spectacle of all kinds of punishment suited to harden their hearts and brutalize their feelings. Here women were taken in a huge cage in which they were dragged on wheels from prison, and tied to the post with bare backs on which thirty or forty lashes were bestowed among the screams of the culprit and the uproar of the mob.'

CHARLESTOWN

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: pre 1763 *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The *Boston Post-Boy* of February, 1763, includes the following report:

'BOSTON, JANUARY 31. — At the Superiour Court held at Charlestown last Week, Samuel Bacon of Bedford, and Meriam Fitch wife of Benjamin Fitch of said Bedford, were convicted of being notorious Cheats, and of having by Fraud, Craft and Deceit, possess'd themselves of Fifteen Hundred Johannes the property of a third Person; were sentenced to be each of them set in the Pillory one Hour, with a Paper on each of their Breasts and the words 'A CHEAT' wrote in Capitals thereon, to suffer three months' imprisonment, and to be bound to their good Behaviour for one Year and to pay Costs.'

PLYMOUTH

Device: Stocks *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

As one of the main arrival points of the New World Settlers, Plymouth had to cope with a steady flow of Quakers and others arriving to start a new life. Spirits were often high at finally reaching land, and fights abound. All such culprits were quickly set in the stocks in order to set a good example.

Few records exist of women being set in the stocks. One rare example is that of Jane Boulton who was placed in the stocks for reviling the magistrates.

SHREWSBURY

Device: Stocks *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The Shrewsbury stocks were made by the local carpenter, and received from Pepys the comment that the carpenter 'took handsel of the stocks of his own making.'

SPRINGFIELD

Device: Stocks *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

In 1640, Goody Gregory was charged with profanity to a neighbour who had angered her. After admitting her sin, she was found guilty of saying 'Before God I could break thy head', fined and made to sit in the stocks like a man, since she swore like one.

WORCESTER

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: pre 1769 *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The *Boston Chronicle* of 20th November 1769 reported that 'on the eighth instant one Lindsay stood in the Pillory there one hour, after which he received 30 stripes at the public whipping-post, and was then branded in the hand his crime was Forgery.'

BRAINTREE

(Norfolk County)

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: c. 1697 *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

In 1697, William Veasey of Braintree was set in to the pillory for ploughing on a Thanksgiving day – granted in gratitude for King William’s escape from assassination. In his defence, Veasey declared that he had not caused an offence because James II was his rightful king. Five years later Veasey was elected to the General Court, but was unable to take his place because he had been in the pillory.

NEW ENGLAND

New England was the last American State to abandon the use of the pillory. It was used in the State until the early years of the twentieth century.

PORTSMOUTH

Device: Cage *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

PORTSMOUTH

Device: Stocks *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

PORTSMOUTH

Device: Whipping-post *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The whipping-post was set up in 1638 alongside the cage.

SALEM

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: pre 1801 *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

On 15th January 1801, a man called Hawkins was convicted of the crime of forgery, and made to stand in the Salem pillory for one hour in a pillory in Salem. He also had his ears cropped.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Device: Pillory and whipping-post *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

The first New York whipping-post was established by the Dutch. It was set up on the strand, in front of the Stadt Huys (State House), and frequently used. For example, while playing around in New Amsterdam, a drunk lady sailmaker managed to cut the chin of a woman called Vrouw Van Brugh. By way of punishment, the sailmaker was sentenced to be fastened to a stake, severely scourged and a gash made in his left cheek, and then be banished. To Van Brugh’s credit she spoke up for the sailmaker and requested that the penalty should not be carried out, and that if they were, they should be done in a closed room rather than in public.

Another example involved a man called Van ter Goes, and who was found guilty of ‘treasonable words of great flagrancy’. He was duly transported to a half-gallows with a rope round his neck, and duly whipped, branded and banished.

The *New York Gazette* of 14th May 1750, gave an account of David Smith, who on ‘Tuesday last...was convicted in the Mayor’s Court of Taking or stealing Goods off a Shop Window in this City, and was sentenced to be whipped at the Carts Tail round this Town and afterwards whipped at the Pillory which sentence was accordingly executed on him.’ The same newspaper of 2nd October 1752, also carried the stories of a boy who was pilloried for pick-pocketing, an Irishman who was whipped for stealing deerskins, and another man who was ‘whipt round the city’ for stealing a barrel of flour.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Device: Pillory *Extant:*
Date: pre 1771 *Remains:*
Located: Outside the State House *Demolished:*

The *Essex Gazette* of 23rd April 1771 reported the case of William Carlisle of Newport who ‘was convicted of passing Counterfeit Dollars, and sentenced to stand One Hour in the Pillory on Little-Rest Hill, next Friday, to have both Ears cropped, to be branded on both Cheeks with the Letter R, to pay a fine of One Hundred Dollars and Cost of Prosecution, and to stand committed till Sentence performed.’

The Newport-born Unitarian clergyman William Ellery Channing (1780-1842), known at the time as the Apostle of Unitarianism, described the four modes of punishment used at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These were ‘executions by hanging, whipping of men at the cart-tail, whipping of women in the jail-yard, and the elevation of counterfeiters and the like to a movable pillory, which turned on its base so as to front north, south, east and west in succession, remaining at each point a quarter of an hour. During this execution of the majesty of the law the neck of the culprit was bent to a most uncomfortable curve, presenting a facial mark for those salutations of stale eggs which seemed to have been preserved for the occasion. The place selected for the infliction of this punishment was in front of the State House.’

NEWPORT

Device: Whipping-post *Extant:*
Date: *Remains:*
Located: *Demolished:*

Convicted felons could were whipped at Newport up to the beginning of the twentieth century. The American historian Edward Channing (1856-1931) records seeing felons fastened to a cart and led slowly through the streets to a public spot where they were stripped and whipped on the back. By that time those felons were men only: women were whipped in the exercise yard of the jail, with only other women present as spectators.

OTHERS-UNIDENTIFIED

A postcard (postmarked 1904) showing unnamed stocks in which two men are incarcerated, and above them the testament “THE MEN OF MERRY, MERRY ENGLAND” is in the Dave Martin Collection.

A glossy sepia-tone postcard c.1920 showing ‘The Stocks, Hadley Green’ with the stocks located in an iron cage in what appears to be parkland, is in the VLA Collection.

LLYWEL
Stocks

O.S. Map Ref: ... – .. –
Brecons

Located in the churchyard.

BARKING

Stocks, Whipping Post and Pillory

O.S. Map Ref:- ..-

A glossy sepia-tone postcard (c. 1916) entitled "Barking Fair - The Stocks" but showing all three devices (with men incarcerated in the stocks), is in the Dave Martin Collection. It is not clear whether this is Barking in Greater.

London, or Barking in Suffolk—I suspect it is Suffolk.

DIRECTORY OF STOCKS, GYVES AND JOUGS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND:

SCOTLAND

ANGUS

CLOVA

O.S. Map Ref: NO 32– 73–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Now located in the Royal Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh (see City of Edinburgh: Edinburgh).

FOWLIS EASTER

(Near Dundee)

O.S. Map Ref: NO 32– 33–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located next to the south door of the church.

GLAMIS

O.S. Map Ref: NO 38– 46–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located near to the churchyard gate.

ARGYLL & BUTE

ROTHESAY

O.S. Map Ref: NS 08– 64–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

BORDERS

ECKFORD

O.S. Map Ref: NT 70– 26–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located on the wall of the church.

GALASHIELS

O.S. Map Ref: NT 49– 36–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

MERTOUN

(Near Clintmains)

O.S. Map Ref: NT 62– 32–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located on the south wall of Mertoun Kirk.

OXNAM

O.S. Map Ref: NT 69– 18–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located on the wall of Oxnam Kirk.

STOBO

O.S. Map Ref: NT 18– 37–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located in the entrance of the church porch, within a wooden case with a glass front.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

COVA

O.S. Map Ref:- ..-

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

DUDDINGSTON

O.S. Map Ref: NT 29– 72–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located on the churchyard wall, to the right of the entrance gate.

Just in front of the joug is a 'loupin-on-stane' (mounting stone) and on the other side of the gate is a castellated watch-tower erected to "combat the lucrative trade in freshly buried corpses". M. Cant, in his book *Villages of Edinburgh* (J. Donald, Edinburgh, vol.1, 1986), describes how the elders of the Kirk were required, in rotation, to mount guard in the upper storey of the tower.

EDINBURGH

O.S. Map Ref: NT 25– 73–

Extant:

Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located in the Royal Museum of Scotland.

The museum possesses several sets of jougs, including those from the village of Clova, in Angus.

CITY OF GLASGOW

GLASGOW

O.S. Map Ref: NS 58– 65– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

APPLEGARTH

O.S. Map Ref: NY 10– 84– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

DUMFRIES

O.S. Map Ref: NX 97– 76– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

In the sixteenth century, Bessie Black was found guilty of lacking virtue (prostitution). Her sentence was to stand in the jougs at the Market Cross on six successive Sundays. The Dumfries joug is also mentioned in Andrews (1890).

KIRKCUDBRIGHT #1

O.S. Map Ref: NX 68– 50– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the Tollbooth (near the Mercat Cross), at the west corner of the building.

The joug has a very short chain.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT #2

O.S. Map Ref: NX 68– 50– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the Tollbooth (near the Mercat Cross), to the side of the door at the top of the staircase leading to the Mercat Cross.

SANQUHAR

O.S. Map Ref: NS 78– 09– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the wall of the wall of the Tollbooth.

Only the wall fixing remains—the collar and chain have disappeared. The remnant is nonetheless interesting in that it consists of a vertical rod and sliding ring, intimating that the joug could be self-adjusting in height to match the height of the felon.

WIGTOWN

O.S. Map Ref: NX 43– 55– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

EAST AYRSHIRE

FENWICK

O.S. Map Ref: NS 46– 43– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the wall of the church, to the left of the entrance door.

GALSTON

O.S. Map Ref: NS 50– 36– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

KILMAURS

O.S. Map Ref: NS 41– 41– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the wall of the Tollbooth.

MAUCHLINE

O.S. Map Ref: NS 49– 27– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

SORN

O.S. Map Ref: NS 55– 26– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the wall of the church, to the right of the entrance door.

EAST LoTHIAN

GARVALD

O.S. Map Ref: NT 58– 70– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the west wall of the church, and protected behind an iron cage.

PENCAITLAND #1

O.S. Map Ref: NT 44– 68– Extant:
 Device: Joug Remains:
 Date: Demolished:

Located on the south wall of Fountainhall—a late sixteenth century mansion.

PENCAITLAND #2

O.S. Map Ref: NT 44– 68–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the wall of a 'doocot' (pigeon house) in the grounds of Fountainhall—a late sixteenth century mansion.

It is said that there was two, and possibly three, joughs on the doocot.

SPOTT

O.S. Map Ref: NT 67– 75–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the wall of the church porch, to the right of the entrance door.

FIFE

CERER

O.S. Map Ref: NO 40– 11–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located in the High Street, on the wall of the former Weigh House, now used as a Folk Museum.

ST. ANDREWS

O.S. Map Ref: NO 51– 16–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).

MORAYSHIRE

FOCHABERS

O.S. Map Ref: NJ 34– 58–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the Market Cross in Gordon castle, on the original site of the village.

Only half of the collar now survives, at the end of the chain.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

MILLPORT

O.S. Map Ref: NS 16– 54–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the gate-post of the Old Kirton graveyard, in what is now Golf Road.

PERTHSHIRE & KINROSS

ABERNATHY

O.S. Map Ref: NO 18– 16–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the medieval Round Tower.

CRIEFF

O.S. Map Ref:
Device: Stocks
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

The iron stocks are unusual in that they are made from a strip of iron bent to form four leg restraints, and set over a wooden bar which is itself set on two iron stands bent to form four feet. The stocks are hinged at one end and fixed at the other with a ring padlock.

A sepia-tone postcard (c. pre-1918) of the stocks is in the VLA Collection, and a glossy sepia-tone card (c. 1940s-1950s) is in the Dave Martin Collection.

FOWLIS WESTER

O.S. Map Ref: NH 92– 24–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the Celtic Cross, near to the church.

KINROSS

O.S. Map Ref: NO 11– 02–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the Town Cross, at high level.

MEIKLEOUR

O.S. Map Ref:
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

A sepia-tone postcard (postmarked 1917) of the jough and stone fixing post is in the Dave Martin Collection.

MONEYDIE

O.S. Map Ref: NO 06– 29–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the church wall, to the left of the entrance door.
The jough has a very short chain.

MONZIE

O.S. Map Ref: NN 87– 25–
Device: Joug
Date:

Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

Located on the wall of the church.

MOULIN

O.S. Map Ref:
Device: Joug
Date:

(Pitlochry)
Extant:
Remains:
Demolished:

A plaque outside of the churchyard provides information on the Joug Tree.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

DUNSYRE

O.S. Map Ref: NT 07– 48–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Located on the north wall of the church, and enclosed in a wooden case with a glass front.

LAMINGTON

O.S. Map Ref: NS 97– 31–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

LESMAHAGOW

O.S. Map Ref: NS 81– 39–

Device: Joug

Date:

Extant:

Remains:

Demolished:

Mentioned in Andrews (1890).