



COUNTY  
CHURCHES



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE







THE CHURCHES OF  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

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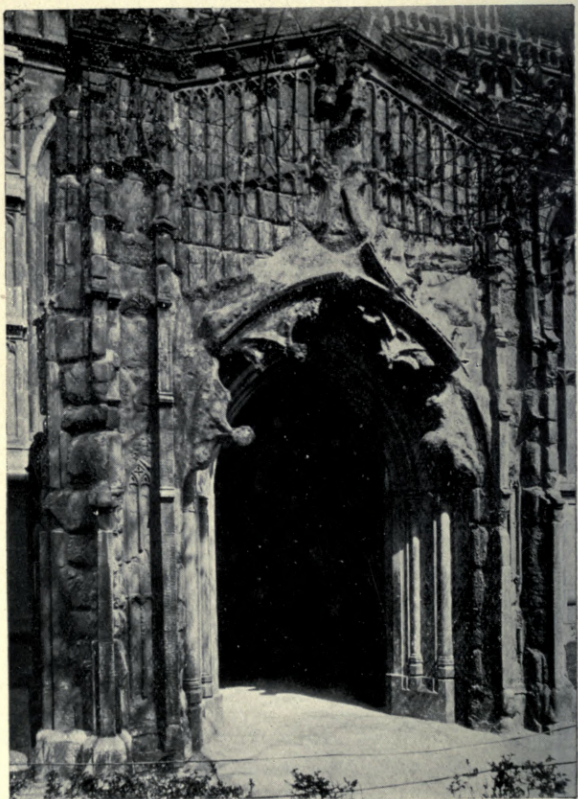
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c.



# COUNTY CHURCHES



## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

BY

<sup>John</sup> J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

Author of "Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers of Mediæval England,"  
"Churches of Derbyshire" (4 Vols.), "English Church Furniture,"  
"Royal Forests of England," "How to Write the History of  
a Parish" (5th Edition), "Parish Registers of England,"  
"Norfolk Churches" (2 Vols.), "Isle of Wight  
Churches," "Cornwall Churches,"  
Etc. Etc.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

170646.  
20.4.22.

LONDON  
GEORGE ALLEN & COMPANY, LTD.  
RUSKIN HOUSE  
1912

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Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & Co.  
At the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh

PREFACE

TO  
MY HOST AND HOSTESS  
OF  
"THE HOUSE ON THE HILL"

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT

THESE SIMPLE PAGES ARE

DEDICATED WITH CORDIAL GOODWILL



## PREFACE

THE object of the series of "County Churches," to which this little volume belongs, is to produce in a handy and condensed form an accurate outline account of the old parish churches of England, in the hope that they may serve as a help to church-loving visitors, and also prove of some trifling service to resident churchmen.

So far as Nottinghamshire is concerned, I can fairly claim to have known the county well for nearly half a century, and have always been interested in its old churches. The first time that I took definite notes of Nottinghamshire churches was in the "seventies" of last century when working on the fourth volume of *Derbyshire Churches*, and following up the intimate connection of the Wakebridges of Crich with Felley. I then had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the late Mrs. Chaworth-Musters, and to accompany her to many churches of that district. In later years I made many long church expeditions in company with my old friend, the late

Hon. F. Strutt, and in yet more recent years I saw much of other parts of the county with my dear friend, the late Rev. R. H. Whitworth, for over forty years vicar of Blidworth and chaplain of Newstead. Whether I have profited or not by my long knowledge of the county, and by my visits, often repeated ones, to all the old churches of the shire, it is not for me to say; but my knowledge has at all events given me the necessary assurance to write briefly about them, and this notwithstanding the number of able ecclesiologists who live within the bounds of Nottinghamshire. I was the further emboldened to undertake this task, as the advisory council and general editor of the Victoria County History Scheme asked me to write the Ecclesiastical History, the account of the Religious Houses, and the story of the Forestry of the county for their second Nottinghamshire volume (1910).

It has been my happy experience to receive particular kindness and generous help from several Nottinghamshire gentlemen of literary repute, among whom I should like specially to mention Mr. Everard L. Guilford, Mr. Harry Gill, and Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., and Messrs. Walkerdine and Buxton, authors of *Old Churches of the Mansfield Deanery*. To Mr. Guilford I am



specially indebted for reading the proofs, as also to that eminent genealogist Mr. Blagg, for putting at my disposal a summary of his exhaustive researches into the parish registers of the county.

I must also express my grateful thanks to Mr. Percy Godber, Mr. R. F. B. Hodgkinson, Mr. Guilford, and Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., for various excellent photographs, and to Messrs. Methuen for two blocks from *English Church Furniture*.

The words that were recently used in my preface to the *Churches of Cornwall* are repeated with all sincerity. Notwithstanding the care that has been taken to secure accuracy, I am uncomfortably conscious that these pages are not free from mistakes and oversights. The knowledge of my own previous books, and my experience, of forty years' standing, as a reviewer of the books of others, leads me to expect at least some overlooked errors of printer or author, and most probably of both. For any corrections I shall be sincerely grateful.

The worst of writing one of these handy guides to churches is the great amount of condensation that is necessary to keep the book within due limits. It is positively painful to write about

churches, brimful of interest, after the model of a telegram; but the strictest abridgement is essential if the scheme of these books and their modest price are to be maintained. It is, too, pleasanter to read "thirteenth century" rather than "13th cent.," but the latter style and its equivalents have been adopted on the score of brevity. For the like reason the cardinal points are indicated by initials, and abbreviations are adopted for the architectural terms Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. For my own part I should have much preferred, as in the case of some other books that I have written, to drop altogether the two last of these terms, for there is no doubt that they are singularly infelicitous and misleading; but I have yielded to the advice of several experienced friends. By Early English, roughly speaking, I mean work of the reigns of John and Henry III.; by Decorated, work of the first three Edwards; and by Perpendicular, work from Richard II. to Henry VIII. inclusive.

Two other abbreviations, used at the conclusion of the sketches of churches, require explanation. "*T.S.T.*" refers to the respective volumes of the *Thoroton Society Transactions*, the annual publication of the useful local archæological asso-

ciation. Mr. Blagg's complete register notes have enabled me to give, in most cases, valuable particulars in a compressed form. If the register has been printed in full, the fact is stated; if the marriages only are in print, "M.pt." is added. Genealogists are often disappointed by seeing the initial date of an old parish register, and finding on a personal visit that the particular year or years in which they are interested are missing. Thanks to Mr. Blagg, those who consult this handbook will escape this vexation, for any material gaps are named and prefixed with the initial "G." Thus under Attenborough appears—"Reg. 1560. G. 1643-52. M.pt." This means that the registers begin in 1560, that there is a gap from 1643 to 1652, and that the marriages have been printed.

In conclusion, I desire to thank many of the clergy for kindness and hospitality shown to me when visiting churches, as well as for information conveyed by correspondence.

J. CHARLES COX.

13 LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM,  
*July 1912.*



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## ABBREVIATIONS

NORM. = NORMAN.

TRANS. = TRANSITION.

E.E. = EARLY ENGLISH.

DEC. = DECORATED.

PERP. = PERPENDICULAR.

*T.S.T.* = *Thoroton Society Transactions.*

REG. = REGISTERS.

G. = GAP.

M.PT. = MARRIAGES PRINTED.

# THE CHURCHES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

## INTRODUCTION

IN this small and much compressed handbook, dealing with the extant fabrics of the old parish churches, space cannot be found for even a skeleton outline of the little that is known of the story of Nottinghamshire Christianity in the pre-Conquest days.<sup>1</sup> There is not even space to tell the short story of the shrine of St. Eadburh, the abbess of Repton and friend of St. Guthlac, which was set up at Southwell and formed an important place of pilgrimage in Anglo-Saxon days. It is reasonable to suppose that St. Eadburh left her Derbyshire monastery about the dawn of the 8th cent., and established a monastic missionary settlement at

<sup>1</sup> It perhaps may be permitted to refer to my long essay on the Ecclesiastical History of the County and of its Religious Houses in vol. ii. (pp. 37-177) of the *Victoria History of Nottinghamshire* (1910).

Southwell.<sup>1</sup> By the middle of the 8th cent., this county as a whole formed part of the Mercian see of Lichfield, and was within that diocese when it was, for a short time, elevated into an archbishopric by Offa in 787. This connection was probably maintained until the end of the independent kingdom of Mercia.

But, with the coming of the Danes, a thick obscurity settles on the ecclesiastical history of the eastern midlands, which is not lifted till the days of Edgar and Dunstan, about a century later. When the veil lifted, the county is found to be detached from Lichfield, and forming an integral part of the great diocese of York. This is not the place in which to follow up, even in the barest outline, the probable reasons for this change. From the middle of the 10th cent., Nottinghamshire remained for nearly 900 years in the archdiocese of York. By statute 6 & 7 William IV., cap. 77, this county was taken out of the province and diocese of York, and transferred to the province of Canterbury and the diocese of Lincoln. Under the provisions of an Act of 1868, a sufficient income was guaranteed in 1884 to form the diocese of Southwell, comprising the two counties of Nottingham and Derby.

<sup>1</sup> This subject is entirely ignored by almost all Nottinghamshire authors. The present writer discussed the question at length in 1885-6, and that ripe Nottinghamshire scholar, Mr. W. Stevenson, drew attention to St. Eadburh's connection with Southwell in vol. i. of the *Thoroton Society's Transactions* (1897).

In the episcopate of the first Norman Archbishop of York, the learned Thomas of Bayeux (1070-1100), definite evidence is forthcoming of the astonishingly complete grasp gained by the Christian Church over every part of the county.

It is well known that the DOMESDAY SURVEY of 1086 nowhere professes to give any complete record of the churches. Their inclusion or exclusion depended upon the view of their duties taken by different sets of commissioners. In proportion to area and population Nottinghamshire, however, stands almost at the head of all counties in the number of churches and priests mentioned on the Survey. The total of churches (including fractions) is 84,<sup>1</sup> and of priests 61. In 5 of these cases a priest is named and no church, but in each it is fair to assume that there was either a church or chapel. In the 7 instances where  $\frac{1}{2}$  church

<sup>1</sup> Adbolton, Averbam, Barnby, Basford, Bole, E. Bridgford, Bunny, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Chilwell ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Clifton ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Clifton-with-Glapton, Collingham (2), Colston Bassett ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Colwick, Cotgrave ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Cotham, Cuckney, Dane-thorpe, Eakring, Edwinstowe, Elkesley, Elston, Elton, Epperstone, Fledborough, Flintham, Granby, Greasley, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Grove, Harworth, Hawton (2), Hockerton, Hoveringham, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Kneeton ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Laneham, Langar ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Langford, E. Leake, S. Leverton ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Linby, Mansfield-with-Skegby (2), E. Markham, Misterton, Newark-with-Balderton and Farndon (10), Newbold, Norwell, Nottingham, Orston, Osberton, Plumtree, Rampton, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Rolleston, Selston, Shelford, Sibthorpe, Stapleford, Staunton, Stoke Bardolph, Sutton-on-Trent, Thurgarton, Tollerton, Toton, Trowell, Wansley ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Warsop, Weston, Winkburn, and Wysall.

is entered, and in the 2 instances of  $\frac{1}{4}$  church, it means that the manor or hamlet shared with one or more of its neighbours in the possession of a church. Long as the list is, it is obvious that the roll is not complete. For instance, neither Southwell nor Cropwell Bishop are named as possessing a church. For these and other reasons stated elsewhere, it is within the mark to say that there were at least 110 places of Christian worship in Nottinghamshire in A.D. 1085, a striking and practical proof of the reality and vitality of the Faith of those early days. The amount of church accommodation in proportion to the population was then far in excess of that supplied at the dawn of the 20th cent.

#### MATERIALS OF THE CHURCH FABRICS.—

The churches of Nottinghamshire take a fairly high position both in number and dignity. They have one special characteristic, the square-headed window *c.* 1400, but are much diversified, and to a great extent partake of the style of their neighbours on the border of Leicestershire in the S., of Lincolnshire on the E., and of Yorkshire on the N. and W. Most of the buildings are of local stone. Many churches in the N. found their material in the good quarries round Mansfield. Gedling provided much stone for Nottingham and district. In the N.E. the lias limestone on the E. bank of the Trent furnished material for the fine churches of Collingham, as

well as for Langford, Holme, and others in that neighbourhood; but on the W. bank of the Trent they were content with inferior sandstone, usually termed Tuxford stone. Occasionally stone was imported for the best efforts; thus the noble church of Newark, in its different periods, is built of Ancaster stone from Lincolnshire, and the same is true of Hawton. The magnificent structure of Southwell minster obtained its material from the not far-distant Derbyshire quarries of Bolsover limestone.

SAXON.—There are more genuine remains of pre-Conquest work among Nottinghamshire churches than is usually supposed to be the case. The evidences of Saxon masonry in the tower of Carlton-in-Lindrick are beyond cavil. Equally emphatic are the proofs from recent restorations of a Saxon chancel at East Bridgford, and of Saxon towers at Plumtree and Sutton-on-Trent. Patches of *herring-bone* or very early masonry are fairly conclusive as to the pre-Conquest date of certain portions of the church fabrics of Averham, Farndon, Laneham, Littleborough, East Leake, South Muskham, and Rolleston. With regard to herring-bone masonry, *i.e.* the method of laying rubble stones in courses inclining alternately to the right and to the left—it was at one time generally considered to denote pre-Conquest work. When, however, it was shown that such masonry occurred in work

undoubtedly post-Conquest, as at Binstead, I. of Wight, and Kippax, Yorks, and further that this method prevails in several Norman buildings on the other side of the Channel, a reaction set in, and nowadays it is more usual to style all herring-bone work Norman. The truth lies between the two contentions; no certain conclusion as to date can be drawn from this one test. The Romans used herring-bone construction, and so beyond a doubt did the Anglo-Saxons, *e.g.* at Brixworth, Northants, Diddleborough, Salop, and Burton and Elsted, Sussex. There is a fairly distinct difference, perceptible to the practised eye, between this kind of work before and after the Conquest; taking other circumstances and appearances into careful consideration, there need be no doubt, in our mind, in accepting each case of Nottinghamshire herring-bone work named above as of Saxon origin.

Mr. Keyser, our one great authority on early Norman work, considers that the tympana of Everton and Southwell are probably Saxon. For our own part we feel confident that the small double-splayed window of Thoroton vestry is pre-Norman.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the fine early cross at Staple-

<sup>1</sup> At one time I was inclined to think that the chancel arch of Oxtou with certain adjacent work was Saxon, but since the visit of the Thoroton Society to that church I am convinced of my error.



ford, sculptured Saxon stones are to be noted at the churches of Bilsthorpe, East Bridgford, Costock, Hickling, Kneesall, Rolleston, Shelford, and Shelton.

NORMAN.—Mr. Keyser has dealt admirably with the Norm. architecture of the county, both by letterpress and plates, in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* of 1907 (N.S., vol. xiii.). Norm. work on a large scale is to be found at Southwell, Blyth, and Worksop. Littleborough and Sookholme are good examples of small fabrics of this period. Norm. porches are distinctly rare, but in addition to the fine N. example at Southwell, there is a good S. porch at Balderton, and one at Cuckney altered at a later date. There are about fifty doorways entirely of this period, or showing obvious traces; the most noteworthy is that of Teversal; there are also good examples at Balderton (2), Carlton-in-Lindrick, Cuckney, E. Leverton, Norwell, Rolleston, and Winkburn. The sculptured tympana of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Everton, Hawksworth, Hoveringham, and Kirklington deserve special attention. Good chancel arches at Everton, Halam, Littleborough, and S. Wheatley. Tower arches of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Mansfield, Plumtree, and Warsop are notable, and there are fine arcades in the parish churches of S. Collingham and S. Scarle. Norm. work is noticeable in parts of the towers of N. Collingham, Everton, Fledborough, S.

Leverton, Lowdham, Mansfield, Plumtree, and Rolleston.

*Early Sundials.*—There is a small sundial on the Norm. tympanum of Kirklington. Small early incised sundials are to be noted on the S. masonry of the churches of Askham, Bunny, Clifton, S. Collingham, E. Leake, Orston, Stapleford, and Woodborough.

TRANSITIONAL.—There are striking examples of Trans. in the S. doorways of Harnworth, Hayton, and N. Leverton. Sutton-in-Ashfield is largely of this intervening period, and so is much of the work at Worksop; it can also be noted at Attenborough and Shelton.

EARLY ENGLISH is well represented, but not on any striking scale. It is to be noted in the chancels of Caunton, Gedling, Maplebeck, S. Muskham, Norwell, Orston, Shelford, and Southwell; the arcades of S. Collingham, Cropwell Bishop, Hawton, Lowdham, Lower Marnham, and Rolleston; and the towers of Babworth, Bingham, S. Collingham, Lambley, Misterton, S. Muskham, Newark, Norwell, Thoroton, Thurgarton, Sutton-on-Trent, and Weston-on-Trent. The whole of the main features of Normanton-on-Soar and Radcliffe-on-Soar are 13th cent.

DECORATED.—Of the earlier work of this style, usually termed Geometrical, there is not much remaining except in a few odd windows; the exceptional chancel of Barnby-in-the-Willows

and the arcades of Bingham and Lowdham are, however, of late 13th cent. date. There are several remarkably fine chancels towards the middle of the 14th cent., as at Arnold, Car Colston, Hawton, Sibthorpe, Strelley, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Woodborough. Windows of distinct flamboyant tracery, later in the century, may be noted at Clifton, Cromwell, N. Leverton, Lower Marnham, Shelford, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Weston-on-Trent. The chapter-house of Southwell is of world-wide reputation, with its pure natural foliage, and the S. aisle of Newark is another good example of Dec. work, though much later. That characteristic Dec. moulding, the ball-flower, is of rare occurrence in this county. It may be noted on the tower of Bingham, round the W. doorway of Scarrington, and on the font at Balderton. There are a few good Dec. towers, as at Beckingham, Burton Joyce, Headon, Ord-sall, and Rampton.

Here should be noted a particular feature of the Nottinghamshire village churches, namely, the large number of *Square-headed Windows*, often with quatrefoil tracery, and mainly of the close of the 14th cent. Elsewhere such work is a rarity; for instance, only three old churches of the adjacent county of Derby possess windows of this character, but in Nottinghamshire there are about two score.

Another notable feature of the close of the

14th and of the beginning of the 15th cent. is the occurrence of *porches with stone roofs* supported by lateral ribs; they occur at Babworth, Bunny, N. Collingham, E. Drayton, Hayton, W. Retford, Scrooby, Strelley, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Trowell.

*Embattled work* on capitals, corbels, and jamb-shafts is another feature of late 14th and 15th cents. in this county, though of quite exceptional occurrence in many parts of England. It occurs in the arcades of Kelham, Langford, East Markham, and Treswell, in the jambs of the tower of Clifton St. George, and in the entrance jambs of the porch of N. Muskham.

PERPENDICULAR.—The exteriors of the three fine churches of Nottingham St. Mary, Newark, and E. Retford are good examples of this style, and so is Cromwell on a smaller scale. The large majority of the towers are of this period. Among the best are those of Averham, Gamston, Greasley, Hawton, S. Muskham, and Stanford-on-Soar. Dunham is remarkable for the great size of its windows. An unusual number have no W. doorways, as at Babworth, Bothamsall, Hayton, Mattersey, Oxtun, Sutton-cum-Lound, Walkeringham, and N. and S. Wheatley. On several towers, as at Cropwell Bishop, Upper Broughton, Granby, and Stanford, there is an effective moulded band of quatrefoils, enclosed in lozenges, immediately below the embattled

parapet. Mering chapel, Sutton-on-Trent, is a rich example of late Perp. Perp. clerestories are fairly common.

SPIRES are met with in most parts of the county. Broached spires—that is, spires springing direct from the tower without the intervention of any parapet—occur at Bradmore, Burton Joyce, Edwinstowe, Gotham, Holme, Maplebeck, Normanton-on-Soar, Willoughby, and Woodborough. Gedling and Tuxford spires are interesting, for they show the earliest form of parapets as the broach shape died away. Balderton and E. Retford are beautiful examples of crocketed spires, especially the latter; to these Bunny may be added. An admirable article, with detailed descriptions and illustrations, by Mr. Harry Gill, on Nottinghamshire spires, appeared in *Memorials of Old Nottinghamshire*, just as these pages were passing through the press.

ALTAR SLABS.—The slabs or *mensæ* of pre-Reformation altars may be noticed at the following churches, and possibly elsewhere—Askham, Burton Joyce, Car Colston, S. Collingham, Edwinstowe, Gonalston (3), E. Markham, Normanton-on-Soar, St. Peter's Nottingham, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, South Scarle, Stanford-on-Soar, and Thurgarton.

FONTS are fairly good and diversified, especially of the Norm. period. The following are among the more striking examples. *Norm.*—

Annesley, Bole, Lenton, Markham Clinton, and Screveton. *E.E.*—Bramcote, East Leake, and Wysall. *Dec.*—Balderton, Edwinstowe, Lowdham, Sutton Bonington St. Michael (brackets), and Sutton-on-Trent. *Perp.*—Flintham, Nottingham St. Mary, Owthorpe, Trowell, and Wollaton. There are also an unusual number, about a score, of *Restoration* fonts, generally dated, such as Walkeringham 1663; of these Orston is a most noteworthy instance.

The only font-cover of note is the remarkable 17th cent. example at Tuxford.

STONE FITTINGS.—Old *Benches* of stone against church walls are occasionally met with in most districts, but no instances have been noted in Nottinghamshire, except at St. Mary's Nottingham, and the W. end of Coddington. On the contrary, bench-tables or stone seats round the piers, wholly unknown in many shires, are often met with in this county, as at Coddington, Kirton, Kneesall, Lowdham, N. Muskham, S. Scarle, Sutton Bonington St. Michael, and Walkeringham.

*Sedilia*, on the S. side of the chancel, are of fairly common occurrence; the 14th cent. examples of Hawton and Car Colston are exceptionally good; for list of them, see Index.

*Piscinæ*, which are more or less noteworthy, occur at Cotham, Cuckney, Farndon, Gringley, Holme, Screveton, Tollerton, and Walesby; good double examples at Bunny, Gedling, Langford,

and S. Scarle; at Egmonton, though there is a double opening, there is only one drain.

*Almeries* are in four cases noteworthy, namely, at Edwinstowe, Gedling, Norwell, and S. Scarle.

*Holy Water Stoups* are not numerous. The panelled stoup (late 15th cent.) in Holme porch is exceptional. At Thorpe-by-Newark, and probably at Hoveringham, large detached stoups are in use as fonts.

WOODEN FITTINGS.—Jacobean *Altar-tables* are exceptionally numerous, as is shown in the Index.

The altar-tables of Halam and Saundby, and possibly of Attenborough, are Elizabethan. Egmonton is dated 1683.

*Altar Rails*.—The current idea, lately restated by the Alcuin Club, that altar rails originated with the Laudian revival is a great mistake, as can be proved by churchwarden accounts, archidiaconal records, and careful observation. Those of Flintham are late Elizabethan, and those of Elton and Langar certainly pre-Laudian. Rails at Barnby - in - the - Willows, Headon, Lambley, Maplebeck, Markham Clinton, and Rolleston are Laudian. Those of Askham, E. Drayton, and Winkburn are spiral; such rails are usually *temp.* Charles II., or later in 17th cent. Notable design at Car Colston.

*Screenwork*.—Chancel or rood-screens are not numerous; they occur at Averham, Balderton,

Barton-in-Fabis (restored), Bingham (base), Blyth (painted figures), Beckingham (parts under tower), W. Bridgford, Bunny (tracery gone), E. Drayton, Halloughton, Hawton, Holme, Kelham, Lambley, Maplebeck (chiefly 17th cent.), Markham Clinton (decayed), N. Muskham, Newark, Nuthall (former parclose), Ordsall (under tower), Plumtree (much restored), S. Scarle, Staunton, Strelley, Sutton-on-Trent (Meering chapel), Tuxford, Walkeringham, Winkburn (17th cent.), Woodborough, and Wysall.

Small portions of chancel screen remain at Car Colston, Edwinstowe, Langar, East Leake, Sutton-on-Lound, and Weston-on-Trent.

*Stalls with Misericords.*—Newark (25), Screveton (1), Sneinton (8), Strelley (2), Thurgarton (3), and Wysall (4). At N. Collingham a row of misericords, divorced from their stalls, have been stuck up over chancel arch. At Attenborough are some good tall stall-ends; others occur in S. chapel of Holme.

*Benches and Bench-ends.*—Old benches, with occasional well-carved ends and poppy-heads are fairly frequent; they are chiefly late 15th or early 16th cent. The best are at Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, and Holme. For full list, see Index.

*Pulpits.*—The only pre-Reformation pulpit is that of Wysall. Jacobean pulpits occur at Barton-in-Fabis, Eakring, Egmanton, Headon, Laneham (inscribed), Maplebeck, Markham Clinton, Strelley



(with earlier tracery), Weston-on-Trent, N. Wheatley (1604, inscribed), and Winkburn.

Granby is dated 1627, and Syerston, 1636. The pulpit tester of Owthorpe is Jacobean. Walkeringham is late 17th cent.

*Chests.*—There are a fair number of old parish chests, but none have been noticed of the “dug-out” or primitive type. The examples at Sibthorpe and Tithby are 14th cent. Those at Kirton, Upton, and Screveton are noteworthy for their iron-work. For other instances, see Index.

*Coffin Stools*, of Jacobean or later 17th cent. date, have been noticed at Bole, W. Drayton, Eakring, Granby, Kilham, Langar, N. Muskham, Shelton, and Sutton-on-Trent.

*Alms-boxes.*—There are various old 17th cent. shaft alms-boxes still in use, as at Hockerton, Kelham, Kirton, Rampton, Sutton-cum-Lound, and South Muskham.

**DOORS.**—There are rather an unusual number of old doors extant, several of much interest, noteworthy for tracery and panelling, or for early iron hinge work. Balderton N. door bears an inscription, and there is the remains of lettering on W. door of Hawton. This is a bare list of churches where pre-Reformation doors have been noticed, there are a few particulars as to them in the subsequent pages:—Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Car Colston, N. and S. Collingham, Granby, Hawton, Hickling, Holme, Kilham,

Laneham, Langar, Markham Clinton, N. and S. Muskham, Southwell, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Teversal.

ROOFS.—The roof timbers of Nottinghamshire churches are not as a rule notable. There are a few 15th cent. roofs with good bosses and coats of arms, as at St. Peter's Nottingham; angel corbels to roofs of South Scarle and Stanford-on-Soar. In three instances we have noticed old timbers with nail-head mouldings, namely, at Cropwell Bishop, Lambley, and Orston. Embattled wall-plates occur at Norwell.

BELLS.—Notes have been written on most of the county bells, but after a desultory, scattered fashion. A monograph is much needed. See papers by Mr. Phillimore in vols. xiii., xix., and xx. of *Reliquary O.S.*, and in *Old Nottinghamshire*, pt. i. Also good paper by Dr. Raven in vol. lix. of *Archæological Journal* (1902); he supplies a list of 25 parishes possessing one or more pre-Reformation bells. References will be found to various bells in Mr. Godfrey's *Churches of the Hundreds of Rushcliffe and Bingham*, and in Messrs. Walkerdine and Buxton's *Old Churches of the Mansfield Deanery*.

PLATE.—There is no record of the survival of pre-Reformation plate. Elizabethan chalices, usually with their paten-covers, remain in a fair number of churches. At Sookholme the chalice and paten-cover have the York hall-mark of

1568-9. The majority of the Notts Elizabethan cups are dated 1571, as at Cropwell Bishop, S. Leverton, Littleborough, and Sutton-in-Ashfield. Two parishes, Grove and N. Leverton, have made the grave mistake during recent years of exchanging their Elizabethan chalices for modern plate. Mediæval funeral chalice and paten dug up at Kilvington, now in case in the church.

GLASS.—The three-light E. window of Nut-hall is filled with a Rood of early 16th cent. glass, and there are some valuable remains of old glass at Halam, Holme, and Fledborough; also fragments at Attenborough, Averham, Balderton, Cromwell, E. Drayton, Kelham, N. Muskham, Papplewick, Saundby, Southwell, East Stoke, Strelley, Walkeringham, and Warsop.

LOW-SIDE WINDOWS.—There are about 40 examples of the small windows or openings low down near the W. end of chancels, usually on the S. side, occasionally on the N. side, and still more rarely on both sides. The writer has taken measurements and details of above 20, but Mr. Harry Gill has gone so exhaustively into the whole question as to the low-side windows of Nottinghamshire in an admirable and well-illustrated paper in vol. xiv of *Thoroton Society Transactions*, that the reader is referred to that treatise. They occur at Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Barton-in-Fabis, Basford, East

Bridgford, Burton Joyce, Car Colston, Collingham S., Costock, Cropwell Bishop, Flintham, Gedling, Halam, Haughton chapel, Keyworth, Kneesall, Laneham, Laxton, Leake E., Leake W., Littleborough, Lowdham, Marnham, Muskham E., Normanton-on-Soar, Normanton-on-Trent, Nuthall, Orston, Oxton, Plumtree, Stanford-on-Soar, Sutton Bonington St. Anne, Upton, and Wilford. Several other supposed examples are not true low-side windows. Whatever may have been the object of these openings, the intelligent ecclesiologist will always set his face sternly against the leper theory, a modern conceit based on a singularly foolish blunder.<sup>1</sup> Lepers were forbidden churchyards as well as churches, and Nottinghamshire, as well as other counties, made good provision for them in hospitals, each of which had its own chapel and priest.<sup>2</sup> Their use as confessionals cannot be gravely supported by any who make use of auricular confession or have heard confessions. The arguments against such a use are overwhelming. An antiquary, who has collected all the instances for another midland county, has recently assured us that these wall-openings were used by penitents who had sinned too deeply to be admitted into the

<sup>1</sup> See *Some Popular Archaeological Errors and Fictions* (*Antiquary*, vol. xxx. 48-54).

<sup>2</sup> *Mediæval Hospitals of England*, by Miss R. M. Clay (1909), p. 203.

church ! But how could the confessor know the nature of the sins until the confession had been made ? All ideas of these small windows serving as *hagioscopes* or *lychnoscopes* (to use two awkward words of modern coining) are impossible, for the hinges of the shutters are often on the E. side, prohibiting the least sight of either altar or Easter Sepulchre. The opinion of the competent is steadily maturing towards the general adoption of the view that they were used to allow the sound of the sanctus bell to be heard outside, when rung by the altar clerk at the time of the Holy Mysteries. This view is supported by Mr. Gill as to half of the Nottinghamshire low-side windows ; but with regard to the other half, which he believes to have been originally glazed, it is his opinion that they simply served for extra light. Wide observation in all parts of England during the past 30 or 40 years convinces us, however, that these openings were not originally glazed, but that, when their use was generally abandoned in pre-Reformation days—in favour of a bell on the gable, or the ringing of one in the tower—they were either built up, or else glazed for light, when they were sometimes enlarged and given an ornamental head.

MONUMENTS.—Nottinghamshire, in proportion to its area and the number of its churches, is second to none in the wealth and variety of its effigies both in stone and alabaster ; and this

notwithstanding their gross maltreatment and destruction within the last 150 years. Lists of them will be found on consulting the Index. In 1907, Mr. George Fellows published a beautiful and well-illustrated work on *Arms, Armour, and Alabaster*, wherein the fine alabaster effigies of Clifton, Colwick, Holme Pierrepont, Hoveringham, Nuthall, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Shelford, Stapleford, Strelley, Willoughby, and Wysall are worthily treated.

*Brasses* are infrequent. Effigies at Annesley, Clifton, Darlton, Hickling, E. Markham, Newark, Ossington, Stanford-on-Soar, and Wollaton; at N. Wheatley there is a palimpsest.

Every possible variety of early *sepulchral grave-covers* occur in the county, as well as many late effigies incised on alabaster slabs. There are also numerous striking mural monuments with kneeling effigies of Elizabethan and Stuart times.

The county suffered somewhat severely from the ill-judged *Restoration* fervour of the Mid-Victorian period, though not quite so severely as certain other midland shires. During more recent years, the late Mr. Hodgson Fowler effected much excellent restoration on true conservative lines; and if it is not presumptuous to particularise, the restorations accomplished by Mr. Weatherley at Stanford-on-Soar, and by Mr. Ponting at East Bridgford, merit the highest praise.

Nottinghamshire has a fair share of church fabrics suffering from an overweight of the insidious and always destructive *ivy*, against which certain archdeacons are happily now waging war. The following churches have been recently (1911) noted as more or less overburdened in this respect:—Beckingham, Bramcote, Cromwell, Elkesley, Lambley, Treswell, and Winkburn, the last a very bad case. It was a pleasure to note, in March 1912, that Walesby could be struck out from this list; the coarse ivy roots on the tower had been cut through recently.

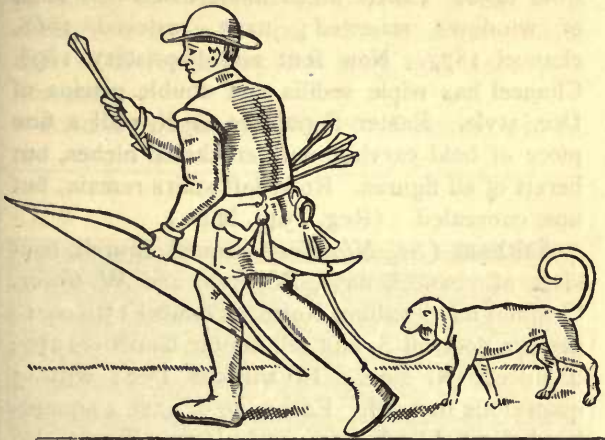
## THE CHURCHES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

**Adbolton** parish, annexed to Holme Pierrepont 1746, when ancient church was taken down. Parts of material and some gravestones removed to Holme Pierrepont.

**Annesley** (*All Saints*).—Old church, close to Hall, unhappily suffered to fall into evil plight on erection in 1874 of new church, nearer to population. No service held here for many years; building unsafe for worship; very good Norm. font of cylindrical shape, surface enriched by diamond pattern, with band of star ornament near rim. In 14th cent. S. aisle added for chantry, founded 1363 by William de Wakebridge and Robert de Annesley. Five-light E. window of aisle of much beauty, head filled with quatrefoil tracery. Triple sedilia and piscina of chapel also noteworthy. W. tower about same date as aisle, though subsequently altered. Chancel and nave mainly late Perp.; S. porch is brick. In chancel is recumbent effigy of a lady, a vowess or widow pledged to chastity; later male effigy in aisle; variety of later



memorials to ancient families of Chaworth and Musters. Notable brass to William Breton, an



**HIC IACET CORPVS WILLIELMI  
BRETON DE ANSLEY QVI AD  
CENTESSIMVM PROPE VIXIT  
ANNVM OBIITQ TRICESSIMO  
PRIMO DIE IANVARIJ ANNO  
DÑI 1595.**

ANNESLEY BRASS

aged forester, 1595, wrongfully moved from church to hall. (Reg. 1599, M.pt.)

**Arnold** (*St. Mary*).—Church, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower;

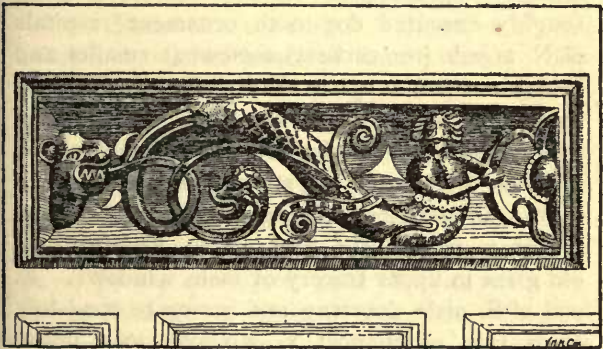
supposed to have been first built in 1176. Existing nave and chancel date from 1320, and tower from 1450. Fabric much modernised and most of windows renewed; nave restored 1868, chancel 1877. New font and baptistery 1898. Chancel has triple sedilia and double piscina of Dec. style. Easter Sepulchre in N. wall a fine piece of bold carving, with crocketed niches, but bereft of all figures. Rood-loft stairs remain, but now concealed. (Reg. 1544, M.pt.)

**Askham** (*St. Nicholas*).—Small church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Original nave walling Norm. Chancel 13th cent.; priest's door on S. and tall double lancet *c.* 1250; 2 lancets N. side. E. window Dec., with 3 quatrefoils in head. Each side of nave 4 square-headed 3-light windows, early Perp. Tower also 15th cent.; battlements and 8 crocketed pinnacles. In chancel ogee-headed piscina niche with nail-head shafts; piscina in S. wall of nave later. Altar-rails spiral, late 17th cent. Early incised sundial S.E. quoin of nave. Church restored 1907, when 3 trefoil-headed image niches were opened out in nave walls, and old altar-slab came to light. Porch modern. (Reg. 1539.)

**Aslockton** (*Holy Trinity*).—Old chapel in centre of village, described by Thoroton (1677) as converted into dwelling-house. Throsby writes of it (1797) as "utterly decayed." Considerable portion of old walls are standing, now

incorporated with modern Mission Room. Piece of 13th cent. moulding in S. wall, and a few feet of string of like date on opposite side. Also a small doorway *c.* 1500. Chapel desecrated at time of Reformation; for some time used as a beershop.

**Attenborough** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel with N.



ATTENBOROUGH: CHANCEL SEAT

vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Porch rebuilt 18th cent.; S. doorway late 14th cent.; on floor 3 sepulchral slabs, of 12th, 13th, and 15th cent. respectively. Usual square-headed Notts windows to N. and S. aisles, end of 14th cent. Three 2-light Tudor windows S. side of chancel; priest's doorway under central one. E. window of chancel 3 lights. Square-headed window each side of small

N. vestry. Round-headed disused N. doorway Trans., parts of shaft head in jamb. Fine embattled tower 2nd half of 15th cent.; diagonal buttresses at W. angles; 3-light W. window with large doorway beneath; spire octagonal. Lofty arcades of 4 arches each side nave on circular piers, with capitals boldly carved in foliage and grotesques; hood-moulds have rather roughly executed dog-tooth ornament; capitals of N. arcade (the earliest) somewhat smaller and less grotesque, *c.* 1300. Westernmost arch each side half blocked up by later intrusion of tower. Note 2 interior flying buttresses of S. aisle, an afterthought to strengthen arcade when aisle was widened. Octagonal font with plain arcading early 14th cent. Few fragments of old glass in upper tracery of aisle windows. E. end of S. aisle doorway and stairs to rood-loft. Each side of chancel E. window good image bracket. N. side of chancel 2 finely carved poppy-headed stall-ends, 15th cent., standing 6 ft. 6 in. high; also some Jacobean work of mermen and mermaids, with initials of I. P. and shield with fesse between 3 cinquefoils. These are arms of Powtrell, John Powtrell, s. of Walter Powtrell, of West Hallam, Derbyshire, by his wife Cassandra, d. of Francis Strelley; Strelley arms, paly of 6, also appear in carving. Against N. wall is wooden shield of quartered Powtrell arms and date 1623. Altar-table good example

of late Elizabethan work; it stands on 2 end legs with wide-spreading feet. Mural monuments to John Mather, vicar, 1586, and wives Elizabeth and Joane; and to Francis Jaques, *alias* Gambord, 1606. Also 3 inscribed 17th cent. flagstones to Charltons of Sandiacre. In the registers is baptismal entry (3 Nov. 1611) of Henry Ireton, famous Parliamentary general, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law. Close to W. end of church stands home of Ireton family, now much modernised. (Reg. 1560. G. 1643-52. M.pt.)

**Averham** (*St. Michael*).—Church, beautifully situated in well-timbered churchyard on bank of Trent, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. General character of nave, porch, and upper part of tower with enriched battlements distinctly 15th cent. Chancel a century older; priest's doorway and 3-light geometrical window early Dec.; 5-light E. window somewhat later. A good deal of herring-bone masonry on S. side of both chancel and nave; Saxon, or possibly early Norm. No chancel arch; plain early 15th cent. rood-screen, with traceried heads. N. chancel window some good old glass. Octagonal font so small (2 ft. 9 in. high, and 1 ft. 4¼ in. in diameter) that it probably originally served as holy-water stoup; traces of cover on rim, but font-covers were ordered in 17th cent. At W. end, on floor,

large and coarsely executed effigy, armed with sword and shield, supposed to be *temp.* King John, but probably later. On S. side of nave, in a recess, bearded effigy of a civilian, supposed to be a Sutton, of 1306; on S. side, in depressed recess, an earlier sepulchral slab with Norman-French inscription. To N. of altar, table-tomb bearing effigies of Sir William Sutton, 1607, and his lady. Jacobean altar-table in vestry; vestry built 1875. Nave panelled and reseated 1907 in memory of Joseph Walker, 51 years rector. (Reg. 1538. D. 1639-50. M.pt.)

**Babworth** (*All Saints*).—The church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and low W. tower, is pleasantly situated among a wealth of trees and shrubs. Restored 1859, and more severely in 1877-8. Embattled throughout. Windows of chancel and of body of church are all of square-headed late 14th cent. fashion, except modern E. window. Round-headed piscina niche in chancel, but not Norm. Porch roof of stone, with 4 lateral ribs. Many Simpson monuments; earliest 1763. (Reg. 1622.)

**Balderton** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Good N. and S. Norm. doorways. Entrance to N. porch enriched all round with beak-head, chevron, and alternate billet mouldings. N. porch rebuilt; doorway within same style and date of Norm. work, *c.* 1140, but smaller. Door,

14th cent., carved in tracery ; band across centre inscribed in relief, *Jesu mercy, Mary help*. N. aisle has three 3-light pointed 14th cent. windows of reticulated tracery. N. wall of chancel has 2 late lancets, *c.* 1250 ; 2 of same style and priest's door S. side ; 3-light E. window 15th cent. S. aisle E. window has plain intersecting tracery ; 2 similar windows in S. wall, and one of reticulated tracery at W. end ; these, with S. porch, are 14th cent. Tower good though small. W. doorway with attached jamb shafts ; two lower stages 14th cent., but top embattled stage and fine crocketed spire 15th cent. Nave has arcades of 4 arches each side, on octagonal piers ; capitals on S. side sculptured with large-leaved natural foliage. Octagonal Dec. font has each panel marked with vertical moulding of 3 ball-flowers. Small piscina niche E. end of S. aisle ; square-headed piscina drain under S. lancet of chancel. In that lancet small collection of old stained glass. Good chancel screen, end of 15th cent. No fewer than 45 benches of same period, with good varied tracery on end panels ; most of the poppy-heads formed of a couple of rabbits with heads downwards. (Reg. 1538. G. 1551-66. M.pt.)

**Barnby - in - the - Willows** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Chief entrance on N., as church stands that side of village. Large

N. porch (c. 1480) has wide entrance under crocketed and pinnacled doorway. Each side a low wide niche with ogee head. Door, well carved with tracery and crocketed work, coeval with porch. There are two 2-light windows in N. wall of aisle, and same in S. aisle, c. 1400; later clerestory has 3 plain debased windows each side.

Chancel is a peculiar and puzzling piece of architecture, difficult to realise without illustration. Both sides are alike; in each wall is a trefoil-headed lancet, a large diamond-shaped window traceried into 5 divisions, and a tall 2-light pointed window with singular geometrical tracery. String-course that encircles chancel runs right across these 2-light windows, forming a transom. E. end lighted by 3 detached lancets, with curious intervening openings at base. E. window of S. aisle is of same odd construction. Small priest's door on S. side, with jamb shafts. This unique work is probably *temp.* Edward I. S. porch is 14th cent., but much altered. Two-staged embattled tower has crocketed pinnacles; of good ashlar, c. 1400. Nave is separated from aisles by 14th cent. arcades of 3 arches; they have rounded arches, and one octagonal and one circular pier. Octagonal font has small shields in quatrefoils; same date as arcades.

In nave are several old benches, with well-carved traceried panels and poppy-heads, of 15th



cent. design; a few reproduced in cast iron. In chancel are quire benches of same kind with panelled tracery in front. Round sacrarium some good oak panelling of late Jacobean date. Holy Table early Jacobean. Egregious bad taste has ejected fine Laudian altar-rails; they were covered with coal dust under the tower during a visit of 1904. Their place taken by a common "church furnisher's" rail, supported on painted cast-iron standards! Under tower a good effigy. In porch is a plain chest, *c.* 1500. (Reg. 1593. M.pt.)

**Barton - in - Fabis** (*St. George*). — Chancel, clerestoried nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Partially restored 1877, and again in 1886, on careful and reverent lines. Spire, damaged by lightning, repaired 1893.

Stretton MSS. give account of a visit in 1816, with information as to previous destruction:—

"The inside was modernised about 1810 . . . to the entire loss of some curious old gravestones with Calvary crosses and border inscriptions, and, shameful to relate, a most beautiful rood-loft, of excellent filigree Gothic carving, in perfect order, of which there is now only the mutilated cancelli, and the roodway (rood-loft stairs) through the south-east angle, from what was heretofore a small oratory or chantry . . . three or four hundred pounds have been expended in destroying some of the most beautiful remains of antiquity in the county."

All the present building, saving clerestory and nave roof, appears to be end of Edward III.'s reign, or that of Richard II. A little difference

between work of body of church and that of chancel; former somewhat older. Nave separated from S. aisle by lofty arcade of 4 arches, supported by octagonal piers. In N. wall of nave and in S. wall of aisle are 3 square-headed 2-light windows, with good tracery. A disused pointed doorway on N. side, opposite to a like one opening into S. aisle. A somewhat interesting though incongruous classical S. porch has been happily spared; on keystone is 1693, and initials R. S., H. B., C. W. Chancel has 2 two-light windows each side similar to those of nave. In S. wall there is square low-side window of 2 lights, with cinquefoil heads, and a priest's doorway; E. window of 3 lights. Outer appearance of church dignified by good rectangular buttresses, whilst chancel has diagonal buttresses at E. angles. The three-staged tower has rectangular buttresses on the W., rising to embattled parapet. Octagonal spire has small lights in alternate sides. Semi-circular stair turret—an exceptional feature and clearly the work of same architect as that to chancel of Wilford—is at the N.E. angle; it rises to top of tower and is embattled. No tower archway, only a small doorway. This denotes that tower was built at a little different date to body of church, probably at same time as chancel. Some indications in E. wall of tower of it having served for an earlier church. Nave walls raised *temp.* Henry VII., when 6 three-light clerestory

windows were inserted over S. arcade. Flat roof is a good one, with well-carved spandrels rising from corbels. Lower part of lofty chancel archway filled with restored screen. Rood-loft opening from S. aisle filled up. Octagonal font coeval with building; plain square panels. Three sedilia with traceried heads S. side of chancel, and piscina beyond. Two small shallow recesses in head of piscina niche should be noticed; probably intended to hold cruets. A like piscina niche at E. end of aisle, with trefoil-headed almery opposite. To N. of E. window of chancel is canopied head for large image, the customary place for patron saint. Plain image brackets each side of E. window of S. aisle.

Pulpit early Jacobean, but new panels. A disused Jacobean Holy Table stands at W. end of church.

In chancel a table alabaster tomb bearing mutilated effigies of William Sacheverell, of Barton, 1616, and wife Tabitha, d. and h. of James Spenser. There are other Sacheverell monuments, oldest being mural to Henry Sacheverell, 1598. (Reg. 1558. M.pt.)

**Basford** (*St. Leodegarius, or Leger*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Much restored and modernised at various dates. During restoration of 1889 tower collapsed, doing much damage to body of church. In following year tower and N. aisle rebuilt. Some

Norm. work in chancel and piers of nave; but old work of nave and chancel chiefly E.E.; S. aisle Perp. Font E.E.; stone pulpit modern. (Reg. 1561. G. 1583-94, and 1636-52. M.pt.)

**Beckingham** (*All Saints*).—Chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Interesting church, but styles somewhat confused. Octagonal piers and E. respond of N. arcade Dec., but W. respond E.E. S. arcade Dec. Three Perp. clerestory windows each side. Windows of S. aisle late Perp.; W. window of N. aisle pointed Dec.; on N. side usual Richard II. square-headed windows. On S. side of chancel 2 late Perp. windows; five-light E. window debased Perp. Arcade of 2 Perp. arches between chancel and N. chapel. Chancel much rebuilt. Tower has Dec. W. doorway and three-light window above; top stage and buttresses Perp. Curious gargoyles to N. aisle. Strange modern font, perfect medley of styles; old Norm. tub font recently discarded and put away in N.W. corner of nave, where it rests on and obscures slab with marginal black-letter inscription to Roger Nasone, 1530. In chancel E.E. sedilia of one level with detached shafts; piscina niche has projecting drain. Well-carved image brackets E. end of S. aisle. Under tower archway, centre division and two bays of old rood-screen, very fine tracery, c. 1500. (Reg. 1619; several years dilapidated.)

**Beeston** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel with

organ chapel and N. vestries, nave, aisles, S. porch and W. tower. All the old church, save chancel, was pulled down and rebuilt 1842-4. "Reconsecrated 5th Sept. 1844," as stated on tablet in N. aisle. In S. wall of modernised chancel are three old sedilia with cinquefoil heads, and piscina niche beyond; on N. side of E. window is image niche with trefoil head; all 14th cent. Upper part of font original, early 13th cent. Doorway to N. of chancel arch leads into former pulpit of rebuilt church, and must not be taken as having any connection with rood-loft. (Reg. 1558. Very defective 17th cent. M.pt.)

**Bilborough** (*St. Martin*).—This small church consists of chancel, with N. vestry, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Porch (with crocketed ogee canopy over entrance), the square-headed traceried windows of both nave and chancel and a disused doorway are *c.* 1400. Three-light E. window is early 15th cent. On N. side of nave is large built-up archway, where there was a former chapel. Two-staged embattled tower, *c.* 1450. Octagonal font apparently coeval with tower. In vestry stands a discarded late Jacobean altar. Chancel arch modern. On N. side of chancel mural monument, with Latin inscription, to Sir Edmund Helwys, of Broxtow, 1590. (Reg. 1569. G. 1634-82. M.pt.)

**Bilsthorpe** (*St. Margaret*).—Chancel, nave with S. mortuary chapel, S. porch, and W. tower.

Chancel has 2 two-light square-headed, *c.* 1400, windows on S. side, with blocked-up priest's doorway; 3-light (renewed) E. window. Nave has similar square-headed windows, blocked-up N. doorway, and good S. doorway. Tower bears repair date, 1663. Most interesting relic is an early Norm. tub font, 37 in. high, and 27 in. in diameter; it is supported (as ascertained by the writer in 1904) by part of a pre-Norm. cross. On N. side of nave are 2 square-headed doorways of rood-loft stairs. A grave slab on nave floor with cross of unusual design with Calvary is probably late 14th cent. Steps of altar edged with white alabaster, parts of a tomb to Bishop Chappell demolished during unhappy restoration of 1873. At W. end a long Latin inscription to William Chappell, Bishop of Cork and Ross, who died at Derby and was buried here in 1649; he spent some time at Bilsthorpe with Gilbert Benet, rector, during Civil War.<sup>1</sup> In churchyard an eccentric couplet to memory of wife of John Fletcher, 1751—

“ Little Mary, she is dead and gone,  
And was a loving and a precious wife to Little John.”

(Reg. 1654.)

**Bingham** (*St. Mary and All Saints*).—This fine cruciform church consists of chancel, transepts, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, chapel

<sup>1</sup> Inscription given in full by Throsby, iii. 194.

between porch and S. transept, and W. tower and spire. Chancel somewhat severely restored 1846; rest of church in 1874. Oldest detail is the base of a substantial Norm. font of cylinder shape, standing in porch. A 1662 font, of fair proportions, discarded recently in favour of modern successor, has obtained shelter at East Bridgford.

Oldest part of fabric is lowest stage of tower, which is 1st quarter of 13th cent.; exceptional feature is W. lancet window, pierced through a central buttress. Tower completed *c.* 1290; rectangular buttresses extending up to parapet; on W., N., and S. are two central buttresses that terminate below large pairs of pointed bell-chamber windows. Parapets rise from good corbel tables ornamented with ball-flower. At W. angles of parapets are two small figures, one a bishop and the other a priest, their heads have been recently restored; at E. angles are 2 small crocketed finials. Octagonal spire has 3 tiers of pointed dormer lights. Nave arcades have 5 arches on each side with octagonal piers, and they are of late Edward I. or Edward II. date. Capitals on N. side are of a somewhat conventional character, and about same date as tower; capital nearest E. is a fine example of undercutting; 3rd one from E. has masks at angles supposed to illustrate the Deadly Sins. More realistic treatment about foliage of capitals of somewhat later S. arcade; second from W. end has foliage

sloping in two different directions, as though caught in draught from S. doorway, blowing on angle of pier.

Windows of aisles and transepts, as well as those of large chancel, are all of beginning of 14th cent., save 4-light E. window of chancel, and two E. windows of S. transept, which are of Henry VI. date; but in several cases tracery has been renewed.

Small quatrefoil clerestory windows over nave arcades, with ball-flower moulding below roof on exterior, are modern.

On S. side of chancel are 3 trefoil-headed graded sedilia and piscina niche beyond. Large square almery in N. wall. In the S. transept is a trefoil-headed piscina niche and square almery.

Base of chancel screen old, *c.* 1500; a moulded beam of rood re-used in a lowered position, with somewhat confusing result. Some singularly incongruous modern painting on both screen and pulpit. Up to 1846 upper part of chancel arch was filled up, and carried a large trophy of royal arms, 1777. In vestry a good water-colour sketch of interior before chancel restoration.

In chantry chapel, between porch and S. transept, is effigy of a cross-legged knight in mail of early 14th cent.; probably represents Sir Richard de Bingham; rests on modern table-tomb of moulded terra-cotta. Near it are mutilated fragments of alabaster effigy of 15th cent. On floor



of nave, in front of chancel steps, is a very large alabaster slab, 16th cent., incised with remains of effigies of Sir Thomas de Rempstone and his wife. (Reg. 1598. M.pt.)

**Bleasby** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Fabric has lost almost all old interest, save for good E.E. arcade; enlarged and repaired 1845, and again 1852; also costly restoration throughout 1869. (Reg. 1573. G. Bapt. 1640-53. M.pt.)

**Blidworth** (*St. Mary*). — Chancel, with S. vestry, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Throsby (1797) says that old church, consisting of nave and side aisle, "fell (c. 1738) when making a vault, which killed one man and wounded some others." All the church is modern except the tower. W. part of nave and S. aisle were rebuilt after a classic style in 1739, and E. part and chancel after like model just a century later. Arcade between nave and aisle is of 5 arches, and so well designed that it is usual to attribute it to a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. Embattled pinnacled tower is an exceptionally plain example of end of 15th cent.; said to have been built in 1485. Font a fine bold example about like date, as shown by tracery which ornaments panels of octagonal bowl; it stands on a chalice-shaped base. In centre alley is a large paver with a clearly cut late 15th cent. floriated cross. On sinister side of shaft of cross are a carpenter's

square and large banner. Oak panelling round chancel came from Southwell minster, so too did the valuable Italian plaster-work pulpit *temp.* George I. At E. end of aisle is a handsome mural tablet to Thomas Leake, ranger of the Blidworth walk or ward of Sherwood Forest, who met with a tragic death in a fierce affray. Parish register has entry of burial of "Thomas Leake esquier" on 4th February, 1597-8. Memorial was erected on tenth anniversary of his death; round margin are a curious number of hunting trophies, long-bows, cross-bows, horns, hounds, &c., and a rhyming epitaph.

In churchyard stands a massive cross to his memory. A brass plate affixed to it records that this cross was originally erected at the place in the woodlands where this *gladiator insignis* met with his death, and that it was moved to the churchyard in 1836. (Reg. 1566.)

**Blyth** (*Sts. Mary and Martin*).—Restored 1885. Church originally formed part of Benedictine priory founded here in 1088 by Roger de Busli, as a cell of the abbey of St. Catherine at Rouen. Its preservation is due to nave of 7 bays with aisles and W. tower having served as parish church; monastic part of church eastward was destroyed. Nave and N. aisle of somewhat rough Norm. are 1088; arcades, triforium, and clerestory valuable examples of early Norm. Unribbed vault of N. aisle Norm., but quadripartite

vault of nave E.E. Octagonal S. aisle gave way to one of greater width *temp.* Edward I., *c.* 1290; S. porch of like date. Beautiful W. tower, 100 ft. high, begun within W. bay of nave *temp.* Richard II., but not finished till 14th cent.; it has rectangular buttresses of 7 stages at W. angles; double-transomed bell-chamber window; light graceful parapet; and W. doorway under crocketed canopy, surmounted by 3 niches. Parish altar was moved to S. aisle when widened, and had its own rood-loft. Various painted figures on panels of this screen came to light in 1842. In Raine's *History of Blyth* (1860) drawings are given of Sts. Stephen, Edmund, Barbara, Euphemia, and Ursula. In S. aisle is early Purbeck marble effigy of knight with unusual flat-topped helm and lozengy shield, *temp.* Richard I., probably a Fitzwilliam. Several other good sepulchral slabs. Font (*T.S.T.* vol. v.) Norm., but incongruously repaired at Restoration; cover Jacobean. (Reg. 1556.)

**Bole** (*St. Martin*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Nave, embattled with crocketed pinnacles, has late Perp. windows. Chancel has a three-light Dec. window with intersecting tracery; its fellow has had Perp. tracery inserted. E. window of intersecting tracery renewed. Tower has Dec. W. doorway and window above, but buttresses and upper stage are Perp. Octagonal Norm. font, 35 in. high and

33 in. in diameter, has double arcading round bowl. On sill of S.E. chancel window is brass plate inscription to John Danby, 1400, with two evangelistic symbols. Pulpit has 4 panels of 17th cent. Flemish carving illustrative of story of Haman; they were brought from Holland by Sir C. H. J. Anderson, and given to this church in 1866. There are a pair of 17th cent. coffin stools. Porch rebuilt in 1866. (Reg. 1755. D. to 1800.)

**Bothamsall** (*St. Peter*).—The long dilapidated old church entirely swept away in 1845, when "a fine building of stone in the Gothic style" was erected on old site. Font and three bells survive from old church. (Reg. 1538.)

**Boughton**, an old parochial chapel of Kneesall, demolished early in 18th cent. New church (*St. Matthew*) consecrated 15th Sept. 1868. (Reg. 1686.)

**Bradmore**, about 1 m. to N. of Bunny, had an ancient parochial chapel. A fire, which consumed greater part of village in 1706, destroyed church, save W. tower and spire; body of church never rebuilt; but about 1880 a small brick building was added to tower, thus forming, with basement of tower, a quasi-church of very limited dimensions. Lower stage of tower of rubble stone, but upper part is ashlar-faced; plain broach spire springs from parapet. Part of tracery of W. window remains, of early 14th cent. date.



BOLE : FONT



**Bramcote** (*St. Michael*).—Old church or chapel was of no particular mark. It was pulled down, save the tower, in 1861, when new church was erected. Tower of two stages much obscured with ivy; in main features 14th cent. Under tower are various monumental tablets, earliest being those of Handley family of 17th cent.

Old font transferred to new church; circular bowl arcaded with narrow trefoil-headed arches; it is of 2nd quarter of 13th cent. (Reg. 1562. G. 1649-66. M.pt.)

**Bridgford, East** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored 1862 and 1903. The last restoration, by Mr. C. B. Ponting, F.S.A., was sorely needed, and brought much of interest to light. Priest and church here at Domesday Survey. Two feet below floor of chancel 12 ft. of old Saxon wall, 34 in. thick and plastered on inside, within present N. wall; stone work opposite side showed that chancel arch was but 8 ft. wide. Traces of fire suggest that this early church was burnt down by Danes. Two fragments of Saxon knotwork cross were also found, and part of a shaft. A few fragments of Norm. moulding came to light. An E.E. chancel on extended scale was built *c.* 1200, and probably nave, as indicated by plinth of W. tower. Traces of E.E. corbel tables remain on each side of chancel. Later in 13th cent. a beautiful little

priest's door was inserted. Nave was enlarged, c. 1330, by addition of N. aisle with arcade of 4 arches by octagonal piers. Chancel arch same date, S. arcade later in same century, probably after interruption of Black Death. Transepts were also built, but since destroyed. They were standing in Thoroton's time (1476), and served as mortuary chapels; foundation of S. transept partly visible. Throsby says (1790):—

“The church was, till lately, larger, but it is now reduced according to the present whim of the day (when a reparation takes place), and the old tombs, as customary, tumbled into the churchyard or knocked in pieces. Without this church lie those fine pieces of sculpture, weather-beaten, under the eaves of the church roof; insulted by parish officers, pelted at by boys, and disregarded by priests; whose originals, it cannot be doubted, were some of those worthy lords of manors by which the churches were enriched, and the poor fed bountifully without a compulsory law. Alas! how little noticed are the remembrances of those pious men. Their uplifted hands, in devotional exercise, shield them not from the vilest insult! from the most consummate neglect!”

In N. wall is a founder's recess, which bore in Thoroton's day an effigy of John Babington with date 1409, but recess itself is earlier. S. doorway to nave and sheltering porch are also 14th cent. Good sedilia and piscina niche with ogee heads were inserted in S. chancel wall; sufficient



fragments were found during reconstruction to permit of this replacement. In 15th cent. clerestory was added, and large E. window reinserted in chancel. Fabric much degraded in 18th cent. A brief was issued for rebuilding the church. Result is shown by tablet on tower: "This tower was rebuilt, and church roofed, paved, and repaired in the year of our Lord 1778. Moore, Architect." Font, dated 1663, came from Bingham church. Restoration of 1903, a monument to the zeal of the rector (Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill) and the skill of the architect, brought to light, *inter alia*, 18 varieties of highly interesting 14th cent. encaustic tiles; half of an old altar slab with 2 crosses; and a 13th cent. headstone buried in an upright position in the churchyard. [See an admirable paper, with ground-plan and many plates, by the rector, in *T.S.T.* vol. vii.] (Reg. 1557. G. 1610-13. M.pt.)

**Bridgford, West** (*St. Giles*).—This small old church consisted of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. It underwent considerable repairs in 1872. Growth of population in this Nottingham suburb demanded further church accommodation, and in 1898 a large nave, chancel, and N. aisle were added on N. side, the old fabric being treated as a S. aisle. This work was carried out with some ingenuity, and most of old fabric has been preserved.

The square-headed late 14th cent. windows

that were in N. wall of nave have been utilised in porch. Old S. aisle separated from nave by 14th cent. arcade, with late clerestory windows above. At E. end a pointed three-light 14th cent. window, and at W. end a 13th cent. lancet. The S. windows are 1872 reproductions. The priest's door to old chancel is about the middle of the 13th cent. E. wall of this chancel is lighted after an exceptional and interesting fashion. There are 2 three-light pointed 14th cent. windows side by side, with small triangular window above; triangular window an 1872 reproduction. Double piscina niche, with quatrefoil tracery; also a double sedilia, and by it later piscina drain in squared recess, and a squared almary.

Octagonal font a plain example of late 14th cent. The old rectangular chancel screen, *c.* 1400, is still in position in the S. aisle. A sepulchral recess that was on the N. side of the altar of old church has been moved to N. side of altar of new chancel. On S. side of chancel, in the churchyard, is an early 13th cent. cross-legged effigy sadly mutilated.

Embattled pinnacled tower, at W. end of old nave, is of three stages and 15th cent. date, but some indications of 13th cent. in basement. On S. side of tower, about 20 ft. from the ground, an inscribed stone has been inserted with the words in relief in black-letter, *Christus lapis*

*adjutorii*. This stone seems to have no connection with tower, and when and why it was placed there is unknown.<sup>1</sup> (Reg. 1559. G. 1544-6. M.pt.)

**Upper Broughton** (*St. Oswald*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; suffered from much over-restoration or rather rebuilding. Chancel was rebuilt after 14th cent. style 1855, and N. aisle in that of 15th cent.

Porch, though including some good quatrefoil moulding and other old work, rebuilt in 1733, with new classical entrance. In E. wall of porch some curiously carved work of uncertain purpose has been built in; apparently of beginning of 16th cent.; may have come from a rudely carved tomb.

Formerly a S. aisle; probably pulled down 1733. Doorway within porch now open, under a late Norm. or Trans. arch which has formed part of old S. arcade. The N. arcade is 14th cent.; the rebuilt N. aisle is 6 ft. wider than its predecessor. Small low tower of two stages has quatrefoil moulding below embattled parapet, a characteristic of S. Nottinghamshire. Judging from bell-chamber windows and other features, date of tower is Richard II. Tomb is about same period. (Reg. 1571. M.pt.)

**Bulcote** (*Holy Trinity*).—The ancient parochial

<sup>1</sup> Mentioned in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1853, pt. ii., pp. 337-8, but no explanation offered.

chapel, pertaining to Burton Joyce, was pulled down in 1862, and successor erected on site.

**Bulwell** (*St. Mary*).—The old church was demolished in 1850, and a new one erected near to the old site. (Reg. 1621; Bapt. 1635; Mar. and Bur. M.pt.)

**Bunny** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel with small N. chapel, clerestoried nave with side aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Contain much needed interior alterations carried out in 1886, and in 1890-1 there was considerable scheme of partial restoration. Now (1912) under further repair.

Nave and aisles belong to 14th cent. Nave separated from aisles by arcades of 5 arches; N. arcade supported by three circular and one octagonal piers, and by semi-octagonal responds; S. arcade nearly similar, save that arches lack hood-moulds, and responds are semi-circular. S. arcade is earliest. Aisle windows have chiefly brick mullions carefully stuccoed.

The 15th cent. porch is a striking and exceptional feature. It is supported by two rectangular pinnacled buttresses on each side; also a pinnacle to apex of gable, with small image niche below. Roof of stone, barrel-vaulted, and supported by five stone ribs. Date *c.* 1425; a three-light pointed window each side.

Nave parapets richly ornamented with quatrefoils, but have been clumsily repaired. The 15th cent. clerestory is pierced with 4 square-headed

two-light windows (with ogee heads to the lights) on each side ; westernmost bay left blank.

Chancel exceptionally large, 55 ft. by 24 ft., and built of good ashlar ; it is of 4 bays, and is supported on each side by 5 good rectangular buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and by 2 similar buttresses at E. end. In S. wall are 4 large pointed windows, similar to those of the aisles, and similarly maltreated. In N. wall are 2 windows of same kind as in W. bays ; the two E. bays have had square-headed windows subsequently inserted, and afterwards blocked up ; below them is a low annexe, with a lancet light at each end and pinnacled buttresses ; it has served as small chapel. The five-light E. window is square-headed, and without tracery ; this window probably debased by Sir Thomas Parkyns, 2nd baronet, *c.* 1725, when he re-roofed chancel. After short period of appropriation by chapter of Southwell, rectory of Bunny was recovered by Richard de Grey in 1331 ; but in 1345 appropriated to prior and convent of Ulverscroft. This appropriation confirmed and vicarage ordained in 1354, when Archbishop of York provided that convent was to undertake new building of church and repairing of walls. This explains windows of chancel, where two dates can be detected, independent of later alterations. Building of fine chancel was in progress when the fearful Black Death of

1348-9 intervened, checking work for several years; plans slightly altered when work was resumed.

Lofty tower and spire also 14th cent. Tower well built of ashlar, with rectangular buttresses, embattled and pinnaced parapet. Archway into nave exceptionally lofty, supported on corbels; crocketed octagonal spire, and possibly tower, subsequent to 1354.

Remains of old chancel screen are in proper place, but tracery has all gone, and new upper beam lacks dignity. In S. wall of chancel is double piscina with good tracery above it. Further W. are three graded sedilia with ogee heads; one nearest to W. has been blocked up by window of *post* 1354 insertion. Small chapel on N. side of chancel entered by ogee-headed doorway; in it good piscina niche, and square almyery. Also a piscina niche at E. end of S. aisle.

Font is modern. Walls of chancel have several monuments to Parkyns family. Against N. wall a mural monument to Richard Parkyns, *ob.* 1603, and his wife Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Barlow and d. of Aden Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire; their effigies, and those of their four sons and four daughters, are portrayed. A floorstone commemorates Sir George Parkyns, knight, s. of last-named Richard, *ob.* 1626.

At E. end of N. wall is highly remarkable and

oft-noted large mural monument to Sir Thomas Parkyns, 2nd baronet, the celebrated wrestler; erected in his lifetime; he is presented standing in wrestling attitude, and in another compartment his small figure is shown stretched at feet of Time in attitude of a mower. A very long and vainglorious epitaph records in detail all his good works, from which the following brief extract may be taken:—

“He New Roof'd this Chancel, built y<sup>e</sup> Vault and erected this Monument; and gave y<sup>e</sup> two treble Bells to y<sup>e</sup> Church: Built y<sup>e</sup> School-house and Hospital. . . . : Gave to y<sup>e</sup> Poor Widows and Widowers of Bunney and Bradmore £5, 4s. yearly in Bread to be Distributed every Sunday in Bunney Church: He built y<sup>e</sup> Manor Houses in Bunney and East Leake: He built y<sup>e</sup> vicaridge House and most of y<sup>e</sup> Farm Houses in Bunney and Bradmore: He Studied Physick both Gallenick and Paracelsick for y<sup>e</sup> benefit of his neighbours: had a Competent Knowledge of most part of the Mathematicks, especially Architecture and Hydraulics, contriving and drawing all his planns without an Architect: He wrote the Cornish Hugg Wrestler, and was Buried March the 25<sup>th</sup> 1741, aged 78 years.”

There is also a long and descriptive epitaph to Dame Anne Parkyns, mother of the wrestling baronet, *ob.* 1775, aged 92; the inscription must have been of the latter's composition. A floor-stone commemorates her husband the first baronet, *ob.* 1684. (Reg. 1556. M.pt.)

**Burton Joyce** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave,

aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Extravagantly restored in 1879. Arcades of the nave have circular piers and responds, and are of Dec. date. Chancel is in the main late 14th cent. A good feature is the four-light E. window of N. aisle, *temp.* Edward I. Several windows have been reconstructed or much restored. S. porch has been rebuilt. The double-buttressed tower is 14th cent.; the broached spire has two sets of dormer lights. Eight feet of top of spire, taken down in 1879, have been rebuilt on the ground to the S. of the tower, where they form a somewhat puzzling ivy-covered pyramid. There is a wide squint at E. end of N. aisle. Here is a floriated 13th cent. cross slab, also an altar-slab (found in 1879) which measures 7 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. There is a piscina to right of squint. In N. wall of this aisle is a curious upright pointed recess with a window in it. The font, which has a diameter of 2 ft., is E.E.; it stands on 5 shafts. At the E. end of the S. aisle, on a table-tomb, is the 13th cent. effigy in plate armour of Robert de Jortz de Bentune, shield bears on a bend 3 water bougets; moved here from N. aisle. In chancel are monuments to Sir Brian Stapleton, with incised effigy, 1550, and to "Alis Roose, first wiffe to Brian Stapylton Esq. younger sonne of Sir Brian Stapilton Knight." (Reg. 1559. M.pt.) [*T.S.T.*, vol. ii.]

**Burton, West.**—The old church of *St. Helen*



of this small parish was long disused, and eventually pulled down about 1886. See North Wheatley, to which the vicarage is now annexed. (Reg. 1602. G. 1645-98.)

**Calverton** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, W. tower. The architectural features are much muddled. Fabric seems to have been reconstructed in 14th cent. out of earlier Norm. church. This was followed by confused scheme of rebuilding in 1760-3, which has left behind it some round-headed windows. To this succeeded a "thorough restoration" in 1881. Chancel remains as debased in Georgian times; on N. side several stones of Norm. moulding can be traced. On N. side of nave and in S. aisle are various imitation Dec. windows. Chancel arch shows bold Norm. work; on capital of N. jamb is a small figure 3 in. high, in midst of the carving, possibly representing St. Wilfrid. Tower is mainly poor work of 1760. Built into third storey, on inside, are 8 carved Norm. panels, and a ninth low down on N. outside wall. These carvings evidently intended to personify the months; one represents a man warming feet at fire (February), another is reaping (August), a third threshing (September), and a fourth pruning (April), &c. Seven of the stones are voussoirs of a former large arch; two others probably from arch jambs. (Reg. 1568. M.pt.) [*T.S.T.*, vol. xii.]

**Carburton** (*St. Mary*).—This small fabric, an ancient parochial chapel of Edwinstowe, consisting of chancel and nave, is of Norm. foundation, but windows mainly of late insertion. W. bell turret covered with ivy for a single bell; below it is a plain two-light Dec. window. (Reg. 1528. Printed in full to 1812, by G. W. Marshall in 1888.)

**Car Colston** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Lowest stage of tower, entrance to S. porch, and S. doorway with nail-head mouldings to jamb shafts are 13th cent. Arcades of nave, 4 lofty arches each side, are 2nd half of 14th cent.; 3 low clerestory windows S. side apparently coeval. Fine chancel Dec., soon after Black Death, resembles that of Woodborough; the 2 bays are divided by great buttresses with gabled summits; lighted by 2 three-light windows of reticulated cusped tracery; E. window of similar design is of 5 lights; on S. side priest's doorway and small two-light low-side window. An exceptionally fine plinth moulding, reaching to height of 6 ft. 6 in., surrounds fabric. S. aisle windows renewed; those of N. aisle and blocked-up ogee-headed doorway are 14th cent. Two upper stages of lofty tower are of good ashlar; battlements with angle pinnacles and a pyramidal stone roof are late 15th cent. S. door remarkably good woodwork, *c.* 1270; iron hinges later. Plain cylindrical font early Norm. S.

side of chancel 3 good sedilia and piscina beyond with ogee crocketed canopies much enriched. At W. end 4 old 14th cent. bench-ends hacked down. Pulpit and desk some well-carved Jacobean panels. Parts of old chancel screen in dado E. end of S. aisle. Early 16th cent. poor-box with iron lid. Altar rails of slender balustrading are peculiar from having semicircular projection in centre; probably *c.* 1700.

Dr. Robert Thoroton, celebrated county historian, born at Screveton, 1623, was long resident at Car Colston. In 1664 he placed a mural slab commemorative of his family against S.E. buttress of S. aisle; inscription names his grandfather, Robert Thoroton, *ob.* 1646, as loyal servant of King and Church; mentions that his great-grandfather, of same name, died of the plague 1604, and was here buried. His father, yet another Robert, *ob.* 1673. Six years prior to death, Dr. Thoroton had a stone coffin prepared for his interment, in order, as inscription within it states, that after death his body might rest undisturbed (*ut post mortem corpus ejus intemeratum quiesceret*). His precautions, however, to the disgrace of all concerned, led to the exact opposite result. Workmen making a causeway, in 1842, lighted on this coffin, 2 ft. below surface, by priest's doorway. In 1863, when churchyard was being lowered, this coffin, instead of being sunk deeper, was dragged up as

being in the way, and brought into the church as a peep-show, where it still (1904) remains. The bones were taken out and reburied. The coffin is a cumbrous affair of red Mansfield stone, 7 ft. 3 in. long, with a coped lid. On lid are two shields of arms and inscription recording his burial on 21 Nov. 1678. Register shows, however, this was his death-day, burial on 23 Nov. Yet another removed memorial of this local antiquary, taken from the grave, stands loose against N. wall of chancel. On it is lettered his name, with day and year of death. This slab formerly served as *mensa* of high altar; central consecration cross and one of those at the angles can be traced. A brass tablet was placed to his memory in 1908 by members of Thoroton Society. (Reg. 1570. Printed in full, privately, by Mr. T. M. Blagg.)

**Carlton-on-Trent** (*St. Mary*).—An old Norm. parochial chapel of Norwell stood here until 1849, when a successor, with good tower and spire, was erected on site. It was consecrated 1851; and township was formed into separate parish in 1875. The one relic of old fabric is the S. doorway of Norm. date, with semi-detached jamb shafts. In vestry is a Jacobean altar-table, and a chest of like date; there is also a later panelled 17th cent. chest.

**Carlton-in-Lindrick** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays, aisles, and W. tower. S. aisle

added 1832. Tower, with much herring-bone work, undoubtedly Saxon, but much altered in Norm. days and in later times; arch into nave Norm. of 3 orders. Fine Norm. W. doorway has grooved hood-mould with narrow head terminals; four recessed orders, jamb shafts with foliated capitals to 3 outer orders. Each side of nave are 3 semicircular Norm. arches (those on S. new) with 2 recessed orders, on circular piers, and capitals of early rolled foliage. Norm. chancel arch has 2 engaged shafts each side with scalloped capitals. Over modern vestry door is an irregular shaped Norm. tympanum of curious and complicated design. (See Keyser's *Norman Tympana*, fig. 25.) In Perp. period clerestory added to nave and upper stage to tower. E. window of chancel late Perp., with remnants of old glass. Roofs of nave and N. aisle 15th cent.; are former arms of Fitzhugh and Dacre. Large Norm. bowl of font stands out in centre, and has lower band of scalloped work. (Reg. 1539. Printed in Par. Mag. 1886-8.)

**Caunton** (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerably restored at heavy cost in 1869. Much 13th cent. work. S. arcade of 3 arches, supported on circular piers with capitals of conventional foliage, and somewhat later N. arcade with nail-head ornament to capitals are both E.E. On each side

is a fourth four-centred arch, showing an extension westward. Tower arch, tower, clerestory windows, and windows of N. aisle are Perp.; those of S. aisle are Dec. Chancel arch, 4 lancets and triple E. lancet of chancel are E.E. S. porch with elaborate cusped entrance is Dec. In S. aisle is a founder's recess, and an ogee-headed piscina niche. Another piscina at E. end of N. aisle. Organ and chancel panelling forms a memorial to Dean Hole, *ob.* 1905; he was vicar of Caunton from 1850 to 1887. (Reg. 1709. M.pt.)

**Clarborough** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. It suffered in 1874 "a complete restoration at a cost of £2000." Nave is of unusual width; N. arcade, with circular piers and responds, is E.E.; 3 arcade, with octagonal piers and responds, is early Perp. Windows of chancel and aisles square-headed early Perp.; the tower of two stages, with angular buttresses, later in the style. Octagonal font early Perp.; cardinal panels quatrefoiled. S. porch new. Parapets plain and unembattled. [See Piercy's *History of Retford* (1828), pp. 236–8.] (Reg. 1863.)

**Clayworth** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—Chancel with chapels, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, at great cost, in 1874–5. Parts of tower basement and chancel arch wall are possibly pre-Conquest,

N. and S. doorways, and part of jamb of chancel arch are Norm. Bases of piers of arcade are Norm., though piers and arcades are E.E. Some good Dec. windows of intersecting tracery. The 3 two-light windows of clerestory on each side are good examples of late Perp. Stairs up to rood-loft are behind pulpit on N. side. On side of spacious chancel, E.E. archway opens into St. Nicholas chapel, and two into prolonged N. chapel are similar. Third archway on N. side nearest E. is Perp. Squint from vestry on N., piscina in S. wall. Brass inscription N. side of chancel is to Humphrey Fitzwilliam 1556, and wife Anne (Dalison) 1558. Under tower sepulchral slab to *Johannem . . . quondam rector*, 1448. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiii.] (Reg. 1545. *Rector's Book*, by Rev. W. Sampson, 1676-1701, abounds in interesting local facts; published by Messrs. Gill & Guilford, 1910.)

**Clifton** (*St. Mary*).—This cruciform church consists of chancel, transepts, S. transept chapel, central tower, clerestoried nave with aisles and N. porch. It occupies an elevated and beautifully wooded site close to Clifton Hall. Restored in 1893-4. General characteristics are 14th cent., but nave is separated from N. aisle by arcade of 3 pointed arches of Transition style, towards the close of the 12th cent. This arcade is supported by circular piers and responds, with singularly bold squared capitals. Central and

easternmost arches are ornamented with nail-head moulding.

S. arcade of 3 arches is 14th cent. W. wall of nave has 2 small rectangular buttresses, and a two-light pointed window of simple intersecting tracery; a smaller like window at W. end of N. aisle, and a single wide lancet at W. end of S. aisle. There are 2 good two-light windows with trefoil heads on S. side of S. aisle. Windows of N. aisle renewed.

S. transept flamboyant, late 14th cent. tracery in windows; but those of N. transept were renewed in 15th cent. Clerestory windows, 3 two-light each side, are late 14th cent.

The effective tower is of 3 stages, with embattled parapet and gargoyles at the angles. Two lower stages are of early 14th cent., whilst 3rd stage is 15th cent., and was added when chancel was rebuilt.

Chancel (a good deal restored) is *c.* 1475, and has large square-headed 3-light windows in side walls and a pointed 5-light window at E. end. There is a small pointed N. doorway and further to E. is another doorway, which, from remaining corbels, evidently opened into a former sacristy.

To W. wall of S. transept sacristy was added in 15th cent., with 3 small pointed windows on S. side, heavily barred; evidently constructed for valuables pertaining to the small college of a warden and two chaplains, founded in 1476.



There are sedilia of equal level in chancel, with a piscina beyond. In each transept evidence, from remains of piscinas and almeries, of there having been 2 altars against E. wall.

Late 15th cent. chest in S. transept vestry, with coved top and encircled with iron bands.

An early sundial is incised on jamb of S. aisle window nearest W.; and a more recent one, though pre-Reformation, by windows of S. vestry.

Chancel and transept screens, and oak choir stalls are modern.

The N. transept, or chapel of Holy Trinity, is rich in monuments of the Cliftons.

Earliest in N.W. angle is a table-tomb with alabaster effigy of knight, with Clifton lion rampant on surcoat; every detail beautifully finished; of late 14th cent. type, and probably represents Sir Gervase Clifton, who died in reign of Richard II.; or it may be Sir John Clifton, killed at Shrewsbury, 1403. Strange to say, Mr. Godfrey and other writers have actually assigned this effigy to beginning of 16th cent.

On floor is small incised slab with word "Isabelle" of marginal inscription legible; it commemorates Isabel, d. of George Monboucher, wife of Sir John Clifton; part of 3 pitchers, the arms of Monboucher, can be traced.

Another mutilated incised floorstone has sufficient marginal inscription left to determine that it commemorates Isabel, d. of Robert Francis,

wife of Sir Gervase Clifton (s. of last-named Sir John), *ob.* 1457.

On another stone is fine brass effigy of Sir Robert Clifton, *ob.* 1478, founder, as epitaph states, of college of 3 chaplains in this church. The figure is a good example of plate armour of period; head rests on helmet, and feet on greyhound; note exceptional length of spurs. Of shields, only one remains—Clifton (sa., a lion rampant within an orle of cinquefoils, arg.) impaling Nevill (gu. a saltire, erm.).

A second brass of a knight, with feet on lion, represents Sir Gervase Clifton, s. of last-named Sir Robert, *ob.* 12 May 1481; inscription records that he died in house of Blackfriars, London, whence corpse was brought here for interment by Agnes, d. of Robert Constable, his 2nd wife, and his other executors.

In N.E. angle of transept is good alabaster table-tomb with effigy of Alice, d. of Thomas Nevill of Rolleston, 1st wife of Sir Gervase Clifton. Details of dress are remarkably good; no inscription, but arms on front of tomb are Clifton and Nevill, and Clifton impaling Nevill, make its identification certain.

Against E. wall is another large table-tomb bearing alabaster effigies of knight and two ladies. Marginal inscription records that these represent Sir Gervase Clifton, *ob.* 1587-8; his 1st wife Mary, d. of Sir John Nevill, 1564; and his

2nd wife Winifred, d. and h. of William Thwaytes, who survived him. On one side are figures of 3 sons and 2 daughters, by his first wife, and on the other side his son George by 2nd wife, and a considerable heraldic display.

Near by is brass of 2 figures representing civilian in short cloak and large ruff, and lady in ruff, "Queen Mary" cap, and gown showing an embroidered petticoat. These represent George Clifton (s. and h. of Sir Gervase by wife Winifred), and his wife Winifred, d. of Sir Anthony Thorold. This Gervase died in August 1587, 5 months before his father, aged 20, leaving a s. and h. Gervase.

On flat stone close by Dame Anne Thorold, d. and h. of Sir John Constable, of Kinoulton, is commemorated—"the most loveing and carefull grandmother of Sir Gervas Clifton Knt and Barronett who laid the same for her, being a lady for her piety and exemplar vertues worthy to be had in perpetuall remembrance, and died heer August 1611." Gervase was but 4 months and 11 days at time of grandfather's death.

Against W. wall is a great costly monument (moved here from S. of chancel) to first 3 wives of Sir Gervase Clifton the 1st baronet; singularly rich in heraldic bearings. This remarkable man had 7 wives:—(1) Penelope, d. of Earl of Warwick, *ob.* 1613, by whom he had one son; (2) Frances, d. of Earl of Cumberland, *ob.* 1627, by whom he had a son and 4 daughters; (3) Mary,

widow of Sir Francis Leake, *ob.* 1630; (4) Isabel, widow of John Hodges, 1637; (5) Anne, d. of Sir Francis South, 1639; (6) Jane, d. of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, 1656, by whom he had a son and a daughter; and (7) Alice, d. of Earl of Huntingdon, who survived her husband, but died same year and was buried in St. Giles Church, London, 1666.

The monument to the first three wives, erected in 1631, during one of the very brief intervals in his busy marital life, has their arms on a black sarcophagus; beneath it is carved, after realistic fashion in marble, a grill showing behind bars a medley of bones and skulls.

Sir Gervase built a great vault or mausoleum on N. side of chancel in 1632, entered by door out of chancel. Herein he buried his 6 wives, and after his death on 28 June 1666, at age of 80, a mural monument, with his bust and impaled arms of 7 wives, was placed over the vault doorway. His funeral was celebrated on 2nd August with extraordinary pomp, for which purpose he bequeathed £1000. In N. transept and elsewhere are many later memorials to Cliftons.

On a large flagstone in S. transept is inscribed:—

Here lieth interred the body of Joseph, commonly called the Black Prince, who was converted to the Christian Faith Anno Domini 1675 and died on the First day of June Anno Domini 1685 in hope of a better life.



CLIFTON : GABLE CROSS



Register enters burial under nickname; he was a negro servant in Clifton family. On right-hand side of entrance to porch are initials I. P. at a height of 6 ft. 4 in.; said to indicate the height of this well-grown negro.

The old gable-cross at W. end of nave bears a beautifully carved Rood. (Reg. 1573. G. Mar. 1648-55. M.pt.)

**Clifton, North** (*St. George*).—This church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower, is situated near E. bank of Trent, midway between two small villages known as North and South Clifton. Traces of E.E. work in nave, aisle, and tower, but massive round piers of arcade are considered *c.* 1150. Chancel arch has good E.E. capitals to jambs of conventional foliage, but work of chancel and tower are Perp. Tower archway has embattled capitals to jambs, with 6 shields, charged with a cross (2), three crescents, a bend (2), and a chevron. W. gallery removed 1865 and other repairs, when tower arch was exposed, and two crumbling paintings of Time and Death. [Wake's *Collingham and Neighbourhood* (1867), pp. 61-2.] (Reg. 1539.)

**Coddington** (*All Saints*).—Chancel with N. organ-chamber and vestry, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower.

This church, for a long time in a state of grievous neglect, underwent a considerable and

possibly too thorough restoration and reconstruction in 1864, and has been further improved at later dates. Chancel is modern, the screen is from the designs of Mr. Bodley, R.A. Nave arcades are of 3 arches each side; piers on S. are circular, and those on the N. octagonal. N. arcade is the oldest, and of 13th cent.; note the shaft respond and nail-head moulding. Bases of piers surrounded by low stone benches. The old S. doorway, under new porch, has dog-tooth moulding *c.* 1275. In the S. wall are 2 two-light windows of same date, and another similar three-light window at E. end of S. aisle.

Octagonal font rests on central shaft, and has 4 circular shafts attached to bowl; it is of unusual design, and probably of Edward I.'s time.

Unbuttressed tower of good ashlar, much renewed, and crowned with 8 pinnacles. (Reg. 1676. M.pt.)

**Collingham, North** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave and aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Chancel restored 1859; new roof to nave and other restoration, 1897. N. jamb of tower arch shows early work, *c.* 1190, and there is some appearance of Norm. or Trans. work S. side of upper part of tower. Tower in the main Perp.; huge buttress at S.W. angle. Arcades of 3 arches each side of nave are good E.E. (1225-50), the N. is the earliest. Jambs of chancel arch E.E., but four-centred arch itself



Perp. Considerable alterations in 15th cent. Windows throughout, as well as clerestory, are Perp. N. porch has stone slab roof with 4 ribs; and chancel was then rebuilt. S. porch somewhat later. Both N. and S. entrances have original 15th cent. doors. Plain octagonal font, on 5 low shafts, is E.E.; 34 in. high, 29 in. in diameter; good late 17th cent. cover. Double piscina to S. of chancel arch; square-headed piscina niche in chancel and large almetry. Over chancel arch—a most strange place—are affixed a row of late 15th cent. heraldic misericords; fixed there in 1859 when the stalls were broken up. In N. porch are two remarkable 14th cent. monumental slabs, with roughly executed effigies in low relief. Shield of one on E. side charged with 3 unicorn heads, probably for Shelley. [For heraldry of misericords see Wake's *Collingham and Neighbourhood* (1867), p. 29.] (Reg. 1558. G. Bapt. and Bur. 1754-72.)

**Collingham, South** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Tower restored 1886, nave and N. aisle 1890, further restoration 1908. N. arcade exceptionally fine Norm.; two eastern bays earlier than third to W.; a profusion of zigzag mouldings. Fine S. arcade excellent E.E. Aisles and chancel rebuilt in 14th cent. The three E. windows are Perp., and clerestory late in that period. Other windows square-headed, characteristic of county.

Two lower stages of tower E.E., but W. window and 3rd stage Perp. S. porch rebuilt, but inner doorway 13th cent. Door dated 1641, but strap hinges older. Octagonal font on group of shafts, 31 in. high, 29 in. in diameter, E.E. Ogee-headed piscinas in each aisle. In chancel piscina drain below window. N. of chancel ogee-headed recess, commonly supposed to be Easter Sepulchre, but is in reality head of doorway leading into former small vestry. Two small incised sundials on S.E. buttress of aisle. At E. end of N. aisle monument to Francis Mearing, 1573. (Reg. 1558. G. 1703-22.)

**Colston Bassett** (*St. Mary*).—The old church standing on high ground, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to N.W. of most of present village, was one of the best and most interesting buildings in S. of county, far superior to any of immediately surrounding churches. By a most astounding decision, surely unparalleled in history of church demolition, this ancient church was deliberately allowed to be unroofed and made a ruin in 1892, when a new church was built somewhat nearer to the majority of the parishioners. The condition of the old fabric is most deplorable and melancholy, huge cracks extending in massive tower, pieces of fine window tracery gradually falling, a considerable number of inscribed floor-stones heaped over with rubbish, and rank weeds and creepers trailing at will in every direction. (Visited by writer 1890, 1904, 1907.)

The old church was on a large cruciform plan, with chancel, transepts, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Before, however, it was deliberately made into a ruin, to save the expense of keeping it in repair, the fabric had lost its S. porch, N. transept, and N. aisle, and that side was repaired with brick. The oldest work was N. arcade, for the capitals of two obviously Norm. pillars, *c.* 1100, protrude from walling, although pointed arches were placed upon them at later date. There are two square-headed clerestory windows in N. wall above the arcade.

The S. arcade, which was shamelessly pulled down in 1892, though in good condition, was partly Trans. (*c.* 1200) and partly 14th cent.

On S. side of church and chancel, and in S. transept, are some exceptionally good windows of two different dates in the 14th cent., whilst the large four-light S. window of the S. transept is late 15th cent.

Chancel archway, early 14th cent., shows traces of old painting in small medallions. Priest's door, buttresses, and base mouldings are all of effective design.

E. wall of tower shows weather mouldings of three successive roofs; tower arch 14th cent., but most of the two stages are massive early 15th cent. work.

There are remains of piscina niches in S.

transept and chancel. A photograph of the interior shortly before its destruction shows some interesting 15th cent. screen work, enclosing the S. transept. This screen is now in the church of Long Whatton, Leicestershire. Some of the comparatively new substantial seating was given to church of Cropwell Bishop. The old font was carted off to the Hall pleasure-grounds.

(Registers, 1591, show terrible attack of plague in 1604; 83 died from the 1st of July to end of September.)

**Colwick** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. It was rebuilt in classical style by Sir John Musters in 1684. The church lies close to the Hall, and is begirt with high walls and barbed fencing, for the old residence of the Musters family is now an hotel and the grounds pleasure gardens. Many Byron and Musters monuments. In chancel are alabaster effigies of Sir John Byron (with beard of abnormal length), *ob.* 1609, and his wife Alice (Strelley), and incised effigy of Sir John Byron, *ob.* 1541. There is also a life-size statue of Lord Byron's Mary Chaworth, 1832. (Reg. 1569. G. Mar. 1754-1812. M.pt.)

**Cossall** (*St. Catherine*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with low octagonal spire. It was in the main rebuilt, save tower and spire, in 1843, and deprived of almost all interest. The old font remains. To the W. of the church are the picturesque almshouses, 8

houses and a chapel, founded by George Willoughby in 1685. (Reg. 1654. M.pt.)

**Costock** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. bell-turret. N. aisle and porch only date from 1848. W. end was pulled down in 1863, and remainder somewhat severely restored. Old chancel and nave seem to have been built, or rebuilt, in second half of 14th cent. S. wall of nave has a two-light square-headed window, so characteristic of South Nottinghamshire churches, and S. wall of chancel has two others of like construction. Below the one nearest the nave is a squared low-side window, the opening of which measures 2 ft. 4 in. by 16 in. In the outer wall between the two windows is a richly ornamented canopied founder's recess, with crocketed finial and side pinnacles. Beneath it is mutilated effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments. On the N. side of the chancel is a good trefoil-headed lancet light, widely splayed, pertaining to an earlier chancel, for it cannot well be later than Edward I. Chancel was probably refounded when the country had somewhat recovered from Black Death of 1348-9.

Plain octagonal font is 14th cent., but base is modern. There are six old 15th cent. poppy-head bench-ends. The rector (Rev. C. S. Millard) has been successful in reproducing 65 modern imitations of these bench-ends to the rest of the seats throughout the church.

Portions of a beautifully patterned pre-Norm. cross is built into a buttress at S.E. angle of nave. (Reg. 1558. Bur. 1564. M.pt.)

**Cotgrave** (*All Saints*).—Church stands in centre of village, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Throsby (1790) speaks of it as a “decent” building. Curtis (1843) describes it as “having lately undergone a thorough repair,” and it underwent another “restoration” in 1878, when new windows were inserted in chancel, and most of tracery of square-headed aisle windows renewed. The arcades of 4 arches are supported by piers of four-clustered columns with vertical fillets, c. 1400. Chancel arch has jamb mouldings and capitals of Trans. or late Norm. date; arch itself coeval with arcades. Lofty tower arch is corbelled. Tower, faced with very good ashlar, is of three stages, and has rectangular buttresses reaching up to embattled parapet. Tower and octagonal spire of end of 14th cent. Font is modern. Fine yew tree immediately to E. of church is noteworthy. (Reg. 1559. M.pt.)

**Cotham** (*St. Michael*).—Church is now a small structure, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. bell-turret. Towards end of 18th cent. it was much diminished in area and rebuilt. Formerly a W. tower of considerable size, and N. and S. aisles; but aisles were cleared away, some of the windows being reused in the narrowed walls

of the nave, and the W. wall rebuilt 21 ft. nearer to the E. It had been shorn of its former glory, and Throsby describes it (in 1797) as having "a barn-like appearance but well-lighted, and topped like a pigeon-house with 2 bells." Porch is dated 1830. Church underwent considerable repair in 1890, when new belfry was erected on gable. On churchyard wall, by E. gate, are two great gargoyles, which evidently came from old tower; their date is *c.* 1400. Much repair and modern work about chancel, but priest's doorway is a plain example of 14th cent. work. Sundial bearing the date 1643 is on S. buttress. Heavy octagonal font is 14th cent. Immediately to E. of S. doorway is an unusually handsome piscina niche (*c.* 1360-70); crocketed work over it stands 5 ft. high, and cinquefoil-headed niche below is 4 ft.; drain is on a level with floor. This was evidently spared on account of its beauty when S. aisle was destroyed, and built-in here for preservation. Beyond it, half under present wall, is a Purbeck marble table-tomb of early 14th cent. date. It has had an inscription in single brass letters (now gone) let into margin, and upper slab shows that it used to bear brass effigy of a knight 3 ft. long. No chancel arch. On S. side of chancel is another Purbeck marble table-tomb, with series of shields in quatrefoils in front; it is also on a low level and half built into the wall. Both these tombs probably

commemorated members of Leeke family, who had a seat at Cotham for several generations. On N. side is a large mural monument of classic design to "Anne, daughter of John Warburton of Cheshire, Knight, wife to Robert Markham of Cotham, Esquire, died 17 Nov. 1601." Under a canopy is figure of lady in relief, facing S.; on her right kneel 4 daughters, and on her left 3 sons, all facing E. Robert Markham, the husband of Anne Warburton, is styled by Thoroton "a fatal unthrift and Destroyer of this eminent Family." At W. end of nave are a variety of brackets, evidently built-in when old church was lessened and renewed. (Reg. 1587. G. Mar. 1732-55. M.pt.)

**Cottam** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, W. bell-turret. This small building was formerly a parochial chapel of South Leverton. Much restored in 1868. The S. doorway is good Norm. (Reg. 1695.)

**Cromwell** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, with S. chapel, nave, S. aisle, and W. tower. Carefully restored in 1873-6; kept in the most beautiful order. S. doorway, lancet windows of nave, and aisle arcade of 3 bays are E.E. Chancel windows flamboyant, late 14th cent. Tower said to have been built in 1427. Foundations of S. chancel chapel found in 1875, and rebuilt. Perp. clere-story. Font modern. Some old glass in E. chancel window, including shield of gules, 5 annulets or (? Skippon). (Reg. 1650.)



**Cropwell Bishop** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel restored in 1854; roof renewed in 1873; reseated and other internal alterations in 1894. Wide porch dates from *c.* 1250, but subsequently altered. S. aisle has 13th cent. buttresses, but square-headed window and embattled parapet are later. N. aisle has also 13th cent. buttresses and lancet windows, but E. and W. windows are 14th cent.

Chancel, with diagonal buttresses, is 14th cent.; tracery of the E. window renewed. Low-side window in usual place on N. side, with a new ogee-shaped head.

Fine tower of good ashlar is three-staged; below battlements is band of the good quatrefoil-in-diamond moulding characteristic of district. Tower is *c.* 1450.

Four-pointed two-light 15th cent. clerestory windows each side; probably coeval with tower. Nave roof flat, with well-moulded tie-beams, which have good but coarsely executed bosses.

The four-arched arcades of nave are supported on circular piers; both of 13th cent. date, but N. one, with nail-head ornament, somewhat the oldest.

Octagonal font, much scraped, is early 14th cent.; cover 1662. In S. wall of chancel is small piscina niche with trefoiled ogee head. Another trefoil-headed piscina niche at end of S. aisle.

At E. end of N. aisle, resting on N. wall, is an exceptionally early piece of woodwork, consisting of about 11 ft. 6 in. of wall-plate with nail-head ornament, *c.* 1250. A beam of porch roof bears the year 1608, and roof of S. aisle 1722.

Five really good old benches with poppy-head ends, of late 14th cent. or early 15th date, at W. end. Rest of church is pewed with seats ejected from old church of Colston Bassett when it was deliberately ruined in 1892. (Reg. 1539. M.pt.)

**Cuckney** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Nave of 6 bays of unusual length. Throsby (1790) says: "From the chancel end to that of the tower is about 42 yards." He noted a sepulchral stone dated 1531, and part of another to *Frater Simon de . . . afterberry quondam rector hujus ecclesie*. Remarkable 12th cent. work. Norm. porches are very rare, but, though altered in 13th cent., this porch shows a Norm. string enriched with elliptic arched pattern on S. gable and along exterior E. and W. walls; inner doorway is exceptional Norm., chamfered hood-mould with monster heads as terminals, outer order a coarse cable moulding continued down jambs, inner order recessed raised chevron pattern also continued. Priest's doorway S. of chancel is Trans., end of 12th cent. Keel-shaped hood-mould, ending in dragon head over plain pointed arch. Six arches between nave

and N. aisle are semicircular ; piers varied, W. end circular, then two of 4 semicircular shafts, and at E. end an octagonal pier and corresponding respond ; the work is Trans., *c.* 1190–1200. On N. side of chancel is an unusual piscina niche, with triangular head ornamented with both nail-head and dog-tooth ornament ; probably *temp.* King John. Most of rest of old work Perp. In chancel large black marble slab ; supposed to be to Robert Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, created Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull 1628, killed in Civil War 1643. (Reg. 1632.)

**Darlton** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, and small W. tower ; chapelry of Dunham. Much rebuilding. Chief interest is graceful S. doorway, Trans., dawn of E.E., *c.* 1200 ; it is semicircular headed, but has hood-mould with well-defined dog-tooth mouldings, and detached shafts. Two brasses of knight in plate-armour and his lady, early 16th cent., but lacking inscription even in Throsby's days. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xi.] (Reg. 1568.)

**Drayton, East** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower ; it is embattled throughout. Considerably restored 1873. Elaborately pinnacled and buttressed Perp. porch ; roof 4 stone ribs ; holy-water stoup niche with small image recess above. Lower stage of tower 14th cent. ; W. doorway and window above Dec., but buttresses and upper stages Perp. Arcades of 4 arches each side, octagonal piers ;

N. side early Dec., S. side Perp. Aisle and chancel windows and clerestory late Perp. Rood-screen good late 15th cent.; handsome tracery and coved work for loft; lower panels missing. Part of old spiral altar-rails W. end of N. aisle; poor modern rail at altar. Large plain octagonal font. Remains of black-letter inscription in N. clerestory windows. (Reg. 1737.)

**Drayton, West** (*St. John Baptist*).—Small Norm. church, much rebuilt, chancel and nave in one (44 ft. by 17 ft.), and double bell-cot on W. gable. Norm. S. doorway (3 ft. wide), with drip-stone and semi-detached jamb shafts, chevron moulding. Stoup to E. of doorway. N. and S. windows trefoil-headed new. E. and W. windows Perp. Modern N. vestry and small modern font. Pair of late Jacobean coffin stools. Built into W. wall, upper half of Norm. sepulchral slab; another one outside with sword on sinister side of cross shaft. (Reg. 1700.)

**Dunham** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, N. aisle, and W. tower. Rebuilt 1805, except tower. Tower Perp., notable for the exceptional size of its great 4-light windows. (Reg. 1654.)

**Eakring** (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, nave, N. and S. porch, and W. tower. Wholesale restoration in 1880–1 under Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn; windows chiefly renewed in both nave and chancel of 14th cent. style; chancel arch rebuilt, sedilia inserted, and S. porch rebuilt. Notes by the writer of

1875 name Norm. jambs of tower aisle and of S. doorway. E.E. lancets of chancel appear mainly old. Lower part of tower E.E., upper part Perp. Font dated 1674. Arms in plaster of Charles II. at W. end. Small good early Jacobean pulpit, with tester and back-piece. Poor-box, "Remember ye Poor, 1718." Small mural brass S. of chancel to George Lawson, rector, 1670. Also the following brass inscription, of recent erection :

To the Glory of God and to perpetuate the memory of William Mompesson, priest, rector of this parish for 38 years, and previously Rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, where he faithfully ministered to his flock during the terrible Plague which raged 1685-6, the three small windows in this chancel are dedicated.

(Reg. Mar. 1563, Bapt. and Bur. 1616.)

**Eastwood** (*St. Mary*).—Entirely rebuilt 1858. (Reg. 1711.)

**Eaton** (*All Saints*).—The church is modern; it stands on the site of a small Norm. edifice "razed to allow of its erection." (Reg. 1660.)

**Edingley** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, and double W. bell-turret. Chancel of this small Norm. fabric rebuilt 1844, and rest clumsily repaired. Very small Norm. light high up on N. side. On S. side churchwarden's initials, and 1687 on a buttress; wide arch of former chancel chapel built up at this date. Also filled-up arcade of former S. aisle; 2 arches, 14th cent. At W. end another small Norm. light. Good W. Norm.

doorway of 2 orders. Pointed priest's door of chancel filled up with brick. Wide ogee-headed piscina niche built in level with floor. Font modern. (Reg. 1580. G. 1661-5.)

**Edwalton** (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel, with N. vestry, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Much internal restoration in 1881, and in 1894 a well-built chancel of red brick with stone facings erected on old foundations of chancel that collapsed in 17th cent. Church now in excellent order, with good modern rood-screen.

Buttress at W. end of S. aisle is 13th cent., but arcade of 3 arches, on octagonal piers and responds, is 14th cent. Several square-headed late 14th cent. windows to nave and S. aisle, but a good deal altered and debased. S. porch modern, but doorway within, with drip-stone, is old. Doorway on N. side is blocked up. N. wall a good deal thickened for several feet, and projects externally, as though there had been a founder's recess.

Under tower old font of curious trough-like shape; it measures 2 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft., and is 8 in. deep; corners chamfered, and old lead lining, so that it seems designed after rude fashion for a font; date probably 13th cent.; coved oak cover, *c.* 1660.

In N. adjunct to chancel are 2 old benches; ends show that they are 14th cent., but repaired towards end of 15th cent.

Small W. tower well built of red brick on old stone foundations. It is diapered in black brick on S. side, and resembles Essex brick towers known to be of Henry VII.'s time; but a long-standing tradition, which there seems no reason to reject, says that this tower was rebuilt in brick *temp.* Queen Mary, and is one of the few known instances of church building during that short reign.

On slate gravestone close to porch is this extraordinary inscription:

Rebecca Freeland, wife of the late William Freeland gent.; Interred here the 1st of May MDCCXLI.

She drank good Ale, good Punch and Wine,  
And liv'd to th' Age of ninety-nine.

(Reg. 1538, but all 16th cent. entries damaged and defective. M.pt.)

**Edwinstowe** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, W. tower and spire. Chancel restored 1892, rest of church 1897, porch 1903; further restoration 1912. Priest's doorway, S. of chancel, plain Norm., with chamfered hood-mould, abacus, and jambs. Tower of 3 stages good E.E.; stairway in shallow S.W. buttress as at Thurgarton; stout broach spire, with unusual pinnacle work at base, probably much altered in 1680, when there were extensive repairs. S. arcade of 5 arches, octagonal piers, Dec.; N. arcade of 5 arches, circular piers, E.E.

Windows of chancel and S. aisle Dec.; of N. aisle square-headed Perp. Five good clerestory windows each side, early Perp. Embattled throughout. Font unusual form of Dec., with band of quatrefoils. Triangular-headed almary N. side of chancel. In E. wall of S. aisle square almary, with part of 12th cent. cross slab in base; another almary on S. side, and piscina with stone shelf. Tracery heads of old chancel screen in modern organ-screen E. end of N. aisle; other screen fragments over altar.

Double chantry founded here in 1342 at altar of St. Margaret, to celebrate for souls of Henry and Robert de Edenstow and their kinsfolk, to assist vicar in all services, and to distribute alms on anniversaries. [*T.S.T.*, vol. viii.] (Reg. 1634. Printed in full to 1758, by G. W. Marshall in 1891.)

**Egmanton** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, N. aisle, S. transept, and W. tower. Church and tower severely restored 1893, chancel rebuilt 1897. S. doorway plain Norm., many small crosses (nothing to do with consecration) on jambs. Arcade to aisle 4 pointed arches on circular piers, with squared abacus and flat foliage on caps.; Trans., *c.* 1190–1200. Chancel arch corresponds. Plain Norm. font, cone shape. Double-arched piscina with central shaft but one drain, in chancel, 13th cent. Within altar-rails is alabaster slab to Nicholas Powtrell, serjeant-at-law,



and his 2 wives; he purchased Egmanton Hall *temp.* Elizabeth; inscription almost illegible. Also brass to "William Cardinall, one of Her Majesty's Honorable Counsel established in the northern parts, 1598." On S. side Savile chantry, in window a little old glass. Jacobean pulpit. Altar-table in aisle dated 1685. (Reg. 1653.)

**Elkesley** (*All Hallows*).—Chancel (choked with ivy), nave, N. aisle, and W. tower. Partly rebuilt 1845. Base of tower serves as porch. Doorway Perp., but window above and rest of tower mainly Dec. N. aisle embattled square-headed windows; arcade of 3 arches, octagonal piers, Perp., together with clerestory. No chancel arch; N. of chancel entrance crocketed 5 foil niche; above it a similar-looking niche with a modern crocketed top. The latter is an odd mistake, for upper niche is in reality a rood-loft doorway. N. side of chancel a 13th cent. lancet. Plain Jacobean altar-table. Modern font. (Reg. 1628.)

**Elston** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel "renovated" in 1859, and considerable restoration at later date. Throsby (1790) aptly describes the church as "a neat place of worship," a description which it still merits. He mentions an old nave and side aisle, but that "another aisle has lately been added." Nave calls for no comment; it has been modernised after a dull fashion.

Chancel has two-pointed two-light windows in S. wall and a three-light E. window; they are of end of 13th cent.; they are well designed, and have shafts with moulded bases and foliated capitals in the splays of the inner jambs. Unbuttressed tower, of three stages, has undergone a variety of alterations, but general features of two lower stages point to early 13th cent. origin.

Octagonal font is unusually small, diameter only 20 in.; marks of staple and hinge of original cover denote its age; probably 14th cent.

Over tower arch is an inscription to John Lassells, 3rd son of George Lassells, of Guileford and Sturton, and brother to Sir Brian Lassells. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Bartholomew Methley, of Elston. No date on this stone, but this John Lassells died in 1616, and his wife in 1632. Shields relative to Lassells and their alliances are affixed to arch below. A great number of mural tablets to the Darwins, throughout the 18th and 19th cents. Erasmus Darwin, physician and botanist, the grandfather of Charles Darwin the great naturalist, was born at Elston Hall in 1731. Some pattern stained glass is worth noting because of its date, 1837. "Poppy-heads" at ends of seats are painted iron castings! probably of same date as glass. (Reg. 1572. G. 1688-94. M.pt.)

**Elston Chapel.**—The lower part of village of

Elston is still called Elston Chapel, and the remainder Elston Church. In a field, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. to N. of church, just within present bounds of parish of East Stoke, stands an ancient disused chapel, consisting of nave and chancel. Nave is 27 ft. long (external measurement), and chancel 19 ft., whilst width of both is 19 ft.

On S. side is good Norm. doorway, with bold zigzag moulding carried all round; showing signs of 14th cent. repair. On same side of nave is a late 14th cent. window, and another in chancel wall. At E. end are two massive 13th cent. buttresses, and a three-light square-headed window, with date 1577, marking the year of the chancel repair. On N. side of chancel is a similar two-light window. In apex of W. gable (not above it) are two square-headed openings for small bells, but only one is occupied. Interior has flat ceiling, and is plainly pewed in unpainted deal, *c.* 1820. In front of W. gallery is record of benefaction by John Sumner, of Elston, in 1822, to poor of "the Chapel Parish of Elston." In upper part of E. window are a few fragments of old stained glass. Some carved Jacobean panelling in large pulpit or reading-desk. Font is a small example of modern pedestal contrivance. In N. wall, high up at W. end, on level with gallery, is a small stone head, an outer part of corbel-table. Below, on another stone, is a small cross-patée in relief,

with beginning of a shaft, part of an early coffin-lid. Throsby (1790) mentions two divisions of Elston, and that one (Chapel Elston) was called Stoke. It seems clear that this was originally part of Elston parish, and is that part named in Domesday Survey as of the fee of Roger de Busli, where was "Norman the priest," and doubtless the chapel that he served. Adjacent parish was East Stoke, whilst this manor was Stoke. There are no grounds in support of a foolish tradition that this chapel was removed from East Stoke and rebuilt in its present situation! Elston Chapel has separate registers, beginning in 1584. Occasional services were held here until recent years, but are now (1904) altogether abandoned. Several old people are still living at Elston who were married within its walls. In 1870 amalgamated with rectory of Elston. Rent of field in which chapel stands suffices to keep it weather-tight and clean. (Reg. 1584. M.pt.)

**Elton** (*St. Michael*).—The small and now mean church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower.

It underwent some restoration in 1857, when tower was rebuilt. There was a S. aisle, and three built-up rounded arches show in S. wall. The nail-head ornament of capital of one pier projects in interior of church; piers themselves do not show, but arcade was probably of Trans.

date towards end of 12th cent. Door under modern porch is 14th cent.; it was set back when aisle was destroyed. No chancel arch, and low flat ceiling. Lower part of old 15th cent. screen can be detected among awkward high pews. A small modern two-light E. window, and a square-headed modern priest's doorway. Altar-rails are substantial Jacobean, and of pre-Laudian date. Plain round font has circular base; sadly scraped, but is old and probably early 13th cent. Coped Jacobean font cover lies (1904) discarded under tower among dirt and rubbish. Small W. tower a mean affair of stuccoed brick. (Reg. 1592. G. 1684-97. M.pt.)

**Epperstone** (*Holy Rood*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Restored 1854 and 1879. Parts of N. wall probably Norm. Massive circular font Norm., replaced in church 1854; base modern, cover imitation Jacobean. S. aisle added towards close of 13th cent.; graceful arcade of 4 arches; piers are four-clustered with fillets, capitals noteworthy with alternate sections of moulding and conventional foliage. Over arcade 2 small trefoiled clerestory modern windows. Outer walls of aisle much restored, but parts of window tracery Edward I. Chancel rebuilt 1853-4, but pointed E. window of three-light is old, *c.* 1325; good terminal heads to outer hood-mould. New

N. vestry has an old square-headed two-light window which used to be in old clerestory of S. aisle. Windows N. side of nave renewed, but old terminals to hood-moulds. Blocked-up N. doorway end of 13th cent. Handsome tower with octagonal spire an attractive feature; good example of *c.* 1425 work; plinth mouldings extend to a height of 5 ft. S. porch new. In chancel head of 13th cent. floriated cross slab in relief, and an incised 12th cent. cross slab; a third handsome one, *c.* 1225, is in S. aisle. Throsby, in 1797, says: "In the chyard I found an old stone figure grown over with nettles and grass and much mutilated." Of this a rough drawing is given. It is the effigy of a civilian in gown (wrongly described as a woman), placed at E. end of aisle in 1858; it belongs to last half of 13th cent., probably one of the Odingsells, founder of aisle. Near by is mural monument to John Odingsells and wife Elizabeth, 1655; he was a member for Notts in the Barebones Parliament. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xii.] (Reg. 1582. M.pt.)

**Everton** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Some restoration 1885. Much good Norm. work; chancel arch is rich with usual rows of chevron moulding; tower arch of similar style, and other work of that period in tower. Tympanum of S. doorway is irregularly sculptured and supported on plain imposts; a roughly indented ornament round the

semicircle, whilst centre has heads and necks of two dragons facing each other rudely incised. Mr. Keyser, our best expert on such matters, considers that it may be of pre-Conquest date (Keyser's *Norman Tympana*, fig. 62). N. arcade of 2 arches has octagonal pier with capital of rounded foliage; responds "water holding" base moulds; Trans., c. 1190. Font is imitation Norm.; remains of original in vicarage garden. Tower, windows, and battlements of church Perp. In 1841 church was enlarged by present classical addition to chancel on N. side, and by its extension eastward. Under tower effigies of knight and lady, 13th cent. On chancel floor small shield-shaped brass commemorates Anthony Nevill, "Major for King Charles y<sup>e</sup> First and King Charles y<sup>e</sup> Second in y<sup>e</sup> late Rebellion," *ob.* 1681. [See excellent paper and plan by Mr. Harry Gill, *T.S.T.*, vol. xii.] (Reg. 1567.)

**Farndon** (*St. Peter*).—This church, in centre of village, has an interesting diversity of architecture; it consists of chancel, with N. vestry and S. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Interior "considerably renovated" between 1864 and 1893; at last date N. aisle was rebuilt. W. part of N. wall shows coarsely constructed wide-jointed herring-bone masonry, and also a plain round-headed doorway with filled-up tympanum. Possibly early Norm., but much more probably late Saxon, marking site of

first stone church, which afterwards became N. aisle of larger fabric.

S. aisle is separated from wide nave by arcade of 3 arches, supported on piers of grouped shafts of 3rd quarter of 13th cent. Several square-headed recessed windows towards end of 14th cent.; the clerestory windows on each side, and buttresses and parapet of S. aisle, are of same period. N. arcade has been recently rebuilt. New chancel screen. Date of rebuilding of chancel appears below E. window: "To the glory of God. This stone was laid 9 June, 1892, by Ven<sup>ble</sup> Brough Maltby, Archdeacon of Nottingham and Vicar." The Archdeacon and his wife Isabella are buried in churchyard just below this stone; he died 1894, and his wife 1892. In S. wall of chancel is piscina niche, with projecting drain and stone credence shelf; at E. end of S. aisle is another plain piscina. Under tower is plain octagonal font, late 14th cent.; over it a modern tabernacled cover. Embattled tower is of three stages, divided by two string-courses, also in the main late 14th cent. A plain three-light square-headed window in W. wall of basement. Over it a stone thus inscribed: "This was done Ano 1598. W. Howel, Ed. Jaques, Th. Oliver, S. Stric, Rd. Garg." "This" of the inscription clearly refers to this window and to belfry windows above that correspond in style; but it has been absurdly twisted to mean that "the



church of St. Peter, Farndon, was erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth" (Kelly's *Directory*). (Reg. 1559. G. 1682-94. Printed in full, privately, by Mr. T. M. Blagg in 1899.)

**Farnsfield** (*St. David*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. porch, and tower with spire at N.W. angle. Church rebuilt throughout in 1859-60, except early 15th cent. tower. N. side of tower, with buttresses, enclosed within new church after an awkward fashion. Old font in churchyard. (Reg. 1572. Perambulation of parts of Sherwood Forest entered in 1700, and 1717.)

**Finningley** (*Holy Trinity*).—Most of the parish is in Yorks, but church stands in extreme N. of Notts. It was "repaired and ornamented in a somewhat incongruous style" *c.* 1825. Chancel, nave, N. aisle of 3 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. Tower with small splayed lights and S. wall of chancel, with S. entrance and font, are Norm.; N. aisle late E.E.; and chancel, Dec. or 14th cent. A good Norm. archway into tower. Early incised slabs in porch. Pulpit 1603. Wooden tablet to William Salmon 1692, and wife Susanna 1698. (Reg. 1557. D. 1645-53.)

**Flawborough**.—Small church of this hamlet consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower. Rebuilt in 1840-41 in stucco-covered brick, but still retains interesting traces of old foundation. Panel under tower thus inscribed: "This Church was Rebuilt by voluntary contributions,

assisted by the Rev<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Staunton, who re-opened it for Divine Service Oct. 3<sup>d</sup>, 1841." This is followed by list of subscriptions, including Duke of Newcastle £105, and parishioners £100, and Dr. Staunton £300; total, £769, 3s. od. Sale of old materials realised £66, 1s. od. At head of panel is a well-painted view of old church, showing that it had an unbuttressed W. tower of three stages, lower two of which were 14th and upper 15th cent. date. On S. side of nave, which had flat roof, was rich doorway of Norm. date, and two-light late Edward I. window. Chancel had high-pitched tiled roof, and two square-headed windows of end of 14th cent. At time of rebuilding, the fine Norm. doorway, of two orders of chevron moulding, with two shafts in jambs, was rebuilt up in W. wall of new tower, lower stage of which serves as porch. Circular Norm. font, diameter 2 ft. 3 in., is ornamented with interlaced arcading. Doorway and font are somewhat late in style, *c.* 1150. Flat font cover *c.* 1660, base modern. A plain pointed piscina niche in S. wall of chancel. Two square-headed S. windows of chancel and 15th cent. E. window retain parts of old tracery. A plain pre-Reformation chest, *c.* 1500. (Reg. 1680. M.pt.)

**Flawforth** (*St. Peter*). — Church, mother-church of both Ruddington and Edwalton, stood on a hill a mile to E. of Ruddington, in midst of small village. After being long in ruinous state,

was finally demolished on 12 June 1773. Material was used in building a bridge between Ruddington and Gotham. It possessed chancel with S. chapel, nave, aisles, tower, and spire. In 1779 figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and a bishop were found under floor of former chancel; they are now in Nottingham Castle Museum. [See long account in Throsby, *Additions to Thoroton* (1797), i. 129-132.]

**Fledborough** (*St. Gregory*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Tower, with simple flat tracery to bell-chamber windows, is *c.* 1200. Rest of church built in Dec. style of 14th cent. Nave arcades of 4 arches each side, with piers of clustered filleted shafts and low clerestory of 1st half of 14th cent.; square-headed aisle windows 2nd half of same cent. Porch Perp., bossed roof with stone ribs. Chancel, long ruinous, mainly pulled down a century ago to make "a neat and new building"; S. chancel aisle walled up; again rebuilt 1891. In N. wall 4 interesting fragments of Easter Sepulchre built in; they show 3 sleeping soldiers under canopies, and angels carrying the Risen Lord; largest fragment turned down as back-door doorstep of rectory. Early 14th cent. effigy of a lady vowess built into outside wall E. end of S. aisle. Slab in N. aisle has part of Norman-French inscription to *Clemence Dame de Lyseus*, probably wife of John de Lisieux,

who founded chantry here in 1343. Slab in N. wall recess to Hugh de Normanton, Canon of Lincoln and rector of this church; the date is gone, but he held prebendary of Thonyall, Lincoln, 1295-6. Under tower is beautifully foliated 13th cent. sepulchral slab; also broken alabaster effigy of knight, late 14th cent. Remains of stained glass of much interest. Several canopies of 14th cent. glass remain *in situ*; various old pieces worked up in good early 14th cent. window E. end of N. aisle. This window has centre light filled up and occupied by canopied niche. Also several heraldic shields. Octagonal font Dec. Holy-water stoup inside church by S. door. Defaced alms-box, "Remember the poore 1684." [See excellent illustrated paper by Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, *T.S.T.*, vol. xi.] (Reg. 1562.)

**Flintham** (*St. Augustine*).—Old church originally cruciform, now consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and central tower. It suffered sadly in 1828, when body of church was rebuilt and transepts lopped off. Nave has now square-headed debased windows and flat ceiling. Central tower, *c.* 1250, is supported on 4 arches with well-grouped filleted shafts; those to N. and S. are built up; turret stairway is in N.W. angle.

Chancel has 3 large lancet windows on each side, also a two-light window on S. side of

simple intersecting tracery, *temp.* Edward I. The four-light debased E. window must be of 1828 date. A trefoil-headed piscina niche in S. wall, and a squared almetry opposite, the hinge hooks and staple still remain. Altar-rails probably late Elizabethan, and certainly pre-Laudian in date; four balustrades that used to serve in removed gates now support a new credence table.

Thoroton noticed "in the Church south Aisle, upon an old low Stone Tomb, an Effigies of a Knight, and on his Shield, a Lion passant Gardant upon a fesse, with a small Crescent before him." This mutilated cross-legged effigy, in mail and hauberk and with kite-shaped shield charged as Thoroton has it, is now in chancel. He was probably founder of 13th cent. church. Arms show that he was of the Hussey family, who were lords of Flintham from Henry III.'s days to those of Elizabeth.

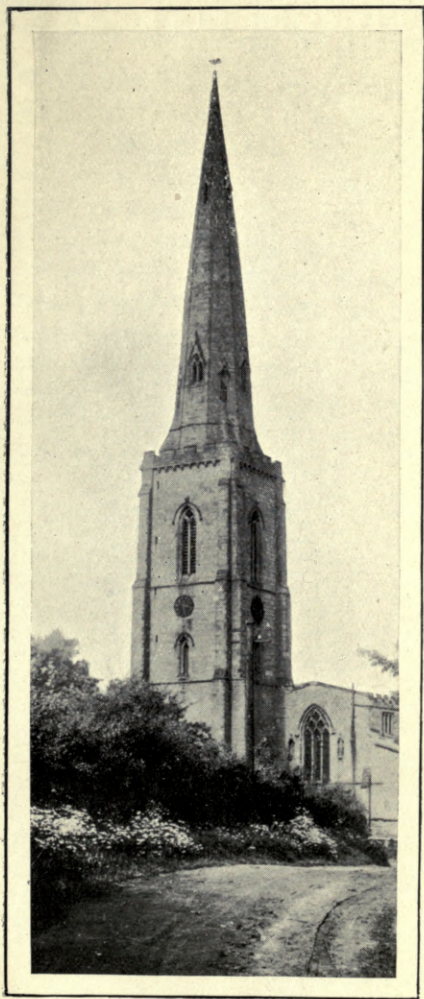
Large octagonal font is late 14th cent.; flat cover, *c.* 1660.

A chest bears date 1633, and initials W. B., T. S. (Reg. Bapt. 1576, G. 1597-1610 and 1663-9; Mar. 1629; Bur. 1631, G. 1688-96.)

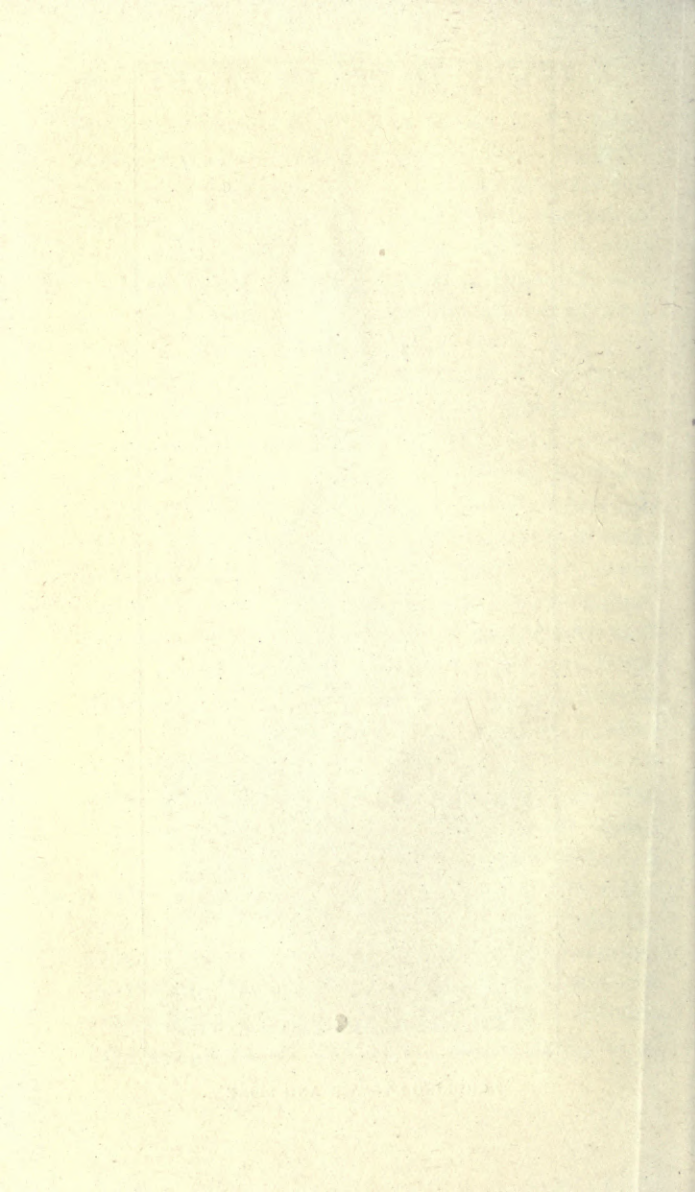
**Gamston** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. Restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1855. Porch rebuilt. Perp. throughout. Fine three-staged tower, with 8 pinnacles. All windows square-headed, save

those of clerestory. S. arcade has 3 octagonal piers. Circular embattled turret N.E. angle of nave to rood-loft and roof. S. doorway built up. Locked, and key not in parish when visited in 1911. Mr. Guilford says: "A sepulchral slab of a priest, and an effigy vested in chasuble, alb, stole, and maniple, form the objects of interest inside." (Reg. 1544.)

**Gedling** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and tower and spire at W. end of N. aisle. Restored 1871 and 1888-9. Chancel of unusual length (50 ft. by 24 ft.) E.E., *c.* 1240; 4 large lancets and priest's door S. side; 3 level sedilia and double piscina, with dog-tooth mouldings; 2 unusual almeries in N. wall, and one in S. wall, triangular heads, showing door grooves; triplet E. window. Chancel has also a two-light Dec. window on S., *c.* 1325, and Perp. window on N. Sir Gilbert Scott considered masonry of chancel below window-sills Trans., *c.* 1190; traces of this early church remain in lower masonry of N. aisle and in small window high up near tower arch. Windows of aisles *c.* 1300-3. To same date belong arcades of 5 arches each side of nave with octagonal piers. Fine tower and octagonal spire, *c.* 1340. Remarkable feature of spire is the entasis or bulging; in widest part it varies by 2 ft. from a straight line drawn from summit to base, the curve extends for 43 ft. from battlements. Alternate faces of



GEDLING : TOWER AND SPIRE





base of spire have niches for figures, only one, a knight in mail armour, is now distinguishable. At W. end of nave is fine Dec. window with enriched jambs, flanked by 2 image niches, in one of which a female saint remains.

Five 3-light square-headed clerestory windows each side are late; also a Perp. window E. end of N. aisle. Plain octagonal font Dec.; it stands on inverted octagonal slab, the base of former E.E. font, grooved to receive 8 circular shafts. Pulpit made up in 1880 partly out of remains of bench-ends. Three 17th cent. brass chandeliers have been spoilt to make a lectern! There are 3 pre-Reformation sepulchral slabs. One by N. end of altar has effigy of a 12th cent. deacon in low relief; a second, 14th cent., near the tower arch, shows face of priest through a quatrefoil, and feet through a trefoil; the third of alabaster is at S. end of altar, with remains of a knight and inscription of 15th cent.

On N. side of chancel are remains of two annexes, probably a chapel and a sacristy; there are 2 blocked-up doorways. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vii.] (Reg. 1558. M.pt.)

**Girton** (*St. Cecilia*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and single bell-turret. Partly rebuilt and over-restored 1879. This small building is chiefly Perp., but with E.E. survivals. Of no special interest. Church lies a little higher than village; poor parishioners used to be permitted to bed

and board within its walls during heavy floods of Trent. (Reg. 1680.)

**Gonalston** (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and tower and spire at N.W. angle.

Up to 1787 church had N. aisle continued eastward to form chancel chapel, and on W. gable a wooden belfry; fabric then chiefly 14th cent. Throsby (1797) says that in 1787 a "diminution" was carried out by Sir Philip Monoux, who pulled down aisle and chapel and flung the sepulchral slabs and effigies "higgledy-piggledy" into a pit under a pew in the nave. Here they were found in 1848 by Mr. R. Westmacott, R.A.; he had the satisfaction of recovering all 3 early de Heriz effigies, two knights in mail and a lady, as described by Thoroton in 1676. Mr. Westmacott contributed a full account of this discovery, with illustrations of the 2 most perfect figures, to vol. vi. of the *Archæological Journal*. In 1853 the church was again rebuilt after a handsome fashion, including a new N. aisle, where the effigies again rest. The most perfect of the male effigies is probably John de Heriz, *ob.* 1229; the mutilated effigy probably John de Heriz, *ob.* 1329; and the beautiful one of the lady, Matilda, heiress of the last de Heriz who married Richard de la Risiene.

Much of old chancel, however, remains, with

geometrical windows, *c.* 1290–1300. Plain Norm. tub font, happily replaced after prolonged ejection. Altar-rails Laudian. Notable for having 3 old altar-slabs. One of them came from old hospital chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Bradebusk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from church, founded by William de Heriz *temp.* Henry II. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vii.] (Reg. 1538. G. Mar. 1644–55. M.pt.)

**Gotham** (*St. Laurence*). — Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, N. vestry (formerly a porch), S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Throsby (1790) says that “the chancel has been lately taken down and rebuilt.” Tower and spire also taken down recently, but rebuilt on old lines with same materials.

This unbuttressed tower, crowned by broached spire, dated from end of 13th cent. Stairway in S.W. angle.

Windows and buttresses of aisles and side walls of chancel, and other features, are end of 14th cent. E. window of curtailed chancel modern.

Five good three-light clerestory windows each side are 1st half of 15th cent.

Nave arcades of 5 arches; S. side has 4 circular piers with pointed arches, and is Trans., *c.* 1200; N. side has octagonal 14th cent. piers. Octagonal font, with quatrefoil panels, is late 14th cent. Piscina niche E. end of S. aisle. Modern stone altar with IHS. carved on

front panel. Cast-iron tracery heads to paneling round sacrarium and on pulpit, painted to imitate oak! This is part of interior repairs effected in 1835, as stated on tablet over entrance to vestry.

Thoroton (1677) mentions and illustrates several 17th cent. monuments. (Reg. 1558. M.pt.)

**Granby** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower. Throsby (1790) was good enough to say of this fabric that "it ranks with those of the middle class." Restoration of 1888 cost £1500, largely spent on interior fittings.

Formerly a N. aisle; 3 built-up arches visible in N. wall; late 14th cent. windows of this aisle set back to serve for curtailed building. Under new N. porch is the replaced simple doorway, and original door with good wrought-iron hinges of flowing design. S. doorway built up. In S. wall tall lancet near tower; near to chancel is a three-light pointed 15th cent. window.

Large chancel has a good three-light plate-tracery window on S. side, with three quatrefoils in head, a priest's doorway, and good two-light window beyond. E. window new. On N. side of chancel is wide built-up archway (14th cent.) of former chapel.

Body of church and chancel are of rubble masonry; old rough cast wisely renewed.

Substantial tower has shallow buttresses up to first stage of 13th cent. date. Upper stage early 15th cent.; gargoyles at angles of embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles, with handsome band of quatrefoils in diamonds as a moulding below. Tablet on W. side of tower gives date 1777, when much repair was done, with names of vicar, churchwardens, and two builders. Octagonal font, on like base, is late 14th cent.; a new crocketed cover. Archway into tower *c.* 1250. Fourteen old benches in nave with good poppy-head ends; on one a mermaid. Pulpit of panelled work, 1629. Good yew tree on S. side of church. (Reg. 1567. G. 1586-1644. Also D. M.pt.)

**Greasley** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. porch, W. tower. Large uninteresting church lost most of its old features in restorations of 1881-2 and 1896; but three-staged double-buttressed tower, with 8 crocketed pinnacles and double two-light bell-chamber windows, is a good Perp. example. Body of church entirely modern. A little early work left in chancel, and memorial slab 1406. Plain octagonal font, chalice shaped, probably 15th cent. Ten Commandments, Our Father, and Creed, on 18th cent. slate panels, now at W. end of S. aisle. (Reg. 1600. D. M.pt.)

**Gringley-on-the-Hill** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. tower. In most

grievous condition 1911; sadly deteriorated since visit of 1875. Perp. tower of 2 stages in dangerous state (1911); pinnacles and battlements in a heap inside basement. N. arcade of 3 arches with circular piers E.E.; N. chancel chapel, archway E.E. N. aisle windows Perp.; also 3 Perp. clerestory windows S. side, but S. aisle gone. Chancel has good Dec. or early 14th cent. features, exceptional shaft piscina. S. doorway, set back, Dec.; N. entrance classical. (Reg. 1678.)

**Grove** (*St. Helen*).—Church entirely rebuilt, as designed by Mr. Hodgson Fowler, in 1882, on a site to the N. of its predecessor. Throsby (1790) says "small church consists only of nave and chancel with a low tower." He describes church with alabaster slab on chancel floor with incised effigies of Hugh Hersy and wife Elizabeth (Leake), 1450. This slab was removed to new church. (Reg. 1726.)

**Halam** (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. Much restored between 1884 and 1889. Lower part of short two-staged tower E.E. New N. porch; to W. of porch large E.E. lancet lights. S. arcade of 3 arches on clustered columns late E.E. Chancel arch good Norm., jamb shafts cushioned capitals. Two 2-light square-headed windows each side of chancel, early Perp. In S.W. window some good 15th cent. glass, Adam digging and Eve

spinning, with saints above, and conventional birds in border. Low-side window.

Curious piscina drain S. side. In modern vestry good Elizabethan altar-table, with bulbous legs, 6 ft. by 32 in., and 36 in. high. Two hollow copper pricket candlesticks, late Renaissance design, 22 in. high. Circular font on 5 plain shafts, late Norm. or Trans.; cover good Jacobean or late Elizabethan. (Reg. 1559.)

**Halloughton** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret. Almost entirely rebuilt 1879–80, but retains original E. end. Several old windows preserved, but re-erected in changed places. A good 15th cent. screen. The tale of an underground passage from a supposed nunnery attached to this church to canons of Thurgarton is a foul and morbid lie; there never was a nunnery at Halloughton. (Reg. 1621. G. Mar. 1643–53, 1655–71, and 1706–12. M.pt.)

**Harby**, on borders of Lincolnshire, formerly a chapelry of Clifton, was incorporated with Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire, as a separate parish in 1874. Here a cruciform church (*All Saints*) of some pretensions was built in 1875–6, in succession to the "little chapel of one aisle" mentioned by Throsby in 1790. This little chapel, rebuilt like a barn in 1820, stood somewhat to S. of present fabric, but both within moated area of old manor-house. In that house, then owned by Richard de Weston, died Queen Eleanor on 28 November

1290. On the altar steps of present church is a brass plate inscribed, "Here reposed the body of Queen Eleanor." For "here" ought to be read "near by." The old font and a plain Norm. doorway opening into vestry are the only details contemporary with Queen Eleanor. (Reg. included in N. Clifton.)

**Harworth** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Rebuilt, except the tower, in 1869, when transepts, vestry, and organ-chamber were added. Old Norm. chancel arch remains. Trans. S. doorway, sedilia, and font in N. transept. (Reg. 1538.)

**Haughton**, now included in Walesby parish. Parts of ruined chapel of Norm. origin still standing. Burial-place of the Stanhopes, and afterwards of the Holles family of the great house of Haughton. There are 3 mutilated Stanhope effigies.

**Hawksworth** (*St. Mary and All Saints*).—This small church consists of chancel, nave, and W. brick tower. Chancel rebuilt in 1851, and most of remainder modernised. It is, however, noteworthy for inscribed Norm. tympanum, built into S. wall of nave, telling of erection of church by Walter and Cecelina. Round the tympanum are a series of roses in circles and a star pattern; in centre a large cross; on W. side an Agnus Dei and on E. an archangel, both within medallions; and the two thieves by lower part of



cross. On W. side is following inscription in Roman capitals: *Gauterus et uxor ejus Cecelina fecerunt facere ecclesiam istam in honorem Domini Nostri et Sce Marie Virginis et omnium sanctorum Dei simul.* Some ingenuity has been expended in attempts to identify Walter; possibly he was Walter lord of Blankney, Lincolnshire, c. 1150. A supposed pre-Norm. cross-shaft, built into angle of tower buttress, proves to be lintel of old tympanum doorway. [*T.S.T.*, vol. i.; *Reliquary*, N.S., vol. ix.; Keyser's *Norman Tympana*, 19, pl. 94.] (Reg. 1569. M.pt.)

**Hawton** (*All Saints*).—This remarkably fine church consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower.

Earliest part, late 13th cent., is N. arcade of 3 arches, together with part of walls of N. aisle. This arcade is supported by octagonal piers, and arches have hood-moulds with dog-tooth moulding. Nail-head moulding round bracket of W. respond; E. respond has a detached banded shaft; N. doorway is same date.

Next period of building includes S. arcade, plinth mouldings of aisle walls, and the noble chancel, c. 1315-25.

S. arcade of 3 arches has octagonal piers, with capitals of nail-head ornament. On S. side of this arcade the brackets of original high-pitch roof of aisle still remain.

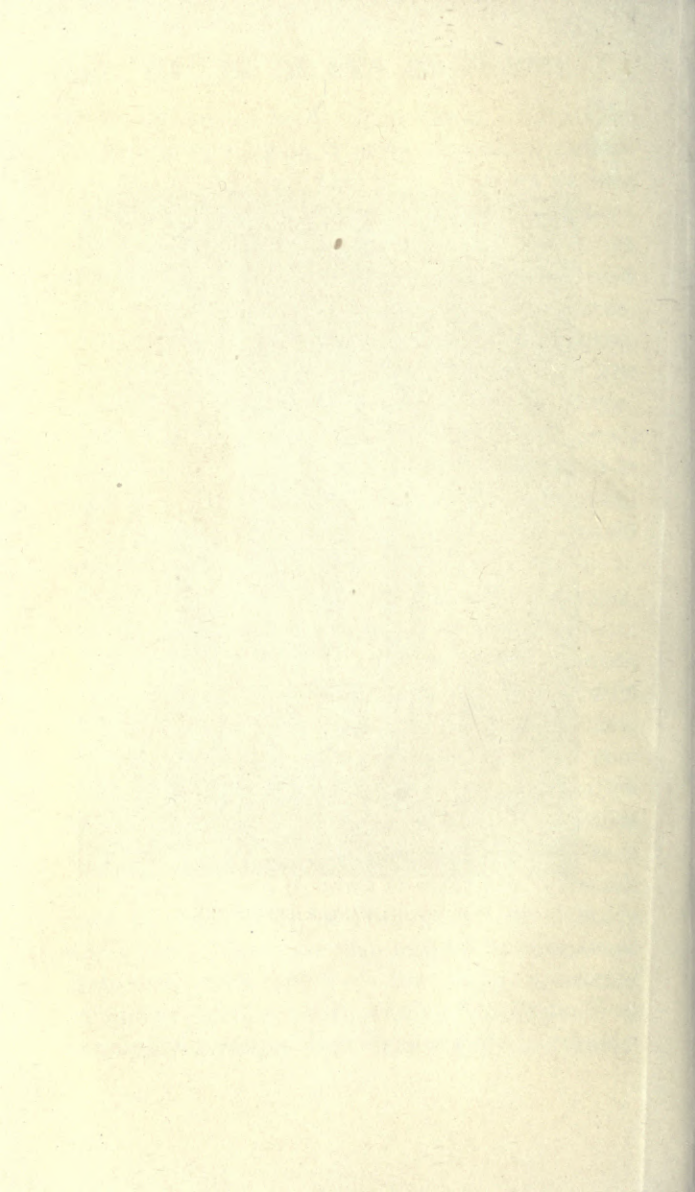
Chancel, which has interior measurement of

37 ft. by 19 ft., is of three bays. Great E. window is of 7 lights; tracery remarkably effective, one of the very best large windows of this period in England. Jambs are composed of beautiful filleted shafts. Two buttresses at each angle of E. front, of two stages with canopied heads, are somewhat loftier than side buttresses. Plinth mouldings of chancel, and string-course, running under windows and round buttresses, are exceptionally fine work. On S. side are 3 three-light windows, with 3 quatrefoils in head tracery; central bay is wider than its fellows, and in it is priest's doorway. N. side has rough appearance, owing to loss of N. adjunct, which occupied two bays. A good image bracket on W. face of E. buttress, which used to be inside little chapel, still remains in what is now an exterior wall.

To do real justice to interior of the chancel, a score of pages would be required. The sedilia form a magnificent structure. The three niches, with beautiful delicately wrought canopies and finials of differing designs, are divided by shafted buttresses surmounted by lofty pinnacles; finials are crowned with small figures. The leaf ornament that runs through hollows of some of the mouldings is specially to be admired for its delicacy and grace. There are also beautifully sculptured statuettes each side of the three crocketed canopies; cornice above whole composition is so cunningly arranged that demi-angels in cornice-



HAWTON: EASTER SEPULCHRE



moulding hold crowns over heads of the six saints. Double piscina to E. is treated with equal richness of detail.

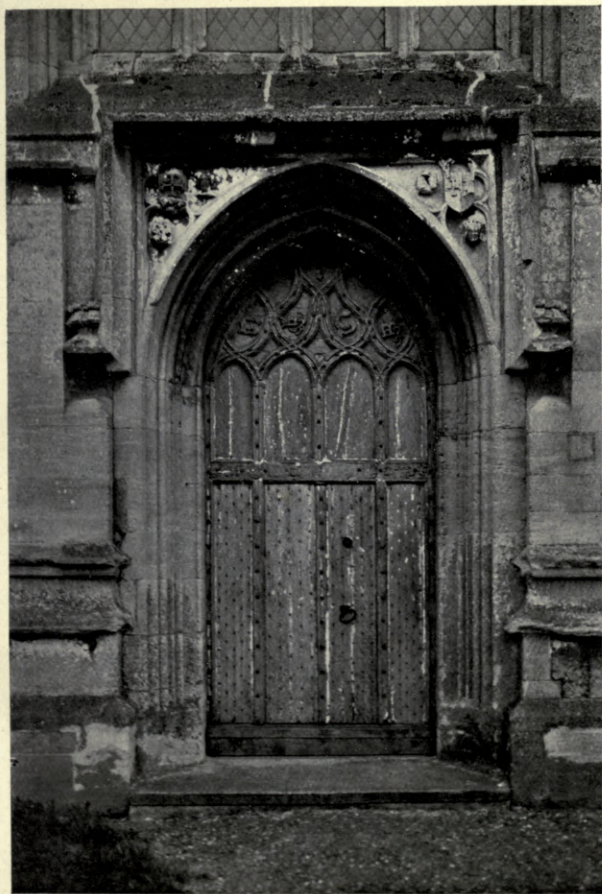
Against N. wall is a great Easter Sepulchre combined with founder's tomb, and a most beautiful ogee-headed cusped doorway that formerly opened into N. chapel. The whole is under a well-carved cornice and forms the most remarkable and richly beautiful design in any old parish church in England, or even probably throughout Christendom. The actual Sepulchre portion to the E. of this elaborate composition is divided into 3 compartments. In the lowest, 4 Roman soldiers are represented crouching in sleep in as many niches; they wear helmets and chain-mail, and are armed with swords and spears, and lean upon shields, charged with dragons and heads in profile. In central and largest compartment is Our Saviour in act of rising from tomb, with left foot still in the Sepulchre, drapery of grave clothes hanging from left shoulder, and with uplifted right hand and arm. On His left are the three Maries, two standing with *alabastra* in their hands, whilst the third kneels in a deprecatory attitude. At each side is an adoring angel. On Our Lord's right is the recessed niche, where the Blessed Sacrament would be placed from Good Friday to dawn of Easter. Third compartment represents the Ascension. The mode of treatment adopted by sculptor is

ingenious and effective. Our Lord's feet and a portion of the legs are shown below the clouds, with a censuring angel on each side. On finial of intruding canopy of central compartment are the footprints of the risen Lord between two kneeling angels, whilst groups of Twelve Apostles gaze upwards in amazement.

W. of Sepulchre is founder's tomb of commensurate beauty and dignity. Mutilated effigy is in chain-mail, with crossed legs resting on lion; it represents Sir Robert Compton, *ob.* 1330. On finial of ogee canopy stands small figure of a bishop. At back of tomb was a squint to command high altar. Further W. is enriched doorway, already mentioned. This whole composition is 17 ft. in length by 12 ft. high. There is a reproduction of it in plaster in mediæval court of the Crystal Palace. The assumption that the same architect was employed on chancels of Hawton and of Heckington, Lincolnshire, is probably correct.<sup>1</sup>

Considerable alterations were effected in 15th cent. To this date belong the three-light plain clerestory windows over nave arcades, windows of aisles (save E. windows, which are coeval with chancel), and lofty tower. Tower is a fine three-staged example of late Perp., the work of

<sup>1</sup> The Cambridge Camden Society did good service, in 1845, by producing a fine series of plans, sections, and elevations, on a large scale, of Hawton church, with its unrivalled wealth of decorative ornament. It was the work of Mr. George Gordon Place, architect of Nottingham.



HAWTON : WEST DOOR





Sir Thomas Molineux, who died in 1491 ; his arms, with those of his 2nd wife (Cotton), are in spandrels of W. doorway. The original door is noteworthy, with exceptional tracery, and remains of inscription, "Jesu Mercy, Lady Helpe." Window above is of four lights with embattled transom. Bell-chamber windows are double, under ogee hoods. Embattled summit is crowned with eight pinnacles, and has effective quatrefoil moulding below it.

Several old memorials named by Thoroton have disappeared, but under tower is slab from which brass of knight has been removed ; enough of single-lettered marginal inscription remains to show that it commemorates Sir Robert de Compton, lord of Hawton, *ob.* 1308. Also a small brass inscription to John, 5th son of *Thome Halgh de Wigtoft, generosi.*

Of a date coeval with tower is remarkably fine bracket and canopy for life-size image in S.E. angle of S. aisle, and also the somewhat plain chancel screen. Each screen panel, save one, is pierced with small quatrefoil. Small piece of old rood-loft is built into wall on N. side, showing former elevation and projection.

Plain octagonal font is 14th cent., and so, too, are piscina niches at ends of aisles.

In S. wall is a plain unoccupied founder's recess. This was walled up in 1845, and has undergone considerable repairs.

A considerable number of plain massive oak benches coeval with tower.

The stone used in exterior of church and for ornamental work of interior is from the old Ancaster quarries.

The sum of £1645 was expended on fairly careful restoration in the "eighties." (Reg. 1564. G. 1584-1602. M.pt.)

**Hayton** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. S. doorway semi-circular, with dog-tooth mouldings, Trans. S. arcade of 3 arches, with circular piers and corbelled responds is E.E. Good piscina niche S. aisle, also good E.E. bracket with foliage. Chancel and aisle windows Dec. Good embattled and crocketed porch, stone roof with 3 ribs, 15th cent. Two-staged tower, double buttresses, ogee drip-stone to bell-chamber windows, Richard II. Trefoil-headed piscina niche in chancel. Jacobean altar-table. Chest with 3 padlocks, 15th cent. Octagonal font, panels carved foliage; octagonal arcaded shaft, late Dec. (Reg. 1655.)

**Headon** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Well restored by Mr. Somers Clarke in 1885. Low 14th cent. tower has an unusually large ground-plan, and was evidently designed to be raised higher and possibly to carry spire. In all probability work was stopped by Black Death

of 1349 and never resumed. The arcades of 3 arches each side of nave, supported by octagonal piers, are Perp.; W. corbel respond of N. arcade E.E. Clerestory and other windows Perp.; three-light Dec. E. window modern. Laudian altar-rails moved to tower. Early Jacobean pulpit with tester. Font modern. (Reg. 1566. Printed in full by Par. Reg. Society (1902) up to 1812.)

**Hickling** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel rebuilt, 1845; tower rebuilt with old material, 1873; general restoration, 1886.

S. porch and entrance, N. doorway, and windows of both aisles are 1st half of 14th cent. Each side of nave (25 ft. wide) is an arcade of 4 arches, supported on octagonal piers; both arcades, as well as chancel arch, are of similar date.

Walls over arcades raised as usual in 15th cent. to carry flat roof; 4 low square-headed clerestory windows each side. Rebuilt tower is of 3 stages; the 2 lower are early 14th cent. (though altered later), as shown by weather moulding of former steep pitch roof on E. side, and by small interior doorway in S.W. angle leading to newel stairway. Doorway has a dog-tooth hood-mould, which, taken by itself, would point to 13th cent.; may have been reused from a yet earlier tower, or lowest stage of tower

may be mostly of that date with external alterations. Large octagonal font has bowl supported by band of demi-angels, late 14th cent.; cover 1665.

A few good oak bench-ends, *c.* 1400. Pillar alms-box, bearing "Remember the Poore," 1685, and initials H. F. and R. B.

S. door, original (14th cent.), has some remarkably fine foliated wrought-iron hinges.

At E. end of S. aisle is one of the finest and most perfect pre-Norm. coped tomb-covers to be found in England.

In outer W. wall of S. aisle an exceptionally good floriated grave-cover is built-in; it is 1st half of 14th cent.

In centre of chancel is brass with small effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments holding chalice with wafer. Above are words from Vulgate: *Calicem salutaris accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo.*

Inscription asks prayers for soul of Master Ralph Babington, son of Thomas Babington of Dethick (Derbyshire), bachelor of laws, rector of this church, who rebuilt rectory. He died 29 August 1521. Ralph was 3rd of 5 sons of Thomas Babington by Edith (Fitzherbert); a small figure of him appears on side of his father's tomb in Ashover church. (Reg. 1646. M.pt.)

**Hockerton** (*St. Nicholas*).—Chancel, nave,

S. porch, and W. tower. Much restored 1876. Low 15th cent. tower of 2 stages. New S. porch, holy-water stoup. Plain semicircular arch to chancel. Windows, small Norm., E.E. lancet, and square-headed Dec. S. side of chancel founder's recess with incomplete inscription. Octagonal font much retooled, probably E.E. Bench-end under tower dated 1599. Old alms-box on pillar, with padlocks. (Reg. 1582. G. 1611-15 and 1622-3. M.pt.)

**Holme** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel with S. chapel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower with short spire. Slight restoration in 1883, but in piteous plight of dirt and decay when last visited (July 1911). Porch, late 15th cent., is a fine piece of work; room once known as "Nan Scott's Chamber," so called after an old woman who took refuge here to escape plague of 1666. She carried provisions to last for some weeks, and on being compelled at last by hunger to come forth, was so horrified to find the whole village dead, save one other person, that she returned to the chamber for the rest of her days. [Wake's *Collingham and Neighbourhood* (1867), p. 90.] Over porch entrance is a band of seven shields: (1) Quarterly of 8, Barton, Ratcliffe, Ashton, with letters R. K., and Leigh; (2) Longvillers impaling Molyneux, with letters I. S.; (3) Barton, with letters I. B., and badge of bears on tons; (4) Staple of Calais, between falchion and 2

snakes, and below 2 sheep; (5) merchant's mark, with letters I. B., and below 2 bales of wool; (6) Barton impaling Bingham, with letters I. R.; and (7) Barton impaling quarterly Ratcliffe, Leigh, and Ashton. In porch panelled holy-water stoup. Earliest detail of fabric is a rough Norm. string under E. window. N. door of nave is E.E.; nail-head work on narrow capitals. Masonry of N. side and E. end chiefly 13th cent. Largely rebuilt in 14th cent. Three-staged tower Dec.; narrow arch into nave embattled capitals. Low broached spire with lights on cardinal faces; Perp. window of 4 lights inserted in W. basement. In Perp. period tower strengthened by buttresses; N. wall of chancel rebuilt with 2 large windows, new E. window; S. chapel added to chancel, and S. aisle with porch to nave. No chancel arch. Carved oak screens to chancel and chapel. Chapel fitted with massive benches and stalls, ends finely carved with angels and grotesques. Canopied niches each side of E. window; in S. wall a beautiful piscina, drain holes cut between petals of a flower. Here was the Barton chantry. Tomb under eastern arch has effigies of man and woman, doubtless John Barton (*ob.* 1491) and wife Isabella, but no inscription. Lower part of tomb has a cadaver in winding sheet, and words round it from Vulgate of Job xix. 21. Under altar rests an old altar-slab with 5

crosses. Chapel divided from chancel by 2 arches, parclose in W. arch. Good bench-ends throughout. Valuable fragments of glass in E. and two N. windows of chancel.

Rebuilding and costly refitting of this church due to John Barton towards end of 15th cent.; his mark, badge, and initials appear not only over porch, but elsewhere, both in stone and glass. He was a very wealthy wool merchant of the Staple of Calais; he built himself "a fair stone house," says Thoroton, and put in the windows "this posie"—

I thanke God, and ever shall,  
It is the shepe hath payed for all.

[*T.S.T.*, vol. ix. ; *Archæological Journal*, vol. lviii. (Reg. 1711. M.pt.)

**Holme Pierrepont** (*St. Edmund*).—Chancel with S. chapel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower with spire. Much restored 1878–81. Throsby writes forcibly in 1790: "Rather a religious sanctuary of gloom than of delight." Body and chancel were well rebuilt in 17th cent. after a remarkable fashion, in which a certain following of Gothic was combined with debased Renaissance treatment. It is valuable as genuine work of the period in which neither money nor care were begrudged. S. prospect of church and adjacent hall, engraved by Hollar in 1676 for Thoroton, shows 2 three-light windows, imitative Gothic tracery, of nave, and two similar ones

of N. quire chapel just as they now stand, divided into bays by lofty ball-crowned buttresses. S. porch is of purer classical treatment. The N. windows correspond to those of the S. E. window of S. chapel and E. and N. windows of chancel are also similar. Chancel arch and two arches between chancel and chapel were renewed at time of restoration, and are enriched with marbles. The Gothic plinth mouldings of outer walls on both sides show that 17th cent. rebuilding was on old foundations.

Arcade of 3 arches, supported on clustered piers, is 14th cent. In N. wall, at W. end, is built-in head of a two-light late 14th cent. window.

Archway into tower is on corbels. Embattled tower has diagonal buttresses at W., and is of good ashlar; it is surmounted by plain octagonal spire with lights near summit; it is late 14th cent. Large octagonal font has blank shields in quatrefoils on panels; it is 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter, and is coeval with tower.

Monuments are still numerous, though much rearranged, and in some cases mutilated, since Thoroton's days.

Recumbent stone effigy of a civilian near S. door is the oldest; unidentified. Against wall of S. aisle is a 15th cent. recumbent alabaster effigy of a knight with long hair, head resting on helmet, and feet on a lion; he wears collar of



roses, and holds ungauntleted hands in attitude of prayer. No inscription, but it commemorates Sir Henry Pierrepont, *ob.* 1499. Near to it are about two-thirds of a mutilated knightly alabaster effigy of close of 14th cent.

A fine alabaster monument to Sir Henry Pierrepont (*ob.* 1615) is also against S. wall; the recumbent knight is in late plate-armour and a ruff; on front of tomb are small figures in relief of a son, 5 daughters, and a chrisom child. At back, against wall, amid much heraldic pomp, is epitaph inscription, wherein the vainglorious Bess of Hardwick managed to advertise herself:—

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knight; who, in his Lifetime, abounded with Charity and many other Virtues: for whom the Lady Frances Pierrepont, eldest Daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Knight, and the most noble and renowned Lady Elizabeth, his Wife, late Countess of Shrewsbury, caused this monument to be made, being the least of many Testimonies she hath given of her great and dear Affections towards him. He died the nineteenth day of March, in the Year of our Lord God 1615, aged 69 and a Half.

A great mural monument, removed from N. wall of chancel to W. end of nave, is to the daughter-in-law of Sir Henry Pierrepont, "the Illustrious Princess Gertrude Countess of Kingston, daughter to Henry Talbot, Esq., son to George late Earl of Shrewsbury." She died in 1649.

Many later mural monuments of the Pierreponts. Under tower are two old incised slabs of alabaster removed there from chancel. (Reg. 1564. M.pt.)

**Hoveringham** (*St. Michael*).—The old church was wantonly pulled down in 1865, and a small brick building, chancel, nave, N. porch, and single bellcote erected in its place. The old font was rescued from the Ferry Inn in 1897 and replaced in the church; it is described by Mr. Guilford as "a patchwork of the E.E. and Norm. periods, and appears to have been originally a holy-water stoup." There is also a table-tomb with fine effigies of Sir Robert Goushill, 1403, and his wife Elizabeth, and widowed Duchess of Norfolk, both historical characters of some celebrity; it stood in S. transept of old church, and was shamefully treated during the rebuilding. The oldest relic is a remarkably fine Norm. tympanum, now built-in over N. doorway; it represents St. Michael defending the Church (symbolised by an Agnus Dei) from the attack of the Dragon; St. Peter and another bishop with pastoral staff are also introduced into this vigorous carving. (See Keyser's *Norman Tympana*, p. 21, fig. 139.) *T.S.T.*, vol. vii., supplies an interesting plate of old church prior to destruction; it consisted of chancel, N. and S. transepts, nave, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. (Reg. Bapt. 1553. Mar. 1560. Bur. 1567. Much illegible. M.pt.)

**Hucknall Torkard** (*St. Mary Magdalene and All Saints*).—The large church, on high ground in centre of parish, consists of chancel with N. chapel, transepts, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. There has been so much enlargement and restoration, at a cost of over £9000, that very little of old fabric remains. It was first restored 1874; chancel 1883; and transepts added 1887–8, and chancel removed eastward. There are some remains of late Norm., E.E., and Dec. work in tower. Timber-fronted S. porch is best feature of old date, *c.* 1500; verge-board scalloped. Has a good font 14th cent. Several fragments of 12th and early 13th cent. sepulchral slabs survive in masonry of walls.

Small slab on S. side of chancel floor marks grave of Lord Byron; he was buried here on 16 July 1824. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xi.] (Reg. 1559. G. 1687–95. M.pt.)

**Kelham** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. porch, W. tower. Small embattled fabric, chiefly later Perp. S. aisle mortuary chapel with table-tomb bearing recumbent effigies of Lord and Lady Lexington, 1703, of “singularly ungraceful type.” The lady and gentleman are sculptured life-size, crouching on a mattress; the former, with bare legs and greaves, is holding a modern coronet in his hands, whilst the latter wears a quasi-fashionable dress, but her feet are clad in sandals. Good chancel screen (repaired),

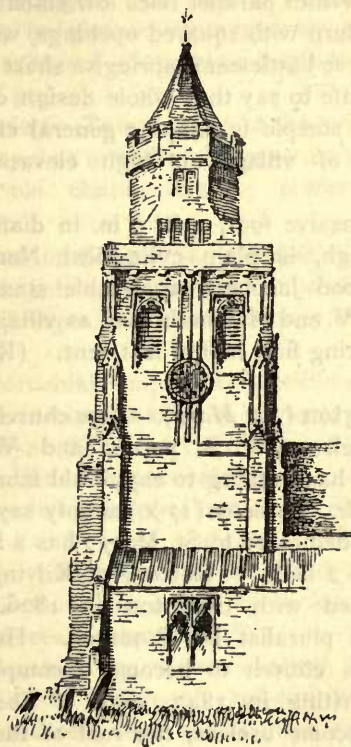
c. 1475; rood-stair turret N. side. (Reg. 1663. M.pt.)

**Keyworth** (*St. Mary Magdalene*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower, with lantern and short spire. Much restoration 1874, and reseating 1884.

Chancel is oldest part, but considerably over-restored; built in 2nd quarter of 13th cent. Two trefoil-headed lancets on each side. The westernmost one on S. lowered to form low-side window; hooks for hinges of internal shutter remain. Also on S. side nearest E. a two-light pointed 14th cent. window; sill lowered for sedilia. Three-light E. window and chancel arch modern. Piscina niche with credence shelf on S., and square almyer on N. E. end of exterior grievously disfigured by flue chimney of staring red brick.

Nave and aisle were clearly rebuilt in 2nd half of 14th cent.; separated by arcade of 2 arches, supported by octagonal pier and similar responds. Several of square-headed windows of aisle and nave are in main original. About the days of Richard II. singular arrangement of W. tower, flanked by extended aisles, was carried out. Base of tower opens into nave on E. face by lofty archway, whilst 2 much smaller arches in N. and S. walls communicate with aisle extensions. These extensions so strongly constructed that the weighty tower is rather strengthened than weakened by this exceptional arrangement. Good

ashlar rectangular buttresses at each angle, rising half-way up 3rd stage. Third stage a little set



KEYWORTH TOWER

back, and from plinth of 2nd stage a shallow central buttress rises to plain parapet resting on

corbel table. On each side of central buttresses are large cinquefoil-headed lights under squared hoods. Within parapet rises low embattled octagonal lantern with squared openings, whilst from within these battlements springs a short octagonal spire. Safe to say that whole design of this remarkable steeple is unique; general effect of it, in midst of village on high elevation, most pleasing.

The massive font, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 20 in. high, is plain cylindrical Norm., base new. Good Jacobean altar-table stands under tower. W. end of church used as village school-house during first half of last cent. (Reg. 1653. M.pt.)

**Kilvington** (*St. Mary*).—New church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Thoroton has nothing to say of old fabric of this tiny parish. Throsby (1790) simply says: "The church is dedicated to St. Mary; has a low tower with only 2 bells." Rectory of Kilvington was consolidated with Staunton in 1826 by that shameless pluralist Dr. Staunton. He allowed Kilvington church to become a complete ruin. Curtis, writing in 1843, says: "The church having become useless, the roof of the chancel and the pews have been removed, and the bells recast with those of Staunton; and though the walls appear in substantial repair, the fabric is upon sale for its materials!" The year after

Dr. Staunton's death in 1852 a new church was erected; now consolidated with Bottesford.

Registers begin 1538. Scanty nature of population can be gleaned from paucity of entries. Between 1780 and 1800 only 4 baptisms! (Reg. 1538. M.pt.)

**Kimberley.**—This was old parish with church and rectory, but united to Greasley in 1448. No trace of old church extant; present church built 1847.

**Kingston-on-Soar** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel with S. chapel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Changes in fabric incessant during last 100 years.

This parochial chapel of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar long remained in sad state of neglect. Throsby, c. 1790, says: "This part of the church and chancel, where the tomb was erected, indicates old age, and is now become a dwelling for birds; they sit near the altar and sing, and scatter their dung so plentifully that I could scarcely find a place on the communion table to lay my book. The floor in some places is intolerable."

Stretton, in 1819, notices chancel, N. chapel, nave, N. aisle, and double bell-turret. Chancel screen remained, and church was seated with "the original oak benches." Chancel in a ruinous state, and N. chapel was used for that purpose. Between the two stood the remarkable Babington monument, erected probably in his life, to Sir

Anthony Babington of Kingston and Dethick, who died in 1544. Stretton noticed unusual position of three sedilia in N. wall of chapel. Possible that this part of church, which used to show evidence of 13th cent. work, was the original chancel, and that sedilia were moved to this side when florid work of new chancel was undertaken by the Babingtons in 16th cent.

In 1832 most of the church was rebuilt, and small tower and spire added on S. side of nave. Later in cent. 1st Lord Belper partly rebuilt the church, making various wholesome improvements.

In 1900 2nd Lord Belper undertook yet another rebuilding. N. chapel (possibly the old chancel) is now again chancel, and old florid late Gothic Babington chancel, coeval with monument, serves for seats of Strutt family. This chancel, with large bow E. window of 5 lights, is ornamented within and without with arms of Babington and allied families. Arms and ornaments and general features of this striking example of enriched late Gothic, though all retained, are no longer parts of an ancient fabric, for, by an unhappy decision, the whole of old 16th cent. work was pulled to pieces, and then built up again. However carefully such a work may be done, no building thus treated is in reality the same, or to be trusted as an example of old historic design.

This curious canopied monument or trophy to Babington family has been often described and



illustrated. It forms frontispiece to Godfrey's *Churches of the Hundred of Rushcliffe*. Evidently designed to stand over table-tomb with effigy or effigies; but these, if ever completed, have long since disappeared. The ornamental work, in which rebus of a *babe in a ton* is perpetually repeated, is too rich and overloaded to produce any pleasurable effect; but style is so exceptional, and multiplicity of heraldic bearings so numerous and interesting from a genealogical point of view, that it well merits the greatest care. The elaborate details are well explained in vol. viii. of Nichols' *Collectanea* (1842), and heraldry still further elucidated in Godfrey's work of 1887. [See also *T.S.T.*, vol. xiv.] (Reg. 1657. M.pt.)

**Kinoulton.**—The old church, *St. Wilfrid*, stood some little distance from village, near the Fosse Way. It was pulled down in 1793 (outline of foundations can still be traced), and present mean and depressing red-brick church (*St. Luke*) built by side of village.

It consists of nave, quasi-chancel, and W. tower. Entrance under tower, where it is recorded that "This Church was built by Henry Earl of Gainsborough A.D. 1793." The only comment called for as to interior is that the pulpit is mahogany. (Reg. 1606. M.pt.)

**Kirkby-in-Ashfield** (*St. Wilfrid*).—This ancient church, with much interesting Norm. and E.E. work, was, alas, completely destroyed

by fire on 16 January 1907. Amid the wreck of monuments is a small brass to Thomas Fitz-Randolph, of Langton Hall, 1598, and wife, 1593. Tower and broached spire, rebuilt 1868, were the only parts spared by the fire. (Reg. 1620. M.pt.)

**Kirklington** (*St. Swithun*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Too "thoroughly restored" 1847; chancel rebuilt and further restoration 1873-4. Windows each side of nave modern. N. doorway, *c.* 1300. Much of tracery and jambs of three-light S. chancel window flamboyant Dec., *c.* 1370. Terminal heads of hood-mould of S. porch probably Edward I. and Eleanor. The tower, though possessing some older work, has been liberally rebuilt in brick. Octagonal font, with interlaced arcading, is late Norm.; it is 27 in. high and of similar diameter.

"In the pulpit sides are some holes filled up with more recent wood. The explanation is that a sporting rector, of beginning of 19th century, used to have this pulpit, which was loose from its base, carried down on week-days to a swamp in the parish frequented by wild duck, when it served as a screen for the parson when firing at the birds through the holes made for that purpose."

(Reg. 1575. D. 1647-1705.)

**Kirton** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restoration 1865. In churchyard remains of

Norm. font. Arcade of 3 arches with circular piers and responds good E.E., dog-tooth in mouldings. Round piers bench-tables. Chancel arch E.E. N. doorway and small two-light window to W. have rude head terminals to drip-stones, *c.* 1275. Most of windows renewed. Tower of 2 stages, Perp., *c.* 1425; no W. doorway. Good chest with 3 foliated iron hinges and hasps, 14th cent. Shaft alms-box with 3 hasps, 16th cent. (Reg. 1538.)

**Kneesall** (*St. Bartholomew*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Costly restoration 1873, tower in 1893. Fine tower 3 stages, *c.* 1425, rectangular buttresses, 8 gargoyles. Disused door and windows of N. aisle early 14th cent.; S. door also Edward I. S. porch modern, S. doorway early Dec. Pointed clerestory windows good, *c.* 1400. Arcades of 3 arches each side, with octagonal piers and responds, end of 14th cent., possibly coeval with clerestory. Archway into tower E.E., plain chamfer, *c.* 1250. In S. porch base of Saxon shaft, 12 in. diam., 34 in. high. Also good fragment of early cross shaft, knotwork. Some good 15th cent. benches. Altar-table Jacobean, 76 in. by 30 in., 35 in. high. Low stone seats round piers of both arcades. (Reg. 1682.)

**Kneeton** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored 1889–90.

The porch, S. windows of nave, chancel, and N. vestry are quite new work. On N. side of nave are 13th cent. buttresses, but windows are new. In S. wall of nave, a built-up arcade points to a destroyed S. aisle. The two-staged 15th cent. tower of good ashlar has embattled parapet with 4 large gargoyles at angles.

Font, with round bowl, 2 ft. high and 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter, stands on circular shaft; it is early 13th cent. (Reg. 1591. M.pt.)

**Lambley** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Tower of 4 small stages, 3 lowest E.E., top stage is late 14th cent. Middle buttress S. side nave bears a consecration cross, 7 in. in diameter, about 6 ft. from ground. This pertains to rebuilding of church by Ralph de Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer, whose badge, a purse, can be seen at E. end. The windows are early Perp., except 5-light E. window, which is *c.* 1500. Lord Cromwell's rebuilding was in 1377, and that is the date of upper part of tower. The N. wall of chancel is somewhat earlier, for the 6th Ralph de Cromwell founded a chantry at Lambley in 1340, the ruins of which adjoin. A squint remains from upper room of this two-storied N. chantry. The unusually lofty rood-screen (11 ft. 2 in. high) is also 1377. Projection for rood-stairs in N. wall. On S. side is a picturesque stair turret resting on a corbel, which led from

rood-loft to roof. Small crucifix in yellow and white glass in E. window. Octagonal font, 15th cent. Jacobean altar-table dated 1619. Square-headed opening into tower; note 4 pieces of nail-head 13th cent. beams in roof of this passage. (Reg. 1652. M.pt. Vol. beginning 1568 "lost" since 1898.)

**Laneham** (*St. Peter*).—Church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower, stands on brink of the Trent. Restored 1891. Much herring-bone work in walls. S. doorway and chancel arch are Norm. of 12th cent. Aisle arcade of 3 arches is a good example of graceful E.E. work. Lancet lights of different 13th cent. dates in chancel. Two good 3-light Dec. windows S. of nave. Timber porch 14th cent. Old door with Norm. ironwork. Norm. font. Pulpit inscribed *Soli Deo honor et gloria*. (Reg. 1538.)

**Langar** (*St. Andrew*).—This cruciform building consists of chancel, transepts, clerestoried nave of five bays with aisles, porch, and central tower. It was so extensively rebuilt *c.* 1855 that there is very little old stone left on exterior of tower, transepts, or chancel; said to be fairly faithful reproduction of old work. Tower has now lancet lights of 13th cent. with dog-tooth mouldings; but there is some 15th cent. work below parapet. Nave has large embattled porch *temp.* Richard II.; door original and richly ornamented with tracery, with unusual feature

for parish church of small wicket door in centre. W. ends of nave and aisles almost touch the buildings of closely adjoining Hall. Windows of nave all renewed. N. transept has an old three-light W. window, late 15th cent., with embattled transom; debased N. window, and two renewed lancet-lights in E. wall. Capitals of arches supporting tower have nail-head ornament. Nave has arcade of 5 lofty arches each side, supported by circular piers; hood-moulds of arches have dog-tooth moulding; probably Edward I. date. Above them, on each side, 5 three-light late 15th cent. clerestory windows. Some good screen work shutting off transepts, and at W. end of nave a few carved traceried panels with vine trail above them, parts of removed chancel screen. Massive 17th cent. balustraded altar-rails are pre-Laudian, probably early in the 17th cent. Octagonal pulpit good Jacobean. E. bay of S. aisle disfigured by being raised some height over the Howe vault. Top of this useless platform is gained by flight of ten steps. In centre of S. transept is elaborate canopied tomb to Thomas Lord Scrope, 1609, and wife Philadelphia, 1627. This monument, which is one of the best specimens of its kind and in admirable preservation, was erected by their son Emanuel, who succeeded as Lord Scrope, and was afterwards created Earl of Sunderland. The beautiful white marble effigies are

obviously portraits, and afford striking studies of costume. At their feet, facing his parents, kneels the smaller-sized effigy of their son. Inscription on N. side describes Thomas Lord Scrope as "Baron of Bolton, Masham, and Upshall, of the Most Noble Order of the Garter Knight, Lord Warder of the West Marshes, Steward of Richmond, Richmondshire, and Bow-bearer of all His Majesties Parks, Forests, and Chases within the same." In E. and W. angles of this transept are busts on pedestals of two Lord Viscount Howes, who died respectively in 1712 and 1734. Some earlier incised slabs on floor almost illegible; on one is date 1537. Here too, against W. wall, is monument of the great Admiral Viscount Howe, 1799. In N. transept are three Chaworth monuments: George Chaworth 1521, and Katherine his first wife, 1517; Sir John Chaworth, his son, 1558, who had 14 children by second wife, with their two effigies; and Sir George Chaworth (with effigy), son of last, who died 1589, leaving an only daughter. (Reg. 1595. M.pt.)

**Langford** (*St. Bartholomew*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Tower 13th cent. S. aisle and chancel square-headed windows with quatrefoil tracery, *c.* 1400, of usual Nottinghamshire type. Embattled capitals to piers of arcade, also to jambs of chancel arch.

Pillars of arcade of a lost aisle show in N. wall. N. side of chancel beautifully carved built-up archway into a former chapel. To N. of altar, late 14th cent. effigy of knight with arms of Pierrepont. Chancel and exterior of tower in poor plight (1911). (Reg. Bapt. 1689. Bur. 1701. Mar. 1703.)

**Laxton** (*St. Michael*).—Church, consisting of clerestoried chancel and nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, was unhappily rebuilt on a contracted scale in 1860; the tower was re-erected a bay nearer E., and N. and S. walls within area of original fabric. Lower stages of tower *c.* 1190. Interior, however, retains much of interest. Nave arcades are early 13th cent., and fine clerestory with 8 windows each side end of 15th cent. E.E. chancel much altered in 14th and early 16th cent. Good Dec. E. window of 5 lights. On N. side of chancel Easter Sepulchre; on S. 3-graded sedilia under beautiful Dec. canopy, and double piscina. In N. aisle parts of richly carved screen bearing name of Robert de Trafford and date 1532. Chancel screen original, presumably Archbishop Rotherham's work, 1480–1500. He purchased advowson and gave it to Rotherham College; his elaborately sculptured figure appears on N. battlements.

N. chapel of chancel was mortuary of Everingham family; the S. chapel pertained to the Lexingtons. The six effigies under the easternmost



arches of the two chancel arcades have been moved about, and are much damaged through this part of church being long used for village school! Mr. William Stevenson has succeeded, with much ingenuity, in solving their probable identity. The 3 knights on S. side are Robert de Everingham (in the centre), *ob.* 1287; Adam de Everingham the younger, *ob.* 1350; and Reginald de Everingham (a mere headless trunk), *ob.* 1399. Of the effigies on S. side, two are in white limestone from the French quarries of Aubigny; they pertain to Adam de Everingham the elder, *ob.* 1336, and his first wife; the third effigy, the only one of wood now in Notts, is Adam's second wife Margaret.

Note iron hook and sheaf pulley fixed in spandril of sedilia for working Lenten veil. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vi.] (Reg. 1565. G. 1572-7.)

**Leake, East** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, S. aisle of 4 bays, S. porch, W. tower with spire. Restored in 1866; of much interest; pre-Conquest herring-bone masonry and small splayed windows in N. wall of nave. Tower E.E., spire Perp. Chancel rebuilt 1866, E.E. lancets S. side. S. arcade, octagonal piers, Dec.; 5-light reticulated E. window of chancel also Dec. Clerestory Perp. Octagonal font on 5 shafts, *c.* 1200. Some poppy-head bench-ends 15th cent., including pelican in her piety. Fragments of screen tracery. Later seats, 1612.

Two incised dials on S. buttresses. A rare controversial book, chained—*The Dippers dipt or the Anabaptists Duck'd and Plung'd over Head and Ears*, by Daniel Feabley, D.D., 1645. In vestry a "Shawm," or long tin trumpet, measuring 7 ft. 9 in. when extended, and 4 ft. 1 in. when closed; the mouth 21 in. in diameter. It was used until 1855 as part of the gallery orchestra; the bass singers vamped through it. Four similar vamping trumpets are extant in English churches, viz. at Brabrook and Harrington, Northants; at Willoughton, Lincolnshire; and at Charing, Kent. [The Rev. S. P. Potter, rector, published a good account of this church and parish in 1903. *T.S.T.*, vol. vi.] (Reg. 1600. M.pt.)

**Leake, West** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, and porch; shallow N. transept, and double bellcote. Considerable restoration in 1878. Chancel is 1st half of 14th cent. S. side two-light pointed window with reticulated tracery, and smaller window of 2 lancet lights. N. side another two-light window with reticulated tracery, built-up doorway, and sepulchral recess, with effigy of lady in wimple, a vowess, and probably founder or builder. Nave separated from S. aisle by arcade of 5 arches with octagonal piers, like date to chancel. Aisle with square-headed windows rebuilt. W. end of nave also rebuilt. W. bay of N. side of nave shows oldest work. A built-up small Norm.

doorway, with plain tympanum. Near it small lancet window, probably originally Norm. Shallow N. transept, formerly deeper, opened out at restoration. In its N. wall, under modern window, an arched recess of the 2nd half of 13th cent. Beneath is effigy of civilian holding heart in hands, feet resting on a dog. On gown of effigy and elsewhere on tomb is frequently repeated device of a cross saltire within a circle; saltire may have originally borne 9 annulets of arms of Leake. Figure has curly hair, and is apparently of 2nd half of 14th cent.; probably represents founder of transept, who died some little time after its erection. Strange to say, Mr. Godfrey describes effigy as that of a lady! In S. aisle a 3rd recess with effigy of civilian in gown of many folds, confined at waist with a belt. Canopy has dog-tooth moulding of last half of 13th cent. Octagonal font modern. At W. end are several early coffin-covers with incised crosses; mostly early 13th cent., but two are 12th cent. Two substantial oak benches with roll-moulding, remains of pre-reformation seating. (Reg. 1616. M.pt.)

**Lenton** (*Holy Trinity*).—New parish church of this great suburb of Nottingham, built in 1842, contains the large cubical Norm. font, more richly carved than any other early font in the kingdom; it measures 2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and stands, exclusive of modern base, 2 ft. 6 in. high.

It used to stand in the parochial nave of the great church of the Cluniac Priory founded in 1105. The sculptures have given rise to much discussion and some dispute. The best of many detailed accounts is that of Mr. Keyser, *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xiii. N.S., 238-9. On the N. is a large foliated Maltese cross. On the E. the Baptism of Our Lord, with compartments above and on each side containing angels and demi-angels. On the S. the Crucifixion, with the thieves, and striking details. The W. side is divided into 4 panels, below the Three Marias and the Church of the Sepulchre, above the Resurrection and the Ascension; it is this side about which much difference as to subjects has arisen.

The Priory church, in Gregory Street, was the parish church up to 1844, now chapel of ease to Holy Trinity. Dismantled in 1844; left in ruins until 1884, when it was rebuilt; some slight traces of old work remain. (Reg. 1540, but no Bapt. till 1598. M.pt.)

**Leverton, North** (*St. Martin*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Some Norm. masonry N. side. S. doorway good example of Trans. work, c. 1190; slender jamb shafts with foliated capitals, semicircular head of 3 orders, central one dog-tooth moulding. Only two easternmost bays of aisle remain; chapel E. end with piscina and image bracket. Chancel windows flamboyant, late 14th cent. Piscina S. side of



LENTON: FONT—THE THREE MARIES



chancel, on N. small niche. Tower Perp. Chancel restored 1874, nave and aisle 1878. (Reg. 1669.)

**Leverton, South** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel rebuilt 1868, general restoration 1898. Most of tower, fine S. doorway of 3 recessed orders, and tub font are late Norm., *c.* 1175. The beautiful nave arcades of 3 arches on piers of grouped shafts, banded in the middle, with conventional foliated capitals, are good examples of E.E., *c.* 1225. No chancel arch; new E. window, but E.E. lancets, 4 each side, are old. S. aisle, with 3 large geometrical windows, Dec., *c.* 1300. N. aisle later 14th cent., square-headed windows. Various fragments of incised sepulchral slabs built into walls. (Reg. 1658. G. 1676–94.)

**Linby** (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. To Norm. period belong N. doorway with plain tympanum, and much general masonry on N. side. S. aisle, with arcade of 3 arches, is early 13th cent. Tower arch supported on E.E. corbels, but present tower 15th cent. Chancel was rebuilt in 13th cent., as shown by two S. windows. Aisle piscina with stone credence shelf and almy in N. wall are likewise E.E. N. porch bears Strelley arms; it is 16th cent. Restoration in 1898. Against E. wall of aisle is slab commemorating George Chaworth, 1557, and Mary (Sacheverell) his wife, 1562,

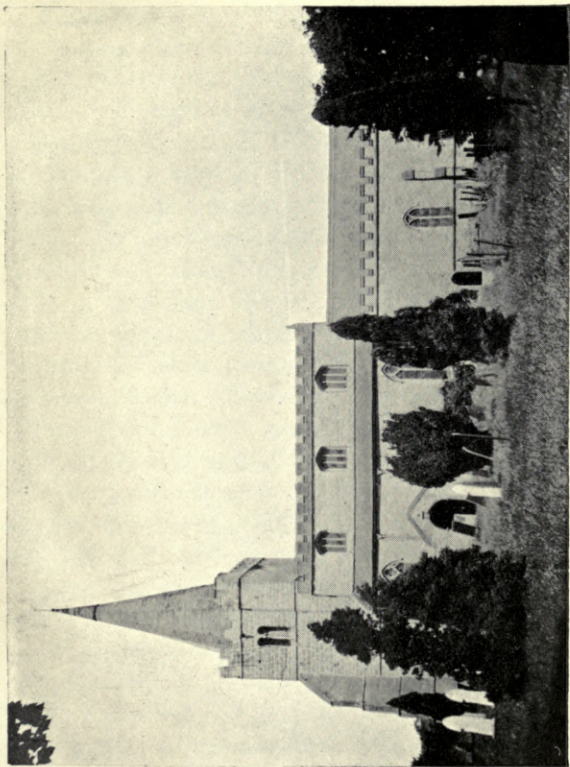
"on whos sowells God have mercie." (Reg. 1692.)

**Littleborough** (*St. Nicholas*).—Chancel, nave, and double bell-turret. Restored 1900; a very small fabric. Outer walls of both chancel and nave show some herring-bone masonry. Norm. chancel arch and W. doorway. Large single-light altered window, but an old light S. side of chancel. Tub font modernised. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiii.] (Reg. 1539, but no Bapt. till 1669. G. 1630-53.)

**Lound.** See Sutton-cum-Lound.

**Lowdham** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel rebuilt *c.* 1890. Three-staged tower late Norm. or Trans. Octagonal spire 15th cent. Arcade of 2 bays N. of chancel E.E. Windows of aisles and chancel good Dec., but chiefly renewed. Porch much rebuilt. Clerestory windows of 3 lights good Perp. Circular pier and responds of N. chancel chapel E.E., of John's reign. Three lofty arches to each nave arcade, piers with grouped filleted shafts, *c.* 1275. Round piers stone seats, 10 in. wide, 16 in. high. Font good 14th cent., central shaft and 8 smaller ones, 38 in. high, 34 in. in diameter. Large almery N. side of chancel. Piscina N. aisle. Small altar-table early Jacobean. Cross-legged effigy in chancel to Sir John de Lowdham, feet on lion, 1319, founder of chancel; also early 15th cent.





LOWDHAM : SOUTH VIEW



incised slab to priest in Eucharistic vestments; both drawn by Throsby. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiv.] (Reg. 1559. M.pt.)

**Mansfield** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel with N. and S. chapels, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, N. and S. aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower with spire. A variety of restorations between the years 1874 and 1891. There were two churches at Mansfield time of Domesday Survey, one of which doubtless stood on this site. Two lower stages of tower are of this date, namely, end of 11th cent.; plain semicircular arch into nave, and 3 two-light Norm. windows, divided by circular piers, in ringing chamber. A piece of Norm. chevron moulding is built up in wall of S. chancel chapel. Early in 13th cent. much rebuilding and N. aisle added; of this date a lancet light in N. wall, and jambs of W. window remain. Further reconstruction at beginning of Dec. period, about middle of Edward I.'s reign. Nave arcades built and S. aisle added; two windows of geometrical tracery in N. aisle are of this date. In 1286, indulgence was granted to penitents who visited church at the time of dedication of two altars (probably in nave aisles), one to Sts. Mary and Katherine; other to Sts. William and Margaret. About middle of 14th cent. top storey to tower was built. During Perp. style of 15th cent. chancel chapels erected, W. windows of aisles replaced, together with other alterations.

To close of that period, *c.* 1500, clerestory was added, and summit of tower embattled. Tower appears to have been crowned with a wooden lead-covered spire in 15th cent. Earl of Rutland, as steward of manor of Mansfield, contributed eight trees for its repair in 1583.

In S. chapel is incised slab of priest in Eucharistic vestments, with remains of Norman-French inscription; possibly to memory of Henry de Mansfield, a former vicar, who was Dean of Lincoln from 1315 to 1328. Effigy of a lady of white Mansfield stone long supposed to be Lady Flogan, who augmented vicarage *temp.* Henry VII.; but Mr. Bloxam rightly pointed out that it was executed at least 170 years before her time. Small opening between chancel and S. chapel served as a low-side window before chapel was built. (Reg. 1559. M.pt.)

**Mansfield Woodhouse** (*St. Edmund*).—Chancel with N. and S. chapels, clerestoried nave, N. and S. aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Save for tower and spire, little ancient work left. Old record, cited in registers, runs:

“Be it had in mynd that the Towne of Mansfield Woodhouse was burned the Saturday next afore the Feast of Exaltation of the Holy Cross, MCCCIIIJ, and the Kirk Stepeel, with belles of the same, for the Stepeel was afore of Tymber werke and part of the Kyrke was burned.”

All that is older than this date is square Norm.

bowl of font, and base of tower with some E.E. lancet lights. Rest of tower and broached spire with dormer windows excellent Dec. work of early 14th cent. date, shortly after fire. Body of church rebuilt at great cost, after some of the earliest church designs of Sir Gilbert Scott in 1847-50, and chancel "restored" in 1874. Some interesting 17th cent. memorials. [*T.S.T.*, vol. viii.] (Reg. 1653. M.pt.)

**Maplebeck** (*St. Radegund*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, W. tower with low broached spire. Severely restored 1898. Small tower and body of church chiefly Dec. or 14th cent. and chancel E.E., but all much restored. Archway to small N. chapel of chancel rebuilt. N. aisle, a trefoil-headed light and a pointed doorway are late 13th cent. N. arcade of 3 arches with octagonal piers early 14th cent. No chancel arch. Piscina niche S. wall of nave, also in left jamb of chancel entrance. Against N. wall of chancel 4 small octagonal shafts 22 in. high; object or use doubtful. Altar-rails Laudian. Pulpit with sound-board, and chancel screen with balustrades, are 17th cent.; but top rail of screen 15th cent. Some 17th cent. panelled oak benches. S. porch rebuilt, but remains of Dec. timbers. (Reg. 1562. G. Bapt. 1573-1678. Mar. 1589-1679. No Bur. till 1679. M.pt.)

**Markham, East** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, S. porch, W. tower. Costly

restoration, involving rebuilding aisles, 1883-7. Embattled throughout, presents good example of late Perp. Tower of 3 stages double buttressed; 8 pinnacles on battlements. Rood-loft turret on S., continued to give access to roofs. Eight good 3-light windows each side of clerestory. Arcades of 4 arches each side of nave have panelled piers with embattled capitals. Font 1686, with elaborate cover, and curious 14th cent. base. Parclose screen, S. aisle, restored 1889. Porch rebuilt. Tomb in chancel to Sir John Markham, 1397, Puisne Justice of Common Pleas, who drew up document deposing Richard II. Also good brass to his wife Millicent, 1419, afterwards married to William Mering. Various good modern monuments. Old altar slab N. aisle. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xi.] (Reg. 1561.)

**Markham Clinton** or West Markham (*All Saints*).—The ancient church is (1911) in an odious and scandalous condition, and is never used save, we suppose, at funerals, for church-yard is still parish burial-ground. Windows broken and interior defiled everywhere by birds. It contains good Norm. font with figures in arcaded niches; a noteworthy Elizabethan pulpit fast decaying; legs and sides of a Jacobean altar-table; remains of a late screen; set of Laudian altar-rails; and 17th cent. chest with drawer. A mausoleum erected in 1833 by Duke of Newcastle to serve for the Clinton family and

containing several of their tombs, is now used as a quasi parish church. (Reg. 1651.)

**Marnham** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Exterior of aisles, embattled clerestory, chancel, and tower are all Perp., save three-light flamboyant Dec. N. window to N. aisle and two-light Dec. window S. side. Curious S. doorway, ogee hood-mould has terminal heads of a bishop and a queen. S. arcade of nave good E.E., detached shafts to piers and responds. N. arcade also E.E. with circular piers. Chancel E.E.; N. chapel pier between 2 arches has 4 shafts. S. side of chancel three level sedilia. Square almary in E. wall. Jacobean altar-table. Cinquefoil-headed piscina S. aisle. Holy-water stoup by S. doorway. Seventeenth cent. chest. Royal Arms, 1749. (Reg. 1601.)

**Mattersey** (*All Saints*).—Chancel with S. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored 1866. Three-staged tower, no W. doorway, is Perp.; 8 gargoyles below battlement. Exceptionally ugly gargoyles to N. aisle. Late Perp. windows to clerestory and S. aisle. Dec. window to S. chapel. Five-light E. window Perp. Windows N. of chancel and nave aisle square-headed, Richard II. Arcades of 3 arches each side of like date. S. wall of aisle ogee crocketed founder's recess. In vestry walls two carved panels under ogee canopies, c. 1350,

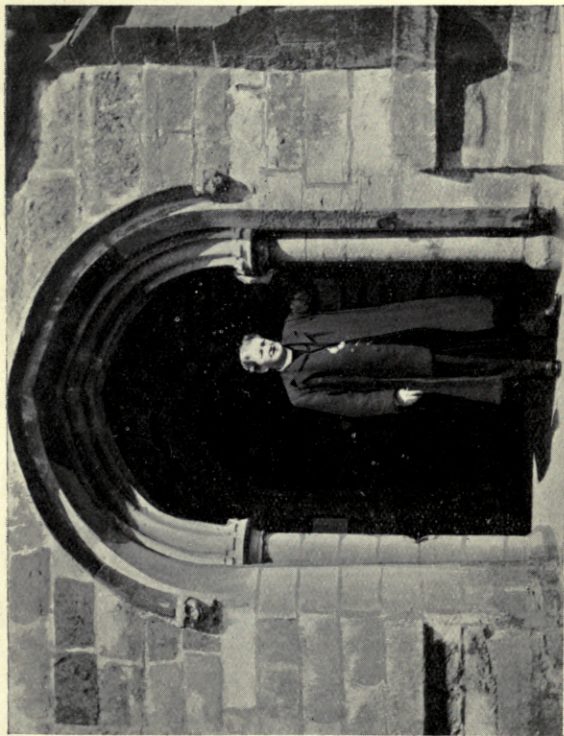
St. Martin and the Beggar, and Invention of Cross by St. Helen; found under chancel floor in 1804. New font, imitation E.E. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiii.] (Reg. 1542.)

**Misson** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, W. tower. Restored 1882 and 1886. Struck by lightning 1894, clock destroyed, bells fused, tower and fabric much damaged. It has since been thoroughly restored. Of little interest, most of old work Perp. (Reg. 1653.)

**Misterton** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with low broach spire. Tower and spire (13th cent.) rebuilt 1847–8, and restoration of other parts. Arcades of 3 arches each side. But N. aisle modern. Of little interest. (Reg. 1540.)

**Muskham, North** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Two lower stages of tower are E.E., with E.E. buttresses; the two upper ones Perp. Good S. porch with embattled jambs. N. arcade of 3 arches Perp., octagonal piers with stone seats, but responds give proof of former Norm. arcade. S. arcade also Perp. but earlier. Aisle and clerestory windows late Perp. Chancel late Perp.; part of Jacobean altar-table turned into credence table. Rood-screen, *c.* 1500, much recent restoration. Rood-stair in N. aisle, original door. Double S. door is also original. Chest and pair of coffin stools Jacobean. Nave





MUSKHAM, NORTH: SOUTH PORCH

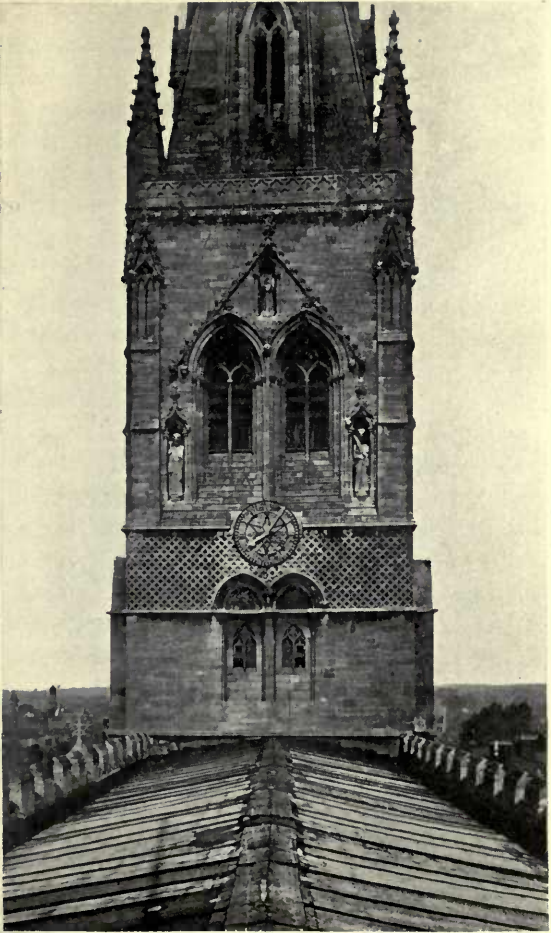


roof good. Font 15th cent. bowl, with octagonal shaft dated Feb. 20, 1662, and various initials; 17th cent cover. A little yellow and white glass in a S. aisle window, with rebus of Barton, a tun or cask with transverse bar at head. N. aisle rebuilt by the Bartons, who lived at Holme, opposite side of Trent; Barton arms, a fesse between 3 bucks' heads, and initials T. B. and J. B. appear on a buttress. In chancel is quaint alabaster pyramid inscribed, "Heare lieth ye corp of Jhon Smithe Meate for Wormes to fede therwith"; he died in 1583; other 3 sides inscribed with conditions of his charitable will. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vi.] (Reg. 1704. M.pt.)

**Muskham, South** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerably restored, re-roofed, and porch rebuilt between 1873 and 1882. Two lower stages of tower E.E. with small lancets; 3rd stage 14th cent.; top stage good Perp., with double belfry windows under ogee drip-stones. No tower arch, only pointed doorway. Arcades of nave and chancel arch Perp. Some herring-bone masonry N. side of chancel, Norm., possibly Saxon; E.E. lancets each side; E. window 5 light Perp. Windows of both aisles late Perp. Octagonal font, 40 in. high, 30 in. in diameter; flat cover 17th cent. Alms-box, "Remember the Pore," double lock. Original S. door. Jacobean altar-table. (Reg. 1589. M.pt.)

**Newark** (*St. Mary Magdalene*).—This magnificent church consists of chancel with Lady-chapel and aisles, transepts, clerestoried nave with aisles of 5 bays, N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Restored by Sir G. Scott, 1853–5. A Norm. church followed Saxon predecessor *c.* 1160; two fragments remain, crypt and crossing piers at intersection of nave, and transepts of former central tower. Crypt under sacrarium has quadripartite vaulting. Fine E.E. tower at W. end, begun *c.* 1230, has notable W. doorway, 4 jamb shafts each side; enriched with dog-tooth mouldings; W. front marred by later insertion of large Perp. window. Final stage of tower and octagonal spire, soaring to height of 252 ft., were added *c.* 1320–30. To this period of Dec. belongs S. aisle, with beautiful windows of flowing tracery. Gradual growth of fabric on this plan proceeded up to 1349, when Black Death made an awful pause. Resumed *c.* 1390. Perp. style prevailed, and in that fashion work slowly went on during 15th cent. Record evidence shows N. aisle completed before 1480, and whole chancel by 1498; S. quire sacristy probably not till 1525. Magnificent screen and parclose, *c.* 1490.<sup>1</sup> Chancel stalls, with fine series of 25 misericords, somewhat later. Elaborate stone reredos modern.

<sup>1</sup> It is always stated that one Thomas Drawswerd, of York, was the “kerver” of this work, finishing it in 1505; but the accounts say that T. D. in that year completed the “reredose,” and a rood-screen was never called a reredos.



NEWARK: TOWER FROM NAVE ROOF



Chantry chapel N. of altar founded by Thomas Mering 1500, that on S. by Robert Markham 1505; each has series of respective heraldic shields. Double squint to N. chapel. In same chapel 2 curious paintings of "Dance of Death" survive. A multitude of scraps of old glass gathered together in E. window of S. quire aisle. Font broken up 1646, restored quaintly by Nicholas Ridley 1660; only lower part of stem old; round plinth inscription, *Carne rei nati, sunt hoc Deo forte renati*; font cover 1891. Celebrated Flemish brass in S. transept, Alan Fleming, 1361, measures 9 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in.; Phyllypot brass, 1537, has been divorced from its inscription in this transept and placed at W. end of N. aisle. Table-tomb with Purbeck slab at end of chancel to Robert Brown, constable of Castlegate, 1532; he left generous bequest for upkeep of church. Several later mural monuments to local worthies. In room over S. porch is a library of about 1200 books bequeathed by Bishop White of Peterborough in 1690; it possesses a printed missal, Pynson, 1520, but most of the rarities have been stolen since 1854, when catalogue was published. [See Mr. Blagg's *Guide* (2nd ed. 1911); late Mr. Cornelius Brown's *Hist. of Newark*; and *Arch. Journal*, vol. lviii.] (Reg. 1600. M.pt.)

**Normanton-on-Soar** (*St. Mary*).—This cruciform church, close to the banks of the Soar,

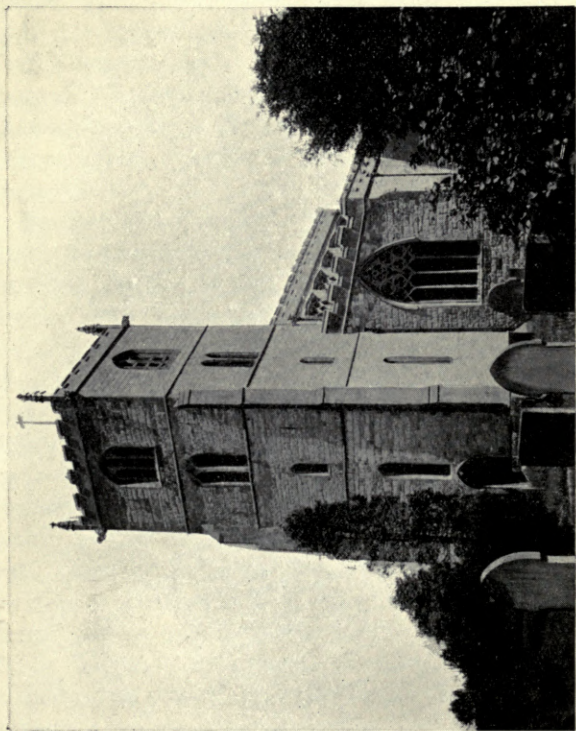
consists of chancel, transepts, nave, and central tower and spire. Considerable, sorely needed restoration in 1889, when N. transept, never completed, was built. It is evident that a fine cruciform church was erected here in the first half of the 13th cent. Advowson of rectory granted to great priory of Durham in 1200, and chancel shortly rebuilt. The plan of a church to correspond with chancel not, however, completed. Until restoration of 1889, it had always been supposed that built-up archway on N. side of central tower showed where transept had decayed and been removed; but it was then discovered that there were no former foundations, and ground had not been disturbed. Spacious chancel, 39 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft., has 3 narrow lancets each side, and a later two-light low-side window on side near W. arch. Centre S. lancet has a dog-tooth hood-mould. Small circular-headed doorway (not Norm.) in N. wall; has been a corresponding doorway in S. wall. Four-light E. window (c. 1300) has taken the place of earlier lancets. A small flat buttress under this window, and rectangular buttresses at the two E. angles. Walls surmounted by parapet with gargoyles. S. transept has three grouped lancets in S. wall. Transept was for long in miserable plight and actually used as a joiner's shop; it was afterwards put to the more decent use of serving as village school. Central tower of



3 stages, the top one slightly smaller. Small lancets N. and S. of central stage, and double lancets to bell-chamber. From corbel table springs lofty broached spire of excellent proportions. On S. side of nave, in addition to 2 lancets, is a three-light late 14th cent. window, tracery renewed. S. porch rebuilt on half-timbered plan; doorway into church handsome example of 3rd quarter of 13th cent. Nave walls raised in brick, with wooden-framed square-headed domestic windows, to form a kind of clerestory below flat roof, at a late period. Though somewhat incongruous, effect is picturesque; it showed good taste not to remove them at restoration. W. end of nave large five-light window—a group of lancets—somewhat later date than most of church. Two lancets and a round-headed doorway on N. side of nave. New N. transept harmonises well with rest. Up to time of restoration only nave used for service. Archway leading under tower was blocked up, upper part occupied by 1683 arms of Charles II. well executed in plaster. Arms removed to N. wall of nave, and all four archways under tower thrown open. As population is so small, altar has been brought forward temporarily and raised about half-way down chancel. In N. and S. transepts are some plain heavy oak seats, late 15th cent. or early 16th cent. In S. transept three

old incised floor slabs with illegible marginal inscriptions; also head of a piscina niche and two square almeries in E. wall. Round-headed piscina niche in S. wall of chancel, and double square almetry opposite. Old altar-stone of S. transept found during restoration; it has been raised and placed in position under E. window of chancel. All five consecration crosses can be traced; it measures 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., is chamfered at edges, and 6 in. thick. Octagonal font is of a single stone, both bowl and base; of Edward III. date; cover is c. 1660. On N. side of chancel are two mural monuments. The E. one has effigy of lady in gown and ruff, kneeling at prayer desk; it commemorates Frances, d. of William Walkeden, firstly married to Gilbert Willoughby, and secondly to Peter Columbell, of Darley Dale, Derbyshire; she died in 1606. The other has figures of man and wife kneeling opposite each other in prayer; it commemorates William Willoughby, 1629, and Susanna his wife, d. to William Toddendam, 1636. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiv.] (Reg. 1559. M.pt.)

**Normanton-on-Trent** (*St. Matthew*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Severely restored. Three-staged tower Perp. S. porch rebuilt; near it in churchyard circular Norm. font, now a flower-pot; mean modern font. Aisle windows renewed, Dec. and



NORWELL; S. W. VIEW

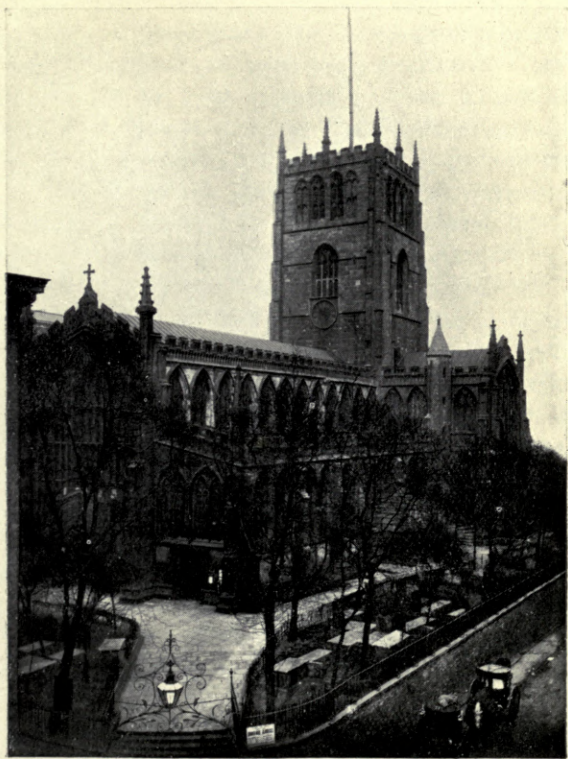


Perp. Clerestory Perp. Chancel N. vestry modern. Windows renewed, including 3-light flamboyant E. window. Arcades of nave, 3 arches, and a half arch, 14th cent.; chancel arch corresponds. Upper rood-loft doorway. Trefoil-headed ogee piscina niche S. side of chancel. Iron-bound chest, 15th cent. Jacobean altar-table. Brass N. wall of chancel to Robert Cartyr, priest, 1680, a former vicar. (Reg. 1673.)

**Norwell** (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. The valuable rectory of this interesting church was divided into 3 prebends of Southwell Minster. Considerable restoration 1874-5. Fine tower of 4 stages; two lowest E.E., *c.* 1225; third stage, *c.* 1250; fourth stage, Perp. embattled. S. doorway enriched late Norm., with detached jamb shafts, *c.* 1175. S. porch, aisles, and N. transept Dec.; beautiful 4-light W. window to S. aisle. Five good 3-light clerestory windows, each side, early Perp.; Perp. windows in S. transept. S. side of chancel 2 E.E. lancets and a 3-light Perp. window; E. window 3 lights, good Dec.; N. 3 lancets. S. arcade of nave 3 arches, circular piers with scalloped caps, Trans.; N. arcade 3 arches, octagonal piers, 14th cent. W. end of each arcade smaller arch on E.E. corbels. Tower arch E.E. Modern font. Corbelled chancel arch E.E. Rood-stairs and doorways N.

side. In N. wall of N. transept founder's recess; deep almary, 2 grooves for shelves, fragment of Norm. cross slab in lining. S. aisle founder's recess, between porch and transept; effigy of lady in wimple (vowess), feet on dog. In S. wall of S. transept third founder's recess with cross-legged 14th cent. effigy. Handsome piscina niche. Some old woodwork in roofs, including embattled wall-plates. Mural brass plate in S. transept to Edward Dallowe, 1658; mural tablet in chancel, with long Latin inscription, to Elizabeth Lee, 1629. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vi.] (Reg. 1749. Vol. beginning 1685 recently lost.)

**Nottingham** (*St. Mary*).—The high position of this imposing structure adds to its dignified appearance. It consists of chancel, transepts, massive central tower, clerestoried nave with aisles, and N. and S. porches. Restored at great cost 1867, and again in sections between 1873 and 1891. S. chancel aisle in course of construction, March 1912. It is on record that Nottingham and its churches were destroyed by fire three several times during 12th cent. Eventually a late Norm. church was built in 1170; two capitals of this building were found last cent., but reburied. Further rebuilding c. 1300, base of pier beneath nave floor. Portions of incised 12th and 13th cent. slabs built into benches of N. and S. aisles. Fabric now standing



ST. MARY'S, NOTTINGHAM





is c. 1480-1500 throughout, a noble example of late Perp. Aisles and chancel bare of all stone fittings. After dissolution of Lenton priory, patron of the church, it was grievously neglected. Commissioners of 1559 reported: "The Chauncell is in fast decaye and the wyndowes unglased." Good Perp. font has well-known palindrome Greek inscription incised in modern capitals. Alabaster fragment in S. wall of chancel, representing a pope bestowing a benefice on a bishop, probably part of reredos. Fine canopied tomb S. transept with effigy to John Salmon. Elizabethan alabaster table-tomb in N. transept; brass effigies to Thomas Thorland and wife, gone from marble slab. Mutilated effigy in N. aisle. Jacobean altar-table by S. entrance. Fine S. porch with well-groined roof. Note tombstone N.W. of churchyard, 1714, of Nottingham pottery, stamped inscription. Painting in church, against S.E. pier of tower, of Virgin and Child, by Fra Bartolomeo (1459-1517), friend of Savonarola. (Reg. 1566. M.pt.)

**Nottingham** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, aisle, and W. tower and spire. Restored between 1876 and 1891, when chancel and part of clerestory were rebuilt and N. aisle re-roofed; the original chancel destroyed during Civil Wars. S. arcade chiefly E.E.; N. arcade Perp. Good late Perp. roofs to nave and S. aisle, gifts of Strelley family. Altar-slab with 5 crosses set

up on end at top of rood-loft stairs. Basement of tower groined. (Reg. 1572. M.pt.)

**Nottingham** (*St. Nicholas*). — A plain red-brick building in Castle Gate, entirely rebuilt in 1682, enlarged 1756 and 1783. It was held during Civil War by the Royalists; the castle garrison was so harassed from the tower that Colonel Hutchinson ordered its demolition. It is usually stated that this occurred in 1647, but the destruction of the church was really carried out in the autumn of 1643.<sup>1</sup> The rebuilt church was originally of cruciform plan without aisles. Entry in St. Peter's churchwarden account, of 22 Dec. 1646, shows that churchless parishioners of St. Nicholas were accommodated in former church; inhabitants of both united at that date in building "a loft or gallery," and in repairing roof of St. Peter's. (Reg. 1562. M.pt.)

**Nuthall** (*St. Patrick*). — Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Repaired 1838, re-roofed 1858, most carefully restored 1884. Church in beautiful order; 4-paged printed account for use of visitors. Lower stage of massive tower E.E.; upper portion rebuilt 18th cent.; W. window inserted 1884. S. doorway beautiful early 14th cent., with pateræ in hollow of moulding,

<sup>1</sup> See the vivid accounts of the firing from the steeple and its ultimate overthrow in the *Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, by his widow. [Bohn's edition, pp. 177, 178, 184.]

terminal crowned heads of hood-mould Henry IV. and Queen. S. aisle arcade of 3 bays, with octagonal piers, and square-headed windows also c. 1400. E. window of chancel and some other details Perp. Fine chancel screen assumed present form in 1884, when cunningly enlarged from parclose of chapel E. end of N. aisle. Under sepulchral founder's recess in this chapel alabaster effigy of Sir Robert Cokefield, lord of manor, knight of shire 1389 and 1392. Large squint E. end of aisle. Sandstone sepulchral slab in aisle is to a priest, missal and chalice either side of cross-stem. On floor of nave incised alabaster slab with effigies of Edward Bonn, 1558, wife Isabel 1562, and five children. Highly interesting feature of chancel is the 3-light E. window glazed with early 16th cent. figures of Our Lord on the Cross, flanked by the Blessed Virgin and St. John; below are arms of Grey of Codnor, Morley, and Darcy. In S. window of chancel are arms, of like date, of Calthrop, Le Gros, and Howard, and fourth shield of illegible fragments. Low-side window built up on S. side. (Reg. 1657. M.pt.)

**Ollerton** (*St. Giles*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, W. tower. Rebuilt throughout after a mean fashion in 18th cent. Throsby (1797) says: "The church, or rather chapel, is small, and is newly built, consequently no food there for the mind of the antiquary." (Reg. 1592. Printed

in full down to 1812 by G. W. Marshall in 1896.)

**Ordsall** (*All Saints*).—Chancel with chapels, nave, aisles, S. porch, W. tower. Drastically "restored" 1878, when aisles were renewed. Tower of 4 stages; two lower, with diagonal buttresses, 14th cent. Arcades old; N. arcade 4 arches, octagonal piers, Dec., but one capital has nail-head moulding, and S. respond (in chancel chapel) is banded E.E. S. arcade of 4 arches is Dec., except pier and respond nearest W. end, which are E.E. Five-light E. window of chancel good Dec., but renewed. Coved screen at W. end, late 15th cent., good tracery; absurdly reported to have once formed part of music gallery of Hayton Castle, but its construction appears to be wholly ecclesiastical. Font new. (Reg. 1538.)

**Orston** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and low W. tower. Repaired 1908. Tower styled "Norman" in Kelly's *Directory* and other publications, but round-headed windows and W. doorway are debased classical; it was rebuilt 1767. S. aisle and porch rebuilt and other restorations 1889-90. Chancel, *c.* 1250-60, has 3 lancets each side, and S. priests' doorway. Close to nave is pointed two-light S. window with uncusped intersecting tracery of end of 13th cent., lowered to serve as low-side window, but now modernised. Triple

lancet E. window original. Hood-moulds of all the chancel windows have incipient mask terminals. Arcades of 3 arches each side of wide nave. S. arcade supported by an octagonal and a circular pier, responds are rounded; date 14th cent., but mouldings of base of circular pier reused from arcade of previous cent. N. arcade has 2 circular 13th cent. piers, coeval with chancel; but capitals and rounded arches are late 14th cent., or at all events after Black Death of 1349. Windows of N. aisle of that period. Two S. windows of S. aisle, renewed at restoration, are good examples *temp.* Edward II.; the one with 6 trefoils arranged in a circle is of exceptional and effective design. Clerestory, with 3 square-headed windows, is 15th cent., together with E. and W. windows of S. aisle. A special feature is roof of N. aisle. Two W. bays retain many features of unusually good early 14th cent. roof, with nail-head ornament. Flat roof of nave (15th cent.) original in main features; 6 tie-beams have good bosses. Plain pointed piscina in S. wall of chancel. Piscina of S. aisle has cinquefoil head, and stone credence shelf. The font highly interesting for Restoration date; octagonal, one face is inscribed, "Given by Mrs. Constantia Kerchevall, Feb. 7, 1662." Of other faces, one is blank, for it was formerly against wall; 3rd bears cherubs' heads; 4th has elaborate rose-like flower; 5th

plain conventional rose; and 6th, probably intended as emblem of Trinity, Tudor rose, with three tulips rising out of the centre. Under tower a plain oak chest *c.* 1500. On sill of W. window of N. aisle rests a somewhat mutilated 14th cent. stone effigy. The lady holds heart between folded hands; head, with well-curled hair, protected by canopy, small angels supporting cushion are broken off. Originally a sculpture of merit. It represents Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Giles de Badlesmere, wife of William de Ros; he died 1342. On central rebuilt buttress of S. aisle is a roughly incised sundial, 15 in. in diameter, upside down. (Reg. 1590. No Mar. 1640-59. D. 1674-1701. M.pt.)

**Ossington** (*Holy Rood*).—Church stands close to modern Hall in well-timbered park; rebuilt throughout in classical style, soon after purchase of estate from Cartwrights by William Denison, a Leeds wool merchant. The building, with domed tower at W. end, is good work of its kind, and the dignity of its fittings marks it as a distinctly devotional building. There is some good modern glass, and at W. end are two life-size statues, the one to William Denison, 1782, and the other to Robert Denison, 1785, both sculptured by Nollekens. Triple archway into chancel, where stands a remarkable monument to William Cartwright, and Grace his wife 1602, with kneeling effigies of parents and of a group

of six sons. Brass to Reynald Peckham, 1551, and his wife, recently found to be a palimpsest. Font has silver-gilt bowl. (Reg. 1594.)

**Owthorpe** (*St. Margaret*).—The church consists of chancel and nave under continuous roof, with low W. tower, basement of which serves as porch. Restored 1905. A larger fabric was taken down *c.* 1750, and old material reused for smaller church on same site. Part of original N. wall remains. Over W. entrance is a well-carved mediæval corbel with 2 angels holding a shield. To S. of tower, at W. end, is a two-light pointed window, *temp.* Edward I., reused from old fabric, and on S. side is another reused window. Chancel is formed by a curious kind of substantial wooden screen of 5 arches. Old good-sized font; an octagon with embattled edge, early 15th cent; panels bear blank shields alternating with foliage or tracery. Pulpit has good early Jacobean tester. Against N. wall is the monument of Colonel John Hutchinson, the stern Parliamentarian, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Hutchinson by his first wife Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron of Newstead; he married Lucy, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower; she died in 1659.

He died at Sandowne Castle in Kent after ij months harsh and strict imprisonment without crime or accusation

upon the ij day of Sept: 1662 in the 49th yeare of his age, full of joy in assured hope of a glorious resurrection.

(Reg. 1731. M.pt.)

**Oxton** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Much restored 1898–9, when N. side was rebuilt and vestry added. Chancel arch and parts of adjacent S. wall of chancel early Norm.; N. doorway, under modern portico, E.E.; also E.E. buttresses on this side, and lancet light S. side chancel. E. Dec. window to chancel, *c.* 1325; W. window of tower similar design and date. Two-staged tower Dec. throughout, save Perp. battlements. Arcades to nave, 3 arches, and half arch at W. end are later 14th cent. Three plain squared clerestory windows, late Perp., each side. Square-headed windows of S. aisle debased. Porch new. At W. end early 14th cent. stone effigy of civilian in long gown, head on pillow held by 2 mutilated angels, feet on dog; judging from coif, probably a serjeant-at-law; incised marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals much perished. Old discarded octagonal font, long used as a pump trough, was recently recovered by vicar (Rev. W. Laycock); present font of Charles II. date. (Reg. 1564. M.pt.)

**Plumtree** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. S. arcade of 3 arches supported on



circular piers is late 13th cent., and so also are responds on N. side, though arcade itself, with octagonal piers, was renewed in 1873. Substantial tower is best feature of fabric; lowest stage is Norm., and there is W. doorway of considerable size of that period, but having later doorway built up within it; arch opening into the nave is semicircular. When tower was rebuilt in 1906 distinct traces of Saxon work were uncovered. Buttresses that run up to 2nd stage show 13th cent. strengthening. Embattled stage, with small double bell-chamber windows, as well as other work, tell of latter half of 14th cent. Chancel much restored in 15th cent., to which time nave clerestory windows pertain. Greater part of timbers of flat roof original. Piscina niche at E. end of S. aisle. Three sedilia and piscina beyond in S. wall of chancel much renewed. Very considerable "restoration" in 1873-4, at hands of Messrs. Bodley and Garner. Scheme involved raising of chancel arch and aisles; taking down of N. aisle, and building it on much extended scale; renewing of tracery of most windows; rebuilding S. porch; furnishing of chancel with screen and excellent oak fittings; and adoption of a fine but somewhat dark scheme of colouring throughout. Font also new. Good as this restoration was in many particulars, if accomplished by the same architects, at a later period in their career, it would have followed

a much more conservative fashion. An interesting detail of the 1873-4 work was the use in the renewed masonry of stone brought from the old Trent Bridge, Nottingham, the weather-worn face of which was left untouched. Various interesting old monuments, including a 13th cent. effigy, were destroyed when a new pavement was laid down early in 19th cent. [*T.S.T.*, vol. ix., plates of tower during 1906 restoration showing Saxon work.] (Reg. 1558. M.pt.)

**Papplewick** (*St. James*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Throsby, in 1795, found this church in process of rebuilding "in a very elegant Gothic style," at the hands of the Honble. Frederick Montague. Though conception is poor, it is distinctly valuable to possess such an effort in what was considered the best taste at the end of 18th cent. S. porch, bearing initials F. M. and date 1795, is lofty, with curious crocketed ogee-headed canopy work over entrance. Windows are imitative of Gothic. Narrow body of church still more restricted by having a gallery on N. side as well as at W. end. In S. window nearest the wall are interesting fragments of 15th cent. glass. Small figure of St. Peter, and another of St. Stephen. A 3rd figure is of a man in plate-armour kneeling at desk, showing that it formed part of a memorial window. In E. window are well-designed painted figures of Faith and Hope, obvious

copies of Sir Joshua Reynolds' well-known work in ante-chapel of New College, Oxford. Lofty tower apparently late 14th cent., but subsequently considerably repaired. Most interesting feature is number of early incised grave-covers. On floor of nave, by entrance, is one engraved in Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs*; on one side of cross shaft is a bill-hook, symbol of woodward's office in a royal forest. *Old Nottinghamshire* (1884) makes the amusing suggestion that this slab commemorates "King John's carver!" Another, on nave floor, marks interment of a chief forester-in-fee of Sherwood, or "Bow-bearer," and has symbols of bow, arrow, and a hunting-horn. This stone is also figured in Cutts' manual. Various other incised sepulchral stones of late 12th or early 13th cent. date are built into porch. By far the most exceptional and interesting are two that bear the symbol of a pair of bellows, to mark the memory of forest dwellers who had obtained the rare privilege of possessing an itinerant forge. At N. end of churchyard is a discarded 13th cent. font. In churchyard is fine well-grown yew tree, with a girth of about 15 ft. (Reg. 1661.)

**Perlethorpe** (*St. John*).—Fine modern church built by Earl Manvers 1876, restored 1904. Picture of "Denial of St. Peter," attributed to Benjamin West, F.R.A., which was over altar of

old chapel, at W. end. (Reg. 1528. Printed in full to 1812 by G. W. Marshall, 1887.)

**Radcliffe-on-Trent** (*St. Mary*).—This church, most unhappily completely rebuilt on strange lines in 1879 at great cost, consists of chancel with S. chapel, nave, aisles, W. porch, and lofty tower, with gabled roof, at W. end of N. aisle. Thoroton (1677) gives a number of armorial bearings in windows of chancel and aisles. Throsby (1790) says it had “a nave with a spacious chancel, a spire-steeple, and four bells.” For its numerous and interesting fragments, some of Norm. date, search has to be made amid the considerable rockeries in adjacent vicarage and other gardens. In S. quire chapel is a mural brass, with small figure in brass of lady in long veil and ruff, kneeling at a desk, with arms of Ballard, and epitaph commemorating Anne Ballard, 1626:—

Aske how she liv'd and thou shalt know her ende,  
She dyed a Saint to God, to poore a Freinde.

In S. aisle a mural tablet thus inscribed:

*In memoriam Stephen de Radcliffe (obiit A.D. 1245) huic ecclesiæ benefactoris.*

In the old church was a founder's recess in S. wall, within which rested, as recorded both by Thoroton and Throsby, oak effigy of Stephen de Radcliffe. The effigy had, however, disappeared long before 1879. It came to a sacrilegious and marvellous end, according to White's *Nottingham-*

*shire Directory* for 1852. The loyal inhabitants of Radcliffe dressed up the wooden effigy of Stephen de Radcliffe, on the occasion of one of the Peninsula victories, to represent Bonaparte, and then committed it to the flames! (Reg. 1633. M.pt.)

**Radford** (*St. Peter*).—Old church of this suburb of Nottingham entirely rebuilt 1812; chancel added 1872. (Reg. 1563.)

**Ragnall** (*St. Oswald*).—Chancel, nave, S. chapel, and W. tower. Much restored and enlarged 1864. Small church of but little interest. Low unbuttressed tower. Nave Perp. Chancel square-headed Richard II. windows. (Reg. 1700.)

**Rampton** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, W. tower. Restored 1894. Lofty unbuttressed tower, early 14th cent., ball-flower moulding under battlements. Early Perp. W. window inserted *c.* 1425. E. end of N. aisle 3-light Dec. window, interesting tracery. N. window of chancel blocked up; E. window 5-light late Perp.; S. side 2 square-headed Perp. S. aisle debased windows; S. doorway under porch 3rd quarter of 13th cent.; terminal heads to hood-mould, probably Henry III. and Eleanor. S. arcade of 4 arches, octagonal piers; late Dec. N. arcade 2 wide arches, octagonal pier, earlier Dec.; extension W. another arch on corbels. Chancel and tower arches both corbelled. Chancel piscina curious oblong drain. Small squint

S. side of chancel arch. Font octagonal shaft, circular bowl with exceptional arcading in double columns, late 14th cent. Old alms-box, double locks, riveted to wall by S. entrance. Memorial over disused door E. end of N. aisle to Jacobus Twist, vicar, 1609.

Entrance gateway with heraldic bearings out of churchyard on N.E. to old Hall, *temp.* Henry VIII. (Reg. 1565.)

**Ratcliffe-on-Soar** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel of two bays with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Proportions exceptional, for chancel is a little larger than nave; former is 39 ft. long, or 6 in. in excess of length of nave. Fabric was for a long time in grievous state of neglect; but in 1891 came a judicious restoration, when desecrated chancel was again brought into use. The unbuttressed tower of three stages and spire are E.E.; single lancet in W. wall of lower and central stages. Two-light window each side of bell-chamber stage, save on E., where there is only a small lancet. Broached octagonal spire springs from effective corbel-table, at angles of which are 4 small pinnacles; it has 2 series of 4 lights. Tower archway has jamb shafts. Parts of walling of S. aisle and of chancel evidently coeval with tower and spire, but it is only in the N. chapel of chancel, with two small lancets, that windows

of that period remain. Porch and doorway beneath it are 14th cent. To this cent. belong windows of S. aisle, and the good five-light E. window of chancel. S. side of chancel is lighted by three double lancets. Arcades on each side of nave of 3 arches, supported by octagonal piers and corbels, are 14th cent. To same period belongs chancel arch, with semi-octagonal jambs. Walls over arcades raised, as usual, in 15th cent. to support a flat roof; present clerestory windows are plain and square. N. aisle narrowed, outer wall rebuilt and furnished with debased round-headed windows in latter part of 18th cent. Octagonal font is 14th cent.; square base modern, and flat cover *c.* 1660. On S. side of chancel three graduated sedilia, with piscina niche beyond; also a plain pointed piscina at E. end of S. aisle. Sepulchre recess to N. side of altar on a low level. During 1891 restoration old *mensa* stone of 13th cent. altar came to light; now raised on stone brackets to serve its original purpose. The stone, chamfered off under front edge, is 6 in. thick, and measures 7 ft. 1½ in. by 2 ft. 9 in. Altar-rails Laudian, or possibly somewhat earlier. Jacobean altar-table removed to W. end. There are several interesting monuments to the Ratcliffe branch of Sacheverell family. In N. chapel table-tomb of alabaster bearing two effigies. Esquire is in plate-armour,

head on helmet and feet on lion; he wears collar of SS. with pendant rose. Details of lady's dress, wearing pedimental head-dress and triple chain with pendant cross, remarkably good. Marginal inscription sets forth that tomb is to Ralph Sacheverell, lord of Ratcliffe, *ob.* 1539; to Cecilia, 1st wife, *ob.* 1528; and to Anna, 2nd wife, who survived. Over tomb and against wall is an arched canopy elaborately treated. Under W. arch, dividing chancel from chapel, fine but dilapidated alabaster table-tomb to Henry Sacheverell, 1558, and wife Lucie, d. and h. of John Pole, 1554. Esquire's bearded effigy in plate-armour, with head on helmet, bearing crest of a goat, ruffs at neck and wrists, and wearing double chain with pendant cross; lady has close-fitting dress with puffed sleeves, and wears a triple chain. Under E. arch a third table-tomb of alabaster to Henry Sacheverell, and Jane his wife, d. of Gervase Ireton, of Ireton, by whom he had 3 sons, Gervase, Henry, and Francis, and 3 daughters, Eleanor, Jane, and Mary. Henry Sacheverell, by will of August 1586, desired burial in chancel at Ratcliffe. Monument probably prepared during lifetime. Effigy of squire, with pointed beard, is mutilated about the legs; both figures wear ruffs; on side of tomb are figures of the 6 children. Against S. wall of chancel is another large



alabaster monument to Henry Sacheverell, 1625, and to his 3 wives, Mary (Gittin) 1600, Elizabeth (Copleay) 1616, and Lucy (Boughton), who survived. Esquire's effigy, in late armour, with head on helmet and feet on gauntlets, rests on table-tomb; on wall above, the kneeling figures of 3 wives, affording interesting illustrations of gradual change in fashion of ladies' dress at beginning of 17th cent. In front a panel bearing the 1 son and 2 daughters by first wife. With these 4 stately monuments of 4 Sacheverells, in direct descent, the Ratcliffe branch came to an end. The last-named Henry left a surviving daughter, Eleanor. Eleanor married Roger Columbello of Darley, and had one son, John. John Columbello's daughter Anne, who died in 1667, aged 15, was buried here; part of inscription on alabaster slab is visible in chancel floor near her great-grandfather's tomb. In S. aisle is a stone bearing incised effigy of a priest, 1497, in which year John Prescott, vicar of Ratcliffe, died. At foot of Sacheverell monument in N. chapel is a large slab with incised figure of a lady; it is to memory of Isabel, daughter of Henry Bradburne and wife of Sir John Babington; part of inscription remains. On another the words *Hic jacet Henricus M.* can be deciphered; and half of an alabaster floor-stone has date 1480. The rest are quite illegible. [T.S.T., vol.

xiv.] (Reg. Bapt. 1597. Mar. and Bur. 1624. M.pt.)

**Rempstone** (*St. Peter*).—The old parish church was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. of present village. Site is in the fields; graveyard traversed by footpath to West Leake; usually known as *St. Peter-in-the-Rushes*. In Rempstone itself a chapel was founded in 1267; it was suppressed, and meanly seized, under plea of being a chantry, by Edward VI. Old church pulled down in 1771, to find material for successor in village. In churchyard are a score of slate headstones, from 1723 to 1821, and a railed-in tomb to Robert Marsden, B.D., for 46 years rector of Rempstone, who died in 1748, aged 82. Present church (*All Saints*), cheaply built in pseudo-classical style, consists of nave, with small apse for chancel and W. tower of 3 stages. On S. side of tower is inscribed: "Built in 1771." Furniture of church as mean as fabric, save that ironwork supporting small marble basin, serving as font, is well wrought and of effective design. (Reg. 1570. M.pt.)

**Retford, East** (*St. Swithun*).—This fine cruciform church, comprising chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried nave, transepts, aisles, N. chantry chapel, S. porch, and central tower, was founded by Roger, Archbishop of York, in 1258. Tower collapsed in 1651, destroying much of chancel; both were rebuilt; chancel restored and enlarged

1855. At same time tower and whole church "completely restored"; N. aisle rebuilt, and all exterior masonry refaced. A certain amount of original E.E. and Dec. material remains in piers, and lower part of tower and much of the nave arcades, 5 arches on octagonal piers, is old work; but fabric as a whole can only be termed a fairly successful copy of late Perp. style. The embattled parapets, with crocketed pinnacles throughout the building, give a distinct dignity. In chantry chapel, dedicated to Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is an incised slab to Henry Smyth, priest, 1496. Doorway under W. window of E.E. style deceives visitors; it is a foolish insertion of 1855. On outer wall of S. aisle to W. of porch is a seated figure in a vesica or pointed oval, intended for Henry III.; it is modern, and supposed to be copied from an older one, but this is doubtful. [*T.S.T.*, vol. v. See also Piercy's *History of Retford*, 1828.] (Reg. 1573.)

**Retford, West (St. Michael).**—Chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Chancel much restored and lengthened 1890. S. porch embattled and crocketed pinnacles, stone roofed 3 ribs. N. arcade 5 arches Dec., capitals of piers natural foliage. S. arcade Perp. S. aisle piscina round-headed, but not Norm. Chancel Dec., but all new or renewed. Good early Jacobean altar-table under new one. Pier nearest E. of S. aisle has niche with image of

St. Oswald, to whom a chapel was here dedicated. New chancel screen, also new font and cover. Tower and spire very fine 14th cent.; octagonal spire richly crocketed, and has 4 small flying buttresses at base, springing from the 4 pinnacles of tower. In S. aisle incised cross slab, 1485, name covered by pew. Piercy in *History of Retford* (1828) mentions sepulchral cross slab, with missal and chalice, to former rector, Robert Holme, 1459. (Reg. 1772. Old registers, 1538, disappeared last cent.)

**Rolleston** (*Holy Trinity*).—This interesting church, of mingled dates and styles, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel restored 1878; tower 1889-90; nave and aisles 1895-6. Traces of herring-bone masonry E. end of N. aisle, and in this case almost certainly pre-Conquest. In interior are 3 pieces of shaft of Anglo-Saxon cross, with knotwork, so that a stone church of that period may be safely assumed; it probably occupied site of N. aisle. S. arcade of 4 arches; 2 piers and responds E.E., with filleted shafts and conventional foliage on capitals; extension to W. an octagonal pier and respond Perp. N. arcade 4 arches, E.E. throughout, clustered piers and responds. N. aisle, with lancet window, narrow, barely 6 ft. wide; W. end of aisle sepulchral slab with raised foliated cross, E.E. Base of fine 4-staged tower Norm.; small splayed lights



WEST RETFORD: TOWER AND SPIRE



N., S., and W. Next two stages possibly also Norm, but altered 14th cent. Buttresses, and top stage with good double belfry windows and 8 crocketed pinnacles on battlement Perp., *c.* 1425. S. doorway Norm. with alternate billet moulding; porch new; E. end of S. aisle lancet light, other windows square-headed Perp. E. window of chancel 4 lights late Dec.; N. side large lancet and priest's door; S. side square-headed Perp. windows. Perp. clerestory has 4 plain windows each side. Small octagonal font 16th cent., cover 17th cent. Chest 17th cent. Laudian altar-rails. (Reg. 1559. M.pt. "A large portion of the original paper register, 1584-1615, exists in duplicate with the parchment transcript of 1598. This paper book is by far the most interesting register in Notts, in fact in England, crammed with notes and comments by Robert Leband, the scholarly vicar from 1583 to 1626."—T. M. B.)

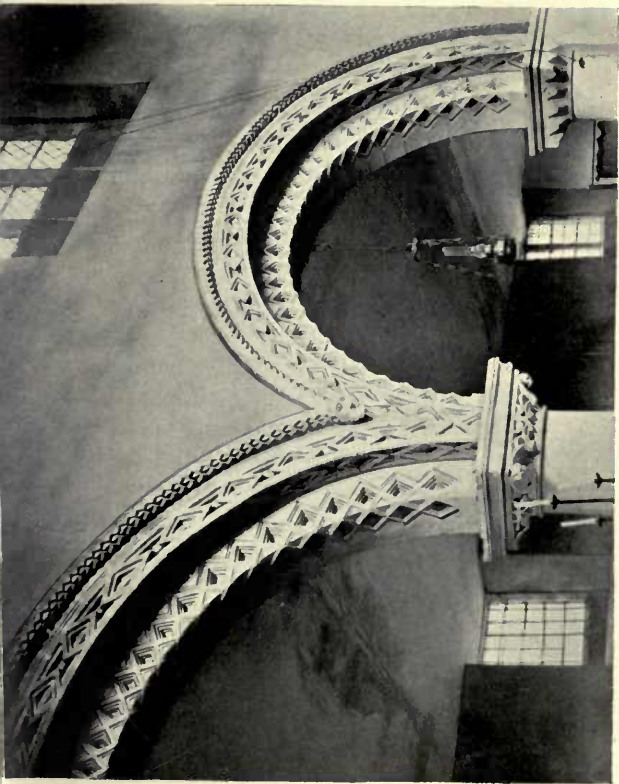
**Ruddington** (*St. Peter*).—Soon after 1718, when Flawford parish church began to be disused, chapel of Ruddington was nearly rebuilt and enlarged by money obtained through a brief. When Flawford church was pulled down in 1773, much material was removed to Ruddington and used for churchyard wall. Churchyard not consecrated until 1775. Patched-up church was a poor affair, for nave and S. aisle were taken down and rebuilt as a nave in 1824; chancel and W. tower with low spire showed 14th cent. work, but

much debased. In 1887-8 the old church taken down, and handsome and much larger successor erected, consisting of chancel, nave of six bays, aisles, vestry, and tower and spire at W. end of N. aisle. Much work of old tower has been incorporated in its successor. (Reg. 1636. M.pt.)

**Saundby** (*St. Martin*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel rebuilt 1886; nave restored, porch rebuilt, and new N. aisle and vestry erected 1891. Three-staged tower Perp., no W. doorway. On S. side of nave two Dec. and one Perp. windows. N. arcade 2 arches, circular pier and responds; beyond a 3rd E.E. arch into chapel. Elaborate crocketed piscina niche in chapel. Late Elizabethan altar-table. N. of chancel mural monument to John Helleys, wife and 2 children, 1599. On floor Latin inscription to William Saundeby, lord of Saundby, 1418, rebuilder of church, and wife Elizabeth. Against S. wall of nave mutilated early 14th cent. effigy of knight in plate-armour, head on helmet. Late Norm. circular font, bowl 28 in. in diameter, on 5 octagonal shafts. A few pieces of old glass in W. window. Black-letter Bible 1611, metal clasp and bosses. Throsby (1797) says: "The church has a nave and side aisles . . . once was much larger." (Reg. 1558. D. 1601-61.)

**Scarle, South** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower.





SOUTH SCARLE : NAVE, NORTH ARCADE



Much restored 1871 and 1898. N. arcade has two arches of beautifully enriched late Norm. work, smaller pointed arch eastward is E.E.; 3 arches of S. arcade are E.E. The tower arch is also of same period, with dog-tooth moulding. At the same time church was enlarged eastward by addition of two small transepts and chancel. These transept arches are separated from nave arcades by 8 ft. of wall, parts of sides of Norm. chancel. Lancets to chancel mostly renewed. Good double piscina on S. side; large almary on N. side, with surrounding holes for fixing a wooden frame, possibly for use as Easter Sepulchre.<sup>1</sup> W. tower rebuilt 14th cent. Clerestory a good roof with angel corbels 15th cent.; ribs widened and continued into transepts. Rood-screen a good deal repaired. One pier and all responds have bench-tables. [*T.S.T.*, vol. ix., with ground-plan.] (Reg. 1684.)

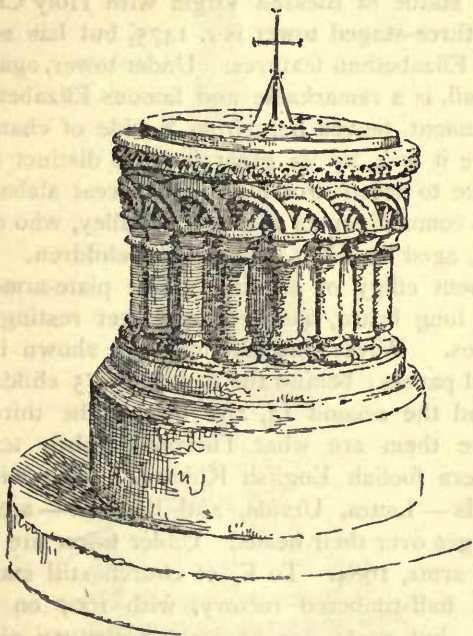
**Scarrington** (*St. John of Beverley*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, and W. tower with spire. Throsby's comment (1790) is: "There is nothing in the village or church of note; the latter has a spire steeple, with three bells." Much over-restored. Two lancets and priest's door on S. side of chancel have old work incorporated of 13th cent. E. window and N. vestry are modern. N. side of nave 2 lancets, one three-light window, and one two-light; all modern, but

<sup>1</sup> See *English Church Furniture*, 315-16.

copies of their predecessors. Two old buttresses on this side are 13th cent. S. arcade, 14th cent., has 3 wide arches, supported by an octagonal and a circular pier; capital of former sculptured with curious stiff separate leaves of foliage. Tower and spire form chief feature. Three-staged tower has rectangular buttresses rising to embattled parapet. Octagonal spire has two sets of dormered windows. W. doorway, the main entrance, lofty, and good hood-mould, with head-terminals and ball-flower moulding under it; four-leafed pateræ are continued round the chamfer. Next stage has two-light pointed window, and top one another like window, but of larger size. Tower and spire 1st half of 14th cent. Now no S. door to church; old S. wall renewed, and nave and aisle are under continuous tiled roof. Small font 1662. Single Jacobean coffin stool in vestry. (Reg. 1570. M.pt.)

**Screveton** (*St. Wilfrid*).—This small church, in a beautifully kept churchyard, consists of chancel with N. vestry, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Oldest extant feature is fine and well-preserved late Norm. font, *c.* 1175. Bowl encircled with interlaced arcading and a foliated border above; 3 ft. in diameter, and 2 ft. 3 in. high. Flat cover *c.* 1660. A fragment of pre-Norm. knotwork, part of a tomb, tells of church here in Saxon days. Also incised cross-head of sepulchral slab early 12th cent. Church rebuilt

early in 13th cent., as shown by nave arcades, each of 3 arches with circular piers. At E. end of S. aisle noteworthy piscina; drain carved with eight leaves meeting in pierced boss in centre;



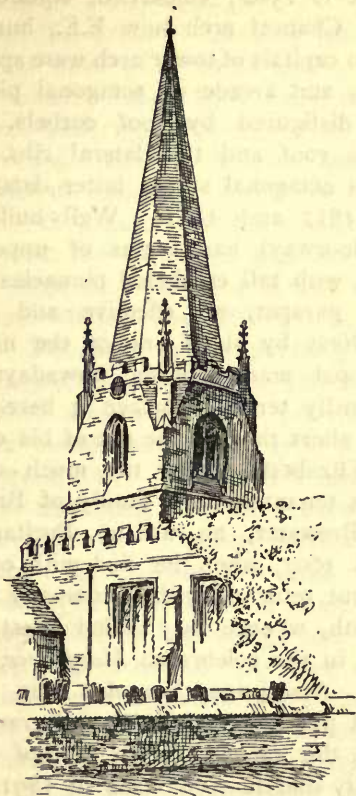
SCREVETON FONT

at restoration it was found carefully filled up, and is as clear cut as when it left sculptor's hands. Fine example of 15th cent. parish chest, 6 ft. 9 in. long by 18 in. wide, encircled by 21 iron

bands. Pair of good Jacobean coffin-stools. Chancel well restored in 1881, and body of church in 1884. Single-light E. window of N. aisle that got blocked up by new vestry happily utilised for good statue of Blessed Virgin with Holy Child. The three-staged tower is *c.* 1475, but has some later Elizabethan features. Under tower, against S. wall, is a remarkable and famous Elizabethan monument, moved here from S. side of chancel, where it was, by its great bulk, a distinct hindrance to decent worship. This great alabaster tomb commemorates Richard Whalley, who died 1583, aged 84, his 3 wives and 25 children. Recumbent effigy of esquire in late plate-armour, with long beard, has head and feet resting on whales. Wives and children are shown in 3 mural panels; behind the first kneel 5 children, behind the second 13, and behind the third 7. Above them are what Thoroton rightly terms "divers foolish English Rhimes." The wives' initials—Laura, Ursula, and Barbara—are in lozenges over their heads. Under tower are the royal arms, 1684. To E. of church still stands small half-timbered rectory, with 1607 on one beam, but parts are at least a century older. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xii.] (Reg. 1640. M.pt.)

**Scrooby** (*St. Wilfrid*).—John Leland, in 1541, says: "In the mene town of Scroby I markid the parsche church, not bigge but very welle buildid *ex lapido polite quadrato* (of

well-squared stone)." It consists of chancel, nave,



SCROOBY STEEPLE

continuous S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower

and spire. Badly restored 1864. Rebuilt throughout *c.* 1380; embattled, square-headed windows. Chancel arch now E.E., but rebuilt 1864, when capitals of tower arch were spoilt with new work, and arcade of octagonal piers and responds disfigured by roof corbels. Porch with stone roof and two lateral ribs. Good tower with octagonal spire; latter damaged by lightning 1817 and 1831. Well-built tower (no W. doorway) has angles of upper stage chamfered, with tall crocketed pinnacles springing from parapet, an effective and unusual design. Near by stood one of the numerous archiepiscopal manor-houses, nowadays somewhat absurdly termed "palace"; here Wolsey lived for a short time on the eve of his disgrace. Late in Elizabeth's reign the much-damaged house was tenanted by a family of Brewsters. William Brewster, an ardent Puritan, lived here until 1607, when he fled with others to Holland, but returned with a company in 1618 to Plymouth, whence they sailed West, as adventurers, in the celebrated *Mayflower*. Hence to many Americans, Scrooby has become a place of pilgrimage. To the disgrace of all concerned, the ancient parish font of Scrooby was actually sold to Americans in 1891. Some handsome pieces of vine-pattern carving in the church, *c.* 1500, formally pertaining to the rood-screen, are spoken of as "Brewster's



pew." There is also an old bench-end of good tracery. (Reg. 1695.)

**Selston** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel with chapels, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Fabric for a long time in sore plight, but underwent restoration and enlargement in 1899–1900. A N. aisle was added in 3rd quarter of 12th cent. to church of Domesday date. S. arcade, chancel, chancel chapels, and S. porch are of end of that cent. or quite early in reign of John. On S. side of chancel a geometric window, *temp.* Edward I., and other traces of like date, rather puzzling to follow since restoration. In Perp. period of 15th cent., tower was built and clerestory added. On tower battlement is carved "a shield bearing apparently two roses and a bend with T and S on the sides, and the letters I and M (Jesus and Mary)." Circular Norm. font, with cable moulding, happily recovered in 1900; it had served for some time as pump trough at "Bull and Butcher," the village inn. Jacobean altar-table also recovered. A large number of early incised sepulchral slabs and quaint carvings have been built into walls. In chancel is rude incised memorial of priest in chasuble, holding chalice. On N. side of chancel is an alabaster monument to William Willoughby, 1630, aged 21; the epitaph, marvellously worded, is an extraordinary panegyric: "Yet left ere he went a

pair of female babes, besides his infant heir, a hopeful imp, a right young Willoughby." (Reg. 1557. D. 1642-68. M.pt.)

**Shelford** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—The finely proportioned church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Present fabric chiefly 2nd half of 14th cent. Arcades of nave, 3 lofty arches on each side, are of that period, as well as aisle windows with good flamboyant tracery. Chancel arch is like date as the arcades; but chancel has 4 large lancets in side walls, *c.* 1250. E. window, of 14th cent. style, took the place of 3 lancets in 1897; this change may be almost excused, for it is filled with singularly beautiful glass of Kemp's design. Extensive restoration of 1876-8 by Mr. Christian was sadly destructive of valuable details. Three sedilia and a good piscina niche were, *inter alia*, destroyed. In 15th cent. walls over arcades were raised and 4 pointed clerestory windows of two lights introduced on each side. At same time the fine W. tower of 3 stages, in good ashlar, was built. A considerable buttress of unusual appearance at the S.E. angle was probably necessitated by threatened subsidence of S. arcade whilst tower was in process of building. Small octagonal font, 1662. On sill of E. window of S. aisle is a considerable fragment of a Saxon cross, 2 ft. 8 in. high, 14 in. wide on broader sides, and

9 in. wide on narrower sides. Narrower sides ornamented with knotwork; one of wider sides has rude representation of Virgin and Child, and the other a winged angel. Stanhope monuments, previously in chancel, are at E. end of S. aisle; the oldest is the recumbent effigy of Lady Anne, widow of Sir Michael Stanhope, with 3 sons and 5 daughters, as well as 3 chrisom children on sides of monument. Lady Anne Stanhope, who was a widow for 35 years, died 20 February 1587-8. Funeral helmet and gauntlet of a Stanhope, probably for Sir Thomas Stanhope, 1596, hang in this aisle. Over outer entrance to Stanhope vault is the date 1677. Chest 16th cent., with 3 locks. Under tower hangs framed copy of "Degrees of Marriage," printed 1727, with various appropriate memoranda; at head of this well-printed broadside is an engraving of the rite of marriage. [*T.S.T.*, vol. vii.; good photographs of Saxon stone.] (Reg. 1563. M.pt.)

**Shelton** (*St. Mary and All Saints*).—This small church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and double bell-turret, has much of interest. Tower removed in 1837, and present W. wall built. Restored 1878. S. porch has late Norm. jambs, not *in situ*, but taken from 2 old doorways; base of holy-water stoup on S. side. At E. end of aisle are two large fragments of Anglo-Saxon memorials,

with knotwork. The largest is 2 ft. 10 in. long, 20 in. wide, and 18 in. high to ridge, and is evidently part of a coped tomb. The smaller piece, 2 ft. 6 in. long, is apparently part of another similar tomb. Aisle arcade of 3 arches, with circular piers and responds, early 13th cent. Good trefoil-headed piscina niche in aisle. In S. wall 3 wide low lancets placed close together, exceptional; plain corbel table above, 13th cent. Chancel mostly rebuilt, but lancets in S. wall. Hexagonal chalice-shaped font Dec. Pair of Jacobean coffin-stools. All that Throsby (1797) could find to say of this church was—"a mean looking place with a tower." (Reg. 1595. Printed in full up to 1812 by Mr. T. M. Blagg in 1900, with missing years from York transcripts.)

**Sibthorpe** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel with N. vestry, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel and tower are good, but little left of former fine collegiate church. A chantry was founded here in a newly built N. aisle in 1324–5 for chaplain to pray for family of De Sibthorpe. This chantry enlarged 1327–8 to support warden and a chaplain, and again in 1335, when it assumed collegiate proportions, having as staff a warden, two chaplains, and a serving clerk. By 1341 endowments so far increased that staff consisted of warden, 7 chaplains, and 2 clerks. Daily mass in chapel of St. Mary (N. aisle), and in chapel of St. Anne (N. of

chancel). Seven wheaten loaves distributed to poor every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A few years later two more chaplains were added, and rectory manse enlarged to serve as clergy house. College suppressed, and property seized by Crown in 1545. Chancel still a fine 14th cent. building, with 3 three-light windows of flamboyant tracery, and a great 5-light E. window. N. aisle has disappeared, but 2 wide arches of its arcade can be seen in wall; 14th cent. windows, of reticulated tracery, replaced in present N. wall of nave. Piscina niche on S. side of old altar of this aisle is exposed on the exterior. Porch is debased Georgian, and so are the 2 S. windows of nave. Substantial tower of 3 stages, c. 1300, built of lias limestone. Parapet renewed in stuccoed brickwork. Lofty arch into chancel has conventional foliage to capitals of jamb shafts; base mouldings also show that the work is not later than 1250, so that there is more than a century between date of chancel arch and rebuilt chancel beyond it. In N. wall of chancel, near altar, is arched recess intended for its founder. Over it an elaborately sculptured Easter Sepulchre. Below niche are two Roman soldiers crouching in sleep; above, a figure of the Risen Lord with two adoring angels. This sepulchre has been repainted in bad taste during recent years. Doorway to

W. of this sculpture opens into small vestry, on site of another, coeval with the chancel. Piscina drain in sill of window S. of altar, and another drain in square recess beyond it, former apparently being too low for easy use. A square almy in E. wall. On N. side of chancel, immediately to W. of Easter Sepulchre, is a fine alabaster monument to "Edward Burnell y<sup>t</sup> departed this present world the xix of December in the yeare of our Lord 1589." Bearded head of well-executed effigy rests on a book; uplifted hands hold another book; ruff round neck, and open gown shows tunic and breeches. Feet rest on a skull; by a strange freak of modern and foolish Vandalism, this monument, good and perfect of its kind, has been defaced and damaged by riveting to skull a mean little zinc shield painted with initials F. B., to hide, we can only suppose, this emblem of mortality! At the head, on a projecting slab, are the words "By me Barbara Burnell." Against wall behind effigy is a spiritedly carved Renaissance alabaster panel; over impaled shield in a wreath, now blank, are the words, "God grant us all a joyfull resurrection." Octagonal font, 1662. In vestry is a small plain oak chest, late 14th cent. A few plain solid oak pre-Reformation benches at W. end. [*T.S.T.*, vol. iv.] (Reg. 1720. M.pt.)

**Skegby** (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Clerestoried N. aisle, S. porch, and organ-chamber date from 1870, when a too vigorous restoration and enlargement destroyed much of old fabric. Small Norm. chancel arch, somewhat rudely indented, unhappily cleared away for an imitation Norm. successor. S. arcade of 3 bays is *c.* 1250; piscina niche of like date. At W. end 2 fine stone effigies, originally recumbent, are reared up on end in an absurd attitude. Male effigy is a forester of fee, or some other minister of Sherwood Forest; hunter's horn hangs at the right side, and the feet rest on a hound.<sup>1</sup> Costume of forester and the lady point to early part of 14th cent. It has been conjectured that they represent Edmund Spigurnell (lord of Skegby manor) and his wife; the former died in 1296. Against S. wall the figure of a kneeling priest, 18 in. wide, with remains of an inscription, has been built-in, and in other parts of walling fragments of 12th and 13th cent. incised slabs may be noted, bearing distinctive emblems, such as chalice, sword, and shears. [*T.S.T.*, vol. viii.] (Reg. 1569. M.pt.)

**Sneinton** (*St. Stephen*).—The parish church of this E. suburb of Nottingham was rebuilt in 1839. It possesses a good series of stalls with

<sup>1</sup> Effigy fully described and illustrated in Dr. Cox's *Royal Forests of England* (1905), pl. xix.

misericords, purchased in 1848 from St. Mary's church, Nottingham. (Reg. 1654. M.pt.)

**Sookholme.** — This small church or chapel (Warsop), consisting of chancel and nave, dates from early in 12th cent.; most of walling on the N. side and lower part on S. side is original Norm. masonry. Wide chancel arch enriched with roll mouldings. Plain circular font on new base is also Norm. W. window and one on S. side of nave are early 14th cent.; piscina, sedile, and almery of chancel appear to be later in same cent. A 3 light square-headed Perp. window on S. side of nave. About 1800, W. wall was taken down and building reduced by about a third of its length. A judicious restoration in 1893. In mediæval days manor of Sookholme was held by Austin Priory of Nostell, Yorkshire; possible that the chapel was served by a Nostell canon (not monk), but this could only be done by express dispensation of bishop. After Reformation chapel united to Warsop. Sookholme has no independent registers.

**Southwell Minster** (*St. Mary*).—It is cruel work to attempt to write an account in a paragraph or two of this large and magnificent structure of Bolsover limestone, which comprises quire, transepts, nave, chapter-house with porch, and central and two western towers. This little series is, however, only intended to supply handbooks to old parish churches, and the cathedral church



of Southwell diocese scarcely comes within its scope. Southwell, too, already possesses a literature of its own. A few words as to its early foundation have already been given in the Introduction. Those desirous of consulting the most careful and recent account of its history should read the tractate by the Rev. W. E. Hodgson, *Life of Thomas II., Archbishop of York, and his connection with Southwell Minster* (1909). As to the building itself, perhaps Mr. Livett's *Handbook to the Minster* is the best of its kind.

All that can be here attempted is to offer the briefest of skeleton remarks as to the nature and dates of the component parts of the fabric, premising that it is a pleasure, after forty years' acquaintance, to agree with Mr. Hodgson's statement that "other churches may be older, a few may be larger, but none are more beautiful." Broadly speaking, Southwell is, in many respects, a fine specimen of a great Norm. church of the middle of the 12th cent. Two portions are extant of a pre-Conquest or possibly early Norm. church; the one part of tympanum over a doorway in N. transept, with St. Michael and dragon and David and lion; and the other certain capitals on E. piers of tower. Between 1110 and 1145 new Norm. church was built, beginning at E. end. The W. part with its flanking towers, recrowned with square broached spires, N.W.

tower, with pointed arcade, finished later than its fellow on the authority of old prints, are singularly dignified. Aisles of nave have small windows; those of clerestory are circular (unusual), with nebuly corbel-table above. Bold chevron string-course runs along nave and round transepts. Good two-storied N. porch has barrel roof. Circular piers of nave arcades somewhat stumpy, but carvings of capitals exceptionally rich, and obviously rather later than cable mouldings of crossing and transepts. From each transept projected eastward a two-storied apse, arches into which and arcades into upper chapels remain.

About 1230 Archbishop Gray began a great aisled quire for the canons, a very small eastern transept, and a long presbytery, the last two bays of which are unaisled. A noble design, and showing in its execution E.E. work at the zenith of its grace. Mr. Francis Bond (*English Cathedrals*, 1912) points out the comparative stiffness of the foliage of capitals and corbels at the E. end as compared with the greater freedom towards the W., showing how the work began at the E.

Then came vestibule and chapter-house, c. 1290-1300. The chapter-house, with its geometrical windows, and magnificent stone vault, is a noble design, whilst the wealth of natural carving round the stall work of the interior is beyond praise. "It is among chapter-houses as the rose

amongst flowers," absolutely unrivalled, the best work ever accomplished by English carvers in stone.

In the Dec. period of the first half of the 14th cent. was erected "quite the loveliest quire screen in England"; the E. and W. sides show different designs. Some parts of stone stalls and sedilia, in the same rich style, remain. Upper parts of chapter-house and N. transept chapel were remodelled during this period.

In 15th cent. a large window was inserted in W. end of nave, and other Perp. windows in the aisles. In N. transept is the alabaster table-tomb of Archbishop Sandy, with recumbent effigy, *ob.* 1588. To the same period belongs the good Renaissance glass E. end of quire, from Temple Church, Paris, placed here in 1818. There is a fine old brass eagle lectern and a pair of great brass candlesticks, which belonged to Newstead Priory; they were recovered from the lake *c.* 1780. (Reg. 1559. G. 1624-5 and 1645-52. M.pt.)

**Stanford-on-Soar** (*St. John Baptist*). — This church, of much merit and considerable attraction, consists of chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Oldest part is S. arcade of 3 bays, with circular piers, *c.* 1250. N. arcade, with octagonal piers, is a century later. Restored on good lines by Mr. Weatherley, 1893-4. Elaborate mural monu-

ment, at W. end of S. aisle, tells of a restoration two centuries earlier, well intentioned for the time. It commemorates Thomas Lewes, s. and h. of Thomas Lewes, of Stanford, by Elizabeth, d. of Francis Dashwood, and of Anne his wife, eldest d. of Sir Matthew Andrews. They died respectively in 1695 and 1694. "From them," as the epitaph states, "and Thomas Lewes senior Esq., solely at y<sup>e</sup> cost of these three, This Church had its Reparation, Ornaments and beauty." A feature of this beautifying was the encasing the octagonal piers of N. arcade with plaster so as to make them circular, and crowning them with plaster capitals of acanthus leaves. This was removed at recent restoration, when old arcade was found to be in fair condition. Windows of N. aisle are of like date with arcade; those of S. aisle are 15th cent., when this, the older aisle, was widened. Porch is 1894, but on foundations of old one which had long ago disappeared. E. end of S. aisle is unhappily disfigured by raised vault of Lewes and Dashwood families. Here is a trefoil-headed piscina niche. On elevation over vault stood the family pew, but that was removed in 1882. Lofty clerestory was added *c.* 1500, with 4 pointed three-light windows on each side. On corbels supporting tie-beams of nave roof are a good series of original small figures of saints. In founder's recess in N. wall is the effigy of a long-

necked, short-bearded civilian, with hands holding heart folded on breast, in a long, closely buttoned gown, sword on left side, and pouch hanging to belt over dagger on right side. Peculiar figure, rather poorly executed. Possibly the effigy of founder of N. aisle; it is certainly of that period. In the parish, for what reason is unknown, effigy has long gone by the name of "The Indian." Chancel which was mainly late 14th cent. date, but much debased, rebuilt at late restoration. On floor of chancel a large stone bearing matrices of elaborate series of small brasses, two figures, with a Trinity above, and labels from their mouths, epitaph, shrouded figure, and evangelistic symbols at angles. On N. side of chancel incised alabaster slab, much worn, with effigies of civilian and wife, and marginal inscription: *Hic jacent Radus Illyngworth Armig. et Agnes uxor ejus, qui quidem Radus obiit primo die mensis Augusti A° Mcccclxxxviii quor' animabus ppiciet deus Amen.* On chancel floor good brass of priest in mass vestments holding chalice. Inscription missing, but it is 14th cent. and probably represents Adam de Rothley, rector 1354-66. The *mensa* of a side altar with its five crosses is now in chancel. New vestry on N. of chancel, but old doorway shows it had a predecessor on same site. In vestry wall is built in a piece of 13th cent. moulding found during restoration. Three-staged tower, *c.* 1450, has

diagonal buttresses up to embattled parapet; newel staircase in S.W. angle. Lower stage contains exceptional large stones, particularly on N. side, where there are many large pieces of Mount Sorrel granite. Masonry of S. side of clerestory is good ashlar, whilst on N. side it is rubble. Manor house stood on S. side, but a rather mean device of this kind is exceptional in pre-Reformation work. [T.S.T., vol. xiv.] (Reg. 1633. G. 1659-94. M.pt.)

**Stanton-on-the-Wolds** (*All Saints*).—This interesting but diminutive parish church has a continuous nave and chancel, with W. belfry turret, and small S. porch. No chancel arch, but former division where tower stood is plainly marked. Chancel is the larger section, measuring 27 ft. by 15 ft., whilst nave is 24 ft. by 15 ft. 6 in. Nave shows signs of Norm. building, though S. entrance and blocked-up N. entrance 14th cent. Chancel built in 1st half of that cent., as shown by windows. Piscina niche to S. of altar and small almary in opposite wall. Norm. font is the oldest relic, circular and arcaded, c. 1120; only bowl remains, much mutilated, and now stands about 2 ft. from floor, to which it is cemented. Within altar-rails much defaced incised slab of alabaster; two large figures, with smaller figures of children below, date c. 1500. Only words of marginal inscription legible are: "of August in the yeare

of Or Lord." This church long remained in degraded condition, with chancel boarded off for use from nave. Throsby, in 1790, describes it as "below description, and is of all others, within and without, the most despicable place I ever beheld." A genuine but effective work of simple reparation was undertaken, in 1889, by the late Mrs. Robertson of Widmerpool Hall. (Reg. 1735.)

**Stapleford** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Throsby (1790) says of this church that "it appears, as all should do, decent and respectable; it was beautified, as it is called, in 1785." This beautification consisted in giving building a debased classical porch, inserting a W. gallery and high pews, ceiling roofs, clearing out chancel arch and rood-screen, and removing many window mullions. In 1878 church was re-roofed, gallery removed, and N. wall of nave and much of chancel rebuilt. Some window-frames on S. side and doorway under porch are old and early 14th cent.; but little mediæval outer work, save tower and spire. Arcades of 3 arches each side, on octagonal piers. N. arcade is the earliest, but both are 14th cent. On S. side are 3 late clerestory windows. Main features of embattled tower and octagonal spire are 14th cent.; W. doorway has lost its jamb shafts. Circular font c. 1300; domed cover, with wooden knob, is of

metal, most unusual, apparently of 1660 period. Sedilia and piscina of chancel are modern imitations. Carving in dark wood of Last Supper is foreign and of recent introduction. Thoroton (1677) gives drawings of mural monuments to John Tevery 1603, and to Gervase Tevery 1639. In front of latter monument were recumbent effigies of Gervase and his wife Anna, with 3 daughters and little son (*unicum filiolum*) below. Mural part of this monument still remains against S. wall of S. aisle; but the alabaster effigies were barbarously removed in 1877 and are placed, by an absurd arrangement, at the N. of entrance to chancel. On the floor is incised slab with esquire in late plate-armour, and lady in ruff and Elizabethan costume, to Robert Tevery 1571, and wife Katharine (Chaworth) 1553.

In the village street, not far from the church, stands the fine circular shaft about 10 ft. high of a celebrated pre-Norman cross, removed here from the churchyard. (Reg. 1635. G. Mar. 1678-1703. M.pt.)

**Staunton** (*St. Mary*).—Chancel with N. vestry, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and lofty tower at E. end of aisle. "A complete restoration," on an unhappily destructive scale, effected in 1854, when old chancel disappeared; but fabric still retains some architectural interest, apart from considerable series of early monuments. The N. arcade



of 3 bays, with octagonal piers, is 14th cent. Corbel-table to aisle, mostly new work, but a few old faces show that it was an original feature. W. bay of this aisle has good ogee-headed doorway, with bracket and canopy above it, of late Dec. style. Windows of next two bays have uncusped tracery of same period. At E. end of aisle is a massive 3-staged tower, *temp.* Richard II. Plain parapet has gargoyles at angles; bold mouldings of wall-plinth at base are effective, extending to height of 6 ft. Chancel rebuilt, as well as S. side of nave and S. porch. Over doorway is a poor imitation of a Norm. tympanum, which probably indicates that there was a genuine Norm. doorway before 1834. Norm. font has bowl 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter and 15 in. deep, ornamented with interlaced arcading; modern octagonal base; circular step on which it stands made up from a 15th cent. gravestone still bearing part of black-letter inscription. Fine early 16th cent. rood-screen across chancel arch, fairly perfect, save that it has lost its loft. Raised inscription, in black-letter type, carved above base panels, reads:—“ [Pray] for the saule of Mayster Simon Yates, bachelor in Law, living in Newark, Parson of this church and of Beckingham and official of the Archdeaconry, [who] caused this Rood Lofte and the Tabernacle of our Lady to be made in the yere of our Lord

1519, on whose saul God have mercie." In vestry is discarded late Elizabethan Holy Table. At W. end stands a disused barrel-organ, with three barrels, dated 1832.

The particular feature of church is series of monuments gathered together at E. end of spacious aisle. Thoroton, who gives engravings by Hollar (1676) of four of the most remarkable, cites a long "kind of rhyming bard-like pedigree" of Staunton family to illustrate figures and epitaphs as then existing. These rhymes, by one Robert Cade, now 250 years old, are a help to present understanding of monuments. There are 2 battered and much defaced cross-legged early effigies against N. wall of aisle, doubtless those that Cade took to represent Geoffrey de Staunton (son of Mauger, who came in with the Conqueror) and his son Sir Mauger de Staunton :—

" Which two Sir Knights cross-legged lieth  
 In Male and Armoure fine ;  
 Their superscriptions worne away ;  
 Their deaths are without time.

" Yet warlike wightes with helmes on heades  
 In Staunton's Church do lie,  
 Their Soules, no doubt, for noble Actes  
 Ascend the Skies on hie."

First inscription here cited is that of Sir

William de Staunton, son of Sir Mauger de Staunton, who died on 31st May, the year unrecorded, but *c.* 1250. It is still legible in black letter round margin of heavy tapering coffin-slab 13 in. thick, diminishing from 20 in. to 10 in. Remarkable thing about this sepulchral stone is that it is a re-used one of much earlier date, for faintly incised cross on surface and arcading on side are *c.* 1100; another curious circumstance is that style of lettering is considerably later than death of this Sir William and must have been cut, at earliest, when 14th cent. was well advanced. Next inscription given by Cade, from stone in chancel, is to Robert de Staunton, rector and brother of Sir William, *ob.* 1329. This Robert and his brother William, and John, by whom he was succeeded in the rectory, were grandsons of Sir William of last-named monument. Then Cade continues:—

“ John his brother in like sorte too  
Lies tumbled under a stone,  
The superscription may be scene,  
It is not all out gone.”

This Sir William de Staunton, whose brothers were successive rectors, died in 1326. Short epitaph given by Cade, and small engraving of tomb by Hollar. This singular and remarkable monument is in fairly good condition and is

subject of excellent plate (p. 47) in Stothard's *Effigies* (1817). He was eldest son of Sir Geoffrey by Alice his wife; represented clad in mail, lying in coffin, lid being cut away to show upper part of figure as far as elbows, and again below to expose feet, which rest on a dog. On centre of stone are incised figures of helmet and shield with two chevrons. On that part of surcoat which is visible, upper of the two chevrons is shown. This Sir William had son of same name who predeceased his father, but left, *inter alia*, Geoffrey and Simon. Simon became rector of Staunton, *ob.* 1346. Inscription on his monument, cited in full by Cade, recorded that he built rectory house. His elder brother, Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, married Joan, daughter of Sir John de Loudham. A low table-tomb, with quatrefoils and shields round sides, apparently intended for two effigies; but there is only one figure, that of the lady, depicted by Hollar. Represented in wimple and long flowing gown, with feet on lion. Most of the Norm.-French inscription given by Cade is legible, recording death in 1366 of Joan *la femme Mounsier Gefrey de Staunton et la fillege Mounsier John de Loudham*. On another slab, inscription, also given by Cade (though not accurately), is quite legible to Cecilia, mother of Lady Joan, *ob.* 1345; inscription describes her as wife of Sir John Loudham, and daughter of Sir Robert de

Kirkton. Yet another slab, now nearly defaced, is to Alice, daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Joan, *ob.* 1349; she married Stephen Manlovel, lord of Rampton, whom Cade describes as:—

“ a squire riche,  
Of worship and renowne.”

Other memorial slabs to Sir William de Staunton, 1371, eldest son of Sir Geoffrey; to Thomas Staunton, 1446, son of Ralph Staunton; and to Thomas Staunton, son of Thomas, and Anna his wife, 1577, are mentioned by Cade. Parts of them, practically illegible, still remain. Sir Thomas Staunton, heir to his brother Sir William, who died in 1371, had no monument; he was of very humble disposition, and at his own desire:—

“ He in the churchyard lieth colde  
Emonge the simple menne.”

Cade records that he left £20 to build an aisle dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury (probably on S. side); but this was not done, for money was used for rebuilding roof, which was much decayed. Tablet against N. wall of nave, at E. end, records death of Anthony Staunton, son of Thomas, in 1569, and Sitha his wife, daughter of Robert Nevill of Ragnell. Their eldest son, Robert Staunton, *ob.* 1582, is commemorated by incised floor slab.

On N. wall of nave, near Anthony Staunton's tablet, is one to Jane Degge, 10 years 2nd wife and 41 years widow of Simon Degge of Derby, *ob.* 1757; and also to Harvey Degge her 2nd son, *ob.* 1733. This memorial was erected to mother and brother by Staunton Degge, rector, who thus concludes inscription:—"Whosoever shall be in power here, let these remains continue undisturbed until they arise at the Resurrection of the Just, and triumphantly proclaim, O grave, where is thy victory!" (Reg. 1654. M.pt.)

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Formerly a chapel of some size within churchyard to W. of church. Mentioned by Andrew Esdaile, who wrote a small book, called *Rutland Monuments*, in 1819, though it was not published until 1845. He says:—

"The churchyard has a chapel in it, which has lands for a living to it distinct from the rectory; it seems to look older than the church. This chapel is considered to belong to Orston, as the Mother Church, to which it contributed to repair, and something yearly also."

It was pulled down in 1827 by the rector, Dr. Aspinshaw, who afterwards took the name of Staunton, having married into that family. Singularly enough, there were at one time registers kept for this chapel, which had its own baptism, marriage, and burial rights, apart

from those of parish church. Three volumes are extant, extending from 1663 to 1812. The following is the title on earliest page :—

“A Register of Xtenings, Marriages, and Burialls in Staunton Chappell in the Parish of Orson in the Countie of Nottingham, begun in the yeare 1663.”

[*T.S.T.*, vol. iv.]

**Stoke, East** (*St. Oswald*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Throsby, in 1790, says: “The chancel is anciently built, but sadly neglected; it appears to be the abode of pigeons and sparrows.” Now, however, church is in most admirable order throughout. Body of church, including arcade between nave and S. aisle, clerestory, and porch, is of Georgian classic style. Certain restoration in 1874 and 1876. Large chancel has a three-light square-headed window, *temp.* Richard II.; pointed E. window of four lights is a good example of that period, in which dawn of Perp. style can be detected. Low substantial tower has a three-light late 14th cent. W. window; most of tower closely draped in ivy. Tower archway has 13th cent. detached shafts in jambs, with nail-head ornament; but arch that springs from them and capital on S. side are late 14th; plain 15th cent. chest under tower. Font modern. On S. of chancel is an unusually tall piscina niche with plain ogee head; credence shelf across the middle. Some fragments of old

stained glass in head of S. window of chancel. (Reg. Bapt. 1558. Mar. and Bur. 1559. M.pt.)

**Stokeham** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, double W. bell-turret. Two arches of lost S. aisle built up in S. wall. E. window of chancel 3-light Dec., absolutely choked up with elder bushes; 3-light good pointed Dec. window S. side of chancel. Trefoil-headed piscina, late E.E. Lancet lights on N. side of both chancel and nave, and blocked-up N. doorway, 13th cent. Norm. tub font, 36 in. diameter, 34 in. high. Chest 13th cent. Chancel boarded off for occasional service. Everything in grievous plight (July 1911). The following appeared in *Church Times*, 29th Sept. 1911:—

“The church of Stokeham is in a condition which is an absolute scandal to all concerned. There is a good deal of interest in the fabric and its fittings, including a circular Norman font, but the small building is in an appalling state of dilapidation; a small portion of the chancel being boarded off for an occasional service. The churchyard is rank with weeds and grass, whilst the building itself is choked up with overgrown elder trees, touching the walls and as high as the eaves. A single day’s work of a stalwart man would readily remove these foul bushes.”

(Reg. 1672.)

**Strelley** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored 1885; rebuilt by Sir Sampson Strelley, c. 1356. Arcades of 3 lofty arches each side



with octagonal piers. Square-headed windows of Nottinghamshire type. Three-light clerestory



STRELLEY : MISERICORDS

windows late Perp. The 3-staged tower is of 3 periods. Basement, with short central but-

tresses, is E.E.; middle stage Dec.; top stage Perp. High-pitched Dec. porch has groined roof. Hexagonal font Dec., on 2 steps, upper one faced with quatrefoils. Good piscina niche in N. transept. Fine lofty canopied rood-screen, late 15th cent. Pulpit tracery of same date, but canopy and base Jacobean. A stall with quaintly carved misericord each side chancel. On N. side of chancel fine alabaster recumbent effigies of John de Strelley, *ob.* 1561, and wife Sanchia (Willoughby). In midst of chancel is an older alabaster table-tomb, with effigies of Sir Sampson Strelley, *ob. c.* 1390, and his wife. On the floor are incised alabaster slabs to Sir Robert Strelley, *ob.* 1438, and wife; and to his brother John Strelley, *ob.* 1421, and his wife. Also brass to Sir Robert Strelley, *ob.* 1487, and wife Isabel, sister to Cardinal Kemp. Plain hexagonal font 14th cent. A fair amount of late Flemish glass in S. transept; there are also fragments of 14th cent. glass. [*T.S.T.*, vol. x.] (Reg. 1685. M.pt.)

**Sturton-le-Steeple** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).— This spacious church, of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, was unfortunately almost destroyed by fire in 1901, except the massive lofty 14th cent. tower, crowned with 12 pinnacles. Mr. Hodgson Fowler effected a clever reconstruction on old lines. It is supposed that chancel was original Norm. church, and that nave was added *c.* 1200. Considerable additions during

14th cent. Beneath tower are some old monuments damaged by fire. Female 13th cent. effigy is Lady Olive, the probable founder of Trans. nave; it bears the inscription:—

*Mater opis viva  
Per te salvetur Oliva.*

She died in 1236. N. side of altar is sepulchral slab to Sir Francis Thornhaugh, Parliamentarian general, slain at battle of Preston, 1648. Norm. font came from disused church of West Barton. Some Norm. moulded stones in vestry; also a pitch pipe. Most grievous loss by the fire was 15th cent. rood-screen. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiii., good paper with ground plan.] (Reg. 1638.)

**Sutton-in-Ashfield** (*St. Mary Magdalene*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Drastic restoration of 1868 obliterated or confused the architectural history of fabric. Oldest parts are nave arcades and chancel arch, which are Trans., *c.* 1180-90. Four arches each side pointed and plainly chamfered, but piers circular and some of capitals scalloped; bases of S. arcade are latest. E. respond of N. arcade, consisting of 3 engaged shafts, is the only obvious bit of 13th cent. work remaining. About middle of 14th cent. tower was built, together probably with lofty octagonal spire. Clerestory and other features were Perp. of 15th cent., but they have been quite altered in restoration. This

restoration was responsible for ejection of old Norm. font into vicarage garden in favour of modern successor, but it has been recently replaced. In chancel is 13th cent. slab incised with bow and arrow, commemorating some former hereditary or chief forester of Sherwood Forest. In porch pavement are two incised slabs with floriated cross-heads, and other fragments in the walls. (Reg. 1572. M.pt.)

**Sutton Bonington** (*St. Michael*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Throsby (1790) is somewhat curt and contemptuous: "The principal church is decent; it has a spire, 3 bells, a nave, and 2 side aisles; in a dirty chancel lies Richard Walker, Esquire, who died in 1657." Severely restored in 1870, when chancel was entirely rebuilt on 14th cent. lines at a great cost. Porch was at same time renewed. Windows of aisles show good varieties of 14th cent. Clerestory, *c.* 1475, has 4 three-light windows each side. Tower and spire are about the close of 14th cent. Tower of 3 stages, has rectangular buttresses rising to embattled parapet. Lofty octagonal spire has 2 sets of dormered lights on alternate faces; height 135 ft. Nave separated from aisles by arcades of 4 arches. S. arcade, with circular piers, is 2nd quarter of 13th cent.; N. arcade, with octagonal piers, about a century later. Round base of piers are original stone seats, 12 in. high, and 10 in. wide. Octa-



SUTTON BONINGTON, ST. MICHAEL: FONT



gonal 14th cent. font has quatrefoils on alternate panels, 4 ft. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Noteworthy in having 3 projecting brackets level with rim. Largest of these, with surface of 9 in. by 8 in., was probably intended to rest the bowl into which fell water from child's head at time of baptism by affusion, and the other smaller ones, each 6 in. across, for salt, taper, or other accessories of mediæval baptism. This font should be compared with those of Odiham, Hants, and Youlgreave, Derbyshire, &c. On S. side, near porch, part of cross-head of 12th cent. coffin slab is built into wall. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xiv.] (Reg. 1558. G. Bapt. 1653-57, Mar. 1660-71. M.pt.)

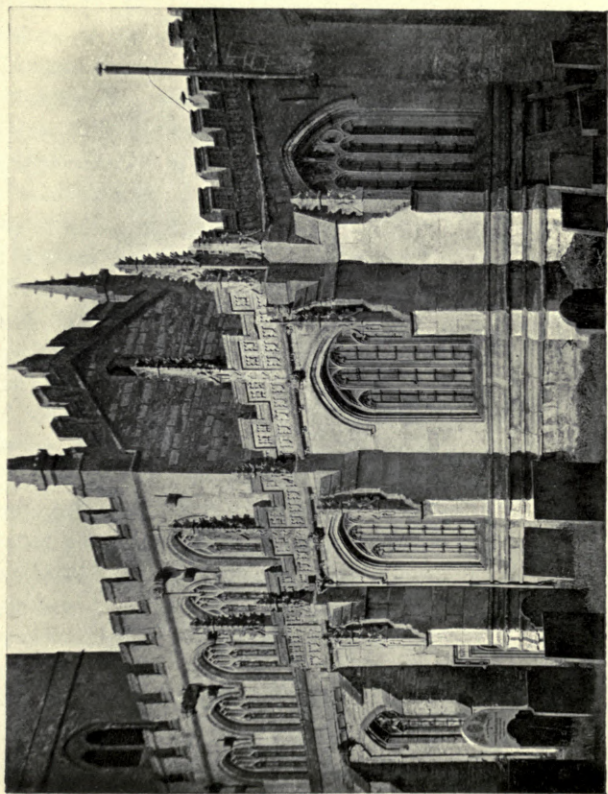
**Sutton Bonington** (*St. Anne*).—This small church, on slope of hill to S.E. of village, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. vestry, S. porch, and W. bell gable. Much restored in 1860 and 1877. All that is left of old church is of 1st half of 14th cent. N. arcade of three arches is supported by one circular and one octagonal pier. A square-headed piscina niche on S. side of chancel. The 14th cent. octagonal font with quatrefoil panels, though smaller and lacking the brackets, seems to have been turned out by same hand that fashioned font of fellow church of St. Michael. On N. side of chancel is a large 15th cent. sepulchral recess nearly 10 ft. long. Within it rests an effigy on a slab 7 ft. long of knight in 15th cent. armour, with Yorkist collar of suns

and roses, and pendant attached. Crest of helmet and sword are missing. The feet are on a lion. Village name for this figure used to be "Old Lion Grey." Doubtful whom it represents; Thoroton (1677) thought it was a Staunton. (Reg. 1560. G. 1628-82. M.pt.)

**Sutton-cum-Lound** (*St. Bartholomew*).—Chancel with N. chapel and nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored 1857. Fine 14th cent. chancel; S. side 2 three-light tall Dec. windows of flamboyant character; E. window of 5 lights corresponds. N. chancel chapel has 3-light square-headed debased Perp. window; 4 similar 3-light windows N. aisle. S. side of nave 2 tall 3-light Perp. windows. Perp. tower of fine ashlar; no W. doorway. S. porch stone roofed with ribs; original S. door with closing ring. N. arcade of 6 arches, octagonal piers Dec. Lofty Norm. arch to chancel, but restored and probably rebuilt. Arcade of 3 arches N. of chancel, like nave. Three level sedilia and piscina beyond, with trefoiled cusped ogee heads. Vine trail pattern backs of 2 chancel benches from old rood-screen. Parts of late 15th cent. parclose screen N. of chapel. Founder's recess N. wall, 7-foil ogee crocketed arch. Nine old benches S. side of nave, traceried ends and poppy-heads. Old shaft alms-box with 3 locks. (Reg. 1538.)

**Sutton-on-Trent** (*All Saints*).—Chancel with S. chapel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower.





SUTTON-ON-TRENT: MERING CHAPEL.

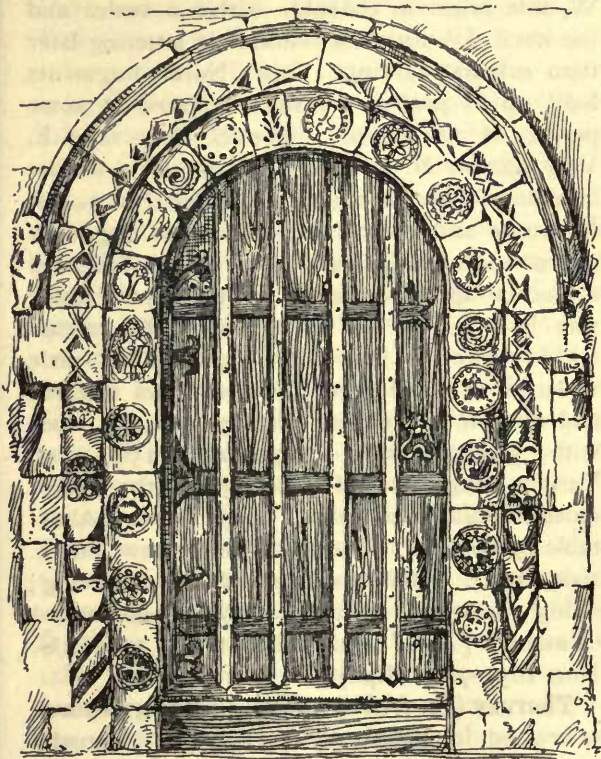


Substantial tower, two stages E.E., top stage Perp.; long in bad condition, successfully restored by Mr. Weir 1902-3; foundations, with traces of herring-bone work above, found to be Saxon. It had a slender spire, taken down in 1830. Arcades of 3 arches each side nave, with circular piers and corresponding responds, late E.E.; 4-light Dec. E. window of N. aisle; side windows of aisles Perp. Jambs of chancel arch Trans. or late Norm., arch itself advanced E.E. Arcade of 2 arches between chancel and S. chapel early 16th cent., central piers enriched with panels and quatrefoils, capital embattled. The Mering chapel is of highly enriched work, especially in buttresses with crocketed pinnacles. Five-light E. window to both chancel and chapel, the former debased with 1632 over it. Exceptionally fine clerestory with 6 three-light pointed windows each side and good battlements. Octagonal font, much damaged, Dec. Under arch nearest E. is large table-tomb with Purbeck marble slab and limestone sides, brass and inscription have long vanished. Probably tomb of Sir William Mering, who married d. and h. of Henry Gloucester of Car Colston and Sutton-on-Trent. Highly interesting and valuable screen entrance to this chapel from end of S. aisle, with loft overhanging both E. and W.; arms of Mering in centre. This fine and almost unique piece of screen-work, c. 1510, cruelly mutilated in 1911, simply to make

way for organ enlargement. Some old stall-ends in chancel. Jacobean altar-table. Pair of coffin-stools and chest 17th cent. (Reg. 1584.)

**Syerston** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and low W. tower. Considerable and much needed restoration 1896, when most of chancel was rebuilt. On S. side of chancel, two square-headed late 14th cent. windows, as well as an earlier double-lancet window, with trefoil pattern incised on head of stone between the lights, a most unusual detail. Beyond it is a 3rd square-headed window. Four-light E. window renewed. On N. side is a 2-light pointed window, early 14th cent. Entrance to porch and doorway within, as well as a window, are late 14th cent. Porch was repaired in 1724, and bears initials W.H., C.W. Buttresses on both sides are 13th cent. On N. side a blocked-up doorway late in that cent., but square-headed windows are a century later. Small unbuttressed W. tower has had battlements renewed, but general features are 13th cent. No tower archway, only small pointed doorway. Octagonal Dec. font has good tracery on shaft, and well-moulded base. On S. side of chancel a trefoil-headed piscina niche, with rose in centre of drain. Carolean pulpit, dated 1636, with tester over it, exceptionally good and perfect. [*T.S.T.*, vol. iv.] (Reg. 1567. G. 1608-II. M.pt.)

**Teversal** (*St. Catherine*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower.



TEVERSAL: S. DOORWAY

S. doorway a remarkable example of late Norm., chief feature being a series of roundels or medal-

lions bearing crosses, stars, or other designs; one on E. side has Agnus Dei, and another on W. side priest in chasuble within a vesica and the word *Johannes* cut round it in lettering later than original carving. Other Norm. fragments built up in jambs; carefully replaced at some period of alterations. The S. door is E.E. Very narrow N. aisle and W. end of a similar S. aisle of Norm. design. S. arcade Norm., but N. arcade and chancel arch E.E., with dog-tooth and nail-head mouldings. On N. side of chancel a blocked-up lancet light. In 15th cent., tower was built, about half N. and S. walls erected within nave in line with arcades. S. aisle widened to E. of porch, and windows inserted and clerestory built in Perp. period. S. door with 3 good strap hinges also 15th cent. Various fragments of 12th and 13th incised crosses built into walls. Font Norm. Altar-table Jacobean. The Molyneux pew, in S. aisle, 1684, a fine specimen of wood carving; richly panelled ceiling supported on spiral columns. [*T.S.T.*, vol. viii.] (Reg. 1571. G. Mar. 1653-76. M.pt.)

**Thorney** (*St. Helen*).—A small modern church re-erected in Norm. style, 1849-50. Throsby (1797), describes it as having "a low brick tower with two bells, a nave and side aisle." It now consists of chancel, nave, and double bell turret. (Reg. 1562. G. Mar. 1640-81.)

**Thoroton** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Over-restored 1869, when chancel was rebuilt. Porch new. At E. end of vestry, on N. of chancel, a very small early light, 22 in. by 4½ in., widely splayed both sides, has been built-in; it is clearly pre-Conquest, with head slightly altered to lancet shape. Above it has also been inserted a Norm. voussoir, with cable and alternate-billet mouldings, part of former enriched Norm. chancel arch. Windows of S. aisle are 14th cent.; clerestory above is pierced by 3 quatrefoil lights of same style; but all this is renewed work. N. arcade of 3 rounded arches, with circular piers and responds, is late Norm. S. arcade of 3 pointed arches, with octagonal piers and responds, is early 14th cent.; E. respond has small nail-head ornament. Plain circular font on circular base corresponds in date with N. arcade. Small archway into tower has hood-mould and terminal heads. Fine tower of 3 stages, with rectangular buttresses up to parapet, has projecting stair turret at S.E. angle up to 2nd stage, date *c.* 1360–70; corbel-table of large heads, and gargoyles at angles; parapet pierced with quatrefoils. Octagonal spire has 3 sets of dormer windows. Most striking feature of tower is large elaborately canopied and ornamented image niche on W. front, about 12 ft. high; much enriched canopy with angels at sides; pedestal which has supported figure

(probably of St. Helen), stands up in centre of great niche. (Reg. 1583. M.pt.)

**Thorpe-in-the-Glebe**, otherwise Thorpe-in-the-Field, or Thorpe Bochart, is a small parish a mile S. of Wysall. Thoroton, in 1677, says that the enclosure of the open fields of Thorpe "hath so ruined and depopulated the town that in my time there was not a house left inhabited of this notable lordship (except some part of the Hall, Mr. Armstrong's house), but a shepherd only kept ale to sell in the church." Throsby, in 1790, stated: "Here are only two houses and the remains of a church. The church was in use about sixty years since, but now it is about to meet its complete annihilation." The site is in corner of field adjoining an orchard, and near a farmstead. Irregularities of surface show outline of this small ancient Norm. church; it comprised nave and chancel, with small vestry on N. side; its dimensions were about 54 ft. by 18 ft.

**Thorpe-by-Newark** (*St. Laurence*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower, built of Bennington blue stone with Ancaster facings. Greatly "restored," in fact rebuilt, with exception of tower, in 1873. Low tower of 2 stages has diagonal buttresses; general features point to reign of Edward I. Font a most curious amalgam. Base stone seems to be part of old font step; on this a moulded 14th cent. shaft; shaft



crowned with circular holy-water stoup (probably Norm.), 11 in. deep, 6 in. deep inside, and 14 in. in diameter; stoup surmounted by good 17th cent. domed cover; into rounded finial of cover is screwed a brass candle-socket! Behind this unique "font," against W. wall, is the once good stone effigy of lady, with feet resting on a dog, and wearing a wimple; arms are broken off. Part of lettering on one side of margin still legible: *Margareta uxor*; it represents Margaret, widow of Sir William de Thorpe, *temp.* Edward III. No chancel arch, but modern screen. Plain piscina niche, with ogee head in usual place. A single carved Jacobean coffin stool. (Reg. 1559. G. Mar. 1629-64; Bur. 1730-1812. M.pt.)

**Thrumpton** (*St. Edmund*).—Chancel, nave, and W. tower. Thoroughly restored 1872, by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., when chancel was entirely rebuilt. Lowest stage of tower early 13th cent.; small lancet lights in the 3 outer walls. Upper stages are 14th cent. Windows each side of nave square-headed, and of usual S. Nottinghamshire type. Entrance to rood-loft on S. side of chancel arch; stairway recased by Street after a somewhat awkward and obtrusive fashion. Mural monument, now under tower, commemorates the Pigot family, from 1603 to 1670, epitaph in turgid Latin of great length. Church was reseated in 1795. During restoration of

1878, a curious and quaint record made by the village carpenter, and concealed beneath pulpit, came to light. On a board the following couplet had been burnt in :—

“A proud parson and a simple squire  
Bade me build this pulpit higher.”

(Reg. 1679. M.pt.)

**Thurgarton** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays, N. aisle, N. porch, and N.W. tower. This is a portion of conventual church of priory of Austin Canons, founded by Ralph d'Eyncourt in 1187. The old church was appropriated to the monastery, and nave served as parish church. It is said that church was originally cruciform, with central and 2 W. towers and nave of 4 bays. Present remnants restored 1852–3, when chancel and N. aisle were built. The old work is excellent E.E., especially fine W. doorway, deeply recessed, with 8 jamb shafts each side, and much dog-tooth moulding. Smaller W. doorway of basement of tower of like rich character; the door original. Tower is a noble early 13th cent. example, with arcaded stairway buttress at N.W. angle. Buttresses have gabled tops. The 3 E.E. stages are crowned with Perp. battlements. Other old features are porch arch on N. side, and 2 two-light Dec. E. windows; the rest of exterior is modern. Three aisle arches remain on each side, with massive shafted piers; the former S. aisle absorbed in the Hall, built 1777. In

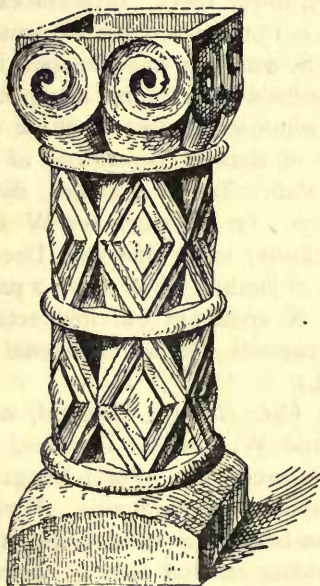
quire 3 misericord stalls; old altar-slab with 5 crosses, re-used; below altar two 14th cent. incised slabs; chair, a patchwork of old carvings, chiefly Jacobean. [*T.S.T.*, vol. v.] (Reg. 1654. M.pt.)

**Tithby** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Throsby (1790) gives a very unattractive account of tower: "It is topped with boards in the form of a gardener's hand-glass, but not so respectable in appearance; these boards inclose two small bells." N. aisle has been rebuilt; pointed windows of 14th cent. style. Chancel has some original square-headed windows, and priest's doorway of late 14th cent. Porch too much covered with ivy to judge of its age. Queer little rough-cast brick tower comparatively modern, but with older buttresses. N. arcade of 2 arches, with octagonal pier and responds, is earlier 14th cent. than S. arcade. S. side of the church still (1904) retains its high drab-painted pews with hat-pegs against walls. In chancel is a single poppy-headed seat. Altar-rails good oak, with slender balustrades, are early Georgian. Within the rails on S. side is large chest with very good foliated ironwork of early 14th cent. Over priest's door is an inscription on a slate tablet in gilt letters to Thomas Chaworth, 1435, and his wife Ankaret; it used to be in centre of a kind of reredos at E. end. Octagonal font 14th cent.; it bears initials T.S.,

M.D., on 4 of its panels, and figures 166. on other 4; the 8th face against the wall. Initials C.W., for churchwardens, cut on the old base. All this was cut when old font was recovered after Puritan ejection. A W. gallery; a brick pier runs through centre to support a roof tie-beam. (Reg. 1559. G. Bapt. and Bur. 1685-1799; Mar. 1686-1753. M.pt.)

**Tollerton** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, W. porch, and tower at W. end of N. aisle. Throsby (1790) mentions the church as having an indifferent appearance, and “dove-house topped.” In 1794 the closely adjoining Toller-ton Hall was rebuilt after an extravagant Gothic fashion, a mausoleum built on to S. side of chancel, communicating with E. end of S. aisle, and a kind of cloister erected to afford covered communication from the Hall. Early in 19th cent. church was rebuilt throughout after a poor style, the chancel, of which a course or two above old foundations remain, followed exactly the old lines. Arcades of 3 arches, with circular piers and responds, separate nave from narrow aisles. If these arcades are the old ones rescraped, as has been conjectured, they are *c.* 1250; clerestory of modern brick-work is above them. Church is strangely fitted up, pews and seats arranged facing each other collegiate-wise from end to end. Everything, including pedestal-font, pulpit, and strange double-chairs within altar rails,

painted a light drab relieved with black; principal pews have crestings of iron rails; the whole has a most dreary appearance. In centre of mausoleum is monument to Pendock Barry Barry, who rebuilt hall and church, *ob.* 1847. In W.



TOLLERTON : NORMAN SHAFT-PISCINA

portico is a remarkable, well-carved Norm. piscina shaft, *c.* 1100, standing 3 ft. high. It was figured in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1848, but afterwards flung aside, and recently rescued from a

neighbouring plantation by present rector. (Reg. 1558; curious entries relative to rebuilding of rectory in 1619.)

**Treswell** (*St. John Baptist*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Church restored 1855; tower 1899. Chancel exceptionally good Dec., *c.* 1325; five-light E. window, and 2 three-light S. windows have cusped intersecting tracery; priest's door (quite exceptional) on N. side, with windows similar to those on S. wall. In S. wall of chancel two-thirds of late Norm. sepulchral slab. Tower 3 stages, diagonal buttresses, Perp.; far too much ivy W. side (1911). S. porch rebuilt; inner doorway Dec., nail-head on capitals of jambs. S. of nave 2 painted Perp. windows. N. arcade of 3 arches, octagonal piers embattled capitals, Perp. Octagonal font Perp. (Reg. 1563.)

**Trowell** (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Repaired 1835, considerably restored 1890. Porch has groined stone roof supported by 4 lateral ribs. Porch, together with square-headed S. windows, buttresses, and plinth-moulding on that side of church, are late 14th cent. On S. side of chancel the large walled-up archway of a former chapel. Below square-headed 2-light window at E. end of S. aisle is a built-up square opening that looks as if it might have served as a low-side window. E. window of chancel new; on its N. side a good

tall lancet-light, *c.* 1775, a priest's door, and a smaller lancet on its farther side. N. aisle, with square-headed windows and other features, corresponds to those in S. aisle. Arcade of 3 arches each side of nave, with octagonal piers, of 14th cent. date. Walls raised in 15th cent., and 3 two-light clerestory windows inserted each side. Two-staged embattled tower, faced with good ashlar, is *c.* 1480. Large octagonal font, late 14th cent., has quatrefoil in each panel, an embattled edge, and also quatrefoils round base. On S. side of chancel are 3 sedilia and piscina niche. (Reg. 1568. M.pt.)

**Tuxford** (*St. Nicholas*).—Chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave, aisle, N. and S. porches, W. tower and spire. Many repairs from 1574 to 1890, general restoration 1893. W. end of S. aisle some feet of herring-bone masonry, probably Saxon. Jambs of chancel arch Trans., *c.* 1290; responds of S. arcade of nave same date. Chancel arch, portion of N. arcade of chancel, and piscina are E.E. Also piers of N. arcade of nave early 13th cent. Octagonal piers and roofs of S. arcade are Dec., and so too are arches on N. side. Both arcades show curious amalgam of 13th and 14th cent. work. The S. doorway is good early 14th cent. W. doorway and window above are E.E., but rest of tower and spire is Dec. The 3-light aisle windows are all Perp., with cinquefoiled heads.

It is known that embattled clerestory was added by Sir John Stanhope, *c.* 1473; Stanhope arms on S. side. Battlemented square tower S.E. of clerestory, to rood-loft and roofs. Embattled S. porch same date. Chancel rebuilt 1495 by prior of Newstead; parts of inscription remain in E. window, thus given by Thoroton: *Orate pro anima Thome Gunthorp, Prioris de Novo loco in Schirewood qui cancellam istam edificavit. Anno Dom. MCCCCXCV.* N. chancel chapel of St. Mary Magdalene widened in 18th cent., Georgian style, to serve as mortuary chapel of White family. N. porch poor modern work. At E. end of S. aisle was altar and chantry of St. Laurence; there is a realistic carving of the saint's martyrdom under a canopy, *c.* 1400, below E. window. Upper part of rood-screen good early Perp. tracery, rest modern. Font inscribed "G.M., R.Y. 1662. C.W." The cover and separate suspended canopy are most richly carved; the latter is inscribed: "Francis Turner made this 1673." In vestry curious painting on wood of David playing the harp, with central sliding panel; was used in W. gallery for announcing hymn numbers. In N. chapel are alabaster effigies of Sir John White, *ob.* 1625, and his wife Dorothy, *ob.* 1653. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xi.] (Reg. 1624.)

**Upton** (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle and transept, N. porch, and W. tower. N. arcade



4 arches on clustered columns, E.E., c. 1250. Chancel arch E.E., but rebuilt. Chancel windows square-headed late Dec.; low-side window S. side. Transept Dec. windows, double founders' recesses N. wall; curious small square squint to high altar. Windows of nave and of aisle Perp. Good Perp. tower with double buttresses, 3 stages; 3 light bell-chamber windows; 8 crocketed pinnacles round battlements, and a loftier one in centre. A chamber in tower has fireplace, and a blocked-up squint window into church. New porch. Fine exceptional chest, probably 13th cent., banded with iron and having lifting rings; 6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft., and 2 ft. 4 in. high.<sup>1</sup> Font new; old font with octagonal shaft, Dec., unhappily discarded in churchyard. (Reg. 1586. M.pt.)

**Walesby** (*St. Edmund*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Much restoration, 1884-7; organ-chamber, 1894. S. arcade of 4 arches with circular piers and responds, late 13th cent. Chancel Dec. Good Perp. clerestory windows each side. N. aisle gone. Tower 3 stages Perp. Porch new; some old fragments built-in, including small pieces of E.E. arcading, probably of reredos. Norm. tub font. Eight stout benches, early 16th cent. Pulpit Carolean. Screen new. (Reg. 1580. Printed in full by G. W. Marshall. Bapt. and Bur. to 1791. Mar. to 1753.)

<sup>1</sup> Illustrated in *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*. i. 9.

**Walkeringham** (*St. Mary Magdalene*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. N. aisle extended flush with chancel; double chancel arcade; arches 15th cent., but pier and E. respond E.E. E.E. piscina in chancel, protruding drain supported by quaint head and arms. N. arcade of nave 3 arches, octagonal piers, nail-head moulding on capitals. Rest of church Perp.; clerestory and 3 aisle windows late Perp. Embattled nave and aisles. Tower, no W. door, 8 pinnacles. Small octagonal font on old base; 1663 and initials R.C., B.W. Good early 16th cent. rood-screen. A few old benches with squared ends. Jacobean altar-table in vestry. Panelled pulpit, late 17th cent. Elm chest, with later deal lid, ironwork foliated, late 15th cent. In chancel chapel big mural monument to Francis Williamson (1639) and wife, kneeling effigies, and 3 sons below. Quaint rhymed epitaph ends by suggesting that the reader should

“Be undressing for the grave.”

(Reg. 1605.)

**Warsop** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—Church, of much architectural interest, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restoration 1878. Tower, though patched and carelessly restored, retains much Norm. masonry of 1st quarter of 12th cent. On S. side is an original Norm. light, with Maltese cross incised

on E. side of head. Tower arch rudely ornamented with indented work. In wall of N. aisle is plain Norman blocked-up doorway. This was probably N. doorway of nave of original Norm. church, and set back when aisle was built *temp.* King John. Outer doorway of S. porch also E.E. N. arcade is of same period, but S. arcade and inner S. doorway, together with 3 sedilia and piscina of chancel, are early Dec., *temp.* Edward I. Round bases of two piers of S. arcade project bench-tables to serve as seats. Three windows S. side, one at E. end of N. aisle, and bell-chamber windows of tower are Dec., early in 14th cent. In 15th cent., 3 windows were inserted in N. wall of chancel, and large E. window of 6 lights; at same time chancel new roofed. Clerestory and low vestry with embattled parapet and 3 windows on S. side of chancel are late Perp. Vestry on S. side most unusual; it forms a picturesque addition; originally no outer door. Some old glass in vestry windows. Behind a beam of chancel roof is wooden pulley, formerly used for raising pyx with reserved Sacrament; position shows that altar stood away from E. wall, an arrangement of occasional occurrence. Built into tower are remains of monumental slab of 1512. No other old monuments, but various interesting ones of 17th cent. to families of Wyld, Dand, and Rolleston. Lettering of a 1683 brass to George Fothergill, rector, is

executed after an exceptionally bold fashion. (Reg. 1538. G. Bur. 1551-6; Mar. 1543-78.)

**Wellow** (*St. Swithun*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and tower in W. bay of S. aisle. Severely restored 1878-9; porch new. Modern font and pulpit. In N. wall a small splayed light *c.* 1190, and two-light Dec. window. Arcade of 2 nearly semicircular arches, with octagonal pier and responds, 14th cent. E. window of aisle two-light intersecting Dec., three light similar window in S. wall, *c.* 1300. Chancel arch and E. window new. Tower of 3 stages same date as aisle, corbel table at summit; battlements and pinnacles Perp. Under tower curious Norm. font bowl, circular in front, but squared at back to stand against wall. Against outer E. wall ejected sepulchral slab to Alice, wife of William Braylesford, 1651. (Reg. 1703. Printed in full by G. W. Marshall, in 1896.)

**Weston-on-Trent** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Restored 1880. Two lower stages of unbuttressed tower E.E.; top stage, corbelled under battlements, and spire late Dec. S. arcade of 4 arches, octagonal piers, Dec.; N. arcade same style, but earlier. Corbelled chancel arch Dec. E. windows of chancel and S. aisle flamboyant Dec. Side windows of chancel square-headed of Nottinghamshire type, other windows Perp. Two sedilia, cinquefoil heads,

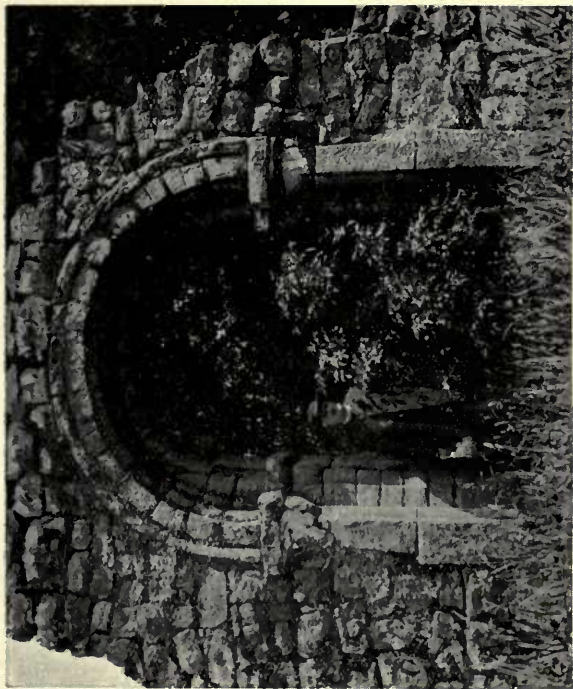
N. side of chancel. Ogee-headed piscina S. aisle. Holy-water stoup by rebuilt porch. Plain tub font Norm. Parts of screen tracery round vestry W. end of N. aisle. Twelve old traceried bench-ends 15th cent. Jacobean altar-table. Fine old 15th cent. chest, 3 locks. (Reg. 1559.)

**Whatton** (*St. John of Beverley*).—This spacious church consists of chancel, central tower and spire, nave, aisles, and N. and S. porches; a grievous sufferer from demolishers and restorers. In 1808 S. transept destroyed, and Norm. archway blocked up; S. aisle rebuilt in stuccoed brick; and monuments crowded into E. end of N. aisle. Chancel rebuilt 3 ft. shorter in 1846. Drastic general restoration in 1870–1, when tower and spire (in a dangerous condition) were rebuilt. Windows of aisles modern, after Dec. design, save 3-light W. window of N. aisle, which is old. Nave arcades of 3 bays, with octagonal piers, and N. porch are in main original 14th cent. Three-graded sedilia and trefoil-headed piscina in chancel, 13th cent. E. end N. aisle double piscina, *temp.* Edward I. Octagonal font, 1662, has rose, tulip, fleur-de-lis, &c., stiffly carved on panels.

Monuments are of exceptional interest. At E. end of N. aisle is mutilated alabaster effigy (this part of church was long screened off for village school) of a Knight of Newmarch, *c.* 1380, described in detail by Thoroton. Near-by is stone effigy in

mail (engraved by Stothard, but since restored) of Sir Richard de Whatton, *ob.* 1322. In N. wall is a richly sculptured founder's recess (ball-flower mouldings), but untenanted. Farther to W. a like recess shelters early 14th cent. effigy of Richard de Whatton, vicar, in habit as Canon of Welbeck; a modern descriptive brass makes the absurd mistake of styling him "Friar." On floor alabaster slab with incised figure of a civilian; marginal inscription: *Hic jacet Thomas Cranmer Armiger qui obiit vicesimo septimo die mensis maij anno dni M<sup>o</sup> Vcentesimo primo. cuj aie pficictur De' Amen*; his second son Thomas became Archbishop of Canterbury. Near this slab are various carved fragments, among them head of a 15th cent. cross recently dug up at Aslockton. (Reg. 1538. G. 1597-1622, and 1643-4. M.pt.)

**Wheatley, North** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Two-staged tower, no W. door, angle buttresses, 1480. New timber porch. Deeply recessed windows, Perp. Chancel rebuilt in Perp. style 1825. Under tower an E.E. shaft with stone slab at the top; another one in vestry N. of chancel. These are fragments made up from neighbouring abandoned church of West Burton. Circular tub font Norm., 26 in. high, 34 in. in diameter. Blocked-up N. doorway; supposed holy-water stoup built into it, but in reality an old domestic



WHEATLEY, SOUTH; CHANCEL ARCH





mortar. Rude oak stairway under tower. Pulpit 1604, inscribed, "Wo unto me except I preach the Gospel." Trefoil-headed ogee piscina niche S. wall of nave. Old moulded rood-beam under chancel arch on corbels; cresting and cross new. Three Jacobean altar-tables, one each from disused churches of S. Wheatley and W. Burton. Several old benches with traceried ends, *c.* 1500; one or two of these rescued from same old churches. At W. end brass inscription to Edmund Sheffield, citizen vintner of London, 1445, with merchant's mark; palimpsest, "Joan the wife of Hugo Cokesey" on reverse. (Reg. 1649.)

**Wheatley, South** (*St. Helen*).—Church unhappily taken down in 1883, except the two-staged Perp. tower. Site of nave choked with great elder bushes, some sepulchral stones amongst the rubbish. Small Norm. chancel arch left standing, only 6 ft. wide. Font bowl Trans., now in St. Catherine's church, Nottingham; standing on squared embattled base, 15th cent., said to come from Saxendale. (Reg. 1546.)

**Widmerpool** (*Sts. Peter and Paul*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Church stands in grounds of Hall immediately below residence of Major Robertson. Save for considerable portion of tower, with arch into nave, nothing old remain, so many have been the changes since Reformation days. Memorandum in registers states that

chancel used to bear inscription as to its erection in 1594 by Richard Snowden, rector. Stretton, in 1815, writes as to "a neat spire of dressed grit stone." There were two aisles, but not a single monument. Church was seated throughout with "original oak stalls or seats." Except tower, it was rebuilt entirely in 1832, including a new spire. This spire demolished by lightning in 1836. Tower mainly late 14th cent., but much embellished. Between 1888 and 1895 upwards of £10,000 were spent on this church, with the result of producing a costly and ornate building, the chancel being much enriched with marbles. Font a 14th cent. relic of old church. (Reg. 1559. M.pt.)

**Wilford** (*St. Wilfrid*).—Chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and N.W. tower. Arcades of 3 arches, each side, with octagonal piers, late Dec. Chancel arch of similar date; also S. porch with cinquefoil-headed niche over entrance, as well as general features of S. aisle. Large chancel built of remarkably good ashlar; it affords fine example of 2nd quarter of 15th cent.; bold buttresses carried up above embattled parapet, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. Later in 15th cent. walls over arcades were raised, and 4 square-headed clerestory windows inserted on S. side, and 3 on N. N. aisle was at same time rebuilt, and a small 3-staged tower added at W. end of

aisle. Chancel restored 1868. About £5000 spent on church in 1891, when N. aisle was rebuilt on larger and more dignified scale; at same time vestry and organ-chamber added to N. side of chancel. These alterations have unfortunately concealed the exceptional and characteristic semicircular newel stairway at N.W. angle of chancel, leading to rood-loft and roof, and also causing clerestory windows on N. side of nave to be darkened by looking on to much raised aisle roof. In S. wall of chancel are 3 sedilia of equal level with ogee crocketed work above and piscina beyond; much restored. Each side of E. window is a tall mutilated image niche. S. aisle has piscina with depressed kind of dog-tooth moulding over it; possibly late 13th cent. date. Other slight indications of that period at W. end of S. aisle and nave, but almost obliterated by restorations. On floor of S. aisle 4 old sepulchral slabs, 3 with incised crosses, and one a cross in slight relief, of 12th cent. and early 13th cent. date. To right of chancel arch is head of incised cross with remains of black-letter inscription of 15th cent. (Reg. 1657, but a burial leaf 1621-36. G. Bur. 1676-93. M.pt.)

**Willoughby-on-the-Wolds** (*St. Mary and All Saints*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, N. chapel, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Chancel restored 1891, rest of church (much

needed) 1908. A brass plate on N. wall records repair and reseating of 1829. Nave arcades of 4 arches each side of nave, with circular piers, are early 13th cent., S. arcade slightly earlier than its fellow. Tower of 3 stages with octagonal spire early 14th cent.; originally no W. doorway. Chancel arch and large chancel of like date, but windows modern imitation Perp. Outer walls of aisles early 14th, S. porch (long half ruined) late 14th. N. chapel *c.* 1340; beautiful piscina, sedile recess, and part of stone altar. Small octagonal font of like date. E. and W. windows of N. aisle, and W. window of S. aisle, 15th cent. Clerestory *c.* 1500. Two W. bays of N. aisle partitioned off for village school within memory.

The glory of the church is its noble series of Willoughby monuments in the N. adjunct or mortuary chapel of St. Nicholas out of N. aisle. (1) Stone effigies of Sir Richard de Willoughby, *ob.* 1325, and wife, father of the judge. (2) Table-tomb with plain shields and alabaster effigy of Sir Richard de Willoughby, Chief Justice 1333, *ob.* 1362; in official robes, girt with sword, and roll in right hand; figured by Stothard. (3) Table-tomb under arch between chapel and aisle, armorial shields on sides, and alabaster effigy, Richard de Willoughby, son of judge, who married a sister of Lord Grey, *ob.* *c.* 1400. (4) Fine table-tomb in centre of

chapel with alabaster effigies of Sir Hugh Willoughby, great-grandson of the judge, *ob.* 1448, and one of his wives; the sides of the tomb are beautifully sculptured. There are also two earlier stone effigies of ladies with wimples; they are usually absurdly styled "an abbess and a nun." On floor of chapel is an oval brass inscribed:

Here lyes the Body of Collonell Michael Stanhope who was slayne in Willoughby Feild in the month of July 1648 in the 24 yeare of his age being a Souldier for King Charles the First.

The fight of Willoughby Fields was on 5 July, when Colonel Rossiter overcame the royalists under Sir Philip Monkton. (Reg. 1680. M.pt.)

**Winkburn** (*St. John*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Church smothered in trees, and so hidden away behind the Hall that it is difficult to find. S. doorway Norm. with beak heads. Tower in bad condition and encumbered with ivy (1911), apparently Norm. No chancel arch; clumsy 17th cent. screen; above, royal arms 1764. Spiral altar rails, late 17th cent. Very small Jacobean altar. Mural monument on S. to William Burnell, 1609, kneeling effigy; below table-tomb, incised effigy of Henry Burnell, 1570. N. of altar, monument to Darcy Burney, 1774. Jacobean chest within rails. Jacobean pulpit. Pedestal font. Square-headed windows with quatrefoils, Dec., S. side.

Lead cistern, 1770, by S. porch. (Reg. Bapt. said to begin 1546; no Bur. or Mar. before 1740. The squire of Winkburn keeps this register in his own hands and refuses access to it.)

**Winthorpe** (*All Saints*).—Chancel, nave of 3 bays, N. aisle, W. tower and spire, 105 ft. high; brick, with stone facings; rebuilt in 1887–8 on site of predecessor. Old print in vestry of church in 1823. Throsby (1797) says that the old church had not long since been built of brick. (Reg. 1687. M.pt.)

**Wollaton** (*St. Leonard*).—Chancel with 3 chapels, nave, aisles, N. porch, and W. tower and spire. Restored in 1885–6, when S. aisle was added. The 3 eastern bays of N. arcade are 14th cent., but lengthened westward by a 4th later arch. The tower, with spire, is carried on open arches N. and S., an exceptional but by no means unique plan. S. doorway into S. chapel *c.* 1300. Rest of old work 15th cent. Two clerestory windows over S. aisle were originally in S. wall of nave, and placed there in 1886. Sir Hugh Willoughby, tomb in centre of Willoughby chapel, was the only member of the family buried there; his son Richard Willoughby, *ob.* 1474, and wife Anna have their brass effigies on a tomb N. side of Wollaton chancel. Under arch between chancel and S. chapel is stone effigy of Sir Henry Willoughby, *ob.* 1528, on

table-tomb, with small figures of his 4 wives, two on each side, and cadaver below. Sir Francis Willoughby, builder of the Hall 1580-8, had many daughters but no son; marriage was arranged between Bridget, eldest daughter, and a distant kinsman, Percy Willoughby of the D'Eresby branch; a brief quaint Latin inscription to their memory on S. wall of chancel; Percy died 1643 and his wife 1629. In S. chapel is 18th cent. marble altar on well-wrought iron frame; probably originally annexed to elaborate panelled oak reredos of chancel. (Reg. 1576. M.pt.)

**Woodborough** (*St. Swithun*).—This fine church consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restoration between 1891 and 1897. Good Norm. N. doorway of three orders with triple jamb shafts. Font also Norm., much scraped. Very fine Dec. chancel, with 5-light E. window and 3-light side window, built by Richard de Strelley (s. of Sir Sampson Strelley, builder of Strelley chancel) 1356-8. Brackets either side of E. window have heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa, and serve as terminals of exterior hood-mould. Sedilia and piscina on S. side. On N. side plain square almery. Iron hooks for Lenten veil on each side just above altar-rail. Nave, with arcades of 3 arches and octagonal piers, is comparatively poor work, apparently late 14th cent. after Black Death upheaval had subsided. Tracery of clerestory windows later.

Poor tower, said to be *temp.* Queen Mary, but looks earlier. The chancel buttresses are gabled with grotesque heads on either side. Several small incised sundials in S. walls. Sepulchral slab, 12th cent., doorstone to porch; another near chancel arch. Altar-table, with bulbous or "melon" legs, looks Elizabethan, but was given by John, s. and h. of Robert Wood, recorder of Newark, at the Restoration; long Latin inscription. A few fragments of beautiful 14th cent. glass. There are two fine gable crosses (restored) bearing Roods. [*T.S.T.*, vol. xii. Excellent illustrated paper by Mr. Harry Gill.] (Reg. 1547. M.pt.)

**Worksop** (*Sts. Mary and Cuthbert*).—The large conventual church of the priory of Austin Canons, founded in 1103, lost the whole of its eastern members under Henry VIII. The parochial portion was allowed to stand, and consists of fine rich Norm. nave and aisles of 11 bays, with triforium and clerestory, and 2 W. towers. The two E. bays are *c.* 1150, the rest of the church *c.* 1170–80, approximating to Trans. Total length of whole church 358 ft., present nave 135 ft. Drastically restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1845. The E. windows of nave and aisles were inserted in the walled-up ends *c.* 1560, but a triple E. window with wheel window took the central place in 1845. An alabaster effigy of a lady, and two mutilated figures to William Lord Furnival



(1383) and Sir Thomas Neville (1406) are at W. end of nave. Good ironwork to S. door.

The noble 14th cent. gateway of old priory is in good condition; and there are also beautiful ruins of a chapel, *c.* 1250, which formerly opened out of S. transept. [*T.S.T.*, vol. v.] (Reg. 1558. G. Bapt. 1725-45. Printed in full, Bapt. and Bur., to 1771, Mar. to 1754, by G. W. Marshall, 1894.)

**Wysall** (*Holy Trinity*).—Chancel, clerestoried nave of 3 bays, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Restored 1873, when aisle and porch were rebuilt; and again with much care 1909. On N. side of nave semicircular headed doorway with later hood-mould; above it small early Norm. light; much early rubble walling, quite possibly Saxon. S. aisle, with arcade of 3 bays, mainly 14th cent., good 3-light pointed E. window with large trefoil head. Chancel advanced Dec. work with characteristic square-headed windows; no window on N. side. Circular font on 5 shafts *c.* 1200. Tower arch, 7 ft. wide, on corbels, with conventional foliage, appears to be E.E., and much of the 3-staged tower is clearly late in that style, *c.* 1280. Small spire early 14th cent. Perp. window in basement. Clerestory windows, 2 on N. side and 3 on E., are late Perp. Piscina and almery in S. wall of chancel. Good chancel screen, *c.* 1425; various small circular piercings in panels, used as squints to high altar by kneel-

ing worshippers. Four misericord stalls, but two badly restored. A few pre-Reformation benches at W. end. Panelled pulpit *c.* 1400, discarded 1873, and used as clerk's desk, to make way for commonplace modern stone tub. Old pulpit happily again honoured 1909. When cleaned it was found to have had painted figures on panels, but they could not be preserved. Fine recumbent alabaster effigies of Hugh Armstrong 1572 and wife Mary (Sacheverell) on large table-tomb, in N.E. angle of chancel, afford good examples of Elizabethan costume. A small 3-light brass candelabra, suspended in chancel, is inscribed: "The gift of Eliz<sup>th</sup> West. For the use of the Psalm Singers of Wysall Church 1773." (Reg. 1654. M.pt.)

## APPENDIX I

### RELIGIOUS HOUSES<sup>1</sup>

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Remains.</i>
Blyth, 1088.	Benedictine Monks.	Nave of church.
Wallingwells, <i>c.</i> 1140.	Benedictine Nuns.	Slight remains incorporated in house.
Lenton, <i>c.</i> 1110.	Cluniac Monks.	Very slight.
Rufford, <i>c.</i> 1146.	Cistercian Monks.	Refectory, now servants' hall.
Beauvale, 1343.	Carthusian Monks.	Some interesting ruins.
Felley, 1156.	Austin Canons.	Scanty remains.
Newstead, 1170.	" "	Considerable, most interesting.
Shelford.	" "	Nothing.
Thurgarton, 1187.	" "	Nave of church.
Worksop, 1103.	" "	Nave of church, ruined chapel, fine gateway.
Welbeck, 1153.	Premonstratensian Canons.	Nothing.
Broadholme, <i>c.</i> 1140.	Premonstratensian Nuns.	Nothing, save re-used stones.
Mattersey, 1185.	Gilbertine Canons.	Slight.

In addition to these monasteries, the Knights Hospitallers had a preceptory at Ossington and a camera at Winkburn. The Friars were represented by Franciscans and Carmelites at Nottingham, and

<sup>1</sup> For full particulars as to history of each house, see Dr. Cox's articles in vol. ii. of *Vict. Hist. of County of Nottingham*.

by Observants at Newark. The Colleges of the county were six ; for in addition to the important early foundation of secular canons at Southwell, there were five later instances of chantry priests leading a common life, namely, at Clifton, Newark, Ruddington, Sibthorpe, and Tuxford. Hospitals, too, were well represented ; and it is right to include them under religious foundations, for these houses for the aged or sick were always more or less under the control of those following a vowed rule of life ; there were early hospital foundations at Bawtry, Blythe, Bradebusk, Lenton, Newark, Nottingham (5), Southwell, and East Stoke.

## APPENDIX II

*Modern churches, with date of erection ; those with an asterisk are Chapels of Ease ; the rest are churches of newly formed ecclesiastical districts.*

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| <p>Annesley, 1874.<br/>         Aslockton, 1892.<br/>         Awsworth, 1746.<br/>         Basford, New, 1852.<br/>         *Besthorpe, 1844.<br/>         Bestwood Park, 1865.<br/>         Boughton, 1868.<br/>         Brinsley, 1838.<br/>         *Budby, 1887.<br/>         *Bulwell, St. John, 1884.<br/>         Carlton-in-the-Willows, 1885.<br/>         Carrington, 1843.<br/>         *Cinder Hill, 1883.<br/>         *Cropwell Butler, 1897.<br/>         Eastwood, 1858.<br/>         Fiskerton, 1874.<br/>         *Gunthorpe, 1850.<br/>         Hucknall Torkard—<br/>             *St. John, 1877.<br/>             *St. Peter, 1892.<br/>         Hyson Green, 1843.<br/>         Kimberley, 1847.<br/>         Mansfield, St. John, 1856.<br/>             ,, St. Mark, 1897.<br/>         *Moorgate, 1828.<br/>         Netherfield, 1887.<br/>         Newark—<br/>             Christ Church, 1836.<br/>             St. Leonard, 1875.</p> | <p>Nottingham—<br/>         All Saints, 1864.<br/>         St. Andrew, 1871.<br/>         St. Anne, 1864.<br/>         St. Catherine, 1884.<br/>         Emanuel, 1885.<br/>         St. George, 1887.<br/>         Holy Trinity, 1884.<br/>         St. James, 1809.<br/>         St. John Baptist, 1843.<br/>         *St. Jude, 1887.<br/>         St. Luke, 1863.<br/>         St. Mark, 1865.<br/>         St. Matthew, 1853.<br/>         St. Paul, 1822.<br/>         St. Philip, 1879.<br/>         St. Saviour, 1815.<br/>         St. Stephen.<br/>         *Radford, All Saints, 1896.<br/>             ,, *St. Michael, 1889.<br/>         *Rainworth, 1890.<br/>         *Ranskill, 1878.<br/>         Shireoaks, 1864.<br/>         Sneinton—<br/>             *St. Clement, 1887.<br/>             St. Alban, 1887.<br/>             St. Matthias, 1868.<br/>         Stockwith, West, 1722.<br/>         Stoke Bardolph, 1844.</p> |
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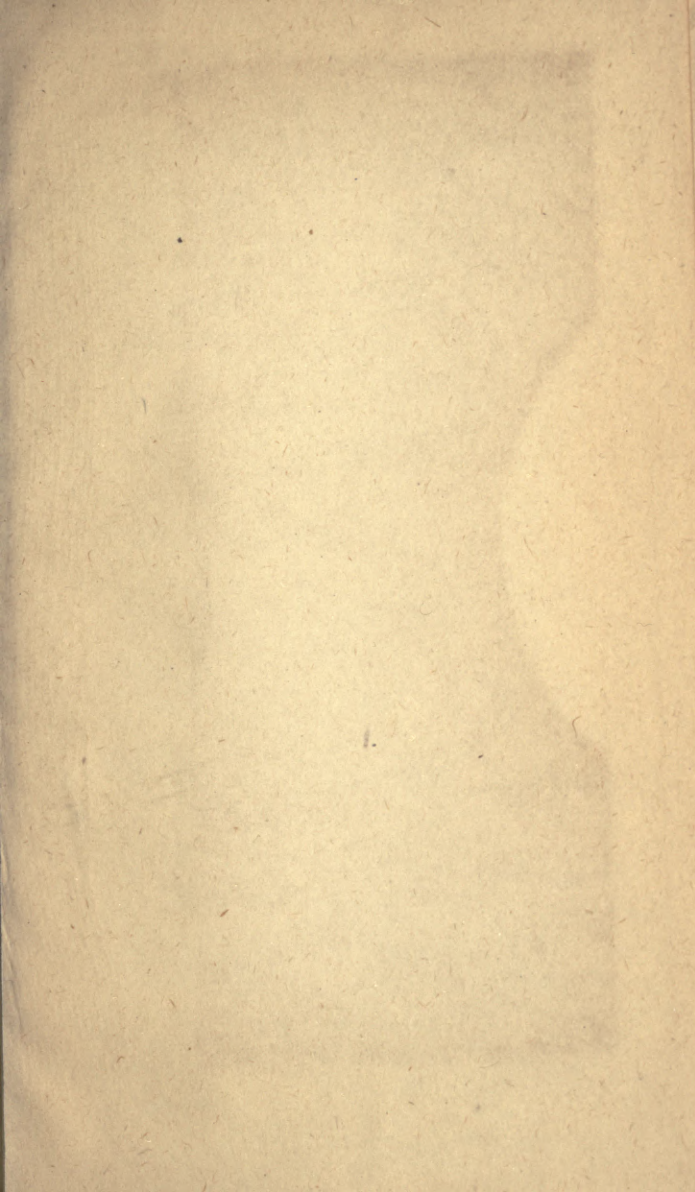
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