



Transactions
OF THE
Thoroton Society,

(AN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,)

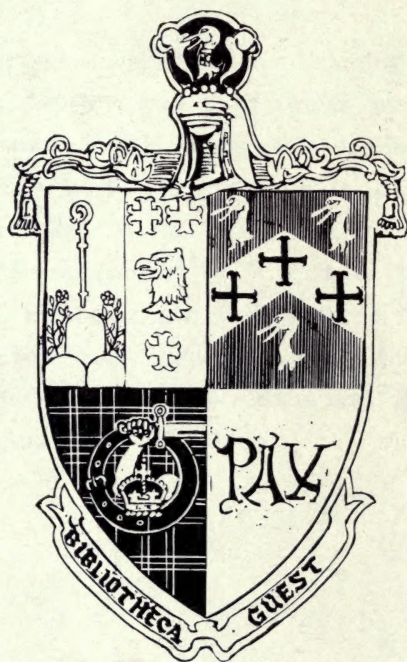
1908.

Vol. XII.

EDITED BY THE
REV. JOHN STANDISH, B.A.
*Vicar of Scarrington-with-Aslockton,
Notts.*

NOTTINGHAM:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY COOKE & VOWLES, "THE THOROTON PRESS,"
WHEELER GATE.
1909.

and
and
Trans
Colst
Notti
Gill,
Gran
Mr. T
Walli



ers
hs,
the
ar-
the
rry
nes
on,
H.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
THOROTON SOCIETY,
1908.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



THE MONASTERY SEAL, BEAUVALE CHARTERHOUSE.



PRIOR WARTYR'S SEAL, BEAUVALE CHARTERHOUSE.

Transactions
OF THE
Thoroton Society,

(AN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,)

1908.

Vol. XII.

EDITED BY THE
REV. JOHN STANDISH, B.A.,
*Vicar of Scarrington-with-Aslockton,
Notts.*

NOTTINGHAM:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY COOKE & VOWLES, "THE THOROTON PRESS,"
WHEELER GATE.
1909.



Contents.

Transactions.

	<i>Page</i>
Officials of the Society	ix
Objects of the Society	x
Notice to Members	xi
Society's Library	xii
List of Members	xiii
Summer Excursion	1
LOWDHAM CHURCH	2
LOWDHAM HALL	6
WOODBOROUGH CHURCH	7
LAMBLEY CHURCH	19
EPPERSTONE CHURCH AND MANORS	21
OXTON AND ITS CHURCH	24
OXTON, OLDOX CAMP	29
CALVERTON CHURCH	31
Autumn Excursion	38
MARGIDUNUM	38
CAR COLSTON CHURCH	47
SCREVETON CHURCH	55
BRUNSELL HALL	63

Supplement.

Beauvale Charterhouse	69
By the Rev. A. DU BOULAY HILL and Mr. HARRY GILL	
The Old Streets of Nottingham	95
By Mr. JAMES GRANGER	
The Descendants of Dr. Robert Thoroton	125
By Mr. WILLIAM STEVENSON	
Report of the Council	137
Statement of Accounts	141
Thoroton Memorial Subscription List	144
Beauvale Subscription List	145
Societies in Union	146
Index	147

Illustrations.

Beauvale Seals	...	...	...	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Interior of Lowdham Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page 1</i>
Effigy, Lowdham Church	...	...	...	<i>" 2</i>
Plan	"	"	...	<i>page 4</i>
Font	"	"	...	<i>to face page 4</i>
Woodborough Church	...	...	...	<i>" 7</i>
"	"	"	...	<i>page 9</i>
Interior, Woodborough Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page 10</i>
Plan	"	"	...	<i>page 12</i>
Mural Tablet	"	"	...	<i>" 14</i>
Communion Table	"	"	...	<i>" 16</i>
Lambley Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page 19</i>
Plan	"	"	...	<i>page 19</i>
Interior	"	"	...	<i>to face page 20</i>
Epperstone Church	...	...	...	<i>" 22</i>
Interior, Oxton Church	...	...	...	<i>" 24</i>
Effigy	"	"	...	<i>" 26</i>
Plan of Oldox Camp	...	...	...	<i>page 28</i>
Capital, Calverton Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page 31</i>
Plan	"	"	...	<i>page 32</i>
Carvings	"	"	...	<i>to face page 32</i>
Norman Porch	"	"	...	<i>page 34</i>
Carvings	"	"	...	<i>to face page 34</i>
Carvings	"	"	...	<i>" 36</i>
Margidunum, Water Pipe	...	...	...	<i>" 38</i>
Plan of Margidunum	...	...	...	<i>page 40</i>
Margidunum, Roman Remains	...	...	...	<i>to face page 43</i>
"	"	"	...	<i>" 45</i>
"	Key and Fibula	"	...	<i>page 46</i>
Thoroton Brass	...	...	...	<i>" 47</i>
Car Colston, Thoroton Tablet	...	...	...	<i>" 50</i>
Plan, Screveton Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page 55</i>
Font	"	"	...	<i>" 57</i>
Misericord	"	"	...	<i>" 58</i>
Whalley Monument, Screveton Church	...	...	...	<i>" 59</i>
Certificate of Exemption	...	...	...	<i>" 60</i>

Ancient Keys	...	...	...	<i>page</i>	61
Sacring Bell, Screveton	...	...	...	"	62
Exterior, Brunsell Hall	...	...	...	<i>to face page</i>	63
Interior	"	"	...	"	65

Illustrations to Supplement.

BEAUVALE—Priory Church	...	...	...	<i>to face page</i>	69
" Doorway and Hatch	...	...	...	<i>page</i>	69
" General View	...	...	...	<i>to face page</i>	71
" Cell	...	...	...	<i>page</i>	74
" Plan of Cell	...	...	...	"	75
" Staircase Doorway	...	...	...	<i>to face page</i>	78
" Small Cloister	...	...	...	"	81
" Base of Angle Shaft	...	...	...	"	82
" Prior's Court	...	...	...	"	85
" Fragments of Pottery	...	...	...	<i>page</i>	89
" Tiles	...	...	...	"	90, 91
" Medallions	...	...	...	"	92
" Manor Farm	...	...	...	<i>to face page</i>	92
St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham, 1870	...	...	...	"	96
Arms of Turner	...	...	...	<i>page</i>	130
Turner Monument	...	...	...	"	132
Arms of Browne	...	...	...	"	135



The Thoroton Society.

AN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Presidents :

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL MANVERS
 THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD BELPER, D.C.L.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD SAVILE
 THE HON. SIR M. I. JOYCE
 THE VERY REV. R. GREGORY, D.D., DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON
 THE RIGHT HON. JOHN E. ELLIS, M.P.
 ALDERMAN SIR E. H. FRASER, KT., D.C.L.
 SIR S. G. JOHNSON, KT.
 W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.
 WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq.

Council :

THE REV. ATWELL M. Y. BAYLAY, M.A.
 T. M. BLAGG, Esq., F.S.A.
 J. POTTER BRISCOE, Esq., F.R.L.S.
 FREDK. W. DOBSON, Esq.
 HARRY GILL, Esq.
 THE REV. A. DU BOULAY HILL, M.A.
 ALDERMAN ROBERT MELLORS, C.C.
 T. DAVIES PRYCE, M.D.
 MAJOR G. C. ROBERTSON
 F. A. WADSWORTH, Esq.
 G. H. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.A.
 JAMES WARD, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer :

J. C. WARREN, Esq., M.A., Weekday Cross, Nottingham

Hon. Editorial Secretary :

REV. JOHN STANDISH, B.A., Scarrington Vicarage, Nottingham

Hon. General Secretary :

GEORGE FELLOWS, Esq., Beeston Fields, Nottingham

Hon. Librarian :

JAMES WARD Esq., South Parade, Nottingham

Hon. Auditors :

HENRY ASHWELL, Esq. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Esq.
 T. G. MELLORS, Esq.

The Objects of the Society are :

- I.—To promote, generally, the study of the History and Antiquities of the Shire.*
- II.—To print ancient records relative to the County, and an annual illustrated volume of *Transactions*, containing accounts of the Society's Meetings and Papers relating to the Antiquities of the County.
- III.—Local Meetings and Excursions to places of interest in the County or vicinity.

**e.g.*—Prehistoric and Roman Antiquities, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic Architecture, Heraldry, Brasses, Church Bells, Monumental Inscriptions (which are nearly all unrecorded), Ancient Wills in the Probate Registries at York and Nottingham, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Marriage Licenses, Church Goods, Feet of Fines, Monastic Chartularies, etc.

Terms of Membership.

Annual Subscription, 12s. 6d., Entrance Fee, on election, 12s. 6d.; Life Membership, by payment of 12s. 6d. on election, together with a Composition Fee of £6 6s.

Notice to Members.

The Annual Subscription of 12/6 is due on the 1st of January in each year, and may be paid to the Hon. Treasurer or to the account of the Society at the Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd., Carlton Street, Nottingham. Members are reminded that a punctual payment saves much trouble to the *Treasurer*, whose work is *honorary* ; and also enables the Society to meet its obligations punctually.

A copy of the Transactions will not be forwarded to any member whose subscription for the year is unpaid.

The Council has the power to remove from the list of subscribing members the name of any member whose subscription is three years in arrear.

Members are requested to communicate any change of address to the Hon. General Secretary ; also to call his attention to any inaccuracy or omission in the list of members, which appears in each year's Transactions.

The Hon. Editorial Secretary will be glad to receive papers suitable for publication in the Transactions, and early information of any discovery of an antiquarian nature in the County.

Regulations

FOR THE USE OF THE

Society's Room and Library,

Thoroton Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate.

1.—The room shall be open for the use of members every day, except Sundays and public holidays, during the following hours:—

SATURDAYS	...	11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
OTHER DAYS	...	11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

2.—Members visiting the room must use the side-entrance door (in Bottle Lane), and ring the caretaker's bell near the door of the room on the first floor landing for admission.

3.—Members visiting the room must sign their names in the Visitors' Book.

4.—No books belonging to the Society may be removed from the room, and all books used must be replaced on the book-shelves by the members using them.

5.—Members on leaving must lock the door and return the key to the caretaker.

6.—Any enquiries or suggestions with regard to the library should be made to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. James Ward, South Parade.

List of Members. 1908.

† *Life Members.*

* *Honorary Member.*

- ALLEN, W. C. HANWELL, White House, Little Brington, Northampton
ALLEN, Mrs., Bramcote, Nottingham
ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Meadow Road, Beeston, Nottingham
ANDERSON, Mrs. JOSEPH, Meadow Road, Beeston, Nottingham
ANDERSON, J. R., Bruno House, Beeston, Nottingham
APPLEBY, Dr. F. H., Barnby Gate, Newark
ASHWELL, HENRY, J.P., 117, Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham
† ATKIN, PERCY F., 6, Douglas Road, Nottingham

BARLOW, A. PRATT, St. Olaves, West Bridgford, Nottingham
BATTEN, Miss JESSIE, Western House School, Nottingham
BAYLAY, Rev. ATWELL M. Y., Thurgarton Vicarage, Nottingham
BAYLEY, T. HAROLD, Langar Hall, Notts.
BEARDSMORE, JOHN H., The Cottage, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham
BELL, JAMES, Edwalton, Nottingham
BELPER, Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L., D.L., J.P., Kingston, Derby
BIRKIN, SIR T. I., Bart., D.L., J.P., Ruddington Grange, Nottingham
† BLAGG, THOS. M., F.S.A., Little Carlton, Newark
BLAKE, A. E., J.P., Elm Bank, Nottingham
BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford
BONSER, GEO. G., Kirkstede, Sutton-in-Ashfield
BOURNE, SAML., J.P., Brightlands, The Park, Nottingham
BOWLES, CHAS. E. B., J.P., Nether House, Wirksworth
BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, Carisbrooke House, The Park, Nottingham
BRADWELL, J. H., J.P., Hawksworth, Notts.
BRAMLEY, JOHN, 13, Burns Street, Nottingham
BRIGGS, J. W., Southey Street, Nottingham
BRIGHT, ARTHUR, 1, Pepper Street, Nottingham
BRIGHT, Sir JOSEPH, J.P., 1, Pepper Street, Nottingham
BRISCOE, J. POTTER, F.R.S.L., 38, Addison Street, Nottingham
BRISTOWE, C. J., Shire Hall, Nottingham
BRODHURST, Rev. F., Heath Vicarage, Chesterfield
BROMLEY HOUSE LIBRARY, Nottingham
BROWN, H. J. (Messrs. Stevens & Brown), 4, Trafalgar Square,
London

BROWN, J. A., 5, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham
 BRUCE, Lady, Clifton Hall, Nottingham
 BRYAN, J. E., City Accountant, Nottingham
 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, Somerset Herald, Heralds' College, E.C.
 BURTON, FRANK E., Ruddington House, Nottingham
 BURTON, G. A., The Bungalow, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham
 BURTON, JOSEPH, Malvern House, Mapperley Road, Nottingham
 BURTON, Rev. R. JOWETT, Hughley Rectory, near Shrewsbury
 BUXTON, A. E. Ravenscroft, Mansfield

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Cambridge
 CAMPION, Ed., W. Mapperley Hall Drive, Nottingham
 †CARNARVON, The Dowager Countess of, Pixton Park, Dulverton
 CARTER, Miss M. C., East Bridgford Manor, Nottingham
 CATOR, Rev. Canon, W.L.B., Eakring Rectory, Newark
 CHICKEN, THOMAS, 20, Bentinck Road, Nottingham
 COKAYNE, GEORGE E., F.S.A., Clarencieux King of Arms, Heralds' College, London, E.C.
 COKE, G. ELMSLEY, 24, The Ropewalk, Nottingham
 COLLINSON, Rev. CHRISTOPHER B., Laxton Vicarage, Newark
 COMMANS, JOHN E., Macaulay House, Bath
 COOKE, W. B., 110, Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham
 COOPER, HENRY A., 71, Musters Road, West Bridgford
 COPNALL, H. HAMPTON, Shire Hall, Nottingham
 †CORNER, SAM'L., Waverley Street, Nottingham
 CRISP, F. A., F.S.A., Grove Park Press, 270, Walworth Road, London, S.E.
 CUCKSON, MEREDITH, Burton Joyce, Nottingham
 †CURTIS, C. CONSTABLE, J.P., South Collingham, Newark
 CURTIS, Lieut.-Col. R. S., D.S.O., C.M.G., R.E., 9, Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh
 CURTIS, SPENCER H., 24, Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

DAWSON, WILLIAM, J.P., Magdala Road, Nottingham
 DEAN, CHAS., 1, Colville Street, Nottingham
 DENISON, W. E., J.P., D.L., Ossington Hall, Newark
 DENISON, Col. HENRY, J.P., Eaton Hall, Retford
 DENMAN, ARTHUR, F.S.A., 29, Cranley Gardens, Kensington, S.W.
 DENMAN, T. HERCY, Church Gate, Retford
 †DEVONSHIRE, His Grace the Duke of, Chatsworth House, Chesterfield
 DOBSON, F. W., J.P., Castle Grove, Nottingham
 DODSLEY, Mrs., North Muskham Grange, Newark
 DUFF, Dr. C. H., East Bridgford, Nottingham
 DUKE, G. J., 45, Sherwin Street, Nottingham

EDGAR, WM., 48, Arboretum Street, Nottingham
 EDGE, THOS. L. K., J.P., Strelley Hall, Nottingham
 ELAND, JOHN, 12, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 ELLIS, F. N., J.P., Debdale Hall, Mansfield
 ELLIS, the Right Hon. J. E., M.P., J.P., Wrea Head, Scalby, Scarborough
 ENFIELD, H. H., Bramcote, Nottingham
 EVANS, ROBERT, J.P., South Road, The Park, Nottingham
 EVANS, ROBERT, Junr., Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham

FELLOWS, Lieut.-Col. C. F., 15, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, London, W.

FELLOWS, GEORGE, J.P., Beeston Fields, Nottingham
 FELLOWS, HENRY, 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 FITZHUGH, RICHARD, J.P., Clumber Crescent, The Park, Nottingham
 FLERSHEIM, ALBERT, 13, Pelham Crescent, The Park, Nottingham
 FORMAN, JAMES, Cavendish Crescent North, The Park, Nottingham
 FORMAN, Mrs. JAS., Cavendish Crescent North, The Park, Nottingham
 FOSTER, Mrs., Glendower, The Park, Nottingham
 FOWLER, GEO., J.P., Basford Hall, Nottingham
 FRANCKLIN, J. LIELL, J.P., Gonalston, Nottingham
 FRANKS, A. H., J.P., 2, Park Drive, Nottingham
 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham
 FRASER, E. H. Sir, D.C.L., J.P., 1, Arundel Street, Park Side, Nottingham
 FULLMER, Rev. H. G., 20, St. Saviourgate, York

GASCOYNE, ALEXANDER, 45, Bingham Road, Sherwood
 GASCOYNE, GEORGE F., Ashleigh, Sherwood, Nottingham
 GEE, HENRY, 5, Newcastle Drive, The Park, Nottingham
 GERRING, CHAS., F.R.H.S., Westdale Villa, Gedling, Nottingham
 GILL, HARRY, Cobden Chambers, Pelham Street, Nottingham
 GILL, S. E., M.D., 96, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
 GILSON, JULIUS P., British Museum, London, W.C.
 GLEAVE, WM. RICHARD, West Bridgford, Nottingham
 *GODFREY, J. T., Walnut Tree Lane, Nottingham
 †GOLDING, Mrs. FLORENCE, Ashby Road, Kegworth, Derby
 GOODALL, G. P., Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham
 GORTON, Rev. C. R., Walesby Vicarage, Ollerton, Newark
 GOUGH, Rev. T., Grammar School, Retford
 GRANGER, Professor F. S., D.Lit., University College, Nottingham
 GRANGER, JAMES, All Saints' Street, Nottingham
 GREEN, Miss ANNIE, Western House School, Nottingham
 GREEN, J. A. H., Pelham Terrace, The Park, Nottingham

GREGORY, The Very Rev. Dean, D.D., The Deanery, St. Paul's, E.C.
GUILDHALL LIBRARY, London, E.C.

GUILFORD, EVERARD L., 23, Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham

GUILFORD, MISS SARAH, 23, Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham

HALFORD, ROBERT, J.P., Magdala Road, Nottingham

HALL, Capt. MONTAGU H., J.P., Whatton Manor, Notts.

HALL, Miss M. E., 39B, Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.

HAMILTON, W. R., Alexandra Park, Nottingham

HANCOCK, Miss, Birchwood, Magdala Road, Nottingham

HANNAH, W. J., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham

HAYWOOD, J. H., Castle Gate, Nottingham

HAYWOOD, Miss FLINTOFF E., Shrewsbury House, Alexandra Park
Nottingham

HERBERT, Miss JULIA, Moira House, Villa Road, Nottingham

HEYMAN, ALBERT, D.L., J.P., West Bridgford, Nottingham

HEYMAN, Mrs., West Bridgford, Nottingham

HICKING, W. N., J.P., Brackenhurst, Southwell

HICKING, Mrs., Brackenhurst, Southwell

HILDYARD, J. G. B. THOROTON, Dunnington Hall, York

HILL, Rev. A. DU BOULAY, East Bridgford Rectory, Nottingham

HILL, CHAS. H., J.P., Woodborough Hall, Nottingham

HILL, F. KENNETH, Scarrington, Nottingham

HILL, HENRY, Quorn House, The Ropewalk, Nottingham

HILL, THOS. A., J.P., Nôrmanton House, Plumtree

HIND, LAWRENCE A., Fletcher Gate, Nottingham

HIND, JESSE, J.P., Edwalton, Nottingham

HIND, JESSE W., Private Road, Sherwood, Nottingham

HODGES, W. A., East Bridgford Hill, Nottingham

HODGKINSON, R. F. B., Northgate, Newark

HOLDEN, Mrs., Nuttall Temple, Nottingham

HORE, G. E., Victoria Crescent, Private Road, Sherwood, Nottingham

HUBE, Rev. Baron Von, Cavendish House, Fish Pond Drive, Nottingham

HUSKINSON, THOMAS W., Epperstone

JACOBY, J. H., 32, The Ropewalk, Nottingham

JEVONS, F. B., Litt.D., Hatfield Hall, Durham

JOHNSON, S. W., J.P., Lenton House, The Park, Nottingham

JOHNSON, Sir SAMUEL G., Kt., The Park, Nottingham

JOYCE, Hon. Sir M. I. Justice, 16, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.

LAING, GEO. D., Holme Lea, The Park, Nottingham

LAYCOCK, Rev. W., Oxtou Vicarage, Southwell

LE-MARCHANT, Col. E., Colston Bassett Hall, Nottingham

LINNEY, JOHN, Sherwood House, Mansfield

- MACHIN, A. V., 7, Deepdene, Filey, Yorks.
- MACKIE, Dr. JOHN, 14, Regent Street, Nottingham
- MACPHERSON, A., Magdala Road, Nottingham
- McCRAITH, DOUGLAS, South Road, The Park, Nottingham
- MANVERS, The Right Hon. the Earl, Thoresby Park, Newark
- MASON, W. H., J.P., Morton Hall, Retford
- MASON, CHARLES, The Elms, Beeston
- MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Nottingham
- MELLISH, Lt.-Col. H., D.L., J.P., Hodsock Priory, Worksop
- MELLOR, EDWIN, Addison House, Nottingham
- MELLORS, ROBT., 10, Pelham Crescent, The Park, Nottingham
- MELLORS, T. G., 5, Mapperley Road, Nottingham
- MADAN, Rev. Canon, Plumtree Rectory, Nottingham
- MIDDLETON, The Right Hon. Lord, J.P., D.L., Birdsall House, York
- MILLAR, Dr. JAMES, Mapperley Road, Nottingham
- MAHONY, PIERCE G., M.R.I.A., Cork Herald, Office of Arms, Dublin
Castle
- MORLEY, Miss ALICE, 46, Addison Street, Nottingham
- MORGAN, Major F. A., Old Cottage, Chilwell, Nottingham
- MOORE, Rev. A. K., Grove Rectory, Retford
- MUSTERS, Mrs. CHAWORTH, Wiverton Hall, Bingham, Notts.
- NEALE, F. W., Lyndhurst, Mansfield
- NEED, Miss, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield
- NEWCASTLE, His Grace the Duke of, D.L., Clumber, Notts.
- NICHOLSON, Col. E. H., J.P., Newark
- OAKDEN, WILLIAM, The Square, East Retford
- OLDACRES, Miss ALICE, 383, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
- O'RORKE, G. S., LL.D., Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham
- OSCROFT, SAM. W., 27, Chaucer Street, Nottingham
- OTTER, R. C., J.P., Royston Manor, Clayworth, Retford
- OXENHAM, Rev. G. W., Winthorpe, Newark-on-Trent
- PAGE, SAMUEL, F.R.N.S., 13, Vickers Street, Nottingham
- PALMER, THOS. E., Newstead House, St. James's Street, Nottingham
- PHILLIMORE, W. P. W., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London
- PICKERILL, F. R., Exleigh, Winchester Street, Sherwood, Nottingham
- PIGGFORD, JONATHAN, Teversal Grange, Mansfield
- PIGGIN, T. STANLEY, 131, Nottingham Road, Basford, Nottingham
- PINE, H. W. P., Chaucer Street, Nottingham
- PLAYER, J. D., J.P., Alexandra Park, Nottingham
- PLAYER, W. G., J.P., Lentonhurst, Nottingham
- PORTLAND, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., G.C.V.O., Welbeck Abbey,
Worksop

PORTER, F. C., 12, Oxford Street, Nottingham
 POTTER, Rev. S. P., East Leake Rectory, Loughborough
 POYSER, JOHN R., Queen's Chambers, Nottingham
 PRIOR, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Mansfield
 PRYCE, Dr. T. DAVIES, 64, Clarendon Street, Nottingham

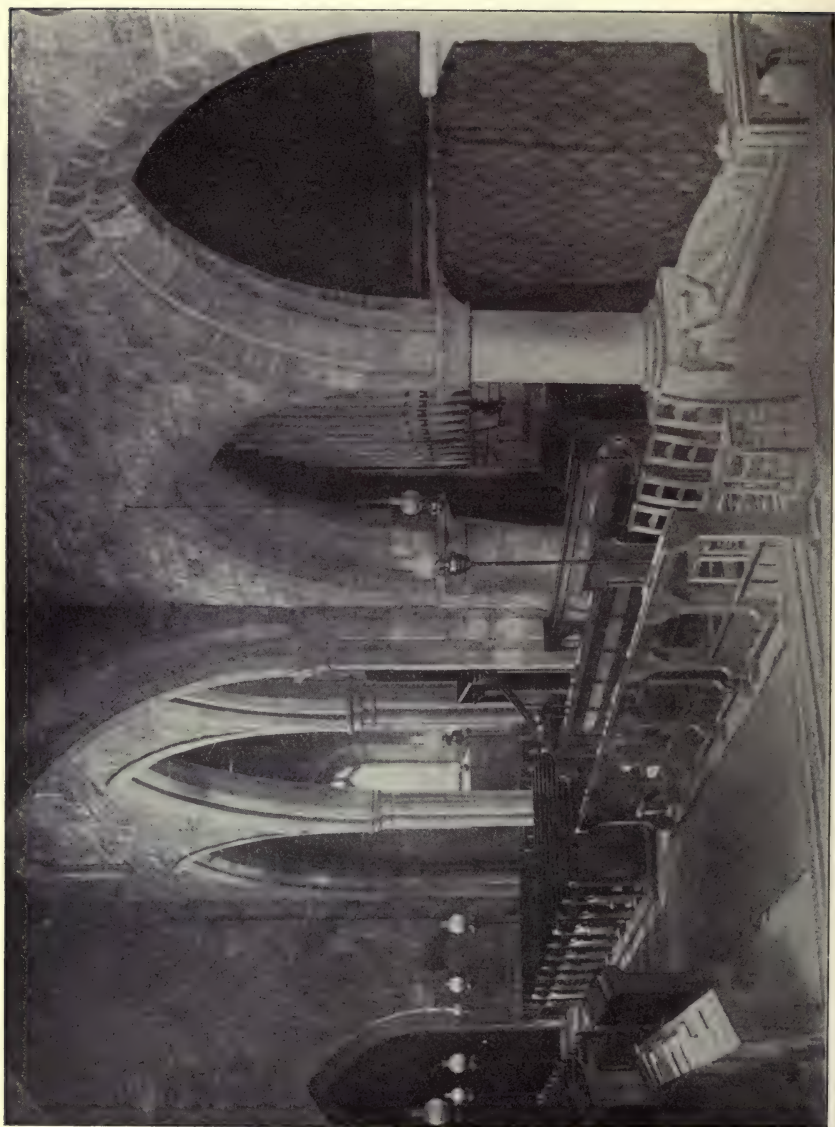
RADFORD, JOHN T., F.R.H.S., Mechanics' Institution, Nottingham
 RADFORD, F. R., J.P., Cedar Lodge, The Park, Nottingham
 RADFORD, W. ERNEST, Cedar Lodge, The Park, Nottingham
 RANSOM, D'OYLEY S., Low Pavement, Nottingham
 RICHARDSON, The Ven. Archdeacon JOHN, The Residence, Southwell
 ROBERTSON, Major G. C., J.P., Widmerpool, Nottingham
 ROE, HERBERT C., 5, Magdala Road, Nottingham
 ROGERS, JOHN, F.R.M.S., 4, Tennyson Street, Nottingham
 ROLLESTON, Col. L., D.S.O., J.P., Watnall Hall, Nottingham
 RUSSELL, HENRY, Lloyds Bank, Nottingham
 RUSSELL, JOHN, 328, Mansfield Road, Nottingham

SANDS, HAROLD, F.S.A., Bernersmede, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne
 †SAVILLE, The Right Hon. Lord, J.P., Rufford Abbey, Newark
 SAXTON, H. B., King Street, Nottingham
 SCORER, WILLIAM, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln
 SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Rev. C. E., Blyth Vicarage, Rotherham
 SEELY, Sir Charles, Bart., J.P., D.L., Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham
 SELBY, JAMES, Pelham Street, Nottingham
 SILVESTER, T. G., 38, George Street, Worksop.
 SIMPSON, J. A., 64, Redcliffe Crescent, Mapperley Road, Nottingham
 SMITH, Miss FRANCES, 5, Hardy Street, Nottingham
 SMITH, F. N., 5, Hardy Street, Nottingham
 SMITH, Mrs., F. C., Bramcote Hall, Nottingham
 SMITH, ISAAC, J.P., Hickling Lodge, Keyworth
 SMITH, J. HARLEY, 9, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford
 SOUTHWELL, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, Bishops Manor, Southwell
 SPALDING, J. T., J.P., 22, Villa Road, Nottingham
 STANDISH, Rev. JOHN, Scarrington Vicarage, Nottingham
 STARR, W. B., J.P., 18, Baker Street, Nottingham
 STEVENSON, PHILIP H., Mapperley Road, Nottingham
 STEVENSON, W., East Leigh, Mansfield Road, Alfreton
 STEVENSON, W. HENRY, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford
 STONE, EDWARD, Radcliffe-on-Trent
 STORY, Col. W. F., C.B., The Forest, Nottingham
 STRUTT, Hon. F., J.P., Milford House, Derby
 SUMMERS, L. G., 15, George Street, Nottingham
 SWANN, Rev. T. W., Orston Vicarage, Notts.

THORPE, JOHN, Brantwood, Harlaxton Drive, Nottingham
 THORPE, W. B., Lenton House, Nottingham
 THORPE, Mrs. W. B., Lenton House, Nottingham
 TINKLER, Rev. JOHN, Cauntton Vicarage, Newark
 TOPHAM, J. R., 11, Newcastle Drive, Nottingham
 TORR, C. HAWLEY, F.I.D., 35, Burlington Road, Sherwood, Nottingham
 TURNER, T. WARNER, Langwith Lodge, Mansfield

 WADSWORTH, F. A., 15, Weekday Cross, Nottingham
 WADSWORTH, Mrs. WALTER, 3, Park Valley, Nottingham
 WALLIS, G. HARRY, F.S.A., The Castle, Nottingham
 WALTER, Miss, Nuttall Lodge, Nottingham
 WARD, ARTHUR, South Parade, Nottingham
 †WARD, JAMES, South Parade, Nottingham
 WARD, WM. SQUIRE, 28, Park Terrace, Nottingham
 WARRAND, Major-General, W. E., R.E., Westhorpe, Southwell
 WARREN, J. C., Weekday Cross, Nottingham
 WATTS, Rev. A. HUNTER, Lenton Vicarage, Nottingham
 WHITAKER, B. S., J.P., Hesley Hall, Tickhill, Rotherham
 WHITBREAD, RICHARD, Carlton, Nottingham
 †WHITE, Sir ARCHIBALD WOOLLASTON, Bart., The Castle, Tickhill,
 Rotherham
 WHITE, HARROP JOHN, Mansfield
 WHITE, Miss M. H. TOWRY, Walton Hall, Kelso, N.B.
 WIGLEY, GEORGE, J.P., Mapperley Road, Nottingham
 WILLIAMS, Rev. H. L., Bleasby Vicarage, Nottingham
 WILDE, RALPH A., Burlington Road, Sherwood, Nottingham
 WINDLEY, Rev. H. C., St. Chad's, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne
 WINDLEY, Rev. T. W., All Saint's Vicarage, Nottingham
 WINDLEY, JOHN W., 437, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
 WING, JOHN W., 136, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
 WIGLEY, GEORGE, J.P., Mapperley Road, Nottingham
 WOOLLEY, T. C. SMITH, South Collingham, Newark
 WRIGHT, J. KENTISH, J.P., 9, Newcastle Drive, Nottingham
 WYLES, HARRY, The Court, Cropwell Butler, Notts.

The Hon. General Secretary will be glad to be notified
 should there be any inaccuracy or omission in the above list.



INTERIOR OF LOWDHAM CHURCH.

The Transactions of The Thoroton Society,

1908.

The Summer Excursion.

THE Oxton district was chosen for the Society's Summer Excursion in 1908. The journey was made mainly by brake from Nottingham; some few members from Newark and from the south side of the Trent, joining the brakes at Lowdham. The day, Tuesday, June 16th, was not one of the finest, and covered brakes proved a great boon and added much to the shelter and comfort of members. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Nottingham (Councillor J. T. Spalding), the Hon. Frederick Strutt, the Revs. Atwell M. Y. Baylay, T. F. Collins, A. Du Boulay Hill, and W. Laycock, Messrs. T. M. Blagg, J. Bell, G. G. Bonser, W. Bradshaw, F. W. Dobson, G. F. Gascoyne, James Granger, W. R. Hamilton, J. H. Haywood, G. E. Hore, S. W. Johnson, Dr. J. Mackie, F. A. Morgan, J. Page, Dr. Davies Pryce, Ald. R. Mellors, J. Selby, C. H. Torr, F. A. Wadsworth, and the Rev. J. Standish and Mr. George Fellows (Secretaries).

At St. Mary's Church, Lowdham, which was reached soon after 10 a.m., the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay read the following paper.

LOWDHAM

LOWDHAM CHURCH.

BY THE REV. A. M. Y. BAYLAY.

The oldest part of this church as we now see it is certainly the tower, which appears to belong to the latter part of the 12th century. It would seem that, when first erected, it stood clear of the then existing church, which was probably of timber. The whole of the tower is of one date, but the spire is a later addition, probably of the 14th century, and it may be that its weight was the cause of the tower cracking,—to counteract which the large western buttresses were added in 1821, and more recent repairs have also been found necessary. Observe the boldly projecting base-course to the east, an indication of the tower having once been a detached building; the plain unchamfered tower arch, and the way in which the vise in the south-west corner is squinched off within the tower, an unusual feature.

Next in order of date would come the original stone chancel and its side-chapel, built probably very early in the 13th century. But this original chancel has totally disappeared, and nothing remains but the beautiful arcade of two bays, by which the side-chapel opened into it. The side-chapel has gone also, with the exception of its western wall, which, once external, now forms the east wall of the north aisle of the nave. The external base-course is still visible there, and the trace of the slope of the lean-to roof. When the nave subsequently came to have side aisles, an arch was opened through into the chapel. It will be seen that this arch is cut straight through the base-course. A modern vestry was erected on the site of the chapel about the year 1860, I believe. For a long time previous to that date the arcade had been walled-up.

To this original chancel, or to its side-chapel, belongs the fine recumbent effigy of Sir John de Lowdham. The inscription reads: SIR · ION · DE · LOVDHAM · GIT · ICI · DE · SA · ALME · DEVS · EYT · MERCI.

The chancel was rebuilt, very probably on a larger scale, in the 14th century. There is a plain square recess just east



EFFIGY, LOWDHAM CHURCH.

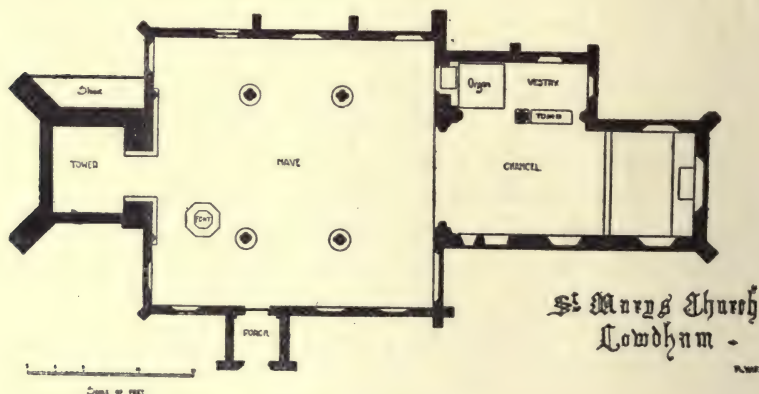
of the arcade above mentioned. Its position, so far from the east end, suggests that it may have belonged to an earlier, and shorter, chancel. The piece of grotesque stone carving placed in it has apparently formed part of a gargoye. There remains the head of a plain piscina, but the water drain has been removed. Unfortunately, about fifteen years ago, the chancel was repaired and in great part re-built, and the original east window was then wantonly destroyed. It was similar in character to the east window at Gonalston, but somewhat larger. It was replaced by a new window copied from the east window of the south aisle of the nave,—how badly copied, a comparison of the detail will shew. The very unsatisfactory battlemented parapet of the chancel is of the same date. There is an arched low-side window in the most usual position, the south-west corner of the chancel. Its character confirms the view that these windows were simply made for the purpose of giving a better light to the priest as he sat in his stall, an object which this particular window no longer fulfils, owing to the heavy coloured and ugly modern stained glass with which it has been filled.

The fine incised monumental slab of a priest, once in the centre of the chancel floor, now in its south wall, deserves special notice. The chasuble is of ample size, and reaches down to the feet behind. The arrangement of the orphreys is peculiar, the so-called Y cross being repeated at the lower part of the front in an inverted position. There is no doubt that these orphreys merely concealed joinings in the material of the vestment. The apparel of the alb in front is set some distance up from the bottom hem ; this is unusual. The stole is somewhat short, and almost entirely concealed by the chasuble. The maniple is evidently thrown loosely over the left arm, and not fastened. A chalice and a missal appear on either side of the priest's head, as emblems of his calling. The date, to judge by the details of the tabernacle work, and the style of the remaining lettering at the foot of the slab, does not seem to be earlier than the beginning of the 15th century.

LOWDHAM
CHURCH

There are many stones in memory of the Broughtons, who for a long period inhabited the Hall at Lowdham, and a brass placed by Mr. Foljambe in memory of the family of De Lowdham, who were among his ancestors.

The rebuilding of the nave with side-aisles must have taken place before the end of the 13th century. The arcades are not surpassed in beauty and dignity by those of any village church in the county. The shafts are filleted, and the nail-head moulding occurs in one of the capitals. The bases are spread out so as to serve as make-shift seats for the weak and aged, before benches in the naves of churches had become usual. The font may be considered as of the same date. Note the varied foliage in the canopies, and the heads on which their angles rest.



The side-aisles preserve their original width, and that on the south its original outer wall and south door. On the eastern jamb of this door is a small but well-cut cross. The wooden door is dated, twice over, 1641, and the outer gates of the porch may be of the same date, but the porch itself has been rebuilt in modern times.

In all other respects the side-aisles have undergone great changes. The wall of the south aisle has been raised, and more lofty windows substituted for those originally there. This has been done by the middle of the 14th century at



FONT, LOWDHAM CHURCH.

latest. The original pitch of the lean-to roof of this aisle can be traced on the outside of its western wall. The north aisle was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of its east wall, about the end of the same century. On this east wall, inside the aisle, can be traced the slope of the roof of the original north side-aisle, above that of the roof of the side-chapel of the chancel, as already noted. The sill of the north door is about 3ft. above the floor of the aisle, and seems always to have been so. The sill is formed of a 13th century stone coffin lid with an incised cross. Both side-aisles have had chapels at their east ends, of which the piscinas remain.

The question of the nave roof is of some interest. The nave had at first no clerestory. The line of the original roof can be traced on the east wall of the tower within the church. But there seems to have been added a clerestory of an earlier date than that now existing, of lower elevation, and surmounted by a high-pitched roof. We may conjecture that this was done in connection with the alteration of the south aisle. The pitch of this roof is clearly marked on the tower, above the present roof, and, to make room for it, the belfry window was actually reconstructed higher up. No doubt the fact of the village lying wholly to the east of the church rendered it important that the belfry opening on this side should not be blocked. The existing clerestory is not earlier than the end of the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th. The roof originally belonging to it was of slightly lower pitch than the present one, as may be seen at the east end, over the chancel roof.

I have not come across any remains of altar-slabs in the church, and there is no trace left of the rood-loft or the approach to it.

There are five bells. One was recast in 1907. The others are dated 1614, 1614, 1676, and 1705.

The parish registers are complete from the first year of Elizabeth, and are in excellent preservation and condition.

LOWDHAM HALL.

BY REV. JOHN STANDISH.

On leaving the church, the excursion party walked on to Lowdham Old Hall, the residence of Mr. J. S. Kirkbride, who had kindly allowed the Society to visit his house. The front entrance to the house is through a porch of nearly square dimensions, its length being 7ft. 7½in. and its width 8ft. 1in. It has brickwork seats on either side which are furnished with panels. The measurements of the outer and inner doorways are 6ft. 4½ins. by 4ft. 9ins. and 5ft. 4ins. respectively. The outer doorway, which has no door, possesses a fine oak-moulding of the bowtell type (roll and label mould). The inner doorway has an old oak door studded with nails that are driven through the oak and clamped, and its measurements are 5ft. 9in. by 3ft. 6in. The lock, bolt and bell rope seem to be modern-antiques, but the upper hinge, measuring 32½in., and the handle of the door with knocker combined, seem original. The old oak staircase is worthy of notice. Counting from the ground floor, its steps ascend as follows—6, 5, 4, landing; 5, 5, 3, landing. The main posts of the staircase are quite plain and square, while the rail of the balustrade is finely worked and moulded and the balusters, which are renaissance in character, are symmetrical along the landing, but are built aslant and out of drawing on the ascents of the staircase. The width of the staircase is 3ft. 5in. and the height of the posts 4ft. There is a fine open fire place in the drawing-room with brickwork set on either side in herring-bone fashion: and these bricks measure 9in., 9¼in. and 9½in. in length, and about 2¼in. in thickness. One of the most interesting features of the house is the heavily built chimney-stack, which measures, at the floor of the top room, 7ft. 1in. by 5ft. 6in. It probably dates from the early years of the 17th century. One other important item must not be omitted. The front of the house was originally decorated with plaster, stamped all over with an elliptical shell pattern in low relief, measuring about 3in. by 2in. This pattern is still to be seen in a state of excellent preservation



WOODBOROUGH CHURCH.

Photograph by H. Gill.

in the present dairy; and also on the kitchen wall within the present kitchen porch, a later addition to the building. This mode of decorating, technically known as pargetting, came into use for the exteriors of buildings in the reign of James I. We have not a great number of specimens remaining and these from year to year are fast disappearing, though in some old towns, such as Oxford and Ipswich, examples of this kind of external treatment still linger. Timber houses of Queen Elizabeth's time are sometimes found ornamented with external pargetting that has been stamped on at a later date. The market place, Newark, possesses an example of this kind. It has small external figures with canopies over them placed between timbers of an earlier date.

The traditional name of this house is Broughton Hall, and this supports the evidence as to date left to us in the house itself. Dr. Thoroton speaks of Lowdham as being in his day "the inheritance and residence of Peter Broughton, younger brother of Sir Brian Broughton." The estate had been previously bought by Thomas Broughton, of Staffordshire. From the above facts I think we may pretty safely infer that this interesting old house is probably as old as, though not older than the first quarter of the 17th century.

In the orchard there are plain indications of a site originally moated, but its area is so small that it cannot have been used for military purposes. It is in all probability the site of an older manor house. At the sale of the Broughton estate, towards the end of last century, the manor house and land surrounding it were bought by Mr. J. H. Bradwell, who has since made some modern improvements and additions.

WOODBOROUGH CHURCH.

BY MR. H. GILL.

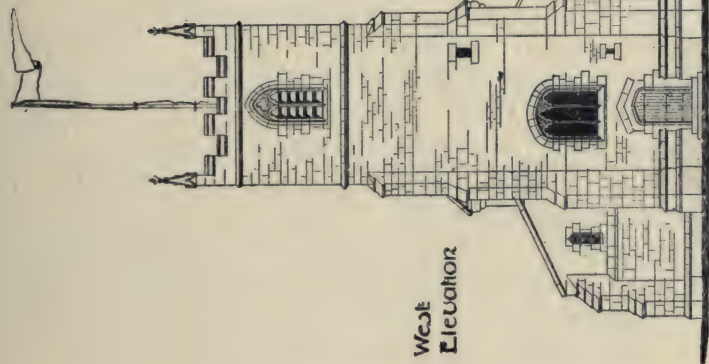
WOODBOROUGH
CHURCH

A former vicar of Woodborough, the Rev. Walter E. Buckland, M.A., has written a very complete history of this parish, therefore it will only be necessary on this occasion to direct attention to the chief features of interest in connection with this beautiful church.

The east end claims special attention, on account of its noble proportions and the superiority of the design and workmanship. It differs from the type generally found in this county, and it is undoubtedly the work of a peripatetic school of craftsmen, who built or enlarged several churches in this district, of which St. Andrew's, Heckington, Lincs. (1320-1380) is the crowning glory. So far as I have been able to trace it, their work in this county commenced with the famous chapter house at Southwell (1285-1300). Newark was the next place to receive attention, where, apparently, they intended to rebuild the whole church, but the upper stages of the tower, the spire, and the south aisle are the only portions that were completed (1313-1350). At the same time Hawton (1330) and Sibthorp appear to have been in hand; also the rood screen in Southwell Minster (1330-1340) and the chancel at Arnold. Then for a brief period all building operations were suspended on account of the "black death" (1349). The chancels at Woodborough (1356), Car Colston (1360), and Epperstone complete the list, but the latter has been pulled down and entirely destroyed. It is interesting to notice that the Easter sepulchre is to be found in nearly all the chancels built by this school of craftsmen before the "black death," and not in any that were built after that terrible visitation. This seems to indicate that the school was decimated, but not entirely disbanded.

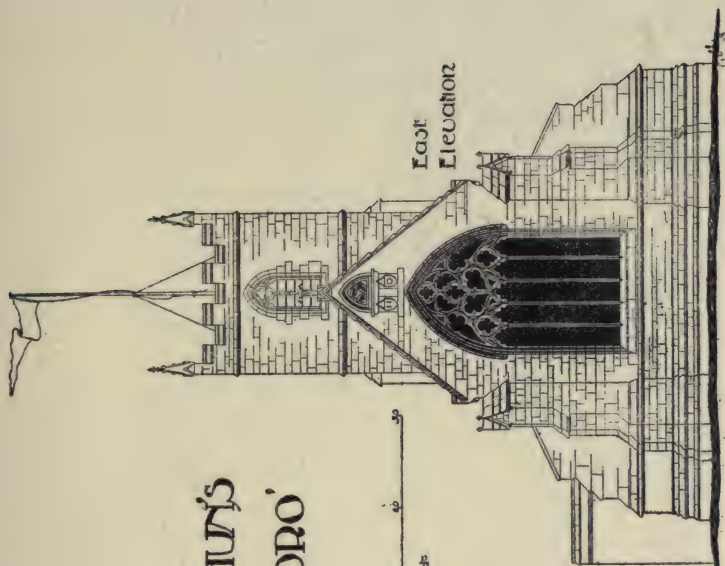
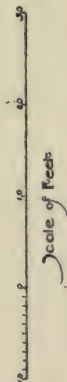
Woodborough was one of the prebendal churches in the Peculiar of Southwell, and we should therefore expect to find that the builder of the chancel was an ecclesiastic; but it was not so. It is general knowledge that the prebendaries of the time were pluralists—lazy and indifferent—caring as little for the church buildings as they did for the people who were committed to their charge, so that when the manor of Woodborough was presented to young Richard de Strelley by his great-uncle, Paganus de Vilers, the little Norman church was perhaps found to be in such a neglected condition, that it became necessary for him to rebuild it.

We were told when visiting Strelley, two years ago, that



West
Elevation

ST SMITH'S
WOODBORO'



East
Elevation

Sampson de Strelley, the father of Richard, rebuilt the church at Strelley in 1356, and it is not at all unlikely that father and son were engaged in the work of church restoration in their respective parishes at the same time, for we know from documents that Richard de Strelley came into possession of the manor of Woodborough in 1336, and he held it until 1358, when he was succeeded by his youngest son, Thomas.

But even supposing that no documentary evidence was forthcoming, the fragments of heraldry that still remain would justify us in attributing the work to the Strelleys, and the style of the architecture determines the date of the rebuilding to be the middle period of the 14th century.

In confirmation of this statement, look at the design of the chancel windows; see how naturally and gracefully the tracery is made to spring from the mullions without any break in the sweep of the lines. This indicates the Curvilinear or flowing period of the Decorated style (1315-1360), so called to distinguish it from the earlier or Geometrical period. The design of the great east window of five lights, although somewhat weak in places, is nevertheless a fine specimen of the style, while the three-light windows at the sides are perfect examples of "tangent circle" or "reticulated" tracery.

It was at this time that painted glass had reached its highest perfection, and we can understand how the glassman would delight in filling such elegant spaces with his designs. But alas! the ancient glass has nearly all disappeared, and we can only judge of its effect by the few scattered fragments that remain and by the descriptions given by those who saw it many years ago.

Thoroton visited the church in 1670, and he has given an account of all the blazons, and these include the oft-recurring arms of the Strelleys and their alliances.

One hundred years later Throsby wrote:—"The chancel windows were once rich with painted glass, but now they are so filthy, broken and patched that little can be made out to



INTERIOR, WOODBOROUGH CHURCH.

Photograph by H. Gill.

please by description."

William Stretton, who visited the church in 1818, says: "The whole of the windows were, not more than 20 or 30 years since, most beautifully adorned with painted glass in a high state of preservation, but great part of them are now glazed with common glass, and the painted lies in an old chest for any one to carry away who chooses."

The fragments remaining are:—

A six-winged seraph in the quatrefoil on the south side of the east window.

St. Margaret with a cross in her hand and a dragon under her feet, and St. Catherine, with a wheel and a knife, in the south-east window of chancel. These two saints, the most popular in mediæval art, are found in all the churches built by this school or guild.

On the north side, beginning from the east end:—

1.—Figure subject, difficult to determine, probably patchwork.

2.—"Christ in the Garden" (with beautiful diapered background).

3.—"Touch me not, I am not yet ascended."

4.—"Doubting Thomas," and fragments of heraldry.

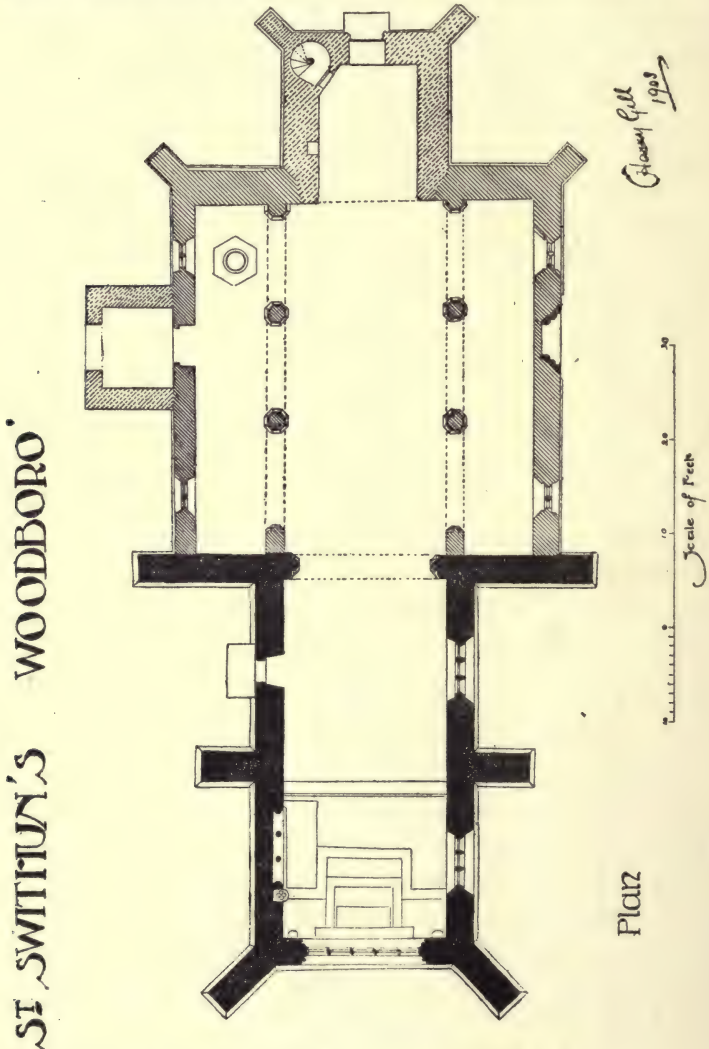
"Nothing probably has done so much to destroy the sense of colour, once so exquisite in England, as this wanton destruction of the painted windows and frescoed walls of our churches."—*Wakeman*.

Notice also the beautiful stone carvings. The small sculptured stops to the hood-mould inside the east window, being so far above the level of the eye, are liable to be overlooked, but they are worthy of careful inspection.

The sculptured figures supporting the statue brackets, on either side of the east window, are intended to represent the reigning sovereign, King Edward III. (north side) and his Queen Phillipa (south side), 1327-1377, and similar carvings form the stops to the hood-mould outside the east window. Indeed, they may be found again and again in all the churches that were built at this period, and especially in the churches

WOODBOROUGH
CHURCH

built by this particular school of workmen, but I think that the carvings at Woodborough, owing, perhaps, to the fine grain of the stone and the freedom from mutilation, are the



most beautiful of them all.

The statues that once stood upon these brackets were destroyed ages ago. The one on the north side would

probably be a representation of one of the missionary bishops, St. Paulinus or St. Aidan ; the one on the south side would surely be St. Swithun, for it was incumbent on the parishioners at the time to provide "the principal image in the chancel of the saint in whose honor the church is dedicated" (1305-1368), and this is one of the three churches in Nottinghamshire dedicated to the weather saint.

This statement is corroborated by the list of wills in the Torre MS. at York. "10th August 1534. John Shirley of Wodborowe" willed that "his body to be buried in the chancel of Wodborowe before S Swithin." 13th Nov. 1558. Henry Shirley of Woodborowe, "his body to be buried in the close of S. Swithin's in Wodborowe upon the south side of ye chancell."

St. Swithun, Prior and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, died July 2nd, 862, and was buried, at his own request, "in the churchyard, where passers by might tread on his grave and where the rain from the eaves might fall on it." In 971 his body was translated to a gilded shrine within the church, but not until after the operations had been delayed for forty days by incessant rain, as a protest against the violation of the good bishop's wishes. The saint's day, July 15th, is still considered ominous.

"St. Swithun's day if thou dost rain, for 40 days it will remain.

St. Swithun's day if thou be fair, for 40 days 'twill rain na mair."

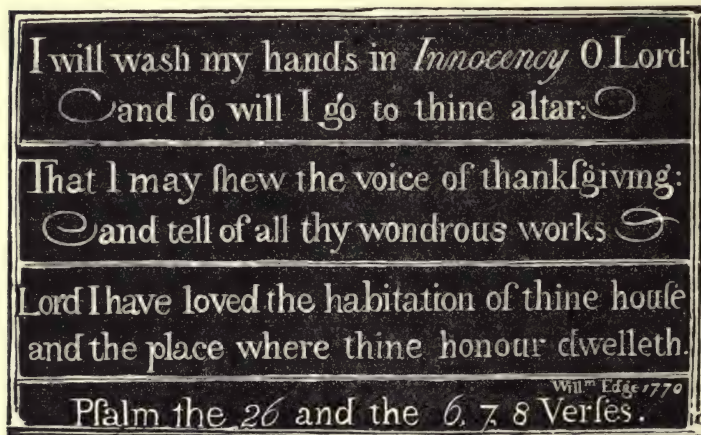
The sedilia, on the south side, framed within the returns of a heavy cill moulding, although modern in appearance, is actually contemporary with the rest of the work. It cannot be looked upon as a successful design. The decline from absolute perfection, which is just apparent in the great east window, is more pronounced in the treatment of the sedilia. Comparing the mechanical work here with the beautiful sedilias at Heckington, Hawton, and other churches of the same type, we cannot fail to notice that the decadence of Gothic architecture, so noticeable all over the country after the visitation of the "black death," had already commenced.

The piscina is treated in a very unusual manner, having

a short filleted shaft with cap and base mouldings that correspond with the respond of the chancel arch. Opposite the sedilia is a plain square aumbry (now fitted with a new door), a very poor substitute for the glorious Easter sepulchres that adorn the earlier churches built by this school.

In a list of duties for parish clerks, 1462, instructions are given "to cover the altar and rood with lentyn cloths & to hang the vail in the choir," and frequent references are found concerning "the veil which in Lent hangeth between the choir and the sight of the people" (Lyndwood). The iron hooks, to which this veil was fastened, may still be seen on both sides of the chancel, just above the altar rail.

While I have much sympathy with the rector who recently protested against "the abominable tablets plastered like blisters and blackheads over the walls of churches," I would nevertheless like to draw your attention to a mural tablet on the north side, both with regard to the beauty of the script and the appropriateness of the quotation:—



It is worthy of note that this tablet was put up in 1770—a time of terrible apathy and exclusiveness—not by a priest, but by a layman, William Edge, the churchwarden, whose agitation resulted in the settlement of the first resident vicar in Woodborough.

All traces of the oak screen and the stone base upon which it stood have been removed. It is said to have been "like the one at Lambley but having more work in it," but this description is not very helpful, for the screen at Lambley is now but a relic of its former state. For many years two paper garlands, in memory of two young girls, hung upon the screen.

The choir stalls, pulpit, and western screen are quite modern. They were designed and executed by the late Mansfield Parkyns, assisted by a local joiner, Richard Ward, for many years a churchwarden, and they were presented on Christmas Eve, 1893, as recorded on the brass tablet attached to the seat near the pulpit.

The nave requires very little description. Alas ! that well begun is only half done. The chancel must have been completed before the nave was commenced. This is clearly indicated by the fact that the western buttresses of the chancel form the east end of the aisles, and the weatherings of the buttresses can be clearly seen both inside and outside. The arcade, of three bays, is fairly good. I think the original intention was to have five bays, for if you look on the south side of the south-west pier, you will see the spring of the arch as though it was intended to carry on the arcade further westwards. The nave roof is constructed in a very elementary manner, apparently with a view to economy, for the main timbers had evidently been used before, probably in the old Norman roof.

The clerestory windows are very poor—three on the south side and two on the north side—placed without any regard to design or symmetry, and the aisle windows are even worse, for no two of them are of the same size. The tracery was added in 1891.

The south door is of the same date as the north arcade, but the porch was added at a later period. The small square western tower is a very poor specimen of architecture. It was built during the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558). It contains four bells, cast by Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham,

early in the 17th century.

We must not leave the church without noticing the font, by the south door. Although it looks so very new, it is actually the font belonging to the Norman church. It is made out of a single block of white Mansfield stone. I made a sketch of it in 1873, when it stood "on a round pillar in the form of a stilton cheese." The oak cover is quite modern (1846). At one time this font stood in the chancel near the altar rails. (Baptism was administered in the vicarage at that time.) Near to the font is the old parish chest, with three locks, one each for the vicar and wardens.



At the Restoration of the monarchy, a new altar-table was presented to the church by John, son and heir of Robert Wood, of Lambley, Recorder of Newark. This table now stands in the south aisle. It has five bulbous legs, characteristic of the period, and a carved Latin inscription continued on all the four sides, as follows: "Sacro usui me dedit Johannes, filius et heres RobertiWoode

de Lambley armigeri, qui Johannes fuit Recordator de Newarke, unus custodum pacis comitatus et Viridarius Forestæ de Sherwood, soli Deo Fretus. Qui secum considerat quam vana et instabilis est potestas, is nihil timebit. Deum time et eum ama ut ameris ab eo. Amabis Deum si imitaberis eum, in hoc autem omnibus vel prodesse et nulli nocere.

Eripe me inimicis meis Domine. Ad te confugi."

A silver chalice, with lid, and a silver paten (Charles II. hall-mark) were given at about the same time.

The registers begin with baptisms, 1547-1555, and then there is a gap to 1577. Burials do not begin until 1572, and weddings until 1573.

There are no monuments of special note. A 12th century sepulchral slab with incised cross has been used for the door-stone to the porch, and another lies near the chancel arch. A monumental slab near the pulpit, to the memory of William Alvey, has been broken, but John Alvey has, apparently, tried to make good the damage by carving the date 1681 on the chancel wall.

Just a few words about the exterior. The cross on the eastern gable has a sculptured representation of the Crucifixion on one side, and the Virgin and Child, attended by SS. Catherine and Margaret, on the other. This cross was restored in 1891, but it is an exact reproduction of the original. A similar cross adorns the west gable, but without the attendant angels. I know of only one other instance of a sculptured gable cross in this county, and that is at Clifton. There is a beautiful little triangular window in the apex of the gable, and immediately below it two shields are suspended, bearing *paly of six* for Strelley, the sinister shield being differenced for Strelley of Woodborough, with "a great cinquefoyle," as Thoroton calls it. If you look carefully you will see that this cinquefoil is made with six petals instead of five. I have frequently noticed a similar error in work of this period, and I can only attribute it to lack of heraldic knowledge on the part of the mason, or to the well-known fact that it is easier to divide a circle into six parts than five.

The buttresses are very effective, having bold weatherings and gabled terminations, with grotesque heads on either side. These carvings are worthy of special study. They are generally said to be typical of the expulsion of evil spirits from the church, but I have an idea that in this case they were intended to represent the sufferings caused by that

terrible sickness, the "black death," which decimated the country (1349), only a few years before this chancel was built.

As you pass along by the south side your attention will surely be drawn to the initials, dates, and diagrams that have been scratched on the wall-stones. The earliest date I have noticed is 1661. The circular diagrams were used as sundials, a movable gnomon being inserted in the hole in the centre of the dial.

But older and more interesting than dates or diagrams, are to be seen a number of curious, vertical grooves that have given rise to much comment. We noticed them at East Leake and Costock, and they are to be found at Lambley, and, in fact, on the south wall of the churches that were built before the introduction of gunpowder, in all parts of the country, and especially where the stone is of a fine smooth grain. Some say they are caused by the school children sharpening their slate pencils, but they are generally too high up for that. Others say they were caused by the sexton sharpening his pick, but I am assured that the sexton would never attempt to sharpen a hardened pick on a soft stone, he would go to the village blacksmith to have it "drawn" in the usual way. Besides, they are only found on the *south* side. The most popular theory is that they were caused by the sharpening of arrows, a reminder of the days when archery was the first line of attack, and when the youths were required to practise shooting on the south side of the churchyard on Sunday afternoons.

It is no unusual thing to find that when a church was rebuilt in the Decorated period, the only portions of the old church deemed worthy of preservation were the font and the main entrance. It was so in this case. On the north side there is a doorway, built in, not for use, but for preservation. Like the font, it belongs to the Norman church of *circa* 1150. It has triple shafts with cushion caps and moulded bases, and an arch moulding of three orders, containing varieties of the well-known Norman mouldings, the cable, the cone, and the chevron.



LAMBLEY CHURCH.

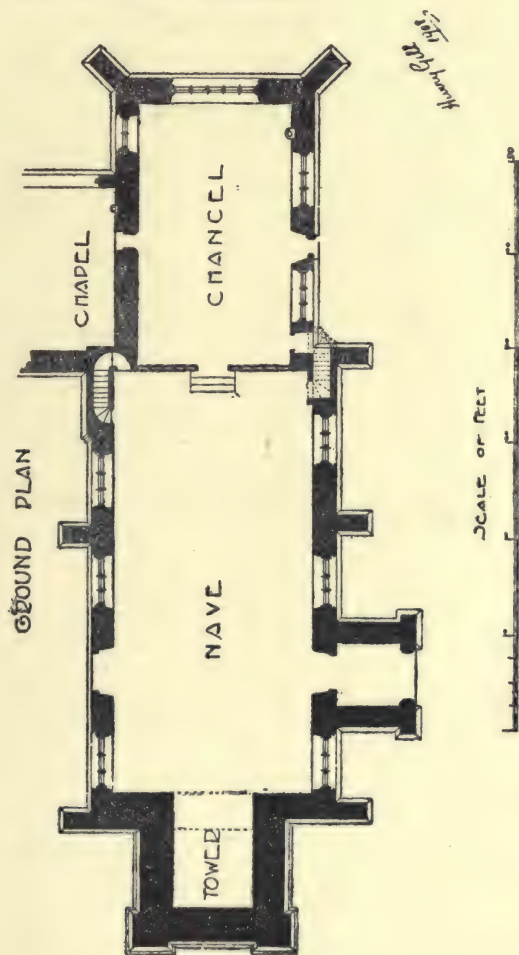
Photograph by H. Gull.

In the year 1887, the bishop of the diocese visited this church and described it as "a ruin," and its deplorable condition justified the term. During the incumbency of the Rev. F. G. Slight (1891), building was begun under Messrs. Naylor & Sale, of Derby, and the church thoroughly restored.

WOODBOROUGH
CHURCH

It was intended to include a visit to Lambley in the excursion, but this was found impossible. A few notes on the church are, however, appended.

LAMBLEY CHURCH



The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The plan consists of a western tower, an aisleless nave, and a chancel. On the north side of the chancel are the ruins of a small chantry chapel, supposed to have been founded by the sixth Ralph de Cromwell, in 1340.

There is no mention of a church at Lambley in Domesday. The earliest reference to such is contained in the Inquisitions of Edward I. (1279-1280).

The oldest portion of the existing church is the tower. The three lower stages are Early English (Henry III., 1216-1272). The upper stage was added during the Perpendicular period. Some difference of opinion may arise as to the date of this tower, owing to the base moulding being of the Decorated type, but there are clear indications that this moulding is an insertion, and it was probably put in when the tower was repaired and the upper stage added (1377-1405).

The nave and chancel (excepting the north wall of chancel, 1370-1380) were built during the reign of Henry VI. by Ralph de Cromwell, the Lord High Treasurer, whose badge, a bag or purse, is carved within a panel on either side of the east window. The work is an interesting example of the Perpendicular style of architecture; the mouldings are very good; the tracery of the windows is very simple and effective, but is very unusual for the period, being entirely without cusps. The rood-loft was approached by a staircase on the north side. A small turret, corbelled out at the junction of the nave and chancel on the south side, contained a staircase leading up from the rood-loft to the roof. The sacring bell was hung in this turret.

The rood-screen is contemporary with the nave and chancel, but it has been shorn of its beam and cornice. Some fragments of ancient glass—a cross and a chalice—still remain in the east window. The communion table (1619) was presented by the same family of Wood, who gave the communion table at Woodborough.

The registers commence 1568, and contain "A trowe Register of all Christeninge Weddinge, and Burialle within



Photograph by H. Gill.

INTERIOR, LAMBLEY CHURCH.

y^e Parish of Lamley, begonne in y^e 10th yere of our Sovereign Lady Quene Elizabeth et Anno Dom 1568, by Hey Lund the parson."

LAMELEY
CHURCH

From Woodborough, which was left soon after noon, the excursion party proceeded to the village of Epperstone, in the Vale of Dover Beck. Here they were met by the rector, the Rev. T. F. Collins, who very kindly read the following paper, written on the church and the manors of Epperstone by Mr. T. W. Huskinson.

EPPERSTONE CHURCH AND MANORS.

BY MR. THOMAS W. HUSKINSON.

The Domesday Survey of the year 1086 records the fact that Epperstone at that time possessed a church and a priest. There may, however, have been a church here in Saxon times.

EPPERSTONE
CHURCH

The only relics left, of any earlier date than that of the existing structure, are the bowl and stem of the font, the base being modern; a fleur-de-lys finial now lying under the cedar in the churchyard; and the lower part of the wall of the nave.

The following portions of the present church appear to belong to the early years of the 14th century:—the end window of the aisle, the buttress which, it will be observed, is pieced to older masonry of the main wall, the smaller buttress on the north wall and the doorway beside it.

Later in the 14th century was erected the really beautiful arcade, and after the arcade the tower and spire, the tower being inserted into the west end of the nave. The larger buttresses on the north side were also added, and the nave wall was heightened.

From pieces of masonry about the parish these later people appear to have rebuilt the chancel, and from the fragments it was evidently in the same style and by the same

**EPERSTONE
CHURCH**

artists as the splendid chancel at Woodborough. This chancel was pulled down, at a date unknown, but presumably at the end of 17th century, and replaced by a brick one, which again was pulled down and replaced by the present pretty stone structure. This was restored later by Palmer in 1821, to whom is due the stone tabling, the crosses of the gables, and also the new porch.

The nave roof is 17th century work. The effigy in the aisle is to someone unknown. A tablet to John Odingsells, runs as follows :

**HERE LYETH IOHN
ODINGSSELLS OF
EPERSTON ESQ^r &
ELIZ: HIS DEARE
WIFE SISTER TO SR
WILLIAM SVTTON OF
AVERHAM, K^t WHOM
GOD BLEST W.th
ELEVEN CHILDREN,
OF WHOM ARE LIVEING
4 SONS, & 2 DAUGHTERS.
HE DIED THE 10TH OF
IVLY 1655, IN THE 79TH
YEARE OF HIS AGE.**

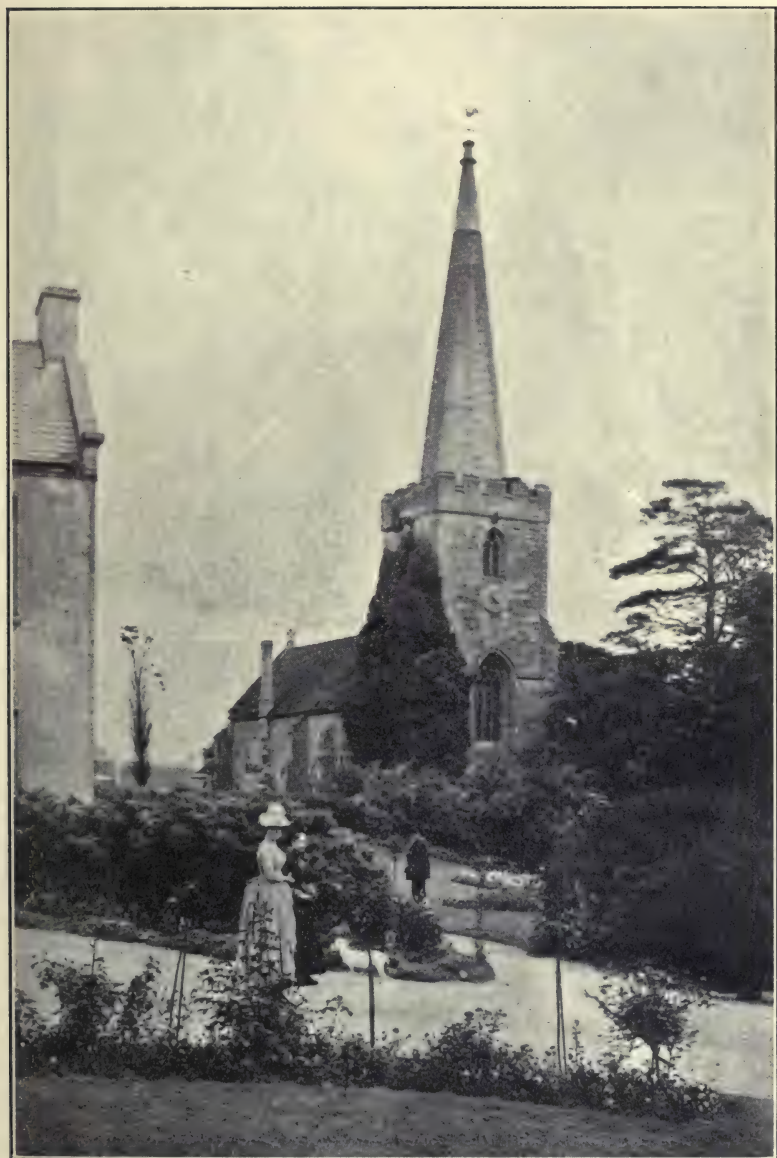
He was a member for Notts. in Barebones' Parliament. At the same time a member of the Paulit family and his wife were living in the village, after the sack of Basing. It would be interesting to know if the two families were on visiting terms.

The cedars and yews were planted in 1839.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. It is built entirely of Epperstone stone, with Mansfield stone for the windows and arcade.

There are four bells, viz. :

Treble, with inscription, 1742, God save his Church.
Tenor, T. Taylor & Co Loughborough 1865
Second, God save his Church 1729
Third, Jhesus be our spede 1590



EPPERSTONE CHURCH.

Three are only rung because one is entirely appropriated by our chiming clock.

There were three manor places in Epperstone from ancient times, ranged about the little croft east of the church supposed to have been the green.

The Odingsells manor, now Mrs. Duffy's, came into that family by the marriage of Hugo de Odingsells, a Fleming, with Basilia, the daughter of Gerard de Limesi. As the land originally belonging to the Odingsells would not now produce £700 a year rental, and yet the Odingsells played a part in history, it argues greater prosperity and stability for ancient times.

The small manor house, east of the croft, was in the fee of Roger de Busli at the Conquest. It was probably given to a retainer, as in the reign of Edward I., Robert Arre had it and sold it to the Jorz family, and it went with a daughter to the Walker family, descending by inheritance till 1878, when the house and 250 acres forming its estate were sold.

The third manor, now known as the manor, was formerly part of the Odingsells' manor, but early in the 12th century the Sampsons held it with three-and-a-half fees (which apparently carried land equivalent to about £1,500 yearly income at the present day). It was six generations in the Sampson family, when Baron Tibtoft bought it in the reign of Edward I. and it has passed successively through the families of Scroop, Howe, Houldsworth, and Huskinson, to Sir Francis Ley, the present possessor.

There was a small Elizabethan hall in brick, built by the Scroops as a dower house to Langar, of which there are no remains. The brick dovecot, long stable-barn, and iron gate by Hutingdon Shaw, were erected by the Howes, who dismantled the place. The late Thomas Huskinson restored the place, built the main block of the house, the stone gateway and walls, and set out the forecourt and yew hedges. Sir Francis Ley built the library wing and kitchen, the west wing, the water tower, conservatory, and new stables.

EPPERSTONE

Before leaving Epperstone, many of the members went over the rectory garden, in which there is an avenue about 120 yards long, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, of ancient trees (elms, yews, and one huge magnificent holly), so densely interlaced as to obscure the daylight. It seems to be quite unique in the county, and in summer it affords grateful shade for either rest or exercise.

OXTON

On reaching Oxton, the church which contains not a few details of interest was first visited, and here the vicar, the Rev. W. Laycock, spoke from the pulpit on the history of the church. Some difference of opinion arose as to the date of the more ancient parts of the building. We insert the following account which is a reproduction of what the vicar said on the day of the excursion. It has been already published by him in leaflet form.

OXTON AND ITS CHURCH.

BY THE REV. W. LAYCOCK.

Oxton is stated to have been an ancient British burial place. Within its parish boundaries are to be found three, if not four, ancient camps, and three tumuli. One of the camps is acknowledged to be British, and in a good state of preservation.

Its church is most interesting, being more complete than most village churches, and possessing a chancel, nave, two aisles, with north and south arcades, and a tower. The south chancel wall with its doorway and three windows and chancel arch are held to be late Saxon work. A prebendary and rector of Oxton, in answering questions instituted by Henry VIII., stated that the prebend of Oxton was founded by Zeeb and King Edgar. It is supposed that Zeeb was King Edwy. If this be so then it would be before 958 A.D. If the prebend was founded then, it is a reasonable supposition to say that the church would be built about that date. In the new north wall the old Saxon doorway has been rebuilt. Evidently once



INTERIOR OF OXTON CHURCH.

a Saxon tower completed the design of the old church. All this goes to show that originally a complete Saxon church stood on this site. The fact of there being no west door, but a north and south door, strongly confirms the above statement. The small doorway in the tower and the restored buttresses in the north wall will date back to 1250. The north and east windows in the chancel, the tower with its window, and the two arcades will date back to about 1325. Of the two arcades no pillar is perpendicular, and no arch is in plumb line, whilst the circumference of the north pillars differs from that of the south pillars. The first arch of the south arcade stands out from the east wall, whilst the corresponding one on the north arcade does not. At the west end the south arcade terminates with a half Gothic arch, whilst the north arcade terminates with half-round arch appearing like a Saxon or Norman arch.

The old font of Oxtan Church has, until recently, been doing duty as a pump trough. Twenty-four years ago it was sold from the vicarage garden. It is octagonal, in a rough state, with no sign whatever of any inscription or carving on it. It is of the same character as the Lutterworth old Wycliffe Font now in Leicester Museum. Its age may be from 650 to 700 years. It is now in the church resting on stones equally as old as itself, and which have been, none can tell for how long, in the vicarage grounds. Doubts are raised as to these stones forming the original base. Of one stone, however, there is no doubt whatever. It plainly carries with it its own evidence.

This venerable font may have been cast out in Cromwell's day. The present font is of the Charles II. pattern and period. From its decayed condition, as described in 1842, one can realize this statement to be correct. In the tower for many years back has been an oak chest, called the deed chest. Tradition credited it with being the old communion table, and such it has turned out to be. The paint has been scraped off, and the sides and bottom knocked out, with the result that there stands a solid oak table, dating back to

Cromwell's day, if not indeed to Elizabeth's time. This venerable table has found a resting place in the vestry.

In the church, near the tower, lies a stone effigy in a good state of preservation. Two small angels with their wings form a canopy for the head, while the feet rest on a dog. The face and arms resemble those of a woman. Local tradition says it is the Virgin Mary, who rises up to pray when the clock strikes. The attitude is one of prayer. A closer inspection will disclose a short beard. One noted antiquarian declares it is a civilian, whilst another asserts it to be a lawyer. The latter is most probably correct. The cap with curls (note the knot under the chin) is the legal cap of Serjeants-at-law, called the coif. Evidently it is in memory of such, or of a renegade clergyman, who defied the canon by pleading in court, and put on the coif in order to hide the tonsure. The inscription is in Norman French, but is now completely obliterated. In Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, Throsby's Edition of 1790, the date given is 1126, though with much doubt. Other authorities say about 1280 is much more likely to be the date. This effigy was once buried, probably in Cromwell's day. It rose again before 1730 [?].

The escutcheons or achievements or hatchments, no doubt, will refer to members of the Sherbrooke family. By the design can be known if those commemorated, at death, were married or un-married, widows or widowers.

The old registers go back to 1562, most of them being in good condition.

Two, if not three, of the four bells date from 1638.

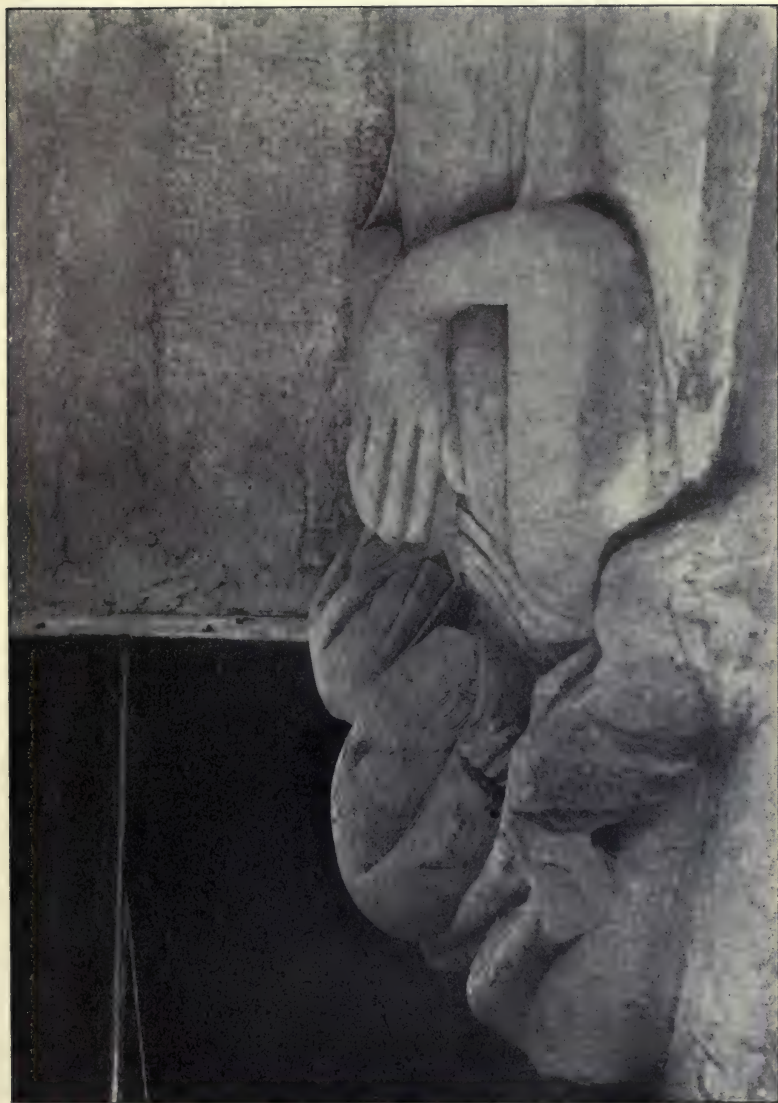
"We pray for this our parish,"

"Thy mercy to implore ;"

"On Church, and homes, and people,"

"O Lord, Thy blessing pour." S.P.C.K.

After the vicar had spoken as above about his church, the Rev A. Du Boulay Hill said he did not think the evidence of Saxon work in Oxtan church could be sus-



EFFIGY, OXTON CHURCH.

tained by anything now visible. The chancel arch was the work of the end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century, and the very interesting south wall of the chancel, with one original window in it, the small one in the middle, might very well be of the same period.

OXTON
CHURCH

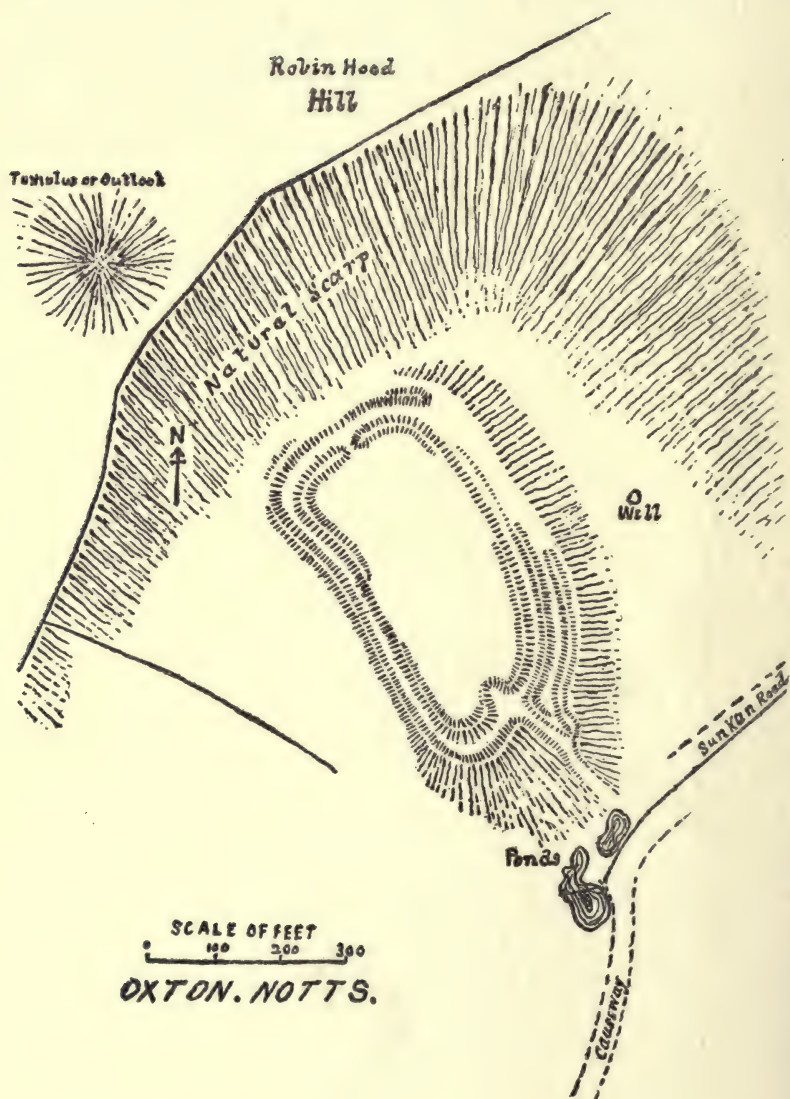
The priest's door and the window to the east of it were undoubtedly 13th century insertions. Further evidence of date might be gained if the ivy outside the wall were removed, and it was a pity that no record had been made of the structure of the wall when the plaster was removed ten years ago.

The western tower was not part of the plan of the 14th century arcaded nave, having been built later, within the western end of the nave, owing to the limited space between the church and the roadway.

The stone effigy shows clearly the coif of a serjeant-at-law. I do not think there is any real proof of a coif worn to conceal a priest's tonsure. The date is not later than the beginning of the 14th century. Part of the inscription, in Norman French, is

— — — LE · SOTERA DEV + DESALME MCI —
Throsby seems to have mistaken the "Deu de sa alme eyt merci," which is given here in a contracted form, as supplying a date.

After luncheon at the "Green Dragon," many of the members walked over to the Oldox camp; a few of the ladies even venturing on the journey, in spite of a good deal of long wet hay-grass that had to be walked through. Mr. T. Davies Pryce has forwarded the following account of the earthwork, together with a plan of the site drawn to scale.



Robin Hood
Hill

Tumulus or Outlook

Natural Scarp

N

Well

Sunkan Road

Ponds

Causeway

SCALE OF FEET

100 200 300

OXTON. NOTTS.

OLDOX OR HODOX CAMP, OXTON.

OLDOX CAMP,
OXTON

BY MR. T. DAVIES PRYCE.

The history of early man is indelibly written in the earthworks which score and scar the face of the land, and could we but read them aright, they would furnish us with valuable evidence of his habits and customs.

Unfortunately archæology in its best aspect, that of scientific spade-work, is as yet only in its infancy, and little more can be done than the formation of an approximate guess as to the dates and uses of an earthwork of this type.

Still, even our present imperfect knowledge justifies certain conclusions. The main features of this camp are sufficiently characteristic to warrant the statement that it is Celtic in its origin. In the absence of archæological finds it is, however, impossible to say whether it belongs to the Romano-British or the pre-Roman period, or even to the far off Bronze age. Possibly excavation would reveal evidence of successive habitations during all these periods, and even in later times.

The camp is situated about a mile and a half to the N.N.E. of the village of Oxton, is roughly oval in form, and covers an area of some four-and-a-half acres. It is placed in a comb formed by a bend in the hills, and is thus to a considerable extent sheltered from the elements and from the sight of the enemy. It is a curious fact that a number of such camps exist, commanded, as they are, by superior heights in the immediate neighbourhood. The only explanation of this remarkable arrangement appears to be that they were definitely habitation sites—as distinguished from camps of refuge—and that the heights in their proximity were used as outlooks from which the approach of the enemy could early be signalled.

The rounded and partially artificial eminence to the north-west probably served this purpose. This eminence might, however, have been sepulchral in its origin. This

OLDOX CAMP,
OXTON

point and the natural height to the immediate north command a wide range of territory.

The most interesting feature of the earthwork is its multiplicity of circumvallation. Three tiers of ramparts rise one above the other on the sharp slope of its eastern side, and elsewhere the camp is defended by a double rampart and an intervening fosse. The method of entrance is also peculiar. The approach to the camp is almost directly from the south, where a raised causeway terminates near a pool of water. Proceeding by a sunken way—now much silted up—an apparent or sham entrance is encountered. Here the sunken way divides and is continued by means of two ditches—which encircle the camp—to the north where the real or actual gateway is found.

This arrangement of multiple rampart and circuitous entry is distinctly an early characteristic as evidenced by a like method of defence in the great camps of Maiden Castle and Badbury which date back to the Bronze age and possibly to an earlier period. Later fortifications, *i.e.*, Norman and late Mediæval, rarely, if ever, possess this feature.

History also supports the view that this type of circumvallation was a feature of early forts. Thus the Monk of St. Gall, writing in the 9th century, describes the vast *Hunsring* of the Avars as consisting of nine concentric ramparts.

The Book of Leinster (compiled 1150-1160) describes the *dun* of Aedh, King of Ireland, A.D. 624-639, as being surrounded by many ramparts.

Giraldus Cambrensis (12th century) states that the early forts of Ireland were mostly triple fossed—*unde et fossata infinita, alta nimis, rotunda quoque, et pleraque triplicia*.

To the south the camp is approached by a raised causeway, the continuation of which can be traced to a lane which leads to Oxton.

To the east also a deeply sunken road leads from over the ridge of the hill to the southern extremity of the earthwork.

These trackways are, I think, sufficient evidence of the



Photograph by A. J. Loughton.
CAPITAL, CALVERTON CHURCH.

importance of the place and of its—at one time—permanent occupation.

OLDOX CAMP,
OXTON.

It must, however, be noted that probably these roadways were in use long after the camp was deserted, for, as Mr. Blagg has pointed out, there is evidence of later cultivation on the hillside to the south-east.

The greater part of this camp—its southern two-thirds—has evidently been artificially raised with much labour.

Lastly it should be noted that the water supply is abundant, consisting of a small streamlet and two ponds.

The Rev. W. Laycock, whose courtesy I wish to acknowledge, has pointed out to me a walled well, shown on the plan.

Whether this dates from the same period as the earthwork it is impossible to say. Judging by the infrequency with which wells are found in connection with early camps, I am inclined to look upon it as a later addition.

The numerous tumuli and small camps scattered about this district suggest a comparatively dense population in early times.

No actual discoveries have been made on the site of the earthwork, but bronze finds have come to light at Combs, about a mile to the north, and somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood Major Rooke, in the 18th century, explored a late Celtic or, more probably, Anglo-Saxon barrow.

Excavation of this interesting little camp would, I feel sure, yield interesting results.

CALVERTON CHURCH.

BY THE REV. A. DU BOULAY HILL.

The Church of St. Wilfrid, Calverton, Notts., consists of a chancel, a nave of the unusual form of a wide parallelogram 42ft. 8in. x 37ft. 2in., of one span and with no trace of arcades, and a western tower forming the only entrance to the church, until a south porch was added in 1881.

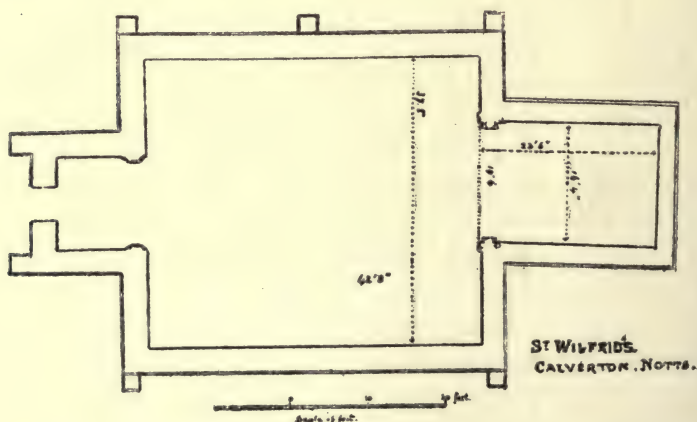
CALVERTON
CHURCH

I consider it probable that the church was entirely rebuilt in the 14th century with the materials of a previously

existing Norman church, many of the stones of which, with worked surfaces and incised patterns, may be seen externally in the chancel walls and lower courses of the nave.

In 1760-63 the nave was rebuilt from its lower courses, or at any rate the walls refaced, and the whole embellished with a set of round-headed windows of the fashion of that time.

The interest of this church consists in the remains of the Norman work, which have been utilized in various ways. The chancel, the axis of which inclines to the south, opens to the nave by a plain 14th century arch of two chamfered orders, resting on older piers of the 12th century Norman work with bold and effective triple-grouped shafts, the easternmost forming a respond imbedded in the chancel wall.



You will notice that the arch is not in the centre of the east wall of the nave, but 5ft. nearer the north side. This together with the great width, over 14ft., seems to suggest that while the south pier was probably left *in situ*, the north pier was rebuilt further north when the present arch was erected.

The Norman piers have a square abacus with a hollow chamfer beneath, and a long fluted capital with neck-mould and large volutes at the angles.



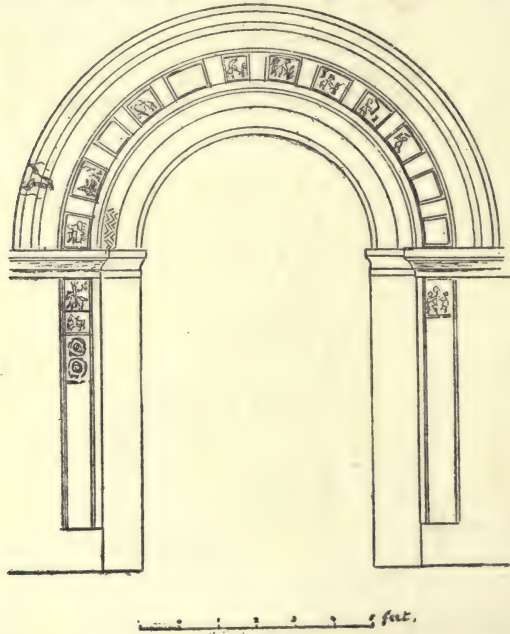
CARVINGS, CALVERTON CHURCH,
Nos. 1, 2, and 5.

Between the volutes on the central capital on the north side is a remarkable piece of sculpture, discovered by the late vicar, Rev. T. Woollen Smith, in 1874, on removing the whitewash from the capital. It is a small panel 3in. X 4in., containing a three-quarter length figure of a bearded bishop, seated, as shown by the folds of drapery over the knees, wearing a short broad mitre, and holding a pastoral staff surmounted by a cross in his left hand, while his right hand is raised with three fingers extended in benediction, on his left stands a small naked figure, with crossed arms. The bishop is probably St. Wilfrid, in whose name the church is dedicated, who was consecrated Bishop of York in 664, and died Bishop of Hexham in 709. The figure at his side may be a newly baptised convert, but since the freeing of slaves was a distinguishing feature of the bishop's career, the episcopal act of manumission is perhaps here represented.

The capital has been partly cut away for the insertion of a support to a rood beam, in such a way as to avoid injury to the panel, and to leave it visible from the nave. The veneration with which it was doubtless regarded has been the means of preserving this interesting feature of the church.

There are other sculptured stones of even greater in erest, relics of the ornamentation of the destroyed Norman church, to be seen high up in the third stage of the tower, imbedded in a horizontal course on the inner face of the west wall. They bear upon them representations of the various occupations of the months of the year. Seven of these stones are voussure-shaped, and must have formed part of a band of ornament 9in. wide on the architrave of an arch with a radius of about 5ft. to their outer edge. An eighth stone is rectangular, as also is a ninth, to be seen in the north wall of the tower near the ground outside: these would belong to a continuation of the band of ornament down the jambs of the arch. Each panel has its own border, and a semicircular arch of the dimensions given above would give ample room for twelve

months to be represented on a Norman doorway about 6ft. in width. The magnificent Norman porch of St. Margaret's, York, with the elaborate carvings of the signs of the zodiac, may be known to some, and we may picture the predecessor of the present Calverton Church as possessing the striking feature of a western porch adorned with these interesting carvings, which I assign to the early part of the 12th century.

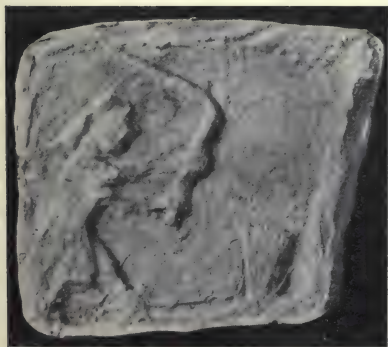
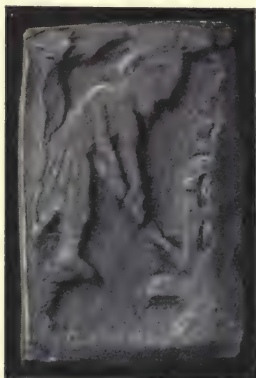


The agricultural subjects exhibit the Saxon labourers at work, while in others we see their Norman superiors enjoying themselves at their ease.

I will now give a short description of the subjects in order, taken from a paper I read at the Nottingham meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in 1900.¹

No. 1.—January is represented by a man seated at a trestle table laden with the good Christmas cheer of a boar's head and fat capon on flat round dishes, a loaf, and a

(¹) *Archæological Journal*, vol. LVIII.



CARVINGS, CALVERTON CHURCH,
Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7.

flagon curiously inadequate to replenish the enormous drinking horn which the feaster is raising to his lips with his right hand. His left arm rests on the table, with knife in hand. His hawk, which I take to indicate that the figure is that of a Norman noble, stands on the edge of the table at his master's right side.

No. 2.—February, chill and raw, is humorously illustrated by a man in a hooded cloak and sleeved tunic, seated on a low chair with scroll back and arms, stretching out his left hand and heavily booted feet to the warmth of a crackling fire kindled out of doors beneath a tree, evidently an evergreen. His favourite bird is also enjoying the blaze. A similar design is to be seen in the carved oak misericord of the 14th century in Screveton Church.¹

No. 3.—Here is a man engaged in pruning a tree or vine with a large knife. On the Burnham Deepdale font, this subject is allotted to April. In these agricultural subjects no doubt we see the Saxon labourers of the country at work.

No. 4.—This represents a man holding in both hands an implement which may be a hoe or a crook stick, and which he seems to be using among growing crops. This has been supposed to represent ploughing, but I think the upright portion is intended for a plant. In the Burnham figure for June we have a man engaged in weeding with two sticks, the one in the left hand being a crook.

No. 5.—August is here prettily represented by a man reaping corn with a sickle. A neatly banded sheaf stands behind him. He is stripped to the waist, and wears a broad-brimmed hat suitable to the summer months.

Nos. 6 and 7.—These two stones, each containing a separate panel, seem nevertheless to belong to a single month, September, and represent two men threshing corn with flails.

No. 8.—This is a larger rectangular stone which does not

(¹) Illustrated in *English Church Furniture*, Cox and Harvey, p. 258.

fit into the series of months on the arch. It may have belonged to the vertical band on the jamb. It is divided into two panels by a horizontal line. The upper compartment shows a man on horseback holding the reins in one hand and stretching out the other with his hawk upon it. The lower compartment represents a dog, the body like a greyhound, with a long tufted tail and large head. It has a hare or rabbit in its mouth.

No. 9.—This stone is in the outer face of the north wall of the tower, near the ground, and is so much weather-worn that its subject is hardly to be discovered. It is about 9in. X 10in., and probably belonged, like the last, to the vertical part of the band. Two figures facing each other appear to be holding up something between them. I suggest that the figures are executing some kind of morris-dance, and perhaps holding a musical instrument.

Similar series of subjects representing the months are to be found on a Norman font at Burnham Deepdale, in Norfolk,¹ in which the figures bear a striking resemblance to these at Calverton, and on a leaden font at Brookland, Kent,² where the scenes are accompanied by the signs of the zodiac. The whole subject of mediæval representations of the months is fully treated in *Archæologia XLIV.* in a paper by Mr. J. Fowler.

Soon after 6 p.m. a start was made for Nottingham, the brakes reaching Victoria Station a little after 7 p.m., and bringing to a close an interesting excursion.



(¹) *Archæologia*, X.

(²) *Archæological Journal*, vol. LVII.




CARVINGS, CALVERTON CHURCH,
Nos. 8 and 9.

AUTUMN
EXCURSION.

Autumn Excursion.

CAR-COLSTON
AND
SCREVEYTON

 ON Tuesday, the 8th September, the Society made a half-day excursion to the villages of Car-Colston and Screveton. The party numbered about forty, including Mr. James Bell, Mr. G. G. Bonser, Mr. T. M. Blagg and Miss Blagg, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, Mr. George Fellows, Mr. Harry Gill, Mr. J. T. Godfrey, Mr. James Granger, Mr. Everard L. Guilford and Miss Guilford, Mr. G. Hore, Mr. F. Pickerill, Major G. C. Robertson, Mr. John Thorpe, Mr. J. C. Warren and Miss Warren, Mr. T. C. Smith-Woolley, Miss Ashwell, the Revs. A. Du Boulay Hill, W. Laycock, A. H. Sutherland, and J. Standish. The brakes left Nottingham at 1.15 p.m., starting with the party from Victoria Station.

On arriving on the Fosse Road, at the site of Margidunum, situated a little to the north of the turn for Newton village, a stop was made for the purpose of inspection. No paper was read here on the occasion of the visit, but since that date the Rev. J. Standish has been over the site, and also made the following notes.

MARGIDUNUM.

BY THE REV. J. STANDISH.

MARGIDUNUM

Speaking of this site, which he calls Ad Pontem, Stukeley in his Itinerary writes as follows: "The Roman station upon the Foss I found to be called Boroughfield, west of the road: here a spring arises under the hedge, called Oldwork spring, very quick, running over a fine gravel; the only one hereabouts that falls eastward, not directly into the neighbouring Trent, toward Newton. Hereabouts I saw the Roman foundations



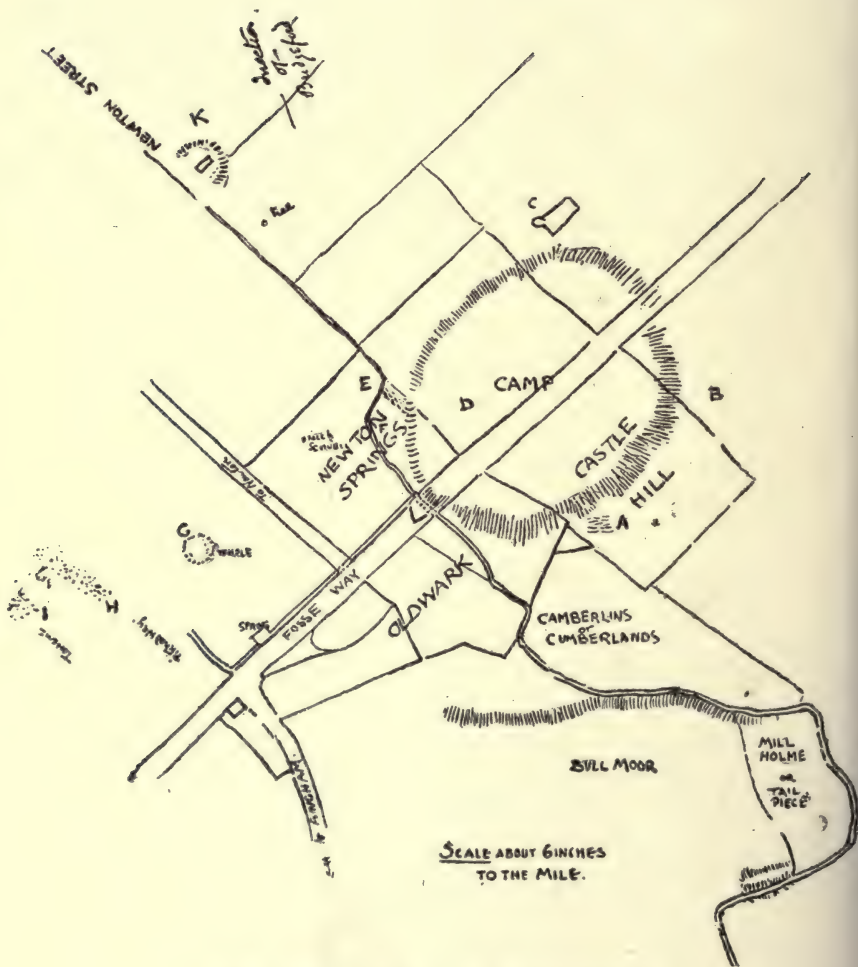
WATER PIPE FOUND AT MARGIDUNUM, NEAR BINGHAM.

of walls, and floors of houses, composed after the manner before spoken, of stones set edgewise in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them: there are likewise short oaken posts or piles at proper intervals, some whereof I pulled up with my own hands. Dr. Batteley tells us of oak very firm, found at Reculver, under the Roman cisterns: the earth all round looks very black: they told us that frequently the stones were laid upon a bed of pease-straw and rush-rope or twisted hay, which remained very perfect. Houses stood all along upon the Foss, whose foundations have been dug up, and carried to the neighbouring villages. They told us too of a most famous pavement near the Foss way: close by, in a pasture, Castle-hill close, has been a great building, which they say was carried all to Newark. John Green of Bridgeford, aged 80, told me that he has taken up large foundations there, much ancient coin, and small earthen pipes for water: his father aged near 100, took up many pipes fourscore yards off the castle, and much fine free-stone: some well cut and carved: there have been found many urns, pots, and Roman bricks; but the people preserved none of them; and some that had coins would by no means let us see them, for fear we were come from the lord of the manor."¹

Stukeley visited this Roman station Sep. 7, 1722, and made a sketch thereof, from an eminence a mile to the south. The first edition of his book was published in 1724.

In his "History of Newark," Mr. Cornelius Brown notes that Esdaile in his "History of Bingham" records the discovery of the base of an octagonal tower in Castle Hill field. The family of the late Rector of Bingham, Canon Miles, found between 1845 and 1883 vast quantities of Roman remains in the fields named Old Wark, Camberlins (Cumberlands), and Newton Springs; and, on the south-west side of Newton Springs, enormous quantities of staghorns and boars' tusks and every kind of animal bones were found, besides immense quantities of broken pots; as if this part had been a refuse ground of the camp.

(1) *Itinerarium Curiosum*, pp. 105, 106. Second Edition, 1776.



MR. FRANK MILES' PLAN OF MARGIDUNUM.

- (A) Skeletons found here ; feet to east, sixty years ago.
- (B) Pot of coins said to have been found here.
- (C) Pond at west corner, a part of bank sunk forty years ago.
- (D) Arch exposed here, and other masonry, fifty years ago.
- (E) Hypocaust tile found. Now in Nottingham Museum, circa 1870.
- (F) Great quantities of deerhorns, sawn, found here.
- (G) Supposed site of round temple. Pot of coins said to have been found here eighty years ago.
- (H) Gravel road, exposed about twenty years ago ; Roman key.
- (I) Quantities of tesserae, ditto, about one-and-a-half inch square.
- (J) I imagine a mill and waterwheel stood here, probably that called Sir John Lowdham's, but whether as early as Roman times is another question.
An old woman said she could remember masonry above ground in Castle Hill Field. Rev. Rt. Lowe, Rector of Bingham, lowered the high ground in Castle Hill Field. Quantities of stone were taken away to Flintham Hall about 1820.
- (K) Supposed amphitheatre.
- (L) In the old Bingham terrier mention is made of a bridge on the Foss. I am inclined to think there was a Roman bridge here crossing the marsh.

“Reasons for thinking this Station AD PONTEM:—

The name BRIDGEFORD proves it ; because there is no evidence of a bridge since the Conquest, as special mention is made of the Ferry at Gunthorpe in a grant from the Priory of Shelford to that of Thurgarton, which deed seems to have been about the 13th century. Yet the very name BRIDGEFORD implies there was a bridge before there was a ford, or at any rate there was a bridge some time or other. So it must have been the Roman bridge, a bridge of boats, communicating with the county on the other side of the Trent. At right angles to the Fosse road an ancient street runs down to the Trent, starting from this camp and going down a very steep cutting to the Trent side. This is called Newton Street, and it was used as a packhorse way till the end of the last century. In the ordnance map an old road is shewn on the opposite bank of the Trent where the Roman way goes down to the water. Here we have then a bridge over the Trent—and a made road (on the map will be seen near E, the pitched causeway, exposed about twenty years ago) running directly to the Trent, and to the place on the Trent most suitable for a bridge. Surely then, this camp is AD PONTEM, TO THE BRIDGE, the camp on the great road, where you turn off to cross the Trent. The Newton Street is guarded at its descent to the Trent by a Roman fort called PANCAKE HILL. Some people think East Bridgeford was Margidunum and this camp Ad Pontem. The name Margidunum, I imagine has nothing to do with *Marl*, but is *Margo*-dunum—the marge or verge of the hill, that being the common meaning of margo—the margin of a river—and it exactly suits the situation, East Bridgeford being essentially a village on the verge of the long range of hill. Throsby mentions (Throsby's Thoroton's History Notts., 149) an earthen pot full of coins being found at *Castle Hill*. Then my mother was told of a pot of coins being found in the grass field near the site of the round temple, which is said to be traceable in very dry weather. But I cannot



ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT MARGIDUNUM, NEAR BINGHAM.

make out that any quantity of Roman remains have been found at East Bridgeford. When any have been found at Castle Hill, which is a mile and a half from East Bridgeford, they have been described as found at East Bridgeford, as that is the nearest village and most of the Roman camp is in East Bridgeford parish and part of it is glebe of that place. There were probably outlying suburbs and villas which extended the Roman settlement almost to the banks of the Trent. North and north-west of the camp, parallel with Newton Street, the fields are mostly called Barrow or Borough, and in an old Bingham terrier there is much mention of places called Borough, as Littleborough, Netherborough, Overborough, all of which places seem to have been in the neighbourhood of Newton and Oldwarke. At *K*, in the map, is a curious excavation in the side of the rising ground, which, I am almost sure, is an amphitheatre. It is just close to the street and is similar in size to that at Silchester, but not so deep. At *C*, is a very curious pond on the top of rising ground. At the west corner of this pond the bank sunk, about forty years ago, some seven or eight feet, altering the shape of the pond from a parallelogram to the figure shewn at *C*. There was every appearance of some subterranean cavity having afflen in. At *D*, masonry and an arch were exposed, in digging for stones, some fifty years ago, an eye-witness told me. At *F*, while draining or digging for stones, some twenty years ago, great quantities of old stag horns, boars, tusks, and old shoe leather were found, and some of these are now in the Castle Museum. At *E*, was found the hypocaust now in the museum. At *H*, my mother can remember a gravel causeway being exposed some thirty years ago. I have indicated its apparent direction. At *I*, at the same time, quantities of tesserae, as if for the pavement of a villa. At *A*, were found, about 1820, numbers of skeletons, feet to the east, showing Christian burial. The field called Camberlins (or Cumberlands in some maps) seems to me to preserve the name *Camp*, and the three fields *Oldwarke*

MARGIDUNUM contrast with *Newark* and the neighbouring *Newton*.

FRANK MILES, 1884.

Mr. G. H. Wallis, curator of the Castle Museum, Nottingham, has kindly lent and placed at my disposal, the above plan and account of these researches, made and written in 1884, by the late Mr. Frank Miles, of Bingham. It is reproduced verbatim. Some of the "finds" were sent to and are still lodged at the Castle Museum, and Mr. Wallis has generously offered to have a group or two photographed, with a view to illustration.

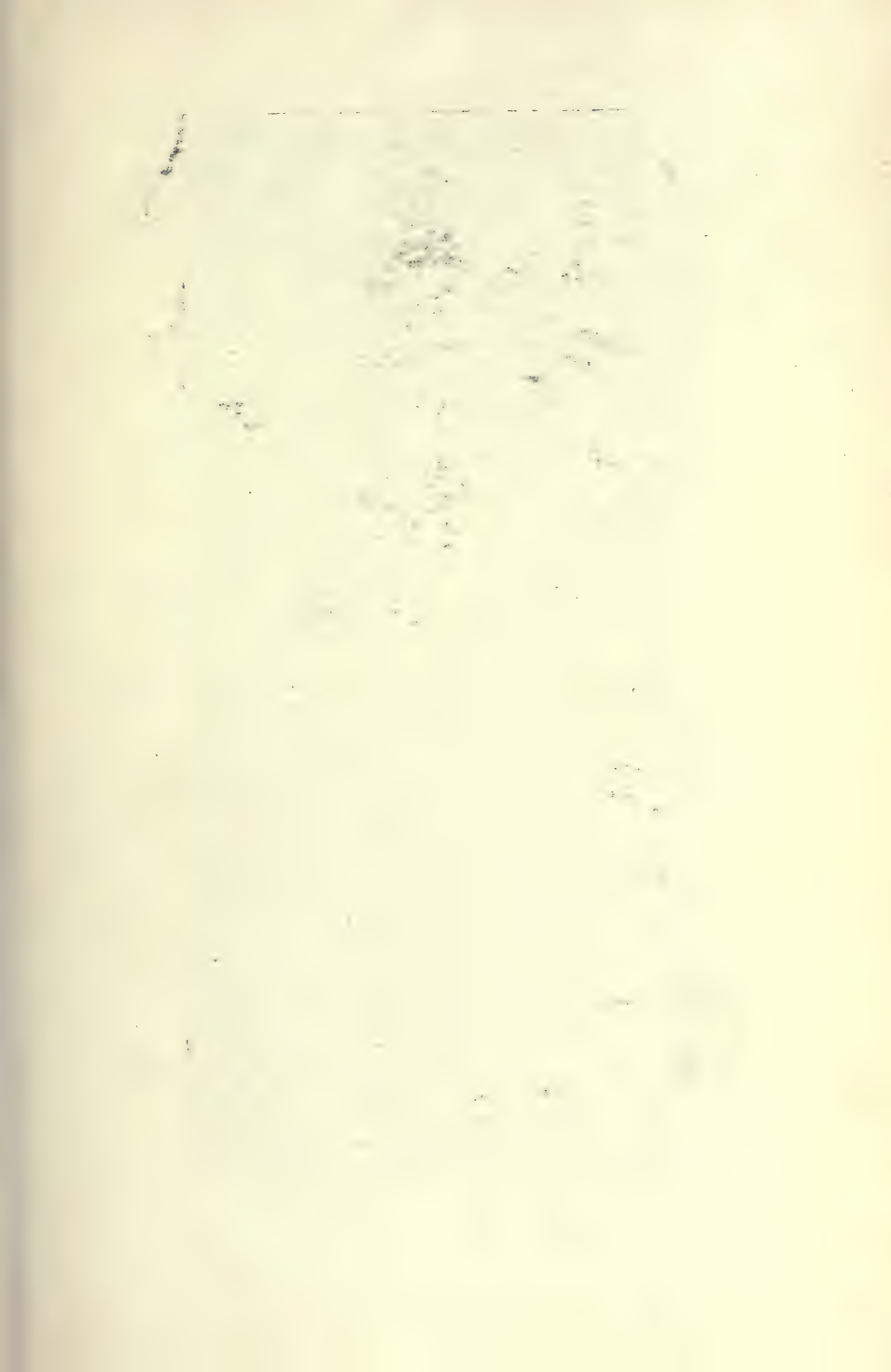
Mr. Frank Miles endorses his manuscript with the following remarks:—"I hope this will be some use for the comparative archæologist to go upon. What we want is someone to make a map of Roman Nottinghamshire indicating such stations as Stathern or Hickling, West Bridgeford or Burghford, Southwell, Castle Hill, Willoughby, Segs Hill, and showing their relations to each other and the Fosse."

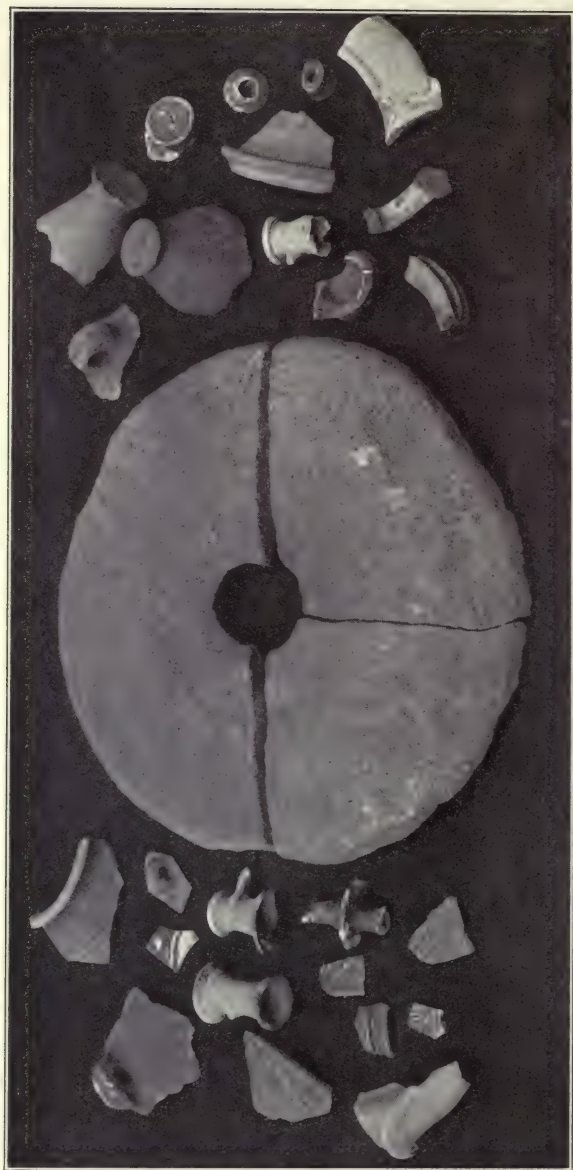
He also adds a marginal note to his manuscript, which reads as follows:—"Someone ought to clear up the difficulty about the distances given in Antonine."

This note touches a practically unsolved difficulty about the site of Ad Pontem. In the past, claims have been put in by different antiquaries for Southwell, Farndon, Stoke, and Newark. The difficulty arises from the fact that Ad Pontem appears as a station in one of the Itineraries of Antoninus Augustus, and while inserted in the *iter* going north it is omitted in the *iter* going south. They run thus :

Lindo (<i>Lincoln</i>)	
Crococalana (<i>Brough</i>)	xiii.
Margiduno (<i>East Bridgford</i>)	xiii.
Verometo (<i>Willoughby</i>)	xii

Verometo (<i>Willoughby</i>)	
Margiduno (<i>East Bridgford</i>)	xiii.
Ad Pontem	vii (or) xiii.
Crococalana (<i>Brough</i>)	vii.





ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT MARGIDUNUM, NEAR BINGHAM.

There are strong reasons for doubting the correctness of the *iter* going north. Two successive marches of seven miles each would be unique in the Roman itineraries, and are on this account highly improbable. Again the manuscripts differ as to the mileage, fourteen miles as well as seven miles being given as the distance between Crococalanum and the next station to the south.

On these grounds the late Rev. R. F. Smith, of Southwell, held Ad Pontem to have been originally a marginal note attached to Margidunum and indicating the road westwards to the bridge of boats across the Trent; and that at a later date some ignorant scribe inserted this note into the text and, dividing the fourteen miles into two equal distances, made Ad Pontem a station.¹

There are two objections at least to the Rev. R. F. Smith's theory. First, Ad Pontem may well mean 'in the neighbourhood of the bridge.' This force of the preposition is shewn in the different meanings of *usque Romam* and *usque ad Romam*. The first expression means 'as far as Rome'; the second, 'as far as the neighbourhood of Rome.' Again, we have in other Roman itineraries of Britain *Ad Ansam*, and *Ad Taum*; the first being the name of a station near a shallow bay (Italian *ansa*, French *anse*); the second, as appears from the rough map known as *Tabula Peutingeriana*, the name of another station near the Suffolk coast.

In a recent book on the "Roman Road in Britain," Mr. T. Codrington accepting the unique mileage of two successive sevens, says (pp. 248-9):—"The" (Foss) "road continues straight through the town of Newark, and then there is a slight turn, and another piece of straight road two and a half miles long reaches to the bank of the river Trent near Stoke, where the Station *Ad Pontem* must have been. Remains of a Roman bridge are said to have been found in the river Trent here." On the other hand, taking the *iter* going south as the correct one, Ad Pontem may have been at Pancake Hill, the

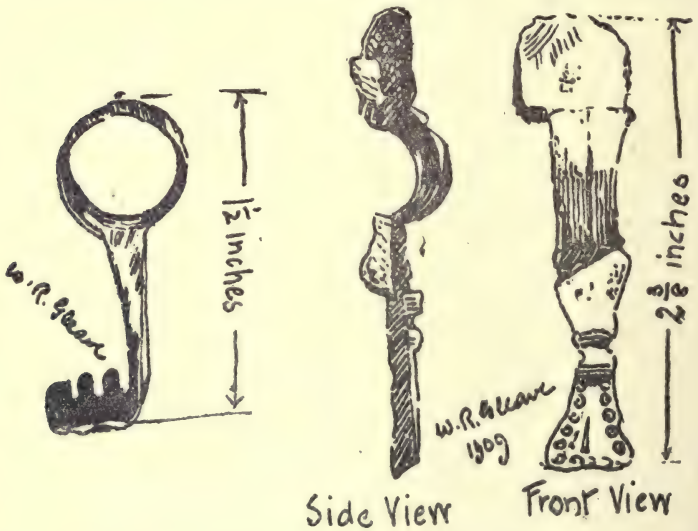
(1) See Livett's "Southwell Minster," pp. 142, 143.

CAR-COLSTON
CHURCH

site of a smaller camp perhaps and not an amphitheatre; or granting that Mr. Miles is correct in his suggestion of a bridge across the Fosse, Ad Pontem may be merely another name for Margidunum. Mr. Miles' map is fairly accurate, the scale being about six inches to the mile.

SCREVEYTON

Later on in the day, while the party were at Screveton, Mrs. Bury very kindly exhibited a few local curios. Two of these, the small key, said to be Roman, and the Anglo-Saxon fibula, belong to Margidunum. The former

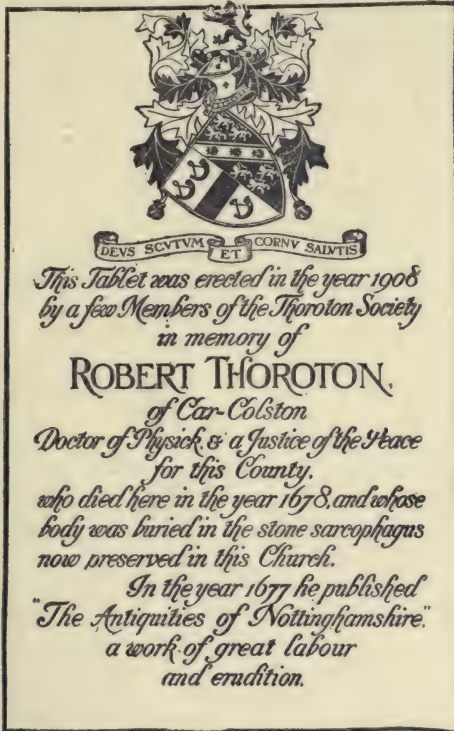


has its ward-plate set very curiously on the flat, at right angles to the length of the key; and the fibula is similar to one in the possession of Mr. T. C. Woolley, of South Collingham, and found at Brough, the site of the next Roman station, Crococalana. Both fibulæ have the peculiar, dotted ornamentation.

Besides the small key and fibula, there were a few fragments of ancient pottery from Margidunum, Samian, Grey, and British.

On the arrival of the party at Car-Colston, a little before 3 p.m., the main purpose of the excursion was entered upon. This was the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Dr. Thoroton, of which we give an illustration.

CAR COLSTON
CHURCH



The brass is a handsome tablet of latten, and has been executed by Messrs. Gawthorp & Sons, of Long Acre, London, and placed in the wall of the south aisle, on a black marble slab, by Messrs. Thrale Brothers, of Newark. Above the inscription the arms of *Thoroton* impaling those of *Boun* are emblazoned in metal and enamel, surmounted by a helm with mantling and the crest of *Thoroton* also duly emblazoned. On a ribbon beneath is the motto—DEVS SCVTVM ET CORNV SALVTIS.

A short service of dedication was held in the church at 3 p.m., the vicar, the Rev. Edward Robinson, officiating. The following was the order of service :—

- 1 Hymn 221 (Ancient and Modern).
- 2 The Bidding Prayer (all standing).
- 3 The Unveiling.
- 4 I heard a voice from heaven, etc. (from Burial Service).
- 5 Lesser Litany.
Our Father, etc.
Almighty God with whom the souls, etc.
O merciful God the Father, etc.
- 6 Hymn 438 (Ancient and Modern).
- 7 The Blessing.

The Bidding Prayer was said as follows :—

LET US PRAY for Christ's holy Catholic Church, particularly that pure and reformed part of it established in this kingdom : for all Christian Sovereigns, Princes and Governors, especially His most excellent Majesty our Sovereign Lord Edward, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, over all persons and in all causes within his dominions supreme : for our gracious Queen Alexandra, George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family : for the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council : for the great Council of the Nation (now assembled in Parliament) : for all the Nobility Magistrates and Gentry of the Realm ; for the Ministers and Dispensers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments, whether they be Archbishops particularly Randall Thomas, Lord Archbishop of this Province or Bishops particularly the Bishop and Suffragan Bishop of this Diocese, or the inferior clergy, the Priests and Deacons : that all these, in their several stations, may serve truly and faithfully to the honour of God and the welfare of his people, always

remembering that strict and solemn account which they must give before the judgement seat of Christ. And that there never may be wanting a supply of persons duly qualified to serve God both in church and state, let us pray for a blessing on all schools of sound learning and religious education : lastly let us pray for all the Commons of the realm : that they may live in the true faith and fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to the King, in sincere and conscientious communion with the Church of England and in brotherly love and Christian charity one towards another. And as we pray unto God for future mercies, so let us praise Him for those we have already received : for our Creation, Preservation, and all the blessings of this life, but above all for our redemption through Christ Jesus : for the means of grace afforded us here, and for the hope of glory hereafter. Finally let us bless his most Holy Name for all his servants departed this life in his faith and fear, —particular the Vicars of this Parish, and builders and Restorers of the Church : together with Gregory Henson : John Whalley, Anna Margaret Sherard, and Robert Thoroton, Benefactors of this House of God : and let us pray unto God that we may have grace so to follow their good example, that, this life ended, we may be partakers with them of the glorious resurrection in the life everlasting :

These prayers and praises let us humbly offer up to the Throne of Grace in the Words which Christ himself has taught us :

Our Father, etc.

After the Bidding Prayer had been said, Mr. George Fellows, who is descended from Dr. Thoroton's sister Mary, unveiled the memorial, in the following words:—

“On behalf of the subscribers I now, as I have
“been asked, unveil and commit to the care of the Vicar
“and Churchwardens this Memorial Brass, erected to
“the Glory of God and in memory of Robert Thoroton,

DR. ROBERT
THOROTON

“Doctor and Historian, whose memory in this place
“they are anxious should not be forgotten, but rather,
“that he being dead should yet speak to us.”

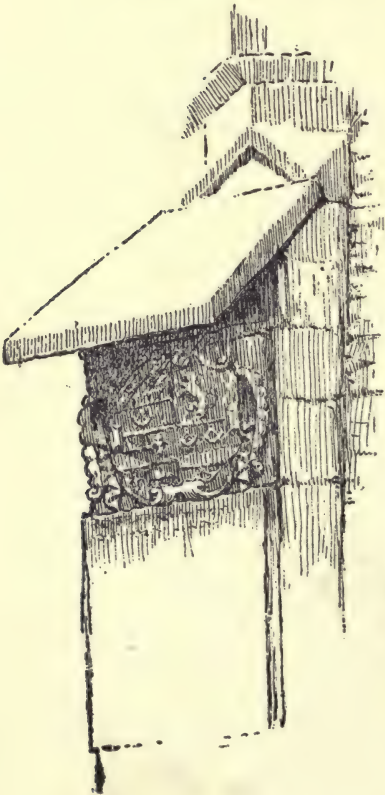
After the Blessing had been given, Mr. T. M. Blagg
read the following paper:—

DR. ROBERT THOROTON.

BY MR. T. M. BLAGG.

“Robert Thoroton, to honour whose memory we are
assembled here to-day, was the eldest child of his parents,
and the last of six generations of Roberts in direct male line

to reside in this parish. He was
born in the year 1623 or 1624,
but we do not know where. His
parents were married at St. Mary’s
Church, in Nottingham, Nov. 30th,
1622, and, as his grandparents
were still living in the ancestral
home at Car-Colston, it is possible
that his parents resided elsewhere
during the first years of their
married life. At any rate, there
is no record of Robert’s baptism
in the register of this parish,
nor of that of his sister Eliza-
beth, though his brothers Richard
(1627), Gervase (1630), his sister
Mary (1632), and his youngest
brother Thomas, in 1636, are all
entered as being baptised at Car-
Colston. The family of Thoroton
derived its name from the neigh-
bouring village of Thurverton or
Thoroton, where they were seated



as landowners as early as the middle of the 13th century. Their property in this parish of Car-Colston was acquired by marriage with the heiress of the family of Morin, who had become possessed of it in like manner by an alliance with the Lovetots, the wealthy family who had founded the Priory of Radford-by-Worksop and endowed it with, among other gifts, the rectory of this Church. Of this descent from one of the great Norman families, Robert Thoroton was always very proud. He refers to it on the tablet which he erected to the memory of his grandfather, in 1664, on the buttress near the chancel door; he quartered the arms of Lovetot and Morin on his shield, and he used the Lovetot lion rampant to uphold the hunting-horn of Thoroton, in the crest with which he surmounted the helm on his achievement.

"Of Robert Thoroton's early years we know very little. He took his B.A. degree at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1642-3, when 19 or 20 years of age; proceeded M.A. in 1646, and became Licentiate of Medicine. He is afterwards described as M.D., though I do not know where he took that degree. That he was properly entitled to it seems undeniable, for he invariably uses it after his name, in his pedigree, on the title page of his book, on his coffin, and on the headstone to his grave. Thoroton married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Bohun or Boun, serjeant-at-law, and impales the arms of that knightly family upon his shield. By Anne Bohun he had three daughters; Anne, who married Philip Sherard, grandson of William, Baron Leitrim in the Peerage of Ireland; Mary, who was drowned in 1655; and Elizabeth, who married John Turner, of Swanwick, in the county of Derby. Thus Robert Thoroton left no descendants in direct male line, and the family is now represented by the descendants of his younger brother Thomas, one of whom resided at Screveton, and married the heiress of the ancient family of Hildyard of Winestead, in Holderness. The family is now seated at Flintham, near here, under the name of Thoroton-Hildyard. After his marriage Thoroton appears

DR. ROBERT
THOROTON

to have settled down at Car-Colston for the remainder of his life, busying himself with his practice as a physician, his duties as magistrate, and his hobby of genealogy. His mother died in 1660, and his father probably lived with him, and only pre-deceased him by five years. His ancient house, the manor house of the Morins, so ruinous as far back as 1510, that he records that, on his marriage in that year, his grandfather's great-grandfather had patched it up "by laying thatch upon the slates where any were left," had now become so bad that it was past further mending, so in 1666 he pulled it down completely and built another house close by, of the elevation of which a tiny sketch was made by John Throsby, when he visited the village in 1792, and reproduced in his book. This house in its turn became ruinous (as Throsby records) and in 1812 was pulled down. On its site was built the present Hall, the white house occupied by Mr. Wilkinson, which we shall presently pass as we go towards Screveton. In 1768 died Thoroton's descendant, Margaret More Molyneux, daughter of his grandson, Robert Sherard, and in 1781 trustees sold the property to the Rev. Edward Heathcote, of East Bridgford, for £3,100.

"It was during a visit to his friend Mr. Gervase Pigot, of Thrumpton, that the incident occurred which formed a turning point in Thoroton's life, and was the cause of his attempting the work by which he is remembered. For, staying at the same house, was one of the greatest anti-quaries, heralds and genealogists that England has ever produced, Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, and Mr. Pigot bringing out a manuscript History of Nottinghamshire, which had been begun by Gilbert Bohun, Thoroton's father-in-law, Dugdale urged the Doctor to take up the work and complete it. Thoroton appears to have straightway made a start, and in about ten years, namely in 1677, produced the folio that is so well known to all of us. The work is dedicated to Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who during the

Commonwealth, had resided at the Hackers' House in the adjoining parish of East Bridgford and had been personally known to Thoroton, by whom he appears to have been much beloved and esteemed. A letter to Dugdale is printed as foreword to the volume, and in the following sentences of courteous and happily-phrased English, Thoroton modestly places the work under the protection of the master's name, as was the custom of those days. 'Sir,' he says, 'By your hand, as it were, I present these Collections to the Nobility and Gentry of our County, and to all other lovers of this kind of knowledge, that your name may procure the Book that esteem, which its own worth cannot give it: This privilege I claim and use with the greater confidence, not only because I am sufficiently assured of your kindness and good nature, but also because indeed you put me upon the work, and therefore though I may not have done so much, or so well as you intended I should, I think you are a little obliged to countenance your own choice of the Instrument.' After referring to the incident at Mr. Pigot's house, already related, and lamenting his inability to get to York, so as to have made use of the vast stores of information in the Registry there, the Doctor concludes: 'Yet I have made hard shift to be as little justly to blame in other things as possibly I could, so that I hope you will not disown me; and, if you do not, I shall be less solicitous what others think, for I allow no man for a Judge who hath not done something of this nature himself. And they that have, even for your sake, I am sure will be apt to be merciful to

Your Faithful Friend and Servant,

ROB. THOROTON.'

"For the book itself, though we cannot claim that it is the best county history ever written, we justly believe that it is well in the front rank; and the more one works at such subjects oneself, and the more one has occasion to use the book, the more is one astonished at the vast labour that it represents, at the detail it displays, and at the accuracy of the

DR. ROBERT
THOROTON

DR. ROBERT
THOROTON

matter it records. Chiefly genealogical in its effect, its purpose was to record the descents of all the lands in each parish during the nearly 600 years which had intervened between the Domesday Survey and the compilation of the Doctor's work. Though 230 years have elapsed since it was published, it is the standard work on our county, and must always remain the chief source of information concerning it. The Doctor did not long survive the completion of his great task. Just as, in our own day, our greatest county writer, Mr. Cornelius Brown, was taken from us as soon as he had finished the greatest of his works, so Thoroton, in his day, was allowed but a short time in which to taste the sweets of labour well done. On November 21st, 1678, he died, and was buried, two days later, in the great stone coffin which six years earlier, realising the uncertainty of this transitory life, he had prepared for the reception of his body. In 1842, the coffin was discovered outside the chancel door, near the buttress-tablet on which Thoroton had recorded, in concise Latin, so terse and complete a history of his family. In 1863, being in the way of drainage operations, it was somewhat sacrilegiously taken up, and is now to be seen in the vestry of the church, where its coped lid and wealth of heraldic devices cause it to be an object of much interest.

In 1901, the headstone, made from one of the stone pre-Reformation altars of the church, was found beneath the turf near the same spot, and has been removed into the chancel, where it may be seen fixed against the north wall of the sacrum, in which it once served so sacred a purpose.¹

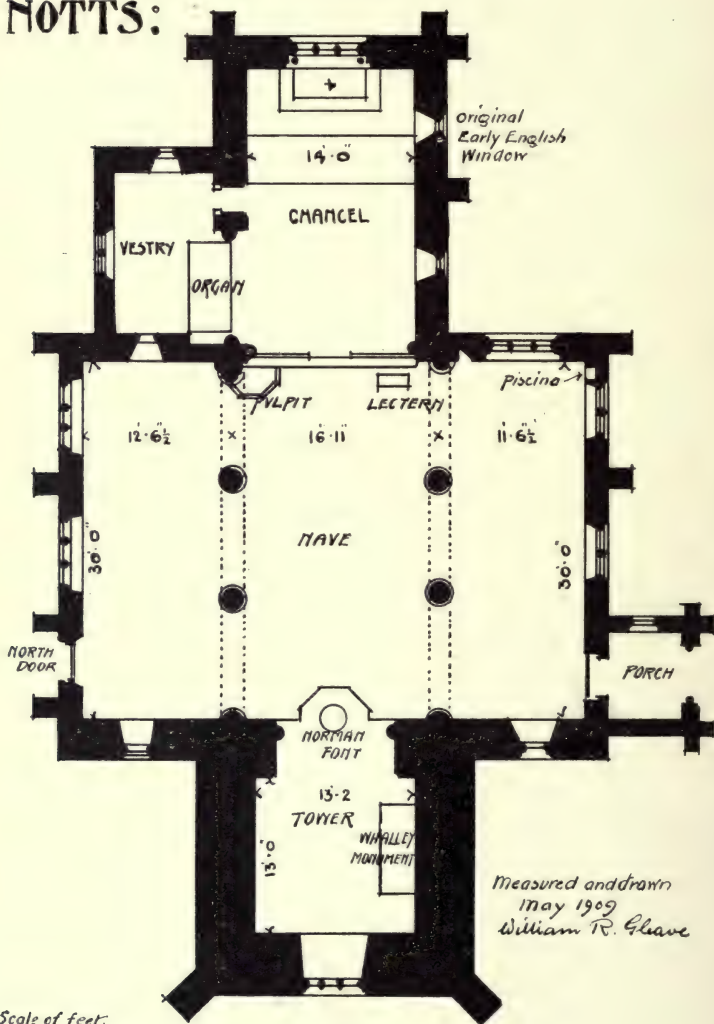
In 1897, the Society of which we are members was founded for the purpose of fostering all studies in the history, folk-lore, genealogy, and archæology of Nottinghamshire, and for the preservation of its antiquities, and it was felt that it could be given no more appropriate name than that of the man who by his great industry had saved so much of its history from the

(¹) See the Society's Transactions, Supplement, for 1901, page 55.



ST. WILFRID : SCREVETON :

NOTTS:



Measured and drawn
May 1909
William R. Glave

wreck of time. At the annual meeting of the Society, two years ago, Colonel Mellish, who presided, suggested that some memorial should be erected to the man whose name the Society bears; a subscription list was opened, and a committee appointed by the Council, with the result that the handsome brass, which has just been unveiled, has been placed in this parish church to keep for ever bright the memory of him who lived and died, who worked and worshipped, in this place."

DR. ROBERT
THOROTON

Before leaving the church, many of the visitors made their way to the vestry where they inspected the stone coffin and the parish register containing the entry of Dr. Thoroton's burial, and the church plate, most of which has been given by the Thoroton family. Mr. Blagg had also placed there some prehistoric and other antiquities found in the parish; and, belonging to his family, two parchment title-deeds bearing the signatures of Robert Thoroton, his wife, father, and other relatives, and of Samuel Brunsell, whose house was to be visited later in the afternoon. There was also a little copy of the lyric poet, Anacreon, with Dr. Thoroton's autograph on it.

On leaving Car Colston, the party proceeded to Screveton Church, where the Rev. J. Standish read the following paper, dealing with the architectural features of the church. He also added some biographical notes on Richard Whalley and others.

SCREKETON CHURCH.

By REV. J. STANDISH.

In his additions to Thoroton, in 1790, John Throsby speaks of this church as dedicated to St. Winifred. This

SCREKETON
CHURCH

dedication would be unique in the diocese. I take St. Winifred to be a mistake for St. Wilfrid. St. Winifred is a British saint of the 17th century, whose life and legend are intimately connected with Holywell, in Flintshire. While St. Winifred is not in any way connected with Nottinghamshire, the intimate association of St. Wilfrid with this county may be gathered from the number of churches dedicated to him. These are Kelham, Calverton, Kingston-on-Soar, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Marnham, North Muskham, South Muskham, Scrooby, Wilford, and Screveton. Throsby no doubt obtained his information from Ecton's Thesaurus. Pre-Reformation wills kept at York give St. Wilfrid.¹

History explains the frequency of these dedications in Nottinghamshire. In 664 Wilfrid took a prominent part in the conference at Whitby, and was afterwards nominated to the See of York. He was contemporary with Theodore of Canterbury, and was brought, more than once, into unpleasant relations with that great primate. This led to Wilfrid being kept, at different times, out of his See of York; but he was a man of immense energy, and during these periods twice visited Mercia, doing great missionary work and founding many religious houses. He died at Oundle in Northamptonshire, in the year 709, having been one of the most remarkable of English churchmen, and a man of wonderful activity, great resources, and conspicuous talents. Dr. Bright tells us that with the death of Wilfrid closed a "great period," and the period which succeeded was altogether inferior and adorned by less splendid names.

There is one other point respecting this dedication. Screveton Feast Day falls on the Sunday before St. Luke's Day, the 18th of October. On this reckoning, the Feast Day cannot be earlier than the 11th, nor later than the 17th October. St. Wilfrid's Day falls between these dates, namely on October 12th; on the other hand St. Winifred's Day is on the 3rd November.

(¹) See Godfrey's "Bingham Churches," pages 387 and vii.



FONT, SCREVEYTON CHURCH.

Going briefly through the architecture of the church, you will find the oldest parts to be these :—the arch on the north side of the chancel, the easternmost lancet window on the south side of the chancel, the beautiful font under the tower, and the north arcade.

SCREVEYTON
CHURCH

The arch, on the north side of the chancel, is of two orders of chamfers, so obtusely pointed as to be almost semi-circular, the pillars have the plain pointed bowtell moulding, and the capitals have square abaci.

The two lancet windows, on the south side of the chancel, are without any label mould, and the eastern one, untouched by later hands, must be a very early window of its kind. The respond at the east end of the south arcade has the cap and abacus mould carried round a square pier; but this seems to be a restoration error. A somewhat similar idea has been carried out on the respond at the east end of the north arcade.

The font is specially interesting. It possesses a beautiful arcade of intersecting arches, with pillars that are practically disengaged from the body of the font. Above the arcade, the rim of the font is adorned with leaf work and a continuous piece of cable work, one strand of which is enriched with the nail-head ornament. The arcading runs closer on the western side, and indicates that the mason has worked without any plan or any preliminary striking out of his design. At the ends of a diameter of the font, running north and south, it should be noticed that the font has been repaired by two pieces of new Roche stone, given by Lord Scarbrough to the present rector. Apparently the font has possessed a lid, with hinge at one side and hasp at the other.

Now what is the date of this font? About 1170 is the date generally given, and it is spoken of as transitional Norman. But Rickman gives the date as 1140 for the Ancaster font, and 1150 for the date of similar arcading at Kelso, Scotland. We have examples of this arcading at Southwell, Peterborough, Croyland, Lincoln, etc., not to mention a ruder form of it at Stanton-on-the-Wolds. The

text books regard this arcading as Norman, where it is not combined with the lancet arch. There is similar arcade work, semicircular and intersecting, on the west front of Lincoln Minster, the date of which lies within well-known limits. It may be as early as 1123, and cannot be later than 1147. On these grounds I am inclined to think that this Screveton font may well be from thirty to forty years older than it is generally said to be.

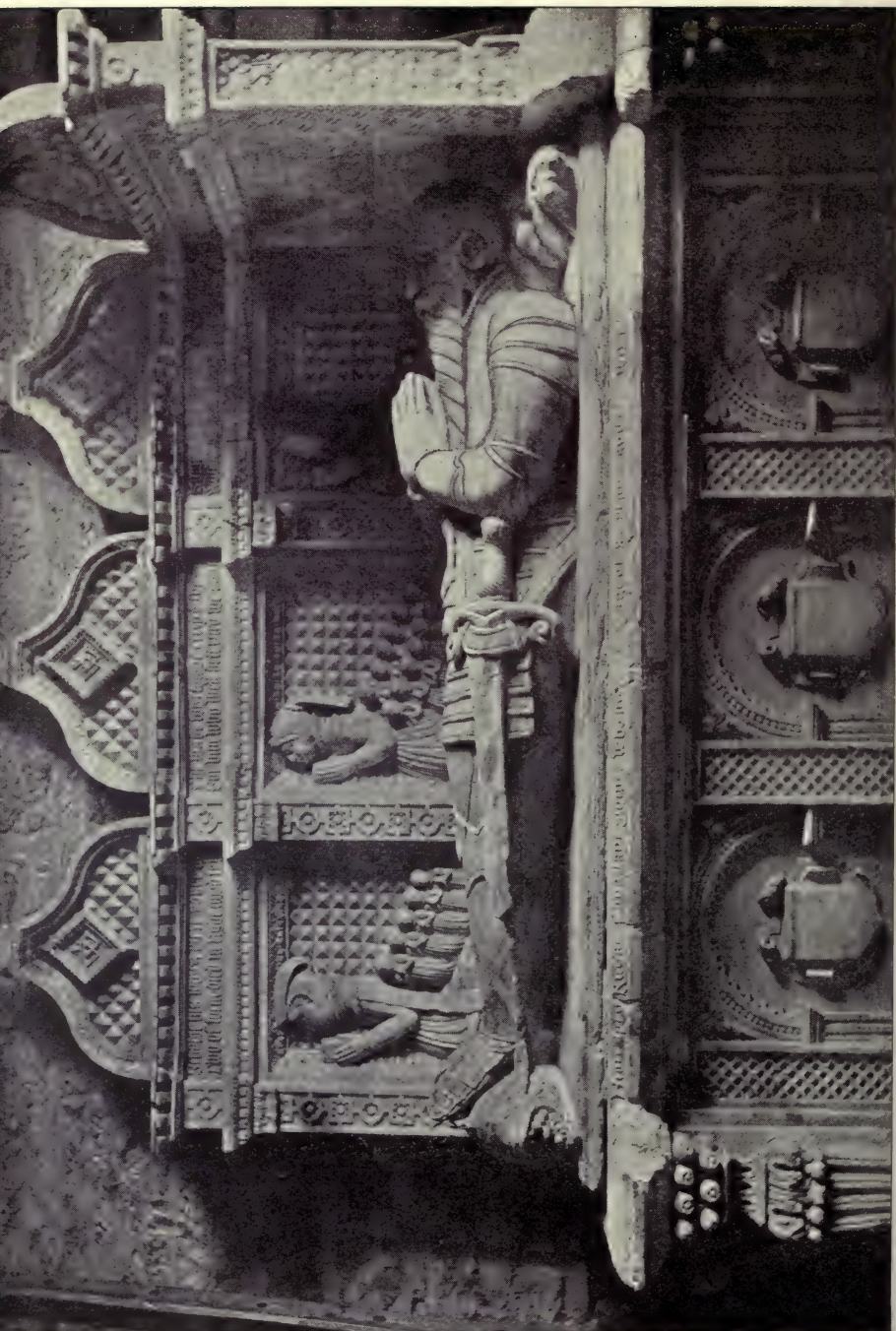
The aisles of the nave have been rebuilt and their walls lowered, but judging from the windows, which have been re-inserted, the north aisle comes next in date after the chancel and the nave arcades. Its two three-light windows, with intersecting mullions, belong to the earlier half of the 14th century, and are very early Decorated work. The windows at the east and west ends of the north aisle have the hollow chamfer, and are probably of the early Decorated period.

The arcades of the nave are Early English work. The bases on the north side have a very early three-roll mould, and one on the south side the later water-mould. The two square-headed windows of two lights each belong to the late Decorated period, and are possibly fifty years later in date than the arcades (*i.e.*, *circa* 1380). There is half a similar window at the west end of the south aisle, and at the east end, a still later insertion in the shape of a small Perpendicular window of three lights. Between the latter and the adjoining window of the south aisle, a piscina was discovered during a restoration in the year 1884. The name of the chapel which it implies is not known. Its basin is ornamented with a conventional lily, of which the petals are disposed in a circle. It is late Decorated work, I think, contemporary with the square-headed windows.

In the first volume of our Transactions, the writer on this church says "the tower was the last addition, late in the sixteenth century." I cannot reconcile myself to this statement, as the square-headed west window of three lights, and the diagonal buttresses, and the moulding of the string



RELIEF IN SWIERID (SWIERID)



WHALLEY MONUMENT, SCREVEYTON.

courses are marks of the Decorated period. The string moulding is also found in Early English work.

SCREVEYTON
CHURCH

The present fittings of the church are all modern, though the bench-ends in the choir have been modelled on older work. The priest's stall, on the north side of the chancel, has an old miserere seat built into it, worthy of inspection.

In 1881, the following work was done on the chancel :— Gable built up with new coping and cross, new roof, new east window, and one new small lancet window on south side. Blocked-up archway in north wall opened out and new sacristy enclosing it and east window of north aisle of nave ; new buttresses, and walls repaired generally where required ; new floor, of Minton tiles, with steps ; new altar and rail ; new oak stalls for two priests and choir.

In 1884, the north and south walls of the aisles, and the east wall of the south aisle were taken down and rebuilt from the foundations ; the heads of the windows re-inserted with new mullions throughout ; new roofs to nave and aisles, with red tiles ; new door (made of old beams of nave roof) on north side ; new porch on south side, replacing dilapidated one of red brick ; new buttresses throughout excepting tower buttresses ; new coping and cross ; nave and aisles re-seated.

The Whalley monument, now under the tower and formerly in the chancel, must not be forgotten. In his recent book, Mr. John T. Godfrey gives an accurate description and a good illustration of it.

The monument is a fine example of the splendid series of alabaster tombs in this and other countries. Two articles on this subject, dealing with the centre and extent of this industry, will be found in volumes X and LXI of the *Archæological Journal*. The papers are written by Mr. Richardson and Mr. St. John Hope respectively. The trade from the Midlands with France has been indicated in Mr. W. Stevenson's paper in volume XI of our *Transactions*. How far French examples may be English work can only be settled after a minute comparison of many English and French examples. A small volume published by the Lanca-

shire Historic Society, on the Lydiate monuments, near Liverpool, gives illustrations of the separate panels. I would suggest the photographing of separate panels, as well as of complete monuments, as a better means of comparison and as a fair way to some definite conclusion.

Under the tower you will also find part of a tomb, which came from the south aisle (east end); part of a 15th century sepulchral slab, with incised cross on it; and a stone on the window cill with some late 11th century rope-work on it. Notice the old chest at the west end of the nave. It is unusually long and has two compartments. The lid of the left hand compartment has a slit in the centre of it, through which, centuries ago, many coins must have been dropped. The chest has ironwork fittings, and has apparently been worked out of one solid piece of wood; hence our use of the word "trunk" in the sense of "a portable box or chest."

In the churchyard, notice the sundial; also the old yew tree, which consists of parent stem and daughter tree, the parent stem being shorn of its branches.

Not a few distinguished men have been more or less connected with Screveton, and of these, notices of Richard Whalley, the politician, Robert Recorde, the mathematician, Edward Whalley, the regicide, William Goffe, his son-in-law, Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and George Christopher Hopkinson, the meteorologist and writer on education will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. The last two were formerly rectors of Screveton.

As parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, the inhabitants of Screveton were exempt from market and other tolls throughout the kingdom. As certificates of exemption in connection with this feudal privilege are rare, Mr. T. M. Blagg has kindly lent, for reproduction, his great-great-grandfather's certificate.

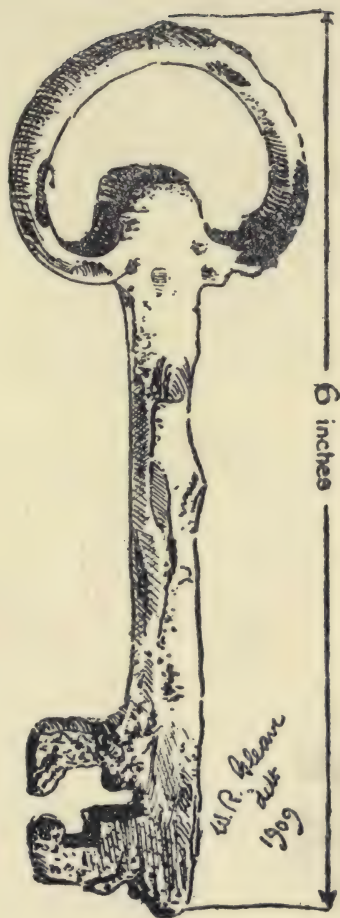
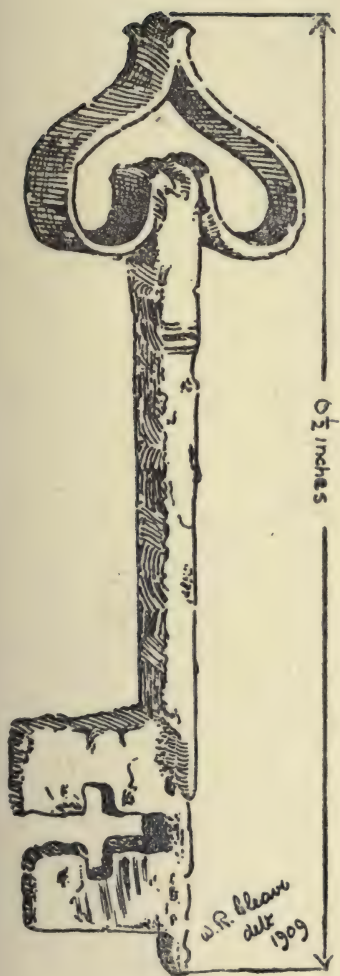
Honor of Turbury
Parcel of the Liberty
of LANCASTER.

WHEREAS as well by several Acts of Parliament, as also by several Charters heretofore granted by divers Kings of England, under the Seal of the Duchy Court at *Westminster*, all Persons being Resident and Coenant within the Duchy of *Lancaster*, are thereby fully and discharged, and acquitted of and from the Payment of all and all Manner of Toll, Fannage, Piceage, Lastage, Stallage, Tollage, Tallyage, Carriage, Privilege, Burthens, Mortuage, and Terrage, for all their Goods Cartles, and Merchandizes, in all Fairs, Markets, Ferries, and other Places in and throughout the Kingdom of England. These are therefore to certify, That *Robert Hapton*

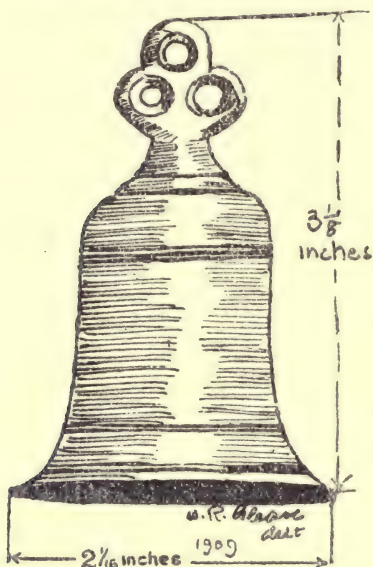
of Winton is Resident and Coenant within the said Honor of *Turbury*, Parcel of the said Duchy of *Lancaster*, and is to be freed as aforesaid. Given under my Hand and

Seal the 20 Day of April in the 1 Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George the Third* over Great Britain, &c. and to the Year of our Lord 1762

Charles Wrottesley — Bailiff of the Honor aforesaid.



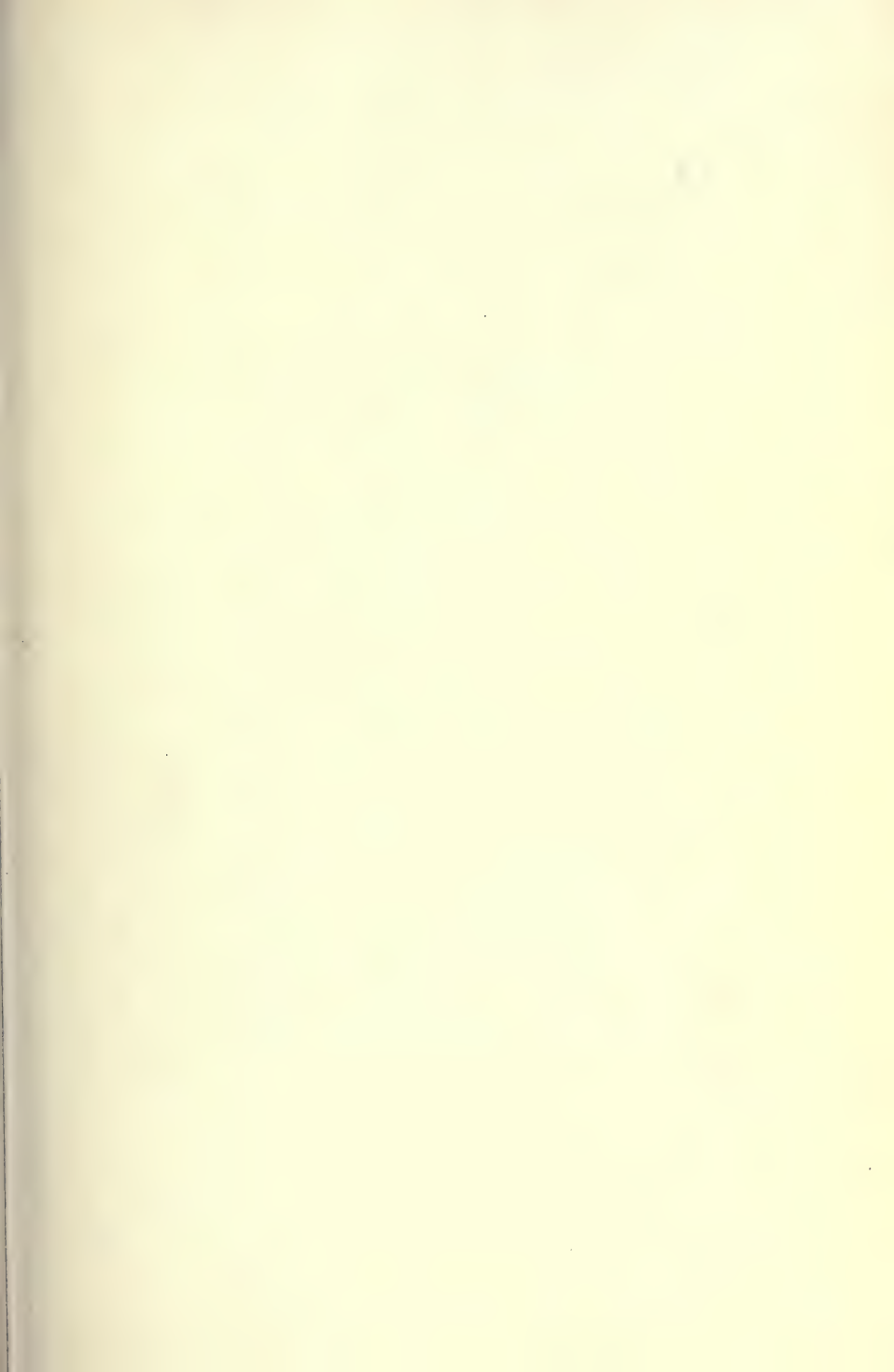
Before leaving Screveton, members had the privilege of seeing a number of curios in the possession of Mrs.

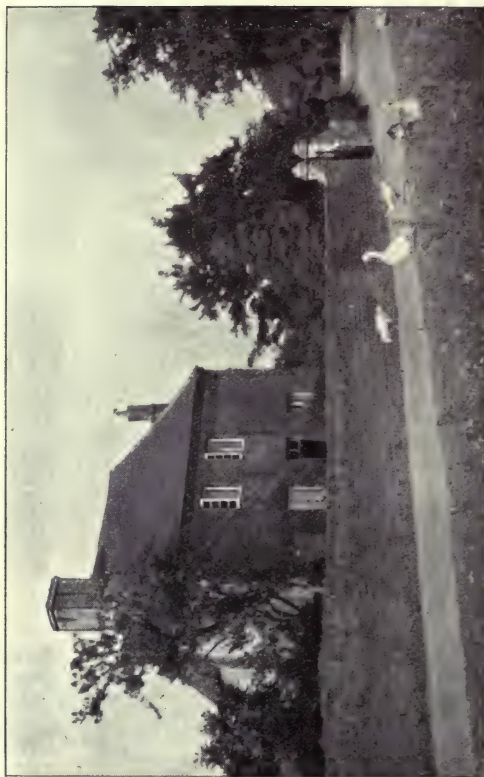


Bury. Besides the two already named, as belonging to Margidunum, the following items were on view:—two bronze kelts, a small iron axe, thought to be the top-piece of a helmet, a thurible, a sacrificing bell without tongue and with suspension rings, an umbo of a Danish shield, in a very crumbling state, a bottle stamp of wax, with I.W. on it; none of which could be located. The remaining two large keys were located;

the round handled one having been dug up in Screveton Churchyard in 1881, and the ogee-handled one in Chapel Close, Bingham. The latter possibly belonged to St. Helen's Chapel, mentioned in Thoroton.

As the party returned towards Car Colston, Brunsell Hall, a 17th century brick house, was inspected; permission to do so having been kindly granted by the present tenant, Dr. Laws, and the following paper was read there by Mr. T. M. Blagg.





EXTERIOR OF BRUNSELL HALL.

BRUNSELL HALL.

BRUNSELL
HALL

BY MR. T. M. BLAGG.

This house, or rather what is left of it, is known by the name of Brunsell Hall, and is so marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of the district. It is named from the man who built it, and whose family lived in it, Samuel Brunsell, Doctor of Divinity. About the years 1660 and 1664, Dr. Brunsell bought lands from the Thoroton family, as appears by the title deeds which have been shown to you, and he also bought a messuage and certain lands from William Kirke, which in the time of Richard II. were Robert Chaworth's, and upon this land, as Thoroton records, "the said Doctor hath built a brick house, being very near Screveton Church, of which he was also Rector." In the portion which remains of that house we are now standing. The house which occupied this site previously belonged to Richard Kirke, who, being a Roman Catholic, was forced to convey it to his brother William, and died in prison. As there is a legend that treasure is buried in the garden it may be speculated whether Richard may not have hidden his money and plate, and handed over only his real estate.

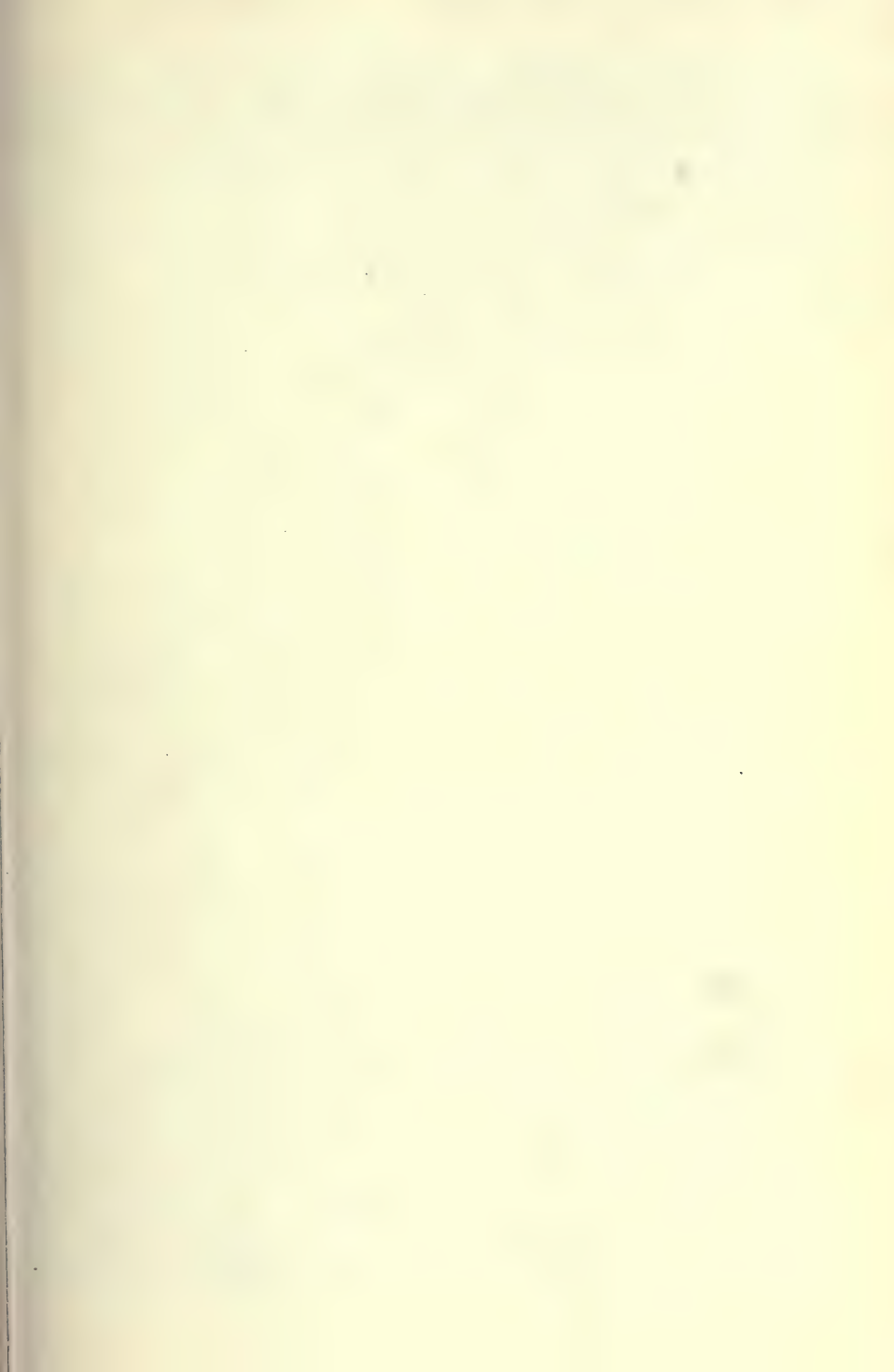
The Brunsell family came out of Wiltshire, and the Doctor's brother Henry had married the daughter of Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, but I'm afraid we cannot prove that her relative, the great architect, designed the room in which we now are! Dr. Samuel Brunsell was born in 1619, and was a wealthy and powerful dignitary of the church. In 1660 he was Prebendary of Nassington in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and in 1664 succeeded his brother Henry Brunsell, who became a Prebendary in the Cathedral of Ely, to the Prebend of Norwell Tertia Pars in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. He had held the incumbency of Bingham during the Commonwealth, but was not formally instituted to that rich rectory until 1662. He became Rector of Screveton also in 1663, but resigned the

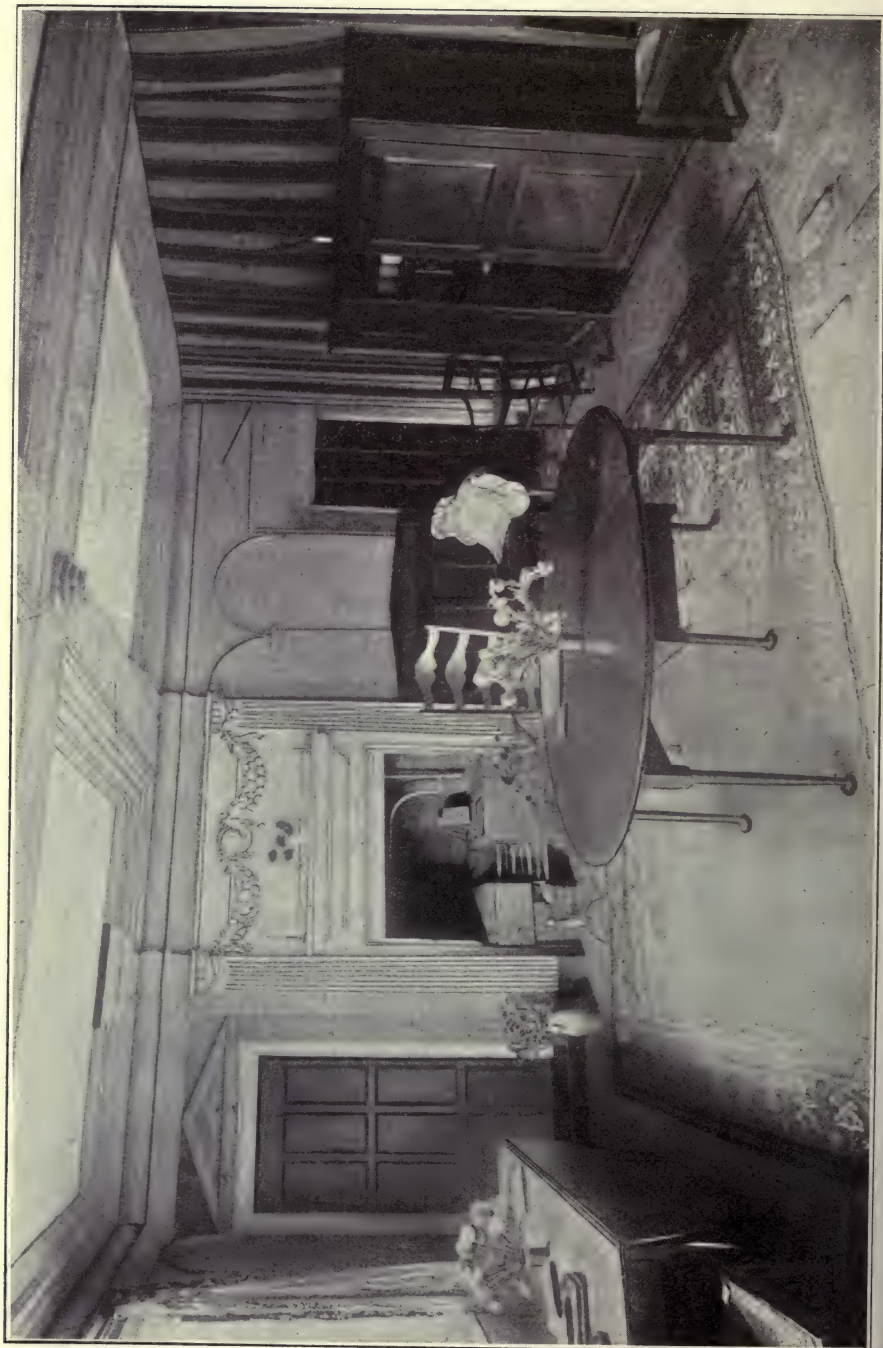
BRUNSELL
HALL

living in 1671, and was instituted Vicar of Upton, but resigned in 1683. He was appointed Vicar-General to the Chapter of Southwell in 1669. He died in residence at Southwell, 17th January, 1687-8, and was buried in Bingham church two days later. The documents relating to his various appointments I have brought for your inspection, as also the printed copy of a sermon which he preached in Newark church on the day of the happy Restoration of the Monarchy. His son, Henry Brunsell, succeeded him as Rector of Bingham.

Dr. Brunsell, in his capacity as Rector of Bingham, is said to have been one of the last men to officially "lay" a ghost. The said ghost frequented Chapel Lane, at Bingham, and much annoyed and perturbed the good folk of the town. One cause why ghosts "walk" is supposed to be this,—that the material body has not received Christian burial. A grave was accordingly dug in Bingham churchyard and a coffin prepared. Whether the coffin, with the lid invitingly open was left overnight in Chapel Lane, or whether by cunning incantations the graveless sprite was coaxed to enter it, I do not know; or whether in the morning or at the dread hour of midnight the ghostly *cortège* moved; but this has been told to me by an old man whose grandmother heard it from her grandmother (all Bingham folk), that Dr. Brunsell, majestic in wig and gown, with the populace in procession, escorted that coffin, borne on bier shoulder high, from Chapel Lane to the churchyard, where the solemn burial service was read and the coffin lowered into the grave. Thenceforth that restless spirit troubled no more the good people of Bingham, as he who doubts my story may prove, by keeping vigil by himself in Chapel Lane, any night he likes!

The members of the Brunsell family who continued to reside at Car-Colston led very scandalous lives and came to a bad end, and the property passed into the possession of my own ancestors, the Sampeys, in 1759."





From Brunsell Hall, the party went to the Vicarage
barn at Car Colston, where tea was provided; and at
5.30 a start was made for Nottingham, and a memorable
half-day's excursion brought to a close soon after 7 p.m.

BRUNSELL
HALL



SUPPLEMENT.

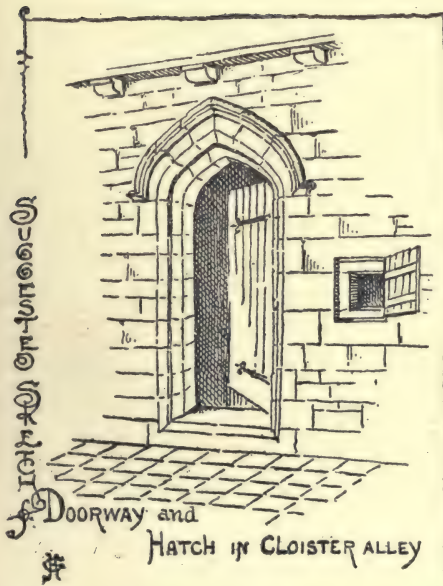


Photograph by H. Gill.

THE PRIORY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH.

Beauvale Charterhouse, Notts.

BY THE REV. A. DU BOULAY HILL,
AND
MR. HARRY GILL.



THE Order of Carthusian Monks was founded at La Chartreuse, in Savoy, in 1084, by Bruno, a native of Cologne and Chancellor of the Cathedral at Rheims. Their Rule is the most strict of all the Religious Orders which sprang from the Benedictines; isolated from the

world, almost even isolated from each other in silence within the walls of their monasteries (called in England Charterhouses), they mapped out every hour of their day with its proper occupation of prayer, meditation, or labour.

Nicholas de Cantilupo, 17 Edward III., founded a Carthusian monastery in honour of the Blessed Trinity, for a prior and twelve monks, at Beauvale, in Notting-

hamshire, the Charter of Foundation being dated 9 December, 1343.

The connection of the family of Cantilupe with the county of Nottingham began with Nicholas, the grandfather of the founder,¹ who became lord of the manors of Greseley and Ilkeston, through his marriage with Eustachia, sister and heiress of Hugh Fitz-Ralph. His fine effigy, in surcoat and chain-mail with shield bearing the Cantilupe arms, is in the chancel of the Church of St. Mary, at Ilkeston.

His grandson, Nicholas, a friend and companion of Edward III., obtained leave to fortify his house at Greseley in 1341, and a few years later, to found a Charterhouse there. At his own home, in these perilous times, not long before the battle of Crécy, he would provide that prayer should be continually offered, for the glory of God, for the welfare of his king and archbishop, for the souls of his father and mother and first wife Typhonia, and for himself and his wife Joan, at the "*Pulchra vallis in parco de Greseleye.*"

In point of time, the Beauvale Charterhouse was the third of the nine houses of the Carthusian Order established in England. Of the two earlier Charterhouses, both in Somersetshire, there is nothing now remaining at Witham (1180), and but little at Hinton (1227). A good deal is known of the London Charterhouse (1371), but that at Mount Grace, in Yorkshire (1398), is the only one in England where all the peculiar arrangements of the Order can be seen; and a comparison of the remains at Mount Grace with those at Beauvale now to be described, is of great interest.

Beauvale Charterhouse is situated in a pleasant

(¹) The *Registrum Prioratus de Greseley sive Bella Valle* of Prior Wartre (Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 6060) gives a curious genealogical account of the founder's family.



Photograph by H. Gill.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUIN FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

valley falling to the west, in the parish of Greasley, nine miles north-west from Nottingham. It stands upon an artificially levelled site, with a wooded hill rising on the north. With the exceptions of the gatehouse and the eastern precinct wall, parts of the north and south walls of the church, and a square building three storeys in height and attached to the south-west angle of the church, little now remains above ground, and that little is incorporated in modern farm buildings. (Plate II.)

In May, 1908, permission was given by Lord Lucas and Lady Desborough to the Thoroton Society, to excavate the site, with the object of ascertaining the plan of the monastic buildings. This was no easy task, because the place has for a long period served as a quarry for building materials. Moreover, the mediæval builders paid but little attention to foundation work; no squared stones were put in below the ground level, and in some cases there was only a line of rough rubble masonry to measure to. The difficulty of the task was further increased by the fact that a great accumulation of *débris* had to be cleared away before the foundations were reached.

The buildings occupied a rectangular area, 470ft. from east to west, and 290ft. from north to south, surrounded by a wall, now only remaining on the east side. This part of the wall is continued 115ft. further south, and joins the gate-house block, which forms the south side of a smaller rectangular extension, giving an L-shape to the whole area.

THE GATE-HOUSE AND EASTERN WALL.

The gate-house stands at the south-east corner, and gave entrance by an archway on either side with plain double chamfers carried to the ground. Both arches have disappeared from above the springers, and the openings are now walled up; the west wall of the gate-

house, with a door in the middle, remains, but the east wall has been entirely removed. The gate-house is flanked by two rooms, each 20ft. square, and divided into two bays by a large beam that has curved braces and supports an upper floor. The whole upper storey is gone, and perhaps consisted only of half-timber lofts, to which access was gained by an external flight of stone steps at the western end. The eastern room has a small window in the outer wall near to the entrance, which probably indicates the position of the porter's lodge, and two small windows and a doorway in the inner wall. The western room (the guest house) has a three-light square-headed window in the outer wall, and a small loop in the inner wall.

The gate-house range certainly extended further west than the existing remains, apparently with stables or storehouses running at right angles, and forming with the precinct wall a small quadrangular court within the gate. Modern farm buildings now occupy the site of it.

The eastern precinct wall runs northwards from the end of the gate-house range for nearly 400ft. It is 33ins. thick and 8ft. high, capped with flat stones, and has putlog holes, about 11ft. apart, passing through the wall. About 85ft. from the gate-house end there was an opening for a large gateway, now used as the entrance to the farm, but only one jamb remains. Some 50ft. further on there is a small doorway with chamfered jambs, the purpose of which may have been to lead to the large fish-pond just outside the wall.

THE GREAT CLOISTER.

The western half of the main rectangular area was occupied by the great cloister and its surrounding cells with their gardens, a peculiar feature of a Charterhouse. The cloister court, in which the unconfined bodies of the

monks were buried, measured 190ft. from east to west, and 186ft. from north to south, and was enclosed by a 36in. wall, three sides of which were parallel to, and at a distance of 43ft. within, the north, west and south precinct walls.

The strip of ground, forty-three feet wide, between the cloister wall and the outer wall on these three sides, was divided up into a number of little gardens, in which stood the separate cells of the monks. The five gardens and cells occupying the north side have been fairly well made out, though nothing now remains above the ground. Each garden was 43ft. square, but the one at the north-west corner was somewhat longer than the others, thus giving space for the entrance to the cell at the angle of the cloister. Allowing the same space for each garden there would be room for four more along the western side and five on the southern side of the cloister, which gives accommodation for the twelve monks of the original foundation, together with two others provided for by the foundation of a chantry by William de Aldeburgh, for which license was granted 1377-8. It seems probable that this addition to the number was made before the monastic buildings, which are evidently of subsequent date to the church, were laid out.¹

The cells in the northern range were all of the same size and plan, and occupied the south-east angle of each garden. Each cell was a substantially-built house of two storeys, with an internal measurement of 20ft.

(¹) Tanner, *Notitia*, p. 411, states that at the dissolution the monks of Beauvale had increased to nineteen, but this number seems to include others from London, who took the oath to the King at the same time. The existence of other cells at Beauvale has not been ascertained. Pensions were awarded only to seven monks and two *conversi*, or aged men.

square. The garden and cell, No. 3 on the plan, the middlemost on the north side, has been most thoroughly excavated, and by reference to the far more complete remains at Mount Grace, described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope,¹ we can reconstruct, in imagination, the dwelling in which a monk of Beauvale passed the greater part of his solitary life. (Plate III.)



The cell (No. 3) was entered by a doorway in the cloister wall, the doorstep having a broadly chamfered edge. By the side of the door there was a square opening or hatch in the cloister wall, running back about 2ft. in the thickness of the wall, and then turning at right angles to an inner opening in the jamb within the door. Through this opening, or "turn," the daily supply of food was passed, silently and invisibly, to the monk within. Inside the door a bell was hung, by which the monk was aroused at 5.45 a.m. by the "excitator," and which

(¹) *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii., p. 292.

door from the cloister opened ; on the right of this would be the wooden staircase leading from the living room to the upper floor, and at the other end of the lobby was a door leading into the garden ; (2) a large living room with fireplace and tiled floor, a step higher than the lobby, with another door opening into the garden, and a window by the side of the door ; (3) a smaller chamber, which served as bedroom and oratory, with a window looking into the garden ; (4) a still smaller chamber in the free corner of the cell, which served as a study, and probably had two small windows. No actual evidence of the partition which separated this smaller room has been seen at Beauvale.

The upper floor probably consisted of one large room with windows looking into the garden. This was the monk's work-room, in which the few hours not occupied with devotions, meals, and necessary work in cell or garden, were employed in literary, artistic, or manual occupations. A monk at Mount Grace is recorded as having a weaving loom in his cell.

The cell was roofed at a low pitch with stone tiles, the ridge set parallel to the cloister wall and abutting against stone gables, one being surmounted by the chimney of the fireplace, the other by a stone cross. The stones of an octagonal chimney with embattled top were found lying in this cell: the circular cap of a chimney of another design was found in another place. An ornamental cusped gable-cross was also found here, which may be seen among the fragments shown in Plate IV. It was fixed to its base by an iron dowel, but in another instance the gable top has a mortise-hole large enough to receive the foot of the cross.

In the garden there were two wooden pentises against the wall, each 4ft. wide, and erected on low curbs, 10in. wide. One ran from the lobby door along

the cloister wall, and was provided with a gully which carried off the water from half the roof, and a leaden pipe with tap for the water supply. The leaden pipe was found *in situ* in No. 2 cell, where the cloister wall had been disturbed, no doubt in remedying a defect in the water supply. The other pentise led from the door of the living room along the division wall of the garden to the outer wall, where a small doorway gave access to a *garde-robe* built of wood over an open stream which ran round the outer wall of the monastery past the ends of all the gardens. Near to this door there is a water-tank about 2ft. deep. This part of the area is on rising ground, and consequently there is a step up from the first described pentise into the garden, and two steps at the further end of the other to the *garde-robe* door; a small retaining wall was built to keep the soil away from the north side of the dwelling, leaving a passage, along which runs a covered drain of stone slabs, to carry the water from the pentise and half roof on this side round the north-west angle of the cell. The garden walls were probably, as at Mount Grace, about 8ft. high, and had an angled coping of three courses.

Parallel to the cloister wall, and at a distance of 4ft. from it, the foundation of another 36in. wall was found, having buttresses, and forming a cloister alley. At the eastern end of the north alley the cloister wall is set back for the last 30ft., so as to give a wider approach of 8ft. to a door at its east end, through which access was gained to the north door of the church. The wider approach indicates that this was intended to be used by the monks coming from their cells, but the door appears to have been walled up in subsequent alterations.

The east side of the great cloister, beginning at this

door in the north-east corner, is formed for 23ft. by a 24in. wall enclosing a small court between the cloister and the west end of the church. The next 30ft. is occupied by a building of three storeys, of which the upper part is of later construction, with a range of three windows overlooking the cloister. It fills the space between the cloister and the south-west angle of the church and will, with the small court, be more fully described later as the Prior's house. Two doorways in the basement of this building open into the cloister. The wall in which they are set has been rebuilt, but the arches and jambs are no doubt original, and fortunately preserve for us the pattern of the doorways to the monks' cells all round the demolished cloister. The first door leads by a vaulted passage, rising a step in the middle, into a smaller cloister on the south side of the church; the second door opens on to a *vice*, or winding stair, giving access to the two upper storeys. (Plate IV.)

Two of the corbels, which carried the wall plate of the pentise roof of the cloister alley, remain in the wall over the doors, with the weather-mould above them, and the paving of the alley can still be traced on the ground below.

Continuing southwards, the cloister wall has been destroyed for 36ft., beyond which the farm-house wall has been built upon the line of its foundations, incorporating part of the old wall.

The general position of the west and south sides of the great cloister is indicated by some slight remains, particularly at the south-east angle of the outer wall. Between this angle and another portion of wall running east, there is an opening of 9ft. 9in., which may have been in connection with the drainage of the precinct. It has not at present been possible to ascertain the



Photograph by H. Gill.

STAIRCASE DOORWAY IN GREAT CLOISTER,
WITH FRAGMENTS OF MASONRY.

position of any more boundary wall or other buildings lying between the south-east angle of the great cloister and the gate-house block, to complete the circuit of the monastery.

THE CHURCH.

We now pass to the eastern half of the enclosed area. The most important building in the monastery, and in this case the first to be erected, is the church. Like all other unaltered Carthusian churches, it was a plain building in one span, without aisles or arcades. It is placed parallel to, and at a distance of 47ft. within, the north precinct wall; the east end is about 90ft. from the east precinct wall, and the west end is parallel to the east cloister wall, from which it is separated by a small intervening courtyard 15ft. in width. The walls are 54in. in thickness. It is impossible now to determine whether the north wall was free from attached buildings. The three projections in its length appear to have been buttresses; they may have been cross walls, but there is nothing left to indicate how far they extended northwards. There was a diagonal buttress at the north-west angle of this wall.

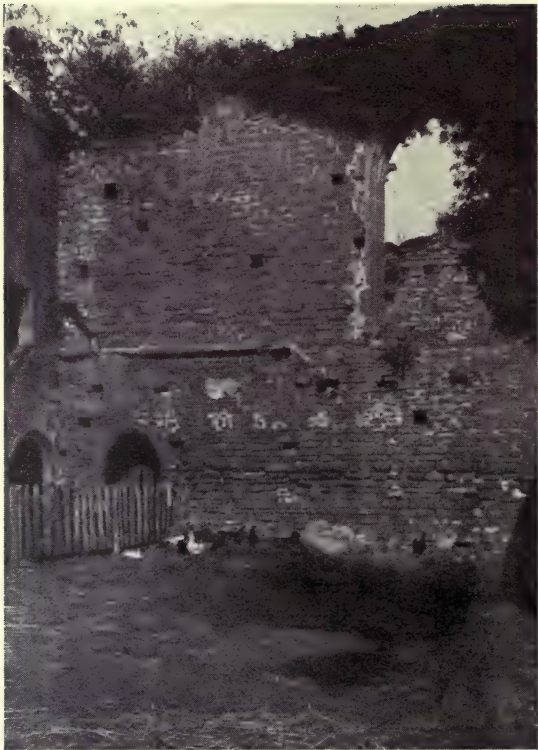
Internally the width is 27ft., and the walls have been traced to a length of 112ft., but the eastern foundations have not been discovered. There is some indication, however of an eastern extension, forming a bay of about 15ft. in width, and the existence of something of this kind is corroborated by the recollection of old people.

Towards the western end of the church some portions of the walls—about 24ft. of the north wall, and 64ft. of the south wall, are still standing, partly to their full height. The southern 11ft. of the west wall, as far as the jamb of the west window, forms part of the wall of the three-storeyed building already mentioned, which is built

with a straight joint against the south-west angle of the church. The great west window had an opening of 12ft., a portion of the south jamb remains *in situ*, and broken fragments of its tracery have been unearthed. In the south wall there is a large three-light Perpendicular window, apparently an insertion of a slightly later date. Its arch is complete, but the mullions and tracery have fallen out. There is no evidence of any window on the north side. A few small fragments of 14th century glass have been found, having a diaper on enamel surface.

The church had two entrances, one on each side at the extreme west. The large door on the north was approached from the door at the widened east end of the north cloister alley, and it was protected by a pentise, of which traces are to be seen on the standing portion of the north wall, continued beyond the entrance. The doorway on the south is smaller; it has a segmental inner arch, and descends by two steps into a cloister alley against the south wall of the church, close to the end of the vaulted passage mentioned as leading from the great cloister. A second door in the south wall, 26ft. further to the east, was blocked up at an early date. It has an inner segmental arch, but no trace of it appears outside.

A Carthusian church consisted of two quires, a western for the use of the *conversi* or Lay brethren employed upon the farm, and an eastern for the use of the monks. Other lay folk were not admitted, or at least only allowed as guests in an enclosed gallery. No trace of the *pulpitum*, or screen with gallery over it which separated the two quires, can be seen in the standing walls, but at 72ft. from the west end the tile flooring ceases at what was doubtless a step, the *gradus chori*, at the east end of the monks' stalls. At the south end



Photograph by H. Gill.

THE SMALL CLOISTER
ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHURCH.

of the step there was a door leading to the first chamber of a block of buildings running south from the church.

The Presbytery extended 40ft. east of the *gradus chori*, and here another line marking the termination of the tile floor is met with. No signs of an altar base have been found, and it still remains to be ascertained if the church extended, as is probable, a bay further east.

The floor tiles used in the western part of the church were 11in. square, plain black and yellow tiles laid alternately. A band of $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. tiles of various patterns irregularly disposed formed the floor below the *gradus chori*.

In the portion of the north wall still standing, there is part of a recessed arch for a tomb, west of the monks' quire, but no worked stone or inscribed slab remains to show whether this was the tomb of the founder. A corbel for the support of a tie-beam strut is to be seen in the south wall.

THE SMALL CLOISTER.

On the south side of the church there was a small cloister (Plate V.) bounded on the west by the line of buildings which formed also the eastern side of the great cloister. The building called the prior's house occupies the first 16ft., and the site of the rest is partly covered by the modern farm-house.

The north side, extending for 60ft. against the church wall, had a cloister alley 6ft. in width, which was no doubt continued round other sides of the cloister. Five corbels and a weather-mould are still to be seen in the church wall, indicating the pentise roof, the slope of which is shown by a chase in the return wall at the west. The last 3ft. of the weather-mould are embedded in this wall,—a proof that the church was completed

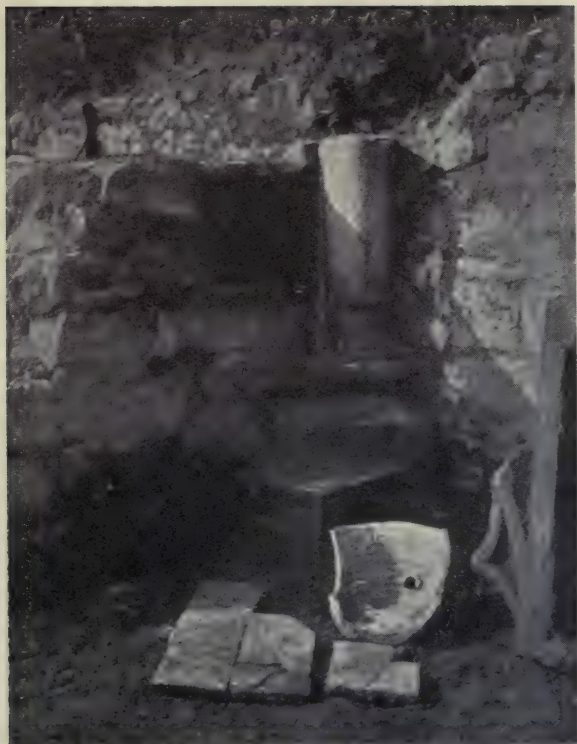
first. At the west end of the alley, an arch of two orders, springing from moulded corbels, led by the vaulted passage directly into the great cloister.

The eastern side of the small cloister is formed by an interesting range of buildings, not quite at right angles with the church, and not bonded into it. The cloister wall still remains to a height of 4ft. above the floor line for a length of 120ft, showing four doorways and a recess at its southern end, but a gap has been made in this wall where the farm road enters the enclosure.

The first doorway, next the church, 3ft. 6in. wide, leads into an important room which was also entered from the church by the south door of the presbytery.

In each of its two western angles there is a small circular shaft, with a bead above a square base. The shafts are missing from the eastern angles, but it may be concluded that they are vaulting shafts, and that the room was vaulted in one bay (Plate VI.). The tiled floor appears to have been re-laid at some time, many broken tiles being used and no regularity of pattern being preserved. This may have been the result of interments. If this was the Chapter-house, as its position might suggest, some evidence of the altar which the Carthusians usually placed there was to be expected, but none has been found. In the opinion of so competent an authority as Mr. W. St. John Hope, the Chapter-house was more probably to the north-east of the church, as at Mount Grace and London; but up to the present no foundations of any attached building have been discovered there, and as the church wall does not remain above the floor line, no evidence has been found of any doorway on that side.

The second doorway in the east alley led originally into a chapel 11ft. 6in. wide; but an alteration has taken place here, and a wall has been built cutting off



Photograph by H. Gill.

BASE OF AN ANGLE SHAFT.

8ft. of the western part of the chapel. This seems to have been for the purpose of raising a small tower, for the side walls have been thickened so as to leave an unpaved floor-space only 6ft. square, and on the right of the doorway a winding staircase has been inserted in the wall. After this alteration the chapel must have been entered from the room just described, but the wall is here destroyed below the floor line. The chapel is paved with tiles of various patterns, including many alphabet tiles, and the Cantilupe shield. At the east end a strip of plain tiles formed a foot-pace 4ft. wide for an altar-base 6ft. by 2ft. 6in. A slab suiting these dimensions and bevelled on three sides is now used at the farm pump.

The third doorway in the alley is 4ft. 6in. in width, and leads to a wide entry of 11ft. with a doorway at the other end opening to some buildings further east, which have not given any result from excavation. A narrow room was perhaps a vestry entered from the church. It has a tiled floor, which has sunk considerably owing to mining operations, the seams of coal lying about 200 yards below the monastery site, having been worked out in recent years. It is interesting to note in passing that the monks of Beauvale were pioneers in the coal mining industry, for at the time of the suppression their coal pits at Selston were valued at a considerable sum. (Valor Ecclesiasticus, Henry VIII., vol. v., p. 156. *Valet in exit' et proficuis carbonū maritim'*, *£xx.*)

South of this passage is a room 25ft. by 22ft., the outer walls of which have been destroyed by the farm road.

The fourth existing doorway is a small one of 2ft. 10in. opening. It is 19ft. from the south wall of the last-mentioned room, and this space is partly occupied on the inside by a thick mass of masonry, having the

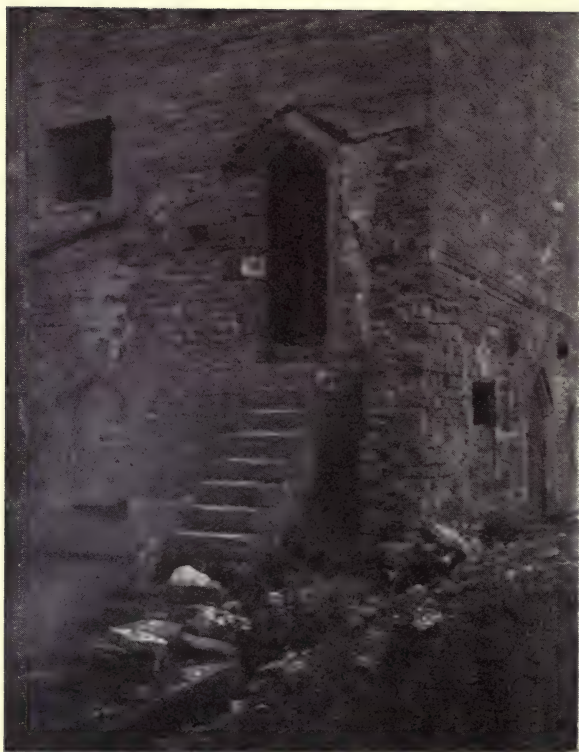
commencement of a flight of steps immediately to the left of the door on entering. This room was at least 40ft. long, for no other cross wall was encountered for that distance, when all traces of the buildings are lost. It may have been the Frater, where the monks dined together in silence, at 10 a.m. on Sundays and Feast days. In the cloister wall, just beyond the doorway, there is a recess 1ft. 9in. in depth and 10ft. in length, probably for the stone trough of a lavatory in the cloister alley.

The south side of this cloister, in which would have been the kitchen, bakehouse, and brewhouse, has disappeared altogether. There is a deep well near the centre of the south end of the cloister area.

THE PRIOR'S HOUSE AND COURT.

Reference has been made to the small court and tall building occupying the space between the west end of the church and the great cloister, and these will now be described. The north boundary of the court is formed by an irregular shaped mass built against the angle buttress of the church, leaving room for a doorway in the north-west corner. This end of the court is paved with plain tiles, and has a gully leading to a drain for rain-water.

The south side of the court is formed by the three-storeyed building which overlaps part of the west end of the church. In the wall of it there is, next the church, a small doorway leading into a vaulted cellar, approached by a paved pentise under the west window; and next the cloister wall is an arched doorway at the head of an external flight of steps leading to a room above the ground storey. Neither of these doors has a weather-mould, as they were under a pentise roof, shown by a projecting string sloping up from the sill of the west



Photograph by H. Gill.

THE COURT OF THE PRIOR'S HOUSE.

window to the spring of the upper door. A chase over this door indicates a pentise over the steps, which sloped down to a small buttress near their foot. (Plate VII.)

The ground storey of this building is divided by two cross walls into three oblong spaces, each with a plain vault. The middle space forms the passage from the south side of the church into the great cloister, and the two side spaces were cellars, one opening into the small court, and the other into the great cloister.

The room over may have been the prior's cell in the original plan, approached by the steps in the small court, but there is no "turn" to be found at this entrance. At the end of the 15th century it seems that the prior's cell was rebuilt, and made into the more pretentious and comfortable dwelling still standing to its full height of three storeys, but with a modern roof. (Plate II.) It was found necessary to strengthen the wall on the cloister side by increasing the thickness from 24in. to 36in. A circular stair was introduced, occupying nearly half the cellar on the south side, by which access was gained to the two upper floors, and the doorway was reset in the new masonry. (Plate IV.) The wall at the western end of the passage through was similarly thickened, and a corbelled lintel was introduced to carry it, inside the doorway. The wall in the cellar on the north was not thickened, but corbelled out to its new dimensions above the vault, where the later masonry of larger stone and good ashlar commences.

The large room on the first floor was lighted by two two-light windows, on the north and east sides. A large square fireplace remains in the south wall. A partition probably divided the room off from the old entrance, that part of the floor being at a lower level. The vice occupying the south-west corner is here lighted by a small loop. The upper floor provided

a very pleasant room, 21ft. by 12ft. 6in, having a small hooded fireplace in the south wall, and lighted by a range of three two-light square-headed windows, overlooking the great cloister. All the windows of the later work are without hood moulds and have flat sills.

It may have been in connection with these alterations that the door leading from the widened alley in the north-east corner of the great cloister was walled up, so that access to the little court and to the north door of the church was limited to the lay brothers approaching from without, and the monks would now pass through the passage under the prior's house, and enter the church by the south door.

The material used in building the monastery was local calcareous sandstone of a dark red colour, obtained from a quarry on the hill side, laid in random courses, and roughly hammer-dressed on the external faces. The internal faces, and perhaps, the external faces also, were plastered. The dressings to windows, doors, &c., were of grit stone from over the Derbyshire border. Judging by the few fragments of mouldings and window tracery that remain, the buildings were of a simple and unpretentious character, very similar in all respects to many Nottinghamshire churches of late 14th century work.

The monastery had an excellent supply of water from a spring, now known as Robin Hood's well, which rises in the wood half-a-mile away. The water was impounded at the north-east corner of the site, and carried thence in open streams round the outside wall of the cloister gardens, and also to a large fish pond on the east, near the gate-house. Water was laid on in leaden pipes to each cell, possibly from a conduit or cistern which may have stood, as at the London and Mount

Grace Charterhouses, in the great cloister.

FLOOR TILES.

The tiles found during the excavations are numerous and interesting. They are of two kinds, viz.: (1) Large plain glazed tiles 11in. by 11in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., some light yellow and others black: (2) Encaustic tiles, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. They were probably made at the well-known Nottingham or Dale Abbey kilns. Similar tiles are to be found, not only throughout the county, but in cities as far apart as York and Exeter. It would appear that the wooden stamps were transferred from place to place, quite regardless of the fact that some of the patterns were heraldic and represented the arms or badges of persons who had no connection with the church or district in which the tiles are found. The "quarrels" were formed of clay and partly dried in the sun; the pattern was then impressed with a wooden stamp and clay of a lighter colour, called "slip," was poured into the grooves. The tile was then coated with a glaze and burnt in a kiln. The result was a tile of varying shades of brown or black with a pattern in yellow. This method of manufacture explains the blurs which sometimes occurred owing to the excess of yellow slip left on the tile. Some of the tiles are worn until all the glaze is removed from the surface, and they now appear as red tiles with a pattern formed by depressions without any colour. Fac-similes of the patterns found at Beauvale are shown on Plates VIII. and IX. They are all of 14th century type—chiefly heraldic or grotesque,—and it is interesting to notice that in many instances no allowance has been made for the reversal of the pattern on the stamp, so that nearly all the heraldic charges are impressed the reverse way.

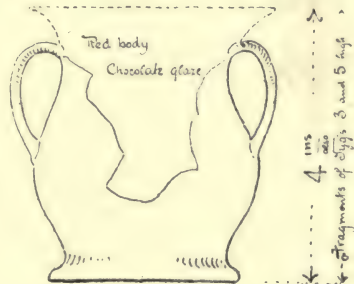
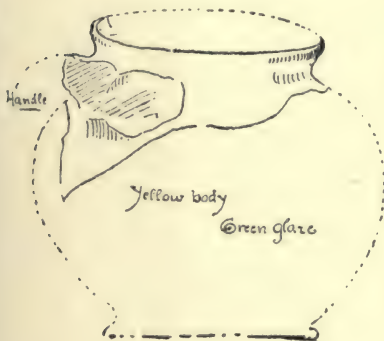
- No. 1. Arms of the founder, Nicholas Cantilupe, *Gules, a fess vair between three leopard's heads jessant-de-lis or.*¹ This, as might be expected, is the predominant pattern. The leopard faces are indistinct, and in some of the tiles the *vair* is roughly represented by triangles.
- No. 2. Geometrical patterns; repeating with four tiles, —a common feature of the Decorated period.
- No. 3. Arms of Zouch. *Gules, 7 mascles conjoined 3 3 and 1 or.* William la Zouch, Archbishop of York, confirmed the charter of foundation as Diocesan.
- No. 4. Letters of the Latin alphabet in Lombardic capitals. This is a very common pattern. It will be noticed that every letter is reversed. In specimens of this tile found elsewhere the letters are stamped the right way about, but read from right to left on the tile.
- No. 5. Maltese Cross. An ornamental pattern of frequent occurrence in many places.
- No. 6. Badge of Richard II. (1377-1399). The absence of the Edwardian (heraldic) patterns of these tile-makers supports the opinion that the buildings were not erected for some time after the granting of the charter.
- No. 7. Geometrical diaper.

(¹) The original arms of Cantilupe were *gules, three fleur de lis or*. S. Thomas de Cantilupo, Bishop of Hereford, 1275-1282, bore three leopard's heads jessant-de-lis. From these are derived the arms of the See of Hereford, which are *gules, three leopard's faces reversed two and one jessant-de-lis or*. The reversal may have been intended as a "difference." The faces may have been adopted as those of a wolf's head impaled upon a spear in reference to the name Cant-i-lupe, Wolf of Kent.

- No. 8. A four-tile quatrefoil pattern of birds and oak leaves.
- No. 9. Running pattern, used for division lines and borders.
- No. 10. Shield. *Gules, a cinquefoil pierced ermine.* Beaumont.
- No. 11. Shield. *A cross moline.* Molineux.
- No. 12. A double-headed eagle displayed.
- No. 13. Cross keys, badge of the See of York.
- No. 14. Shield, with key at the side. *On a bend a saltire engrailed.*
- No. 15. An ornamental pattern composed of oak leaves and acorns, of frequent occurrence in many places.
- No. 16. Geometrical pattern with grotesque centre.
- No. 17. Shield. *On a bend, 3 hedgehogs.* Paschall, of Eastwood.

A selection of these tiles has been placed on the walls of the Society's Room.

Several fragments of pottery have been found. These are of glazed ware, brown or green. In the opinion of experts they were made at the Nottingham kilns in the 15th century.

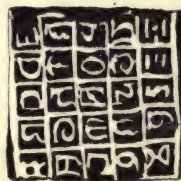


BEAUVALE

CHARTER-HOUSE



1



4



7

ENCAUSTIC TILES



5



6



9



8



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



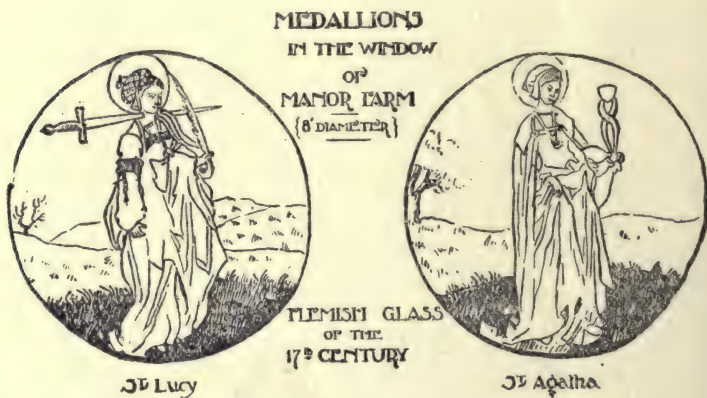
17

Harry Gill, Delt.,
Nottingham, Sept., 1908.

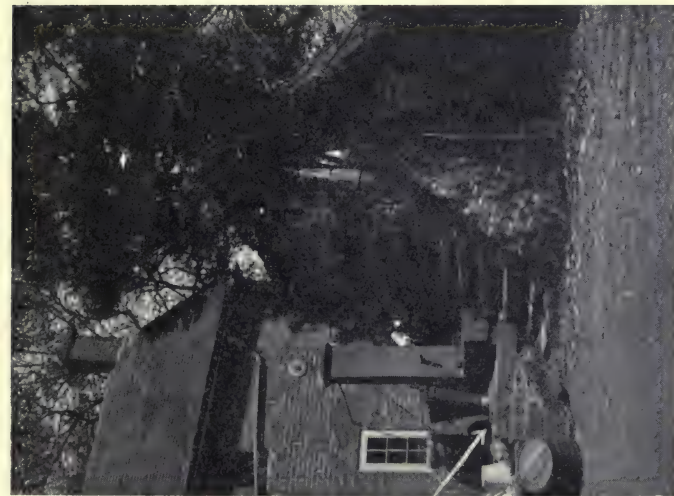
BEAUVALE MANOR FARM.

On the opposite side of the valley, some 500 yards to the south of the Priory and overlooking the whole district, stands Beauvale Manor Farm. (Plate X.) It contains some interesting early 15th century remains, consisting of a gate-house with oak bressumers, and within the court a retaining wall with a flight of steps leading to a small arched doorway.

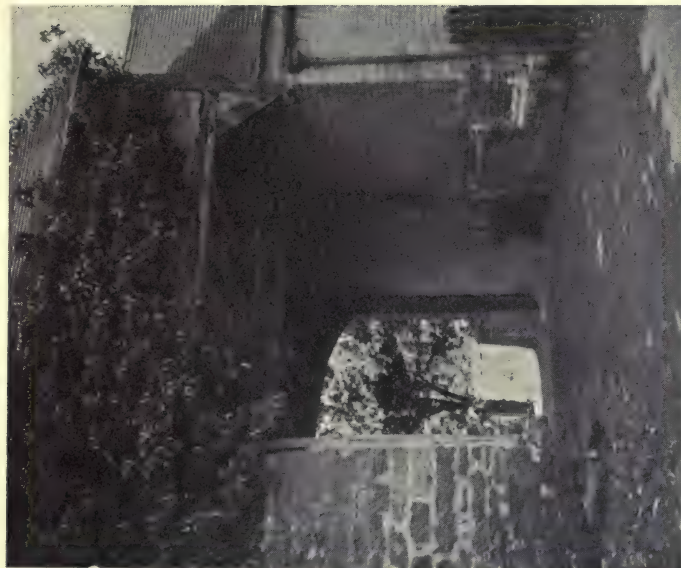
Several interments have been found here, and a worn slab of local sandstone, 6ft. by 3ft. 6in. by 5in., bevelled on three sides, by the pump in the yard, has the appearance of an altar slab. It is not possible to assert any connection between this farm-house and the neighbouring Priory, for the lay brethren who attended to the farms belonging to the Carthusians were generally housed in the monastery itself.



In the farm-house are two medallions of Dutch or Flemish glass, leaded into one of the windows. These are popularly supposed to have been taken from the Priory, but this is quite erroneous, as they are un-



ALTAR
STONE



THE MANOR FARM.

Photographs by H. Gill.

doubtedly the work of the 17th century. The subjects are well-executed figures in brown enamel outline with yellow stain, representing two female saints; St. Lucy of Syracuse, with a palm branch in her hand and a sword piercing her neck, to denote her martyrdom; and St. Agatha holding a breast in a pair of pincers, in reference to their miraculous restoration when cut off in torture.

Careful search has been made throughout the neighbourhood of the Priory, and it does not seem likely that any remains other than those mentioned in this report will be met with.

The illustration of the Seal of the Monastery (see frontispiece) is taken from a wax impression in the British Museum of the Seal attached to the Deed of Surrender—*Our Lord, seated in a canopied niche, with a cruciform nimbus, lifting up the right hand in benediction, in the left hand an orb topped with a long cross. In base, under a round headed arch, with carving, a monk, kneeling to the right in prayer.*

Inscription:—[S] : COMVNE : DOMVS : BELLE : VALL : ORD : C[ART] .

The drawing of the Prior's Seal is taken from a "Grant by Nicholas Wartyr, prior of the House of the Holy Trinity Beauvale de Bella Valle, to Thomas Samon, of lands &c in Annesley Wodehouse and Kirkeby Wodehouse, which the said prior held of the feoffment of Richard Willughby, in exchange for divers messuages, lands, woods, coals, &c in Selston, Bagthorp, Risshall in the parish of Selston, Underwood in the same parish, Brynnesley and Brynnesley Asshe, and lands, &c. in

Newthorp in the parish of Gresley, a messuage and garden in Nottingham, and a rent issuing out of land in Newthorp 10 August 5 Henry VII." (Augmentation Office.)

Nicholas Wartyr was the compiler of the "*Registrum Prioratus de Greseley sive Bella Valle*," now in the MS. department of the British Museum.

NOTE.—Further excavation has proved that the church terminated with a square east end, at the point marked on the plan. Also, that the alley on the north side of the church led to a chamber 18ft. wide, occupying part of the space between the two eastern buttresses. This was probably the Chapter House.



The Old Streets of Nottingham.

No. III.

BY JAMES GRANGER.

IN the latter half of my second paper I directed attention to some thoroughfares in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, and will now refer to another matter relating to that locality. As regards the old town, the ground near the church is probably as high or higher than most of the other parts near. I have a full recollection of seeing, in St. Mary's Gate, sixty years ago, an extra large piece of granite, which was used when paving the middle of the road, and probably measured twenty inches by ten. After enquiries I was informed that this stone was to mark the spot as being on a level with the top of the Castle rock. It was, I believe, from forty to fifty yards nearer to Pilcher Gate than the upper and north side of the churchyard, and possibly of the altitude stated; though I cannot vouch for this.

I desire to correct an inaccuracy which passed unobserved in the latter part of my previous paper (No. II.), when referring to the waterworks near the Leen. There were two places in that locality at different periods, from which water was supplied to the town, the one mentioned commencing in 1827; but matters of an earlier date were being referred to, and therefore it should have been said that the "old waterworks" (1696) were near the Leen, "at the lower end of Finkhill Street;" still, as a fact, the more modern structure going back full sixty years, was termed "the

old waterworks," to distinguish it from the supply afterwards obtained near the Trent Bridge, and still later from various other sources.

By 1827 an additional supply was necessary, and one was acquired near Scotholm, Basford, where a small reservoir was formed. From thence by iron pipes the water was brought down the valley of the Leen; and for much of the latter part on its bank, to Brewhouse Yard, and then forced up to a small reservoir, which now forms part of the infirmary ground. Before the formation of the Lenton (now Castle) Boulevard, the upper side and joints of the iron waterpipes could be seen in many places, when walking that way to Lenton; for with some their depth in the ground was barely sufficient to cover them. I thought that the natural fall of the valley was probably the only cause for the water running to Nottingham. The internal diameter of the pipes I considered did not exceed nine inches, though said to be more.

The next place for consideration will be St. Peter's Gate, which is one of our oldest thoroughfares, and in times long passed was occasionally termed "lane," but its description proved that St. Peter's Gate was really referred to. See Records, vol. i., page 367 (after 1284), also p. 374, 1305, &c. Until about 1870, in this roadway especially, but also in Bridlesmith Gate, &c., some very old and interesting houses were to be found. In his "Nottingham Castle," when alluding to the year 1870, Mr. Hine says, "Peter Gate widened. Some interesting timber constructions, and enriched panel work in some were unfortunately demolished."

Happily I am, however, enabled to make some amends, with an excellent illustration of various old structures in that immediate locality, together with a view of its narrow upper and eastern end, where vehicles



THE UPPER PART OF ST. PETER'S GATE, 1870,
looking eastward, with the fine old oak framed house, at the
north-east corner of St. Peter's Church Yard.

could not pass. This part was first enlarged, and the addition obtained mainly from the southern side. In 1884 numerous remains were removed from the churchyard to the Church Cemetery, and the additional ground required for the street taken from the graveyard. The rare wood-framed house exhibited as being close to the corner of the churchyard was unfortunately but necessarily demolished, its site being required for the roadway. Of its kind it was probably the finest of any in or near Nottingham, and a constant object of admiration. The old street was considerably wider at the lower than at the upper end.

I propose now to comment upon the two roads or ways, one at the north and the other at the south of St. Mary's graveyard, and beginning with the former, which is termed Kaye's Walk. This comparatively is a modern name, and unknown to Glover, who published his Directory of Nottingham, in 1844, but it is in that of Lascelles and Hagar's dated 1848, where I find it as "Kaye's Walk, St. Mary's gate." Approximately, therefore, it dates back about sixty years. I have, however, some recollection of its being previously entitled St. Mary's Church Walk or Yard, which would agree with the names of similar passages near St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's Church.

I am induced to refer more carefully to this footway to disabuse the minds of some who have inaccurate ideas respecting it, and I am fortunately enabled to give an extract from one of Mr. William Stretton's numerous manuscript notebooks, some of which are now in the possession of Mr. John T. Godfrey. As Mr. Stretton was alive at the time referred to, and residing in or near Nottingham, his evidence is conclusive. He says:—"St. Mary's Churchyard was inclosed by an iron

pallisading in July, 1806 ; a road was taken off the north side, which was before open to the churchyard—the north and west walls then built—the east wall was built in 1804, and the south wall with the pallisading thereon in the year”——(blank). This will shortly be shown to have been 1792.

It is here proved that the footway to the north of St. Mary's Church was severed from the graveyard last century, and in 1806. Its present title therefore is not an old one, and no doubt others besides myself still remember the time of its adoption. It is derived from the Very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., LL.D. ; Rector of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts. ; Rector of Marylebone, Middlesex ; Prebendary of Southwell ; Archdeacon of Nottingham ; and Prebendary and Dean of Lincoln ; who died December 25, 1809, and is buried at Lincoln.

In the Borough Records, vol. 3, p. 476 (1487) the editor says, “ St. Mary's Churchyard, lane by—probably Kaye's Walk.”

This is incorrect as may be proved from the remarks just made. There are also references on pages 259-60, to lanes and gates, which imply roads for vehicles 319 years previously, and cause me fear that the editor was not so fully provided with the various old histories, plans, illustrations and documents relating to old times in Nottingham, as it was proper he should have been, when bringing out an official work of such great importance as the Borough Records.

On various occasions, by his references, we have evidence that he no doubt had Deering's and Thoroton's Histories at command, and if in connection with this matter he had fortunately once more referred to the plan of Nottingham in Deering he would have perceived that in 1744, except it might be by stiles and a footpath, there was no road whatever across the north side of

the old graveyard. This was still the case about fifty-six years later, as shown on the large and unique plan of the town in my possession, and formerly mentioned as dating from 1800.

At different periods and places in the Borough Records, it is proved that a few centuries back there were stiles to each of the three old churchyards, and respecting St. Mary's Church, it will be found in vol. iv., that on pages 130, 154, and 316, there is an allusion to one on each occasion. Regarding the latter page it relates to what occurred in 1614. In paper No. II. I refer to a large and very fine old engraving of Nottingham from the east, dating about 1690, by I. Kip, and on it the stile just mentioned, is plainly exhibited. It is at the east, or Stoney Street end of the footpath across the graveyard, and close to its northern boundary. These explanations will, I consider, enable all to comprehend how and when the various changes were made in relation to the old footpath, and the forming of the passage now termed Kaye's Walk.

The ground next adjoining the old graveyard and footpath (to the north) and reaching from Stoney Street to St. Mary's Gate, was owned by two persons, and with the buildings thereon was in two occupations. The one next to Stoney Street reached backwards and toward St. Mary Gate, about three-fifths of the space, and the house in St. Mary Gate occupied the remaining portion, or about two-fifths. Many persons still alive will, with myself, remember them as they were before demolition; and each in its way was worthy of notice.

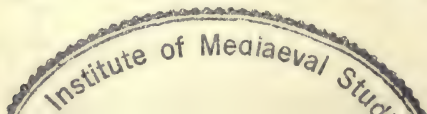
Deering, next to page 8, introduces an excellent engraving of the eastern one, as representing an old town residence entitled Plumptre House. It was, no doubt, one of the finest to be found near, and from its elevated position, and being rather higher than most

other buildings, it was a noticeable object from the east and south of the town. This was one of the last and most elegant of the old Nottingham mansions, and belonged to the Plumptres. I have seen it stated a time or two that it was built in 1707, and various circumstances in a large degree testify to the accuracy of this statement. The family had an earlier residence in Nottingham on the site of which the late Dr. Ransom's house and others were erected at the upper end of Low Pavement, next to Drury Hill, the ground reaching nearly through to Broad Marsh.

John Plumptre, who was the last of that family to occupy Plumptre House, died 1791, at his London residence, Jermyn Street, Westminster, in his 80th year. Alderman Wilson lived in the house many years, and also others at intervals. There was—for a town house—a considerable quantity of land attached to it, even when deprived of the vista, and on February 21, 1853, the Date Book informs us that "Plumptre House and grounds" were "sold by auction," and "knocked down to Mr. Alderman Birkin for £8410." Both sides of Broadway, as regards the new street and grounds, were included in this purchase.

On his plan of the town Deering shows that Plumptre House, looking eastward, had much the largest vista in Nottingham attached to it. Commencing from the opposite side of Stoney Street, and with a fine avenue of trees, it is shown as reaching to Bellar Gate. This was a number of years before Plumptre Street was formed; but the avenue occupied much the same position, and no doubt from the altitude of the house, the prospect would then be a fine one. At that time the nearest houses to the south, or right of the vista, were those on Short Hill.

The other house referred to in St. Mary Gate, and



close to the west end of Kaye's Walk (when formed) was an old one, wood-framed, but of a good size; and respecting which I have found a few incidental references in the Borough Records, of two or three centuries since. In 1806, and probably some years earlier, it was occupied by Mr. William Trentham, sen., and he was living there until 1820, and probably a few years after. Some of these details were obtained from poll books, and some from the Date Book, where I consider it to be accurate. It usually is, I believe, but probably not in all points in this case.

On page 284 it informs us that on April 27, 1812, at 9.45 p.m., an attempt was made to murder Mr. William Trentham, sen., an extensive hosier of this town. He had been to a convivial meeting at a friend's house, and was returning home; had knocked at his house door, facing the churchyard, for admittance, and while waiting for it to be opened, two men stepped up to him from amongst the gravestones (? they must have got over the fence), and one of them instantly, without uttering a word, discharged at him the contents of a large horse pistol.

He was dangerously wounded, and at first, recovery was doubtful, but with care and attention he was ultimately restored to health. The Date Book says that his house door was "facing the churchyard," but on various occasions when voting both he and his son described their residence as being in St. Mary Gate; and a gentleman who years afterwards frequently visited at the old house, assured me positively that the entrance was in St. Mary Gate, and other circumstances point to this as doubtless being the fact.

Still another tragic event occurred as regards a resident in this house. It appears very probable that Mr. Trentham, upon leaving, was shortly succeeded in

the tenancy by Mr. Daft Smith Churchill, who lost his life in the wreck of *The Forfarshire* steam vessel in 1837, when Grace Darling so nobly endeavoured to rescue the passengers and crew. In the Nottingham General Cemetery a large monument was erected by his fellow directors to commemorate his death. In this ancient house were various interesting old fixtures, and amongst them some antique and noted chimney pieces, one or more of which were removed afterwards to Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, by a son of Mr. Daft Smith Churchill, who had settled there.

The old house and premises were probably demolished nearly fifty years since, and warehouses erected on the site, the chief frontage now being to Kaye's Walk. During the excavations for the cellars and foundations, the workmen came upon a large tunnel, running northwards from the graveyard, and going for a distance under the ground belonging to the old house. It had no doubt been there for at least several centuries, though all knowledge of it had been lost. A few articles were found therein, proving its great age, but not of special interest. Afterwards, as soon as convenient, a strong wall was built across it, on which to rest the front of the warehouse in course of erection, and but few people saw or knew of the tunnel at the time. I received this information from Mr. Wallis, who owned the property at that period.

In my paper, No. II., I refer to the row of houses forming part of the southern boundary of St. Mary's graveyard, commencing from St. Mary Gate; these were pulled down in 1792, as stated. There was, however, at one time, as shown on Thoroton's plan, another house at the south-east angle of the churchyard, which also was pulled down, a number of years before the row referred to; and from what Deering tells us it appears

to have belonged to the Duke of Kingston, who allowed the corporation to remove it to obtain increased facilities for those going up Hollow Stone, by considerably widening the road-way at the top.

I have mentioned before that large, old, and fine eastern view of the town, by Kip, which is very rare, and proves that the north end of Stoney Street was practically level with the graveyard. Deering, on p. 4, tells us that the widening of Hollow Stone commenced in December, 1740, and though not directly mentioned, there can be little doubt, I consider, that the Stoney Street cliff was also cut away a few years previously, which with the removal of the house, at the angle, and a wider road, would then allow of vehicles getting round into that street on more level ground. After the alterations that end of the street is by Deering (see page 12) called "St. Mary's Hill;" but the name was not long or generally accepted.

Respecting the cliff which was once at the south end of Stoney Street, some doubt has been expressed in reference to what is stated in paper No. II., although its accuracy is vouched for by the rare old eastern view of Nottingham then alluded to, which dates back approximately to 1690, and would be contemporary with the cliff. Yet, strange to say, the explanation from the illustration is improperly ignored, and what is mentioned respecting it is treated as theory only, in place of hard fact.

Fortunately there is further, and undoubted proof of the thorough truthfulness of what is exhibited on the fine large eastern view as described, and which can be remembered by myself and many of my older fellow citizens. I am now referring to the period about 1852. At that time the rocky cliff to the north of Hollow Stone and at the lower part was probably twenty-five

feet or more in height above the causeway, but lessened gradually as Stoney Street was approached, and at that corner it is considered (by persons remembering) to have been probably more than twelve feet high.

Commencing against Plumptre Street, there were several houses when going towards Hollow Stone, some having many steps to their front doors. The rocky cliff was continued round the corner from Hollow Stone to these houses. In Hollow Stone, and also in Stoney Street, the soil at the top was cleared away for a foot or more to the hard rock of the cliff, and a wall was then built upon it for its whole length. The rock visible on the east side of Stoney Street to its termination against the houses was incontrovertible proof that there had once been a cliff at the end of the street, and that it had been cut away. This, however, was of course many years before the erection of any warehouse on the north side of Hollow Stone.

I now desire to remark upon the roadway from St. Mary Gate in the west, to Short Hill in the east. For a number of years at the latter end of the 18th century, and also at the commencement of the nineteenth, it appears to have been entitled "St. Mary's Church Side," and that term is applied to it in Willoughby's rare little Directory of 1799. Blackner on page 71 (1815) places it amongst the "Names of the Principal Streets."

We still have St. Peter's Church Side, reaching from Church Gate to Albert Street, and before the latter street was formed, extending to the bottom of Hounds Gate, and in some degree comparable in that state with St. Mary's Church Side.

It must be nearly ninety years since the latter name was superseded by a return to the former and present title of "High Pavement," which, though spelt in various ways, has been attached to this street since the

14th century, and there appears to have been as little or less change in its name than with most old names.

Respecting this roadway, and possibly in a few other instances, some little changes may perhaps be occasionally observed in my remarks when compared with what has previously been said, yet further research necessitates some modification. During the last few years much additional information has been obtainable from my old and unique plan of Nottingham, together with a number of other matters of reference, plans, illustrations, manuscripts, &c., recently acquired. Accuracy, therefore, demanded that some preceding ideas and statements should be varied, for which I ask the reader's favourable consideration.

Some attention will now be given to Hollow Stone and Malin Hill, which are two old roadways leading into Nottingham, chiefly from the south and east, and appear to be first mentioned about the same period. In the Records (vol. i., page 433) Hollow Stone appears to be referred to in 1357, and on page 436 (1303), John Malyn is mentioned, and that from him the hill probably derived its name. According to the Records there can, I consider, be little doubt that for two or three centuries after the dates given, Malin Hill, as regards importance, ranked quite as high, if not higher, than Hollow Stone. In proof I will give an extract from the Records (vol. i., page 433) where, in reference to a document, it says:—"A.D. 1366, the Holoughstone, near Malynhill."

I am convinced from its environment, that as regards the acclivity, Malin Hill is much the same now as it was more than 500 years since, but respecting Hollow Stone, I have no doubt from the conformation of the ground near, and especially in the lower part, close to what is now termed Plumptre Square, that if in former times there was no cliff, the hill was so steep and rugged as to

render it unadvisable to take some animals into the town that way. At various dates we may read of improvements being made to the road, of which the most important was probably as mentioned in 1740, previous to which time the roadway appears to have been so narrow that vehicles could not pass each other.

These circumstances, I consider, point to it as a fact that at one period many horses and probably other animals, would be taken up Malin Hill when coming into the town, and its continuous use accounts for the constant reference to it in the Records. Even at this date, after many improvements, it is not pleasant to take a conveyance by Hollow Stone from Plumptre Square into Bellar Gate, although, as may be perceived by the steps into the burial ground, it has been considerably lowered at its southern end, to favour the descent to, or ascent from Plumptre Square; and even when crossing the square the ground, as may be observed from Fisher Gate and the opposite side, has been raised to favour the hill.

Long Stairs will next be brought under notice. The first reference to them appears to be in 1531 (see Records, vol. iii., page 368) when Edward Chamberleyn pays 2s. 8d. "for a lyttle hous and the pynfold att the fote of the steirez into the Narromershe and II tenementes ther"—In vol. iv., p. 383 (1623). October; the Mickletorn Jury say, "Wee present ye commen well at the staires foote betweene the Narow Marsh and Malin Hill to bee extraordinarily anoyed (harmful) and exceeding dange[r]-ous.—Filled upp."

But little imagination will be needed by most to induce the belief, that the water of a well in such a position could not be pure. The year 1531 appears to have been the first in which Longstairs are referred to, but they were probably being used many years previous to

that date. There were also two other pinfolds in the town at that time, one at the Bridge End (Plumptre Square), and the other in the Sandfield, a little below Fox Lane, or the modern Woodborough Road. It is shown on the unique plan of Nottingham as situated in York Street, on the opposite side to the "first" St. Mary's Workhouse.

Barker Gate. *Vicus Tannatorum*. In the Borough Records, vol. i., p. 428, there is a reference to this street in 1309, *i.e.*, 600 years ago. Allowing for variations in spelling, its name has changed but little since its introduction. It suggests a relationship with tanners, yet excepting that some connected with that calling may possibly have resided in the street, there appears to be little or no cause for presuming that it ever had much, if any, direct association with the business.

In the past, Bellar Gate has in some degree been connected with Barker Gate. Respecting the larger of these two thoroughfares, I may add that in former times it was termed Berkergate and Bergergate, according to the Borough Records, vol. i.; and in vol. ii., p. 433, we are told in reference to what has been said that "It would seem from this that the names of Bellwardgate (= Bellargate) and Barkergate were once applied to the present Barker Gate, probably to different parts of the street, Barkergate being, according to the first quotation, the part of the street nearest Sneinton." The smaller street, in vol. i., p. 428, is referred to in 1315 and entitled Belwordgate and Belewordgate; in vol. ii. we read of "Bellewardgate," but it is now known as Bellar Gate.

Until the middle of last century, or possibly a few years later, two or three houses in Barker Gate adjoining each other were covered with thatch; they were not large ones, being but two stories in height, and standing on the north side of the street nearly opposite to the end of

Bellar Gate. One has since been pulled down and another building erected in its place, but two, I believe, are still left, though slates were long since substituted for the thatch.

I had for many years supposed that the thatched houses referred to, and about the date mentioned, were the last of the sort in Nottingham, until examining Hine's "Nottingham, its Castle," etc., a number of years after it was published (1876). I found in a footnote on page 11 the following statement:—"The last thatched roof was found in Narrow Marsh, the property of the Rev. Jas. Hine, and taken down about 1854."

I am much more surprised that Mr. T. C. Hine was unaware of the thatched houses in Barker Gate than that I should have no knowledge of the one or more in Narrow Marsh; for when going down Barker Gate the thatched roofs could be easily and plainly seen from the higher ground, but in Narrow Marsh, which is practically level and more contracted, the opportunity for observing thatch on a house roof would be considerably lessened. It appears probable that in each of the cases mentioned the thatch was replaced by slates at nearly the same time. The first tiled roof we find mentioned in the Borough Records in 1397; this is full 450 years previous to the date when the last thatched roof disappeared in Nottingham. See vol. i., p. 349.

I desire now to make a few remarks respecting Plumptre Street, or "Plumbtree," as it was frequently but wrongly spelled a century since. It has been mentioned that the last of the name who resided in Nottingham died in February, 1791, and that the street was formed out of their vista. I have no doubt, from what has come to my knowledge, that very shortly after the death of the last Plumptre who lived in the town, the vista or its upper portion was offered for sale, though for

some years later there was no direct connection with Bellar Gate, and the opening was termed Plumbtree Street, but it barely reached two-thirds of the distance to Bellar Gate. The large and unique old plan (1800) shows one house only between Plumtree Street and Hollow Stone as being in Stoney Street, but there were no buildings of any kind on the north side of Hollow Stone, and the land above is designated "Plumbtree Paddock."

In Blackner's History of Nottingham (1815) on page 145, in connection with Woolley's alms-houses, the names of James Dale and Robert Booth are introduced, who were churchwardens of St. Mary's in 1809. As a youth I knew the latter well, and remember him when residing in Plumtree Street, where he died in December, 1844, aged eighty years. Going back 100 years or more, the houses and other buildings generally in Nottingham were appreciably smaller than at present. His house, though altered somewhat, still remains; it is about sixty yards down the street on its southern side. On the opposite side, but rather nearer to Stoney Street, is his hosiery warehouse, which, as having been built as a warehouse and in the 18th century, is probably the oldest in Nottingham of the kind. Proportionately it was once considered a large structure, but is dwarfed when compared with modern warehouses near it.

Attention will now be directed to Narrow Marsh. This is an old street, and practically its ancient name has come down to our time; *Parvus Mariscus* was its Latin title. The earliest reference to it is probably in the Borough Records, vol. i., page 378, December 26, 1315, when an annual claim for rent of 6s. is transferred to another person. On page 279, 1395, it is entitled Litolmerche, in 1447 Lytall' Merssh' (vol. ii.). It was also Narromerssh, Narrow March, and Narro Marsh.

For a century or two it was for business purposes as prominent as any thoroughfare in Nottingham, and considerably more so than most. Many of the mayors, aldermen, or others connected with the government of the town in former times, lived or were engaged there in business. On page 83, in reference to the year 1667, Deering tells us that there were "47 Tanners Yards" in Narrow Marsh, and on page 95 that then (about 1749) there were but three.

On page 82 he refers to a singular circumstance in relation to the tanyards in Narrow Marsh during a severe attack of plague, "which visited this town in 1667, and made a cruel Desolation in the higher part of Nottingham; for very few died in the lower, especially in a street called the Narrow-Marsh, it was observed that the infection had no power; and that during the whole Time the Plague raged, not one who lived in that Street died of it, which induced many of the richer sort of people to crowd thither, and hire Lodgings at any price; the preservation of the People was attributed to the Effluvia of the Tanners Ouze (for there were 47 Tanyards in that place) besides which they caused Smoak to be made by burning moist Tanners Knobs."

While writing this, I have near and for reference, a plan of Nottingham dated 1670, and also Thoroton's plan of 1677. As regards Narrow Marsh, they are practically alike. The frontage of the roadway is almost filled with houses on each side, but on the south side there are no streets, yards, courts, or alleys, such as may now be found in profusion. Here and there are a few buildings at the back, and also a number of large trees, but there was no Leen Side, or other roadway more south than Narrow Marsh and Broad Marsh; and as regards Canal Street, it was not formed until nearly 120 years later, *i.e.*, about 1796.

On each plan, a portion of the large old Nottingham or Leen Bridge of twenty arches is plainly shown, commencing at Bridge End, afterwards called Plumptre Square, and reaching nearly to the part now termed Island Street. There is full evidence of the sort of business once carried on there from the names of a number of places in Narrow Marsh; my unique plan of the town (1800) gives about seven such names, and some or all are still in use. They are Tanners Hall Court, Vat Yard, possibly Knotted Alley, Knob Alley (Tanners' Knobs), Felt Alley, Glue Court, and Leather Alley.

To a certain extent, Narrow Marsh maintained its social position amongst the streets of the town until the early part of last century. On 29th September, 1795, Alderman Benjamin Hornbuckle, who resided there, was elected Mayor of Nottingham, and again in 1802. At that date, and until the latter half of 1835, there were seven aldermen in the town,—one for each ward,—and by virtue of their office each was a town magistrate (by charter), and it was obligatory for the mayor, until 1834-1835, to be chosen from amongst the aldermen.

During the construction of the Great Central Railway through and near this part of the town, I was a constant visitor, and greatly interested in observing the depth and character of the formation upon which the piers for supporting the viaduct were to rest, but specially these details respecting the one on the southern side and western end of Narrow Marsh, carrying one end of the iron girders which span it. On the northern side, the rocky cliff bounding it and also forming the northern extremity of the Trent valley in that part, is still in various places plainly to be seen, and the pier on that side rests on a rock foundation.

The distance from it to the pier on the opposite or

southern side of the street is practically $9\frac{1}{2}$ yds., and my curiosity was roused as to what this pier would rest upon. Would it be upon the rock in the same way as the one less than 10 yds. away? Or did the precipitous face of the cliff continue far below the level of the street, and terminate there? In similar excavations near, they had found a thick bed of gravel, on which at depths generally varying from 12 to 16 ft., a quantity of cement concrete was placed, probably 3 or 4 ft. thick, and on this the brickwork rests.

For a considerable distance it is proved that the face of the rocky cliff continues below the ground, for the excavation for the pier next to it was carried to a depth of full 30 ft. before the proper bed of gravel was reached, and without any sign of rock being near. As was likely in the valley of the Trent, an excavation of that depth necessitated much pumping to keep the water down, and to allow the men to work.

From various other excavations numerous horns, hoofs, &c., of animals were cast out, which confirms history respecting the many tanyards once in that locality. Another circumstance also noticeable in these excavations, which occurred when going southwards, and before reaching the old bed of the Leen was the extreme blackness of the soil to a considerable depth (ten feet or more), and I was decidedly of opinion that much of it would have made excellent manure. I supposed that this might be caused by chemicals, together with the refuse thrown out for many years from the numerous tanpits, &c.

I am sorry to say that on October 28th, 1904, nameboards were affixed at the ends of Narrow Marsh entitling it "Red Lion Street." This is a common title for public houses, and an attempt was made to impose it on the road about 1821, but to their credit the people of

that period appear to have rejected it, and I shall not blame them if they again refuse that unseemly designation, for we ought not to sever one of the chief links with the past. If there must be a change, why not call it "Tanners' Gate," which would keep in memory its old associations?

In this case it is not alone the abolition of an old historic name, but also the substitution of an inept and previously discarded one. Respecting Broad Marsh there is little to be said, for, unlike Narrow Marsh, not only was the population of Broad Marsh much less, but there was an entire absence of business there. There can be no doubt that in former times, from what may be gathered in the Borough Records, "Marsh" was a proper designation for these places; as in winter and wet seasons, the localities must have been in a most undesirable condition on frequent occasions.

I now propose to make some remarks respecting the open space, in former times known as Bridgend, at the eastern terminus of Narrow Marsh and the northern end of what is now called London Road, but which was in my recollection, and in that of many others, entitled "Bridge Street" (from the large old Leen Bridge, otherwise the "Bridge of Nottingham"). Bridge Street once terminated at what is now called Plumptre Square; a name derived from the Plumptre Hospital at its rebuilding, in August, 1823, as mentioned by the aldermen who were present when the first stone was laid. The earliest reference I find to this place is in the Records, vol. i., page 179, 1362, as Brighend (Finis Pontis), also as Brigend, Bridge End, and rarely Bridgefoot, but from 1801 until 1823 it had been known as Red Lion Square, which unworthy designation was superseded by one much more becoming in its relationship with the past in that part.

Some attention will now be given to Fisher Gate, together with the old lanes or passages once at its eastern end, including Pennyfoot Row, Pennyfoot Lane, and Pennyfoot Stile. Respecting the first, it is an old name, but not of much historic note. In the Records, vol. i., page 431, it appears to be first referred to in 1315 as Vicus Piscatorum. It was also known in olden times as Fesshergate, Fysshergate, &c. To the eastern end and near it, various changes have been made in connection with the thoroughfares, during and since Deering's time (1749).

On referring to Deering's History, page 13, respecting Pennyfoot Lane, he says "see Back-Lane;" from this it appears that a short time before, the latter name had been substituted for the former. Pennyfoot Lane is a peculiar and interesting title, recalling various incidents connected with the past, and it is one of those which have died hard. Various theories have been advanced respecting the name "Pennyfoot," but nothing which I considered to fully explain it. Deering, on page 13, alludes to Pennyfoot Lane; Pennyfoot Row; and on page 122 to Pennyfoot Stile; and during his time the three different ways of using the name appear to have been commonly accepted.

I have long thought it probable that the term "Pennyfoot" originated in connection with the stile, which formed a portion of the town boundary in that part. On various occasions in my remembrance, and also of many others, toll was demanded in accordance with a Corporation list at a number of the entries into the town, from those bringing different specified articles and matters for sale at fairs. This, however, was a pathway purely for foot passengers, and across fields which were in Sneinton parish, and over the stile into Nottingham; and I can easily imagine,

from being one of the ways into the town, that pennies were frequently demanded and paid there as toll in former times; and that Pennyfoot Stile originated Pennyfoot Lane and Pennyfoot Row. Some are still left who will recollect the stile and foot road, as it was full sixty years since. Deering, in his eastern view of the town, shows it plainly.

Respecting Pennyfoot Row (see Deering's plan), it reached from the ends of Fisher Gate and Carter Gate to Backlane (which name the people rejected), now Water Street; the term "Row" being no doubt applied from the houses being mainly on the north side. In 1780, Willoughby's Hospital, which was formerly on Malin Hill, was rebuilt in what Deering terms Pennyfoot Row, and from that date it has been known as "Willoughby Row;" and so called by those living there when voting, etc. Pennyfoot Stile, on the town side for a short distance, was a narrow footpath between fences, and without houses in 1780 and also later. A few years since, Fisher Gate was advanced eastward to Water Street, and old Pennyfoot Row or Willoughby Row is now included in it.

During the years 1791-1792, Denison's cotton mill was built on the south side of and close to Pennyfoot Stile, and within a few yards of the Beck rivulet, which runs near there and bounds Nottingham and Sneinton. In going from this mill by footpath either to Sneinton Hermitage or to Sneinton Church it was necessary to cross not only Pennyfoot Stile, but also the little wooden bridge over the Beck. For those times, the mill was an exceedingly fine structure, and of great height. There are a few good illustrations of it still to be seen when on fire, November 28th, 1802; one of them, in the Mechanics' Institution, shows the mill to have been seven storeys high, each having fifteen windows, and the old

plan says 115ft. long. About 300 people were thrown out of work by its destruction, and unfortunately it was not afterwards rebuilt. I was never able to fix the exact spot occupied by Denison's mill until assisted by the unique plan of the town which has been noticed.

What was called Pennyfoot Stile is now much enlarged and entitled Pennyfoot Street, and as regards the roadways, that part has during the last fifty-eight years been entirely transformed, and the Beck rivulet covered over. There were a number of different ways of spelling this singular name in olden times, such as Penyfot, Penyfut, Penyfote, and Pennyfootlane; or, as the case might be (see above), Pennyfootstile, for they are distinct places; yet in the Borough Records, vol. ii., page 445, the editor appears to consider that Penyfot lane (1408) was Pennyfoot Stile.

Deering, on pages 12 and 13, explains the case very differently, and tells us sufficient to decide that what was once Pennyfoot lane was renamed Back lane, then Water lane, and is now Water Street. The editor, in the Records, vol. i., page 437, says "Penny Foot Stile; called Pennyfoot Lane by Thoroton," and it is numbered 83 on his plan of the town (page 490). On Deering's plan the same place is numbered 24, and in the "References to the Plan," that number represents "Pennyfoot Row."

This is a grave discrepancy between our two old historians, but I consider that in such a case, Deering's version is more worthy of belief than Thoroton's, for Deering resided in Nottingham, and Thoroton twelve or fourteen miles away in the county, therefore the former would be far more likely to be acquainted with the small thoroughfares, &c., than Thoroton. As Pennyfoot Lane ran northwards, and Pennyfoot Stile eastward, they must be distinct, and the south end of the former and west end

of the latter were contiguous, according to Deering.

On his plan of Nottingham (next to page 490), respecting No. 58, Thoroton says "Swine gate;" a name apparently unknown in the Borough Records, which for reference in such cases is usually a very reliable work. In them it is designated "Swine Green," a title which is also generally given to it in the 18th century and earlier, in our plans, directories, and reliable histories. In these matters of detail, I should be sorry even in appearance to charge Thoroton with lack of care, but rejoice in the fact that those coming after him in Nottingham have far superior opportunities of obtaining knowledge respecting Nottingham and verifying historic statements, than were possible in his time.

The first reference to Swine Green which I have observed, is in the Borough Records, vol. ii., page 63, 1408, when the Mickletorn jury say or report "that Edmund Wheatley has made a wall upon the common ground on the Swynegrene." Those who carefully peruse the Records will find that such acts were far too common amongst all classes of our ancestors. Except in spelling, there was little change in the name until early last century, for at an election in 1806, all voters for that part mentioned Swine Green as the place where they resided, whereas when voting in 1812, all entitled it Carlton Street. It has therefore been known by its present name for about a century.

In this part and commencing westward, a few yards within Gridlesmith Gate (Pelham Street), was the town mansion of the Gregory family, which after some changes many years since, was occupied by Wright's bank. By a singular coincidence, and commencing early in the 17th century, there were two families named Gregory occupying a prominent position in Nottingham, but probably in no way connected, except by name. In 1527-28 Thomas

Gregorie was a sheriff, and after that at various intervals, others of the name were mayor, &c., until 1620-21, when Marmaduke Gregory occupied that position.

I wish, however, to make a few remarks respecting William Gregory, butcher; see Records, vol. iv., page 320, 1614, where it is said that he was fined for refusing to be "Chamberlayne," yet in 1616-17 he accepted the office. In 1618-19 he was one of the sheriffs, he afterwards became an alderman, and was mayor in 1632-33 and 1639-40. He was no doubt a most successful man in business, as proved by the property he purchased and bequeathed, and the positions occupied by his descendants.

His grandson, George Gregory, 1638-1688 (see pedigree, Godfrey's History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton), owned about half the land as now bounded by Carlton Street, Broad Street, Parliament Street, Clumber Street, and Pelham Street. This refers to the eastern and largest portion of this large piece of town land, and the Records, vol. 5, page 318, as regards the family house mentioned above, which was being built in August, 1674, informs us that it was considered by the council whether any encroachment should be allowed upon the street, and they ordered "that George Gregory Esquire shall not build upon the streete and Towne's Wast on the Swyne Green, without an Annual rent or acknowledgement to the Mayor and Burgesses."

This was a gross case of encroachment, and entirely unnecessary, for the land reached northwards to Back Side (Parliament Street) presumably 700ft., and was probably the largest piece attached to a house at that date in Nottingham, and shown as exceeding what was connected with Thurland Hall. In the remembrance of many still alive, the top of Pelham Street was but just wide enough, with very narrow causeways, to allow

one vehicle to pass into it from Carlton Street (Swine Green), and in such a case the gain or loss of one yard only would make a material difference.

If those of my readers who are interested in such matters, will examine the part mentioned at the top of Pelham Street, they will probably find that about 7ft. in the total at two points has been lost to the street, which is most regrettable. Very early in the last century, or a little before, Mr. George De Ligne Gregory, the owner, commenced selling the land, and it was from himself that "George" Street derived its name. Probably the last building erected thereon was the Roman Catholic Chapel, which the Date Book tells us was opened July 23, 1828.

Some of our older citizens will, with myself, remember the period when Wollaton Street, the lower end of which commences against Upper Parliament Street, and runs to the large open square on the top of Derby Road (the north-east side being mainly grass fields), was entitled Back Lane. This occurred after the refusal of the people in the 18th century to accept it in place of Pennyfoot Lane, and the name was then given to this thoroughfare. It was so known until about fifty-five years since (approximately 1854), when it was renamed Wollaton Street, after being considerably widened at the upper end. Close to the top, and to the right when going up Back Lane, in the memory of a few still left, a windmill stood on the elevated ground, which has since been considerably altered.

Carter Gate is a name which has been known in Nottingham for several centuries, yet it has but little association with its history, when compared with many other and less important places. The reason for this, however, may possibly be in its position, which is mainly to the east somewhat parallel with and close to the

town boundary and Sneinton and for a considerable portion of its length. The first reference I have observed to it is in the Records, vol. 4, page 205, in 1583, though in this, and all similar cases, it must be understood, unless specified to the contrary, that the name or names have probably been in use for a number of years previously.

Speed, in 1610, refers to Carter Gate in connection with his plan of Nottingham, but in a way at variance with Thoroton and Deering. His distinguishing letter for that roadway is "D," and this is placed close to the eastern side of Cowlane Bar (Clumber Street), which was in use until about 1649, and where the town wall passed down the middle of Back Side (Parliament Street). His idea is very strange, and differs also from the town Records and other reliable sources of information.

Speed lived a long distance from Nottingham, and I consider that the opportunities for acquiring knowledge by those on or near the spot were much superior to his own, therefore I have no hesitation, as regards this matter, in ignoring a portion of what he tells us, for it would be a curious street to continue Carter Gate, by what is now termed Sneinton Street, Hockley, Coalpit Lane and St. John's Street to Parliament Street.

In Thoroton's and Deering's time, ending 1678 and 1749, the following names were used from Carter Gate, viz.: Newark Lane, Hockley, and Colepit, or Coal Pitt Lane, to Parliament Street. During the latter time, St. John Street was the upper part of Coalpit Lane.

Probably commencing soon after the middle of the 17th century, there was a Glasshouse in Nottingham; it was situated towards the northern end of Carter Gate, which was in the eastern part of the town, adjoining Sneinton. In the very fine and large engraving, "The South Prospect of Nottingham," brought out by Samuel

and Nathaniel Buck, in 1743, the glasshouse is fully exhibited as being conical, and with smoke issuing from the top, showing that it was being used at that period. Deering, however, in his eastern view of the town, proves that there were two. Carter Gate, as most will be aware, terminates at its northern part close to the eastern end of what is now called Sneinton Street, but previously known as Newark Lane, which title is now given to a small passage near.

Commencing in the 17th century, the part at the northern end of Carter Gate, and now designated Southwell Road, was known as Glasshouse Lane. There were few, if any, houses in it at that time, and it was bounded by fields with hedges. The name was appropriate, for its southern end was near the glasshouses, but it was not a very old one, and no doubt it received the title during the 17th century, for Deering, on page 95, informs us in "A Table of Trades," that in 1641 there were no glass makers in Nottingham.

In the Borough Records, vol. 5, page 448, the editor says Glasshouse Lane . . . Glasshouse Street, which is utterly wrong. This is in reference to what is mentioned on page 356, as occurring in 1689, and as follows:—"Christopher Wood for stoppage A Common Issew (drain) in ye bottom of ye Glasshouse Lane (fined) 1s. od." I wish to be just to the two editors who are more or less responsible for the five volumes of the Records which have so far been issued, for excepting a few minor matters I have a high opinion of their work, and the temerity to believe that I make at least as much use of it as any other individual. I have occasionally remarked upon cases where I have thought that a little additional searching of Thoroton, Deering, &c., with a few enquiries made to older persons, would have prevented a few errors, but in this

case, though the statement mentioned above is untrue, the editor is not responsible for it.

The great sinners were the incompetents of the town, who about 1821 were absurdly allowed to duplicate an old name, and then to abolish it twenty-eight years later, or approximately in 1849. (See plan, 1848.) Of this ridiculous change of title I am quite inclined to believe that the editor (who is much younger than myself) had, like most other persons, not the least knowledge. As a fact, however, it was a trap, most thoughtlessly and ridiculously set, for future writers to fall into.

Respecting Glasshouse Street (which abuts upon Lower Parliament Street), at an election in 1820, though there were many houses in the thoroughfare, not a single voter, when asked where he resided, appears to have mentioned Glasshouse Street, for that name had not then been adopted, though 131 years subsequent to the date given (1689), but many mentioned Glasshouse Lane; yet the editor is much more sinned against than sinning. On Deering's map it is termed Road to York, but in 1821, and for a few years previously, it seems probable that all the way from Parliament Street to Mansfield Road was entitled York Street, but the lower part from Charlotte Street to Parliament Street was afterwards called Glasshouse Street.

Mr. T. C. Hine, in his Nottingham Castle, page 30, says:—"1767.—First cotton mill in the world built at Nottingham, in a passage called Mill Street, leading into Wollaton Street, by Hargreaves, of which a portion still remains." The Date Book, in a foot note under the same year, in reference to the mill or factory, says: "The structure stands at the north-east corner of Mill Street (Wollaton Street), and is of a very unpretending character. It was converted into small dwelling-houses. The house in which Mr. Hargreaves lived was situated

on the opposite side of the street." Business must have prospered more or less with him, for a few years later Mr. Hine says "The first steam engine erected in Nottingham, at Hargreaves' and James' Cotton Mill Robin Hood Yard." According to Mr. Hine, and what we are told in the Date Book, Hargreaves came to Nottingham from Lancashire the year previous to Arkwright.

It will be seen that, from its association with the town, and what had occurred in the 18th century, that the name "Mill Street" was peculiarly interesting and appropriate. By those having this knowledge, many others will become aware of the surprise and disgust caused a few years since, when it was noticed that it had been renamed Bow Street, which is mainly connected with police matters in London, and therefore it is repellant and undesirable here. Certainly some on the Council should be restrained from making changes so unbecoming and uncalled for. We properly commemorate Arkwright's connection with the town by naming a main street after him, but why should Hargreaves be entirely ignored, and the trifling connection there once was in Mill Street be wantonly severed? He deserved some remembrance from Nottingham, though treated scurvily by those who should know better.

Deering, on page 9, refers to "a Piece of Waste Ground between the West End of St. Peter's Church-yard, Wheelergate, and Houndgate." It was then unnamed, but is now known as St. Peter's Square. I also wish to make reference to another part which it is as appropriate to term "waste ground" as St. Peter's Square. It is between the northern end of Carrington Street, of Collin's Hospital, and Greyfriar Gate; also near the southern end of Lister Gate and the West End of Broad Marsh.

It has so far been nameless, and it would be merely acknowledging a debt of honour, long overdue, to term it "Hargreaves Square," and so celebrate each of the early builders of cotton mills in Nottingham. There is yet another but very large and busy open piece of ground, which is also nameless. It is in front of the chief entrance to the General Cemetery, having seven roads or avenues running into it; and to keep one of our most ancient names in remembrance, but recently cancelled, I would propose that it be entitled "Outgang Square."



The Descendants of Dr. Robert Thoroton.

BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THE worthy Doctor, whose memory we of this Society that bears his name, find a pleasure in keeping green, presents us, on page 122 of his monumental work, with his family tree. He then (1672) had a daughter Anna Thoroton [baptised 1st May, 1650] married [at Farndon, Notts. 1st January, 1672-3] to Philip Sherard, son of Philip, son of William Sherard, Baron le Trim, she then being twenty-three years of age, and two years later the mother of Philip Thorotonus Sherard, born on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 1674.

The Doctor had a younger daughter Elizabeth [born December 8th, 1654], married [at Shelford, Notts., 24th October, 1672] to John Turner, gentleman, of Swanwick, in the county of Derby, she then (1672) being eighteen years of age.

J. T. Godfrey, F.R.H.S., in his little work on "Dr. Robert Thoroton," dated 1890, notes that the above William Sherard was Baron Leitrim, in the peerage of Ireland, that the issue of this Sherard-Thoroton union was six sons, and six daughters; that the Doctor dedicated the engraving in his book "A South Prospect of Worksop Mannour," to this son-in-law, whose arms are there displayed—*Argent, a chevron gules between three torteaux, a crescent for difference*, bearing as an inescutcheon the quartered shield of Thoroton; and further that Philip Sherard died 29th July, 1703, and his widow,

according to the Car-Colston register, was buried in that churchyard on March 28th, 1729. Their eldest son Philip, noted above, was, according to this register, drowned on the 12th August, 1691. The second son, Robert Sherard, baptised 5th November, 1676, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Reding, Esq., of Godesby, Leicestershire, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except the youngest daughter, Margaret, who is described in a somewhat inaccurate pedigree, in Nichol's *History of Leicestershire*, as heiress of Car Colston.

Dr. Thoroton's second daughter, Mary, baptised 5th May, 1652, was unfortunately drowned in 1655, and buried on the 23rd of July, in that year.

Of the Doctor's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, we are able to give a fuller notice. The Turners, into which family she married, were an old residential family and considerable landowners at Swanwick, a hamlet in the parish of Alfreton, Derbyshire. Their residence was at Swanwick Hall, a large stone mansion, destroyed over a century ago.

A John Turner appears in a Subsidy-Roll of 1622, assessed on land, and a George Turner, yeoman, between 1629 and 1636, contributed towards the repair of old St. Paul's Church, London, under a commission granted by Charles I., to Bishop Laud, then of London, for collections throughout the country.

This gentleman, by will, dated 7th December, 1641, left a rent charge of 20s. per annum to the poor of the parish of Alfreton, and 10s. per annum to the minister (vicar).

The John Turner of 1672, son-in-law of Dr. Thoroton, was possibly a son of this George Turner. He brought his bride to reside at Swanwick Hall.

The author of a now rare work, "A Descriptive and

Historical Account of Alfreton," published in 1812, says, page 12: "Swanwick is a small hamlet a little to the south of Alfreton. Formerly at this place stood a large house for some time the residence of a family of the name of Turner."

A few months after this Turner-Thoroton marriage, viz., in 1673, her husband bought, possibly as an investment of Elizabeth's dower from the Doctor, the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Alfreton, from Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale, which embraced the Great Tithe of the whole of the parish, extending, according to the Ordnance Survey, over 4624 acres. This gave the family an important position, as it constituted John Turner, Esq., the lay rector, and enabled the family to bury in the chancel.

In 1677 we have record of a son being born and named after his father—John Turner. He died seven years later, was buried in the chancel of Alfreton Church, and is recorded on a monument noted below.

On the evidence of this example of the "sculptor's art," she gave birth the same year to a second son, who bore the name of Charles. In the year following these births Elizabeth's honoured father died, and was buried in his stone coffin in Car Colston churchyard, on the lid of which he caused to be deeply incised:—

" PATER
ANNÆ VX PHIL :
SHERARD ARM : ET
ELIZABETHÆ . VX
JOHIS TVRNER : "

She and her husband would, no doubt, attend at this funeral.

In 1681, Elizabeth was blessed with her first daughter, whom she named after herself. She saw her grow to woman's estate, and to be given in wedlock to

William Spenceley, Esq., and to die at the early age of thirty-three. She was buried in the family vault in the chancel of Alfreton Church, and the floor-stone to her memory is the only one of the Turner series that has survived the internal restorations and additions of 1868, and 1900. The inscription is as follows:—

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF ELIZABETH SPENCEL
EY . WIFE OF WILLIAM
SPENCELEY . GENT . AND
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF
JOHN TURNER . GENT . W
HO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
IN THE 33 YEARE OF HE
R AGE . THE 24 DAY OF
DECEMBER . ANNO DOM
1714.”

In 1687 Elizabeth Turner presented a silver paten to Car Colston Church, Notts., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, on the lower side of which is inscribed “Ex dono Elizabeth Turner, anno 1687,” which still forms part of the communion service there.

In 1704 Elizabeth Turner suffered the loss of her mother, Anne, aged 77, second daughter of Gilbert Boun, serjeant-at-law, Recorder of Newark, and at one time Member of Parliament for the town of Nottingham. She would, no doubt, be in her native village (Car Colston) to attend the funeral on August 26th of that year.

In 1711 this worthy lady presented a silver chalice and paten to the church of her adoption, which are still doing service, and are greatly prized, as they possess that high standard of purity (‘959 fine), which obtained from 1697 to 1720, and is popularly known as “Queen Anne silver.” They each bear the legend “Ecclesiæ

parochiali de Alfreton, in com Darbiæ—Elizabeth Turner, uxor Johis Turnor, de Swanwick, in paroch et com p^{ed} gen, dedicavit, Anno Dom 1711." The date-letter, a gothic Q, reads London, 1711-2.

In 1714, as above stated, she lost her first-born daughter, Elizabeth. From her floor-stone recording that she was the "eldest daughter," we infer that she was one of others to whom our knowledge does not extend.

It is very unfortunate that the parish registers of Alfreton prior to 1706, have perished. We cannot trace the death of John Turner, Esq., the husband of Elizabeth, but it is clear from the inscriptions on the above chalice and paten, that it occurred after 1711; but he must have died before 1721, in which year his *widow* is recorded as presenting the church with a second paten, and in 1728 with a fine new silver flagon, which is still in use, bearing the following inscription:—"Ecclesiæ parochiali de Alfreton, in comitatu Derbiæ. Elizabetha Turner, vidua et relicta Johannis Turner, de Swanwick, in parochia de Alfreton predicta, humilime dedicat vicessimo quinto die Decembris, Anno Dni millesimo septingentesimo vicesimo octavo.

In 1729 her elder sister Anna Sherard died, and was buried at Car Colston on March 28th.

In 1732, her son Charles, then 55 years of age, made a thank-offering to the Church of Alfreton, by presenting a large silver paten, 9½ in. diameter and 3 in. high, date letter London, 1704-5, inscribed:—"Carolus Turner, de Swanwick, in comitatu Derbiæ, generosus, Ecclesiæ Parochiali de Alfreton, in comitatu predicto, humilime dedicat vicesimo quinto die Decembris anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo tricesimo secundo."

In 1734, being then eighty years of age, she sat to

Vandermine, the artist, for her portrait in oils, which, in Throsby's time, hung in Screveton Hall, and was engraved and published as an illustration in the 1st vol. of his History of Notts., page 252.

The arms of the Turners, of Swanwick, are carved in relief on the monument, and are just recoverable, as follows :—



Burke's "General Armoury," last edition, reads as follows :—Arms : "*Vairé argent and gules, on a pale or, three trefoils slipped vert.*"

Crest :—"Two wings conjoined saltireways argent, charged in the middle with a trefoil slipped vert."

A monument still affixed to the outer face of the north wall of the chancel, on which are sculptured the emblems of frail humanity and the family arms, records his death, and that of his brother as follows (the

writer has had great difficulty in tracing this inscription, as the monument, in white magnesian limestone, is worn by the weather, and the letters sadly need recutting):—

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
CHARLES TURNER ESQ, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 9 DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1736, AGED 59 YEARS.

ALSO WITHIN THE CHANCEL THE BODY OF
MR JOHN TURNER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
IN THE YEAR 1684, AGED 7 YEARS.

THESE WERE THE SONS OF
JOHN TURNER, OF SWANWICK, ESQR,
BY ELIZABETH, THE DAUGHTER
OF ROBERT THOROTON, M.D.”

The following is a drawing of the monument recording these grandsons of the worthy Doctor. It is 6ft. high, 3ft. 2in. broad, and a somewhat flat construction, fixed against the wall. It has only been in its present position eighteen years. Its former site was under the east window of the old chancel, on the outer face of the wall, where in old times it was railed round for protection.

In 1740 this venerable and truly pious lady founded and endowed a school at Swanwick, in the immediate neighbourhood of her residence. A George Turner, Esq., and Sibella D'Oyley, his wife, then come on the scene, residing at St. Martin's in the Fields, London. This gentleman was a son, or grandson of Elizabeth Turner, and to all appearance her then only descendant.

Glover, in his History of Derbyshire, 1829, vol. 2, page 13, gives the following particulars of the negotiations between widow Elizabeth and George Turner, Esq.,

and his wife, for the acquisition of a site for the erection of this charity school:—"By indenture, bearing date 3 April, 1740, and enrolled in Chancery, between George Turner, of the parish of St. Martin in the Field, and



Sibella his wife, of the one part: and Thomas Thoroton John Wood, and others of the other part; the said George Turner and Sibella his wife, for a nominal consideration, bargained and sold to the said Thomas Thoroton and others, and their heirs, a piece of land in Swanwick, containing 20 yards by 16, to the intent that a charity-school should be erected

thereon, for teaching twelve poor boys and eight poor girls of the parish of Alfreton to read and write." again:—

"By indenture bearing date 5 April, 1740, and enrolled in chancery, between Elizabeth Turner Widow of the one part, and the said George Turner, Thomas Thoroton, and others, of the other part, the said Elizabeth Turner, for establishing a charity, and for securing the payment of the several annual sums thereafter mentioned, assigned and transferred, to the said George Turner and others, the sum of £457. 17s. New South Sea annuities, on trust to sell the same, and with the money arising therefrom, to purchase lands and tenements, and to settle the same on trust, that they the said George Turner, and others, their heirs and assigns, should yearly, out of the rents, pay the yearly sum of £15. half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to a schoolmaster, to teach twelve poor boys of the parish of Alfreton, of which Swanwick and Greenhill Lane should always have the preference, to read and write: and to lay out the surplus of the said rents to such charitable uses as the majority of the trustees should think proper. The trust property consists of a school house and thirteen closes of land, containing 43*a.* 2*r.* all situate at Swanwick, in the parish of Alfreton."

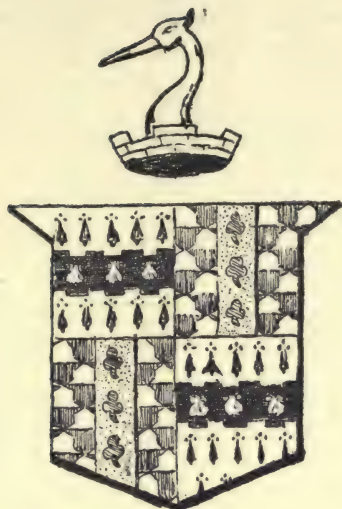
In 1744, this venerable lady, then in her 90th year, breathed her last at Swanwick, and was buried, presumably in the chancel, as George Turner, Esq., was still the lay rector of the church of Alfreton. No monument or graven line survives to speak her praise; but the following entry is still extant in the church register: "Madam Elizabeth Turner, a widow, was buried April 12th (1744)."

This George Turner, Esq. (married to Sibella D'Oyley before 1740, and dead before 1778), had a son George,

who is recorded as of Wigwell Grange, and Swanwick, co. Derby (Glover, vol. 2, page 296), and left issue two daughters :—(a) Sibella Ann Turner, born 1765, married Thomas Browne, Gent., and Alderman of Chesterfield, of the old family of Browne, of Hungry Bentley, and Chesterfield (Glover, vol. 2, page 295); she died March 19th 1811., and he followed March 30th 1829, leaving issue John Corbet Browne, of Chesterfield, gent, who in 1831 was married and had issue, and one other son, Rupert Montague Browne, who died 27th March 1825, aged 25 years, and three daughters: It is stated that this family is now represented by the Cave Browne's of Shirland. (b) Georgiana Turner, of whom we have no dates, married John Charnel Browne, Esq., of Chesterfield (brother of the above Thomas Browne, Gent.) and sometime of Alport, near Bakewell, Attorney-at-law, living in 1831: no issue.

About 1779, the trustees of the late George Turner, gentleman, sold by auction the lay-rectory property of Alfreton Church, the great tithe, chiefly to the land-owners, the advowson of the vicarage, to George Morewood Esq., in which family it still remains. The old Turner lands, and "the large house" at Swanwick, must have been sold at or about the same time, for the lands had passed away, and the house was demolished before the close of the 18th century, and was practically forgotten by the first quarter of the 19th century.

Glover (vol. 2, page 295), informs us that in 1829, the above Brownes quartered their arms with the then late Turners, of Swanwick :—"Quarterly 1 and 4, Browne, *Ermine, on a fesse counter embattled sable, there escallop-shells, argent*, 2 and 3 Turner, *Vair argent and gules, on a pale or, three trefoils slipped vert.*, where a fine engraved shield is given.



Browne, of Hungry Bentley and Chesterfield :—

Crest—. . . out of a mural crown, gules, a stork's head issuing, ermine.

Motto—" *Esse quam haberi.*"

In the first instance, it was intended to give a photographic reproduction of the Turner monument, but before the order arrived in Alfreton the monument was disturbed by the frost, and became a disjointed mass of masonry on the ground, hence we have to be content with a rough sketch furnished by Mr. Stevenson.

The re-erection of this monument is in the hands of a local mason, and the cost will be defrayed by the churchwardens. Mrs. L. Chaworth Musters, of Wiverton, has kindly sent a contribution toward recutting the inscription. Arrangement has been made for fixing the monument to the chancel wall under the east window—on the outer face of the wall—which was its position from say 1737, to 1900, when owing to the building and lengthening of the church it was removed.

Since the earlier part of this paper was printed, it has been ascertained by reference to the 1833 edition of Glover's History of Derbyshire, that John Turner, mentioned in the last paragraph of page 126, was a grandson of the George Turner there mentioned.

On page 127, Charles is spoken of as the second son, whereas he should be described as the third son. John, of the preceding paragraph, being the second son, and George, who died in 1761, the eldest.

The floor-stone, mentioned on page 128, is given by Glover as the only Turner memorial within the church. The suggestion, therefore, that prior to the restorations of Alfreton Church in 1868 and 1900, there existed a series of Turner memorials, does not seem to be well grounded.

Glover also mentions the Turner monument as being "outside the church under the chancel window," and according to his reading of the inscription, Charles Turner's age was fifty years, not fifty-nine.

In reference to page 128 line eight, Glover gives the following further information :—Sarah, the second daughter of John Turner, married (1) Lewis West, Esq., (2) . . . Turber; Ann, the third daughter married . . . Whadden, Esq.

Report of the Council

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

THE Council has the honour of presenting its Report for the year 1908, being the eleventh since the foundation of the Society.

On the 31st December, 1908, the Society consisted of 258 subscribing members, eleven life members, and one honorary member. During the year, eighteen new members have been added, whilst, either by death or resignation, fourteen members have been lost to the Society.

The Council regrets to record the death of the following members during 1908, *viz.*, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., W. Mallalieu, J.P., Rev. E. St. Aubyn, Rev. H. T. Slodden, F. Abel Smith, B. N. Thoms, and Rev. R. H. Whitworth (a Vice-President).

The Council is glad to report that no objection, beyond friendly criticism, has been taken to the increase of the subscription to 12/6, and there have been no resignations of members because of it. As a result of this increase there is now a sum in hand on current account, available towards printing volumes of the Record Series or for other special work.

The Council held ten meetings during the year, which were well attended.

The Memorial to Dr. Robert Thoroton, referred to in last year's Report, has been completed. A visit of the Society to Car-Colston Church was arranged, and a short dedication service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. E. Robinson, on September 8th. The Memorial takes the form of a brass tablet which is fixed to the south wall of the church; it was executed by Messrs. Gawthorp & Son, of London. The cost, including fixing, amounted to £31 2s. 0d., which was provided

by the donations of thirty-seven members. An illustration of the Brass will be given in the forthcoming volume of Transactions.

The Council's suggestion for the removal of Stapleford Cross from the public street into the churchyard gave rise to considerable controversy. Ultimately a parish meeting was convened, which passed a resolution by a small majority adverse to the proposal. The County Council, under the powers of the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1900, has undertaken to provide the protection which is so essential if this very ancient shaft is to be secured from further damage in its present exposed position. The Society is indebted to Messrs. T. M. Blagg and Harry Gill for having on two occasions faced somewhat turbulent meetings while supporting the Council's recommendation.¹

The most noteworthy work that has been undertaken by the Society during the past year, if not since its formation, has been the opening out of the site of the Charterhouse at Beauvale. A full account of this will appear in the volume of Transactions now in the press. The cost of the work so far accomplished has been considerable. The Council only felt justified in embarking on the undertaking on receiving promises of donations from several members; these, however, did not amount to sufficient to enable such a thorough investigation of the site to be carried out as could be desired, and, as it is, a deficit in connection with the excavations still remains to be paid. The expense of such useful work, which is for the benefit and advantage of the whole Society, ought not to be allowed to fall on those few members who always generously come forward to assist the special enterprises undertaken by the Council, and the Society cannot, out of its ordinary income, conveniently sustain the cost without the risk of curtailing some of its regular work. The best thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill and Mr. Harry Gill for the many hours they have devoted to this

(¹) Since this Report was written, a suitable railing has been placed on the base of the Stapleford Cross by the County Surveyor.

most interesting undertaking.

Further excavations, undertaken by a member of the Society, on the site of King Richard's Tower at Nottingham Castle, have resulted in some interesting discoveries. An account of these will be given in a future volume of the Transactions.

The circular which was issued with the last Annual Report, and also sent to each incumbent throughout the county, suggesting that all churchyard inscriptions should be recorded, has not met with any practical response except in the case of Beeston Parish Church (Mr. H. A. Price, churchwarden), Castle Gate Burial Ground (Mr. J. Ward), St. Mary's Churchyard, Nottingham, and Barker Gate Burying Ground (Mr. F. W. Dobson) ; the last three were transcribed by Mr. A. Stapleton. Several promises of co-operation have been made, but they are, so far, unfulfilled. It is hoped that more may be done in the forthcoming summer.

The carved stone, which by some has been thought to have formed the lintel of the tympanum now in the south wall of Hawksworth Church, and which for years rested, exposed to the weather, against the outer wall of the building, has, for its better preservation, been removed inside. The Council wishes to tender its best thanks to the rector, the Rev. H. Clarkson, and the churchwardens, for so promptly acting on the suggestion that was made to them.

The old circular stone dovecote at Barnby-in-the-Willows, referred to in the Council's Report for 1905, has now been repaired by the owner, Mr. A. J. F. Platt.

The Editorial Committee has placed a further volume of Inquisitions in the hands of the printers, which will in due time reach the members ; but the printing, revising, and indexing of such volumes necessarily take some time to execute.

The summer excursion on 16th June was made to Lowdham Church and Old Hall, Woodborough, Epperstone, Oxtun (whence a visit was made to the camp locally known as "Oldox") and Calverton.

A half-day excursion on the 8th September was devoted to the unveiling of Dr. Thoroton's Memorial at Car-Colston, previously referred to, and a brief visit to the neighbouring church at Screveton.

The following gentlemen have given books to the Society's Library during the year, *viz.*—Executors of Cornelius Brown, History of Newark, vol. ii. ; Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., Nottingham Free Library Catalogues ; Mr. G. Fellows, Arms, Armour and Alabaster round Nottingham ; Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., Parish Registers of Muston ; Mr. James Ward, Homes and Haunts of Henry Kirk White. Their good example, it is hoped, may stimulate others.

In the last Annual Report, it will be remembered that Mr. E. L. Guilford kindly undertook the supervision of a collection of any photographs of local interest that might be contributed from time to time by members or friends. It is to be regretted that so few have at present come to hand.

The Victoria County History, as far as regards this county, makes disappointingly slow progress ; the volume issued in 1906 is still the only one to hand.

The following members have published books during the year :—Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., Chapters of Nottinghamshire History ; Messrs. A. S. Buxton and A. Walkerdine, Old Churches of Mansfield Deanery ; Mr. C. Gerring, F.R.H.S., History of Gedling ; Ald. Robt. Mellors, C.C., In and About Nottinghamshire ; Messrs. J. Ward and J. T. Godfrey, Homes and Haunts of Henry Kirk White.



SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

1908.		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees received during the Year:—				Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December, 1907	6 17 1
Entrance Fees, 18 at 10/6 and 12/6	.. ..	10	13 0	Printing and Stationery, including Printing Report and Balance Sheet, Circulars, &c., throughout the year ..	18 12 3
Life Member, at £6 8s. 0d.	.. ..	6	6 0	Transactions—Printing for 1907, Photographs, Photo Blocks, &c. Indexing	74 10 0
Ordinary Members—				Photo Co.	2 2 0
1907— 3 at 10/6	.. ..	1	11 6	.. ..	3 3 0
1908—24 at 10/6 and 12/6	.. ..	146	0 0	Expenses of Society's Room—	98 7 3
Sale of "Transactions" and other Publications to Members ..		164	10 6	Rent, Gas, Caretaker, &c.	21 3 2
Autumn Excursion—		6	4 8	Window Cleaning and Miscellaneous	0 14 0
Receipts .. ..	.. ..	6	6 6	Pamphlets for Society's Library and Binding .. ..	.. ..
Disbursements .. ..	.. ..	5	1 9	Miscellaneous Expenses—	.. ..
Transferred from Capital A/c. to pay for Binding and other		1	4 9	Annual Meeting	1 12 6
Library Expenses .. ..	.. ..	0	18 2	Sub. to Congress of Archaeological Societies, 1908	1 0 0
Interest on amount on Deposit (Capital A/c.) .. ..	.. ..	0	10 2	Summer Excursion—	.. ..
Donations—				Payments	18 11 2
Sir E. H. Fraser .. ..	.. ..	5	0 0	Receipts	18 8 6
Jesse Hind, Esq. .. ..	.. ..	1	1 0	Transferred to Capital Account—	0 3 2
		6	1 0	Life Member—Proportion of Sub.	5 0 0
				Entrance Fees	10 13 0
				Interest on Amount on Deposit	0 10 2
				Grant to Beauvale Excavation Fund	16 3 2
				Thoroton Memorial Fund	2 10 0
				Hon. General Secretary's Postages & Petty Disbursements	5 4 9
				Hon. Editorial Secretary's do.	3 2 9
				Hon. Treasurer's do.	1 8 3
				Hon. Librarian's do.	0 6 5
				Bank Charges	10 2 2
				Balance in hand	0 7 0
					17 1 7
					£179 9 3

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1908.—31st Dec.		1908.—Dec. 31st.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance at credit on 31st December, 1907	.. .. 35 9 5	By Binding and other Library Expenses	.. .. 0 18 2
Life Member's Subscription (part)	.. .. 5 0 0	Balance to credit of Capital A/c.	.. .. 50 14 5
Entrance Fees .. ..	.. .. 10 13 0		
Interest on Amount on Deposit	.. .. 6 10 2	On deposit	.. .. 31 3 6
		Cash in hand	.. .. 19 10 11
			<u>£50 14 5</u>
			<u>£51 12 7</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

1908.—Dec. 31.		1908.—Dec. 31.	
Balance of Assets over Liabilities		ASSETS.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
77 16 0		Balance in hand of Treasurer:—	
		Current A/c.—Cash in Bank	7 13 8
		" " hand	9 7 11
		Capital A/c.—	
		Bank	31 3 6
		" " hand	19 10 11
		Subscriptions due but not received:—	
		1908, 12 at 12/6, and Arrears of increased Subscriptions	50 14 5
		estimated to produce	10 0 0
			<u>£77 16 0</u>
		Stock of Transactions (1897—1907), Inquisitions and Antiquarian	
		Works and Furniture belonging to the Society (not valued).	
			<u>£77 16 0</u>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Thoroton Society, and hereby certify the accounts as above are in accordance therewith. 19th March, 1909.

JOHN C. WARREN,
Hon. Treasurer.

THOS. G. MELLORS, F.C.A.,
WM. BRADSHAW,
HENRY ASHWELL, }
Auditors.

Memorial to Dr. Robert Thoroton.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ashwell, Henry, J.P.	...	1	1	0	Mason, W. H., J.P.	...	0 10 6
Allen, Mrs.	...	1	1	0	Mellish, H., J.P., D.L.	...	0 10 0
Blagg, T. M., F.S.A.	...	1	1	0	Mellors, Ald. Robt.	...	1 1 0
Bradshaw, W.	...	1	1	0	Millar, Dr. J.	...	0 5 0
Briscoe, J. Potter	...	0	10	6	Nicholson, Col. E. H., J.P.	...	0 10 6
Burton, F. E.	...	0	10	6	Phillimore, W. P. W.	...	0 5 0
Burton, G. A.	...	0	10	6	Radford, F. R., J.P.	...	0 10 6
Collinson, Rev. C. B.	...	1	1	0	Robertson, Major G. C., J.P.	...	2 10 0
Dean, Charles	...	1	1	0	Russell, John	...	0 5 0
Denman, T. Hercy	...	1	1	0	Selby, J.	...	1 1 0
Dobson, F. W., J.P.	...	1	1	0	Smith, Mrs. F. C.	...	1 0 0
Fellows, George, J.P.	...	1	1	0	Spalding, J. T., J.P.	...	0 10 6
Fraser, Sir E. H., D.C.L., J.P.	...	2	10	0	Wadsworth, F. A.	...	0 10 6
Gill, Harry	...	1	1	0	Wallis, G. H., F.S.A.	...	1 1 0
Green, J. A. H.	...	0	10	6	Ward, James	...	1 1 0
Guilford, Miss	...	0	10	0	Warren, J. C.	...	1 1 0
Guilford, E. L.	...	0	10	0	Wilde, R. A.	...	1 1 0
Hill, Rev. A. D.	...	0	5	0	Woolley, C. T. S.	...	0 10 6
Hill, T. A., J.P.	...	0	10	6			
							<u>£31 2 0</u>

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Gawthorp & Son (tablet)	...	25	5 0
Rev. J. Robinson (fee)	...	2	2 0
Thrale Bros. (fixing)	...	3	15 0
			<u>£31 2 0</u>

Signed,

GEORGE FELLOWS.

Beauvale Charterhouse.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Barber, T. P.	1	1	0	Manvers, Rt. Hon. Earl	1	0	0
Blagg, T. M., F.S.A.	1	1	0	McCraith, D.	1	5	0
Bonser, G. G.	0	5	0	Mellish, Lt.-Col. H.	1	0	0
Bradshaw, W.	3	2	0	Mellor, E.	1	1	0
Briscoe, J. Potter	0	10	6	Mellors, Ald. Robt.	1	0	0
Bruce, Lady	0	10	0	Mellors, T. G.	0	10	0
Cowen, E. S.	5	0	0	Musters, Mrs., Wiverton	5	0	0
Dobson, F. W.	2	0	0	Neale, F. W.	0	10	6
Edge, T. L. K.	2	0	0	Oakes, Gerard R.	1	0	0
Fellows, G.	1	10	0	Pine, H. W. P.	0	5	0
Flersheim, A.	0	10	0	Player, W. G.	1	1	0
Forman, J.	1	0	0	Portland, His Grace the Duke of	5	0	0
Foster, Mrs.	1	1	0	Robertson, Major G. C.	3	0	0
Fraser, Sir E. H., D.C.L.	2	10	0	Sands, Harold	0	10	6
Gascoyne, A.	0	10	0	Selby, James	2	2	0
Gill, Harry	1	0	0	Smith, Mrs. F. C.	1	0	0
Granger, James	0	10	0	Smith, Miss E. M.	0	10	0
Guilford, Miss	0	10	0	Smith, J. Harley	0	10	6
Guilford, Miss H.	0	10	0	Spalding, J. T.	2	2	0
Guilford, E. L.	0	10	0	Standish, Rev. J.	0	5	0
				Stevenson, W.	1	1	0
				Strutt, Hon. F.	0	15	0
Halford, Robt.	1	0	0	Wadsworth, F. A.	1	0	0
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.	1	0	0	Wallis, G. H., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Hicking, W. Norton	2	2	0	Walter, Miss	0	5	0
Hill, Rev. A. du Boulay	6	6	0	Ward, James	0	10	6
Hill, C. H.	1	0	0	Ward, S....	0	10	0
Hill, Harry	2	2	0	Warrand, Major-Gen. W. E.	0	10	6
Hind, L. A.	1	0	0	Warren, J. C.	1	0	0
Hodgkinson, R. F. B.	0	10	6	Windley, J. W.	1	0	0
Holden, Mrs.	2	10	0	Windley, Rev. T. W.	0	5	0
Hore, G. E.	0	10	6	Wing, J. W.	0	5	0
Johnson, S. W.	0	10	0	Woolley, C. T. Smith	2	2	0
Laycock, Rev. W.	0	10	0	Wyles, Harry	5	0	0
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Lord & Lady Desborough	5	0	0				
Madan, Rev. Canon	0	10	6	Deficit	93	19	6
					10	5	3
					£104	4	9

					£	s.	d.
Payments.							
Workmen	...	...	...	...	98	17	9
Printing	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
Postages	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Drawing of the Seals	...	...	...	...	0	11	0
Compensation to Tenants	...	...	...	...	3	10	0
					£104	4	9

Signed,

A. DU BOULAY HILL.
HARRY GILL.

N.B.—Additional Subscriptions are urgently needed, to enable the Committee to bring this work of exploration to a satisfactory completion during the present summer.

SOCIETIES IN UNION

FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Society of Antiquaries of London. W. H. ST. J. HOPE, Esq., M.A., *Assistant Secretary*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. W. HALE - HILTON, Esq., *Secretary*, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*, 10, Trinity Street, Cambridge.

Archæological and Natural History Society of Derbyshire. PERCY N. CURRY, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 3, Market Place, Derby.

East Hertfordshire Archæological Society. W. B. GERISH, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Bishop's Stortford.

East Riding Antiquarian Society. REV. A. N. COOPER, *Hon. Secretary*, The Vicarage, Filey.

Thoresby Society, Leeds. G. D. LUMB, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 65, Albion Street, Leeds.

Index.

A

Ad Pontem, Roman station, 42-44
 Alabaster tombs, 59, 60
 Aldeburgh, William de, 73
 Alfreton, co. Derby, 126-136
 Alport, co. Derby, 134
 Alvey, John, 17
 ——— William, 17
 Annesley Woodhouse, 93
 Arms of:—Beaumont, 89;
 Browne, 134, 135; Cantilupe, 88; Molineux, 89;
 Paschall, 89; See of Hereford, 88; Sherard, 125;
 Strelley, 17; Turner, 130, 134; Zouch, 88
 Arnold Church, 8
 Arre, Robert, 23
 Averham, 22

B

Badbury, camp at, 30
 Barnby-in-the-Willows, stone dovecote at, 139
 Basford, Notts., 96
 Batteley, Dr., quoted, 39
 Baylay, Rev. Atwell M. Y., on "Lowdham Church," 2-5
 Beaumont, arms of, 89
 Beauvale Charterhouse, 69-94, 138, 145
 ——— Manor Farm, 92
 ——— Nicholas Wartyr, Prior of, 93, 94
 ——— Priory, Register of, 70, 94
 Bidding Prayer, form of, 48, 49
 Bingham, Chapel Close, 60
 ——— Chapel Lane, 64
 ——— ghost "laid" at, 64
 ——— St. Helen's Chapel, 60

Birkin, Ald., 100
 Blagg, T. M., 31, 60, 138
 ——— on "Dr. Robert Thoroton," 50-55
 ——— on "Brunsell Hall," 63, 64
 Books published by Members, 140
 Booth, Robert, 109
 Boun, Anne, 51, 128
 ——— Gilbert, 51, 52, 128
 Bradwell, J. H., 7
 Bridgford, East, 42, 43
 Brinsley, Notts., 93
 Brookland, Kent, font, 36
 Broughton Hall, Lowdham, 7
 Broughton, Sir Brian, 7
 ——— family, 4
 ——— Peter, 7
 ——— Thomas, 7
 Brown, Cornelius, 39, 54
 Browne, arms of, 134, 135
 ——— John C., 134
 ——— Rupert M., 134
 ——— Thomas, 134
 Brunsell family, 63, 64
 ——— Hall, 63, 64
 ——— Rev. Henry, 63, 64
 ——— Samuel, D.D., 63, 64
 Buck, S. and N., 121
 Buckland, Rev. Walter E., 7
 Burnham Deepdale, font, 35, 36
 Bury, Mrs., 46, 62
 Busli, Roger de, 23

C

Calverton Church, 31-36
 Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of, 52

- Cantilupe, arms of, 88
 ——— Eustachia, 70
 ——— Nicholas de, 69, 70, 80
 ——— Typhonia, 70
 Cant-i-lupe, Wolf of Kent, 88
 Cantilupo, Thomas de, Bishop of Hereford, 88
 Car Colston, 129
 ——— Church, 8, 128, 137
 ——— Thoroton Memorial, 47-55
 Carthusian Order founded, 69
 Chamberleyn, Edward, 106
 Charterhouse, Beauvale, 69-94
 ——— Hinton, 70
 ——— London, 70, 82, 86
 ——— Mount Grace, 70, 74, 76, 77, 82, 86
 ——— Witham, 70
 Chaworth, Robert, 63
 Chesterfield, 134, 135
 Churchill, Daft Smith, 102
 Churchyard Inscriptions, transcripts of, 139
 Clarkson, Rev. H., 139
 Clifton Church, 17
 Codrington, T., quoted, 45
 Collins, Rev. T. F., 21
 Costock Church, 18
 Council, Report of the, 137
 Crococalana, Roman station, 46
 Cromwell, Ralph de, 20

D

- Dale Abbey, tiles made at, 87
 Dale, James, 109
 Darling, Grace, 102
 Desborough, Lady, 71
 Devonshire, Duke of, 137
 Dobson, F. W., 139
 D'Oyley, Sibella, 131-133
 Dufty, Mrs., 23
 Dugdale, Sir William, 52

E

- East Bridgford, 52, 53

- East Leake Church, 18
 Edge, William, 14
 Edward III., King, 11
 Encaustic tiles, 87-91
 Epperstone Church, 8
 ——— Church and Manors, 21-23
 ——— Rectory garden, 24
 Excursion to Lowdham, Woodborough, Epperstone, Oton, and Calverton, 1-36
 Excursion to Car-Colston and Screveton, 38-65

F

- Farndon, 125
 Fellows, George, 49
 Fitz-Ralph, Hugh, 70
 Flemish glass, specimens of, 92
 Flintham Hall, 41
 Floor tiles, 87-91
 Foljambe, Mr., 4
 "Forfarshire" steamship, 102
 Funeral garlands, 15

G

- Gable Crosses, sculptured, 17
 Garlands, funeral, 15
 Gawthorpe & Son, 47, 137
 Ghost "laid" at Bingham, 64
 Gill, Harry, 138
 ——— on "Beauvale Charterhouse, Notts.," 69-94
 ——— on "Woodborough Church," 7-19
 Glass, specimens of Flemish, 92
 Godesby, Leic., 126
 Godfrey, John T., 59, 97, 125
 Goffe, William, 60
 Gonalston Church, 3
 Granger, James, on "The Old Streets of Nottingham," 95-124
 Greasley, Notts., 71, 94
 Green, John, 39

Gregory family, 117

- George, 118
- de Ligne, 119
- Marmaduke, 118
- Thomas, 118
- William, 118
- Greseley, Prioratus de, 70
- Guilford, E. L., 40
- Gunthorpe Ferry, 42

H

- Hacker family, 53
- Hawthorn Church, 139
- Hawton Church, 8, 13
- Heathcote, Rev. Edward, 52
- Heckington Church, Lincs., 8, 13
- Henson, Gregory, 49
- Hereford, Thomas de Cantilupo, Bishop of, 88
- Hexham, Wilfrid, Bishop of, 33
- Hildyard family, 51
- Hill, Rev. A. Du Boulay, 26, 138
- on "Cal-
verton Church," 31-36
- on "Beau-
vale Charterhouse, Notts,"
69-94
- Hine, Rev. James, 108
- T. C., 108, 122, 123
- Hinton Charterhouse, 70
- Hodox Camp, Oxton, 27-31
- Hope, W. H. St. John, 74, 82
- Hopkinson, Rev. George C., 60
- Hornbuckle, Ald. Benj., 111
- Houldsworth family, 23
- Howe family, 23
- Hungry Bentley, co. Derby, 134,
135

Huskinson family, 23

- Thomas, 23
- Thomas W., on "Ep-
perstone Church and Man-
ors," 21-23

I

- Ilkeston, co. Derby, 70

J

- Jorz family, 23

K

- Kaye, Sir Richard, Bart., 98
- Keys, ancient, 46, 61, 62
- Kingston, Duke of, 103
- Kip, I., 99, 103
- Kirkbride, J. S., 6
- Kirkby Woodhouse, 93
- Kirke, Richard, 63
- William, 63

L

- Lambley Church, 15, 18-21
- Laud, Bishop, 126
- Laws, Dr., 62
- Laycock, Rev. W., 31
- on "Oxton
and its Church," 24-26
- Leitrim, Baron, 51, 125
- Lenton, Notts., 96, 118
- Ley, Sir Francis, 23
- Limesi, Basilia, 23
- Gerard de, 23
- London Charterhouse, 70, 82, 86
- St. Paul's Church, 126
- Lovetot family, 51
- Lowdham Church, 2-5
- family, 4
- Hall, 4, 6, 7
- Sir John, 2, 41
- Low-side windows, purpose of,
3
- Lowe, Rev. Robert, 41
- Lucas, Lord, 71
- Lutterworth, old font, 25

M

- Maiden Castle, Camp at, 30
- Mallalieu, W., 137
- Malyn, John, 105
- Manners-Sutton, Abp. of Canter-
bury, 60
- Margidunum, Roman station, 38-
46, 62

Mellish, Colonel, 55
 Miles, Canon, 39
 — the late Frank, on "Ad Pontem," 42-44
 Molyneux, Margaret M., 52
 Morewood, George, 134
 Morin family, 51, 52
 Mount Grace Charterhouse, 70, 74, 76, 77, 82, 86
 Musters, Mrs. L. C., 135

N

Newthorpe, Notts., 94
 Nottingham, 94
 — Albert Street, 104
 — Back Lane, 116, 119
 — Back Side, 118, 120
 — Barker Gate, 107
 — Beck rivulet, 115, 116
 — Bellar Gate, 100, 106-109
 — Bow Street, 123
 — Brewhouse Yard, 96
 — Bridge End, 107, 110, 113
 — Bridgefoot, 113
 — Bridge Street, 113
 — Bridlesmith Gate, 96
 — Broad Marsh, 100, 110, 113
 — Broad Street, 118
 — Broadway, 100
 — Canal Street, 110
 — Carlton Street, 117-119
 — Carrington Street, 123
 — Carter Gate, 115, 119-121
 — Castle, 139
 — Castle Boulevard, 96
 — Castle Museum, 41, 43, 44
 — Castle rock, 95

Nottingham, Charlotte Street, 122
 — Church Cemetery, 97
 — Church Gate, 104
 — Clumber Street, 118, 120
 — Coalpit Lane, 120
 — Collin's Hospital, 123
 — Cowlane Bar, 120
 — Denison's Cotton Mill, 115, 116
 — Derby Road, 119
 — Drury Hill, 100
 — Felt Alley, 111
 — Finkhill Street, 95
 — Fisher Gate, 106, 114, 115
 — Fox Lane, 107
 — General Cemetery, 102, 124
 — George Street, 119
 — Glasshouse, 120
 — Lane, 121, 122
 — Street, 121, 122
 — Glue Court, 111
 — Great Central Railway, excavations for, 111, 112
 — Greyfriar Gate, 123
 — Gridlesmith Gate, 117
 — Hargreaves' Cotton Mill, 122, 123
 — Square, 124
 — High Pavement, 104
 — Hockley, 120
 — Hollow Stone, 103-106, 109
 — Hounds Gate, 104, 123
 — Island Street, 111
 — James' Cotton Mill, 123

Nottingham, Kaye's Walk, 97-99, 101, 102	Nottingham, Plumptre's Vista, 100, 108
———— Knob Alley, 111	———— pottery made at, 89
———— Knotted Alley, 111	———— Red Lion Square, 113
———— Leather Alley, 111	———— Red Lion Street, 112
———— Leen Bridge, 110, 113	———— Robin Hood Yard, 123
———— Leen, river, 95, 112	———— Sandfield, 107
———— Leen Side, 110	———— St. John's Street, 120
———— Lenton Boulevard, 96	———— St. Mary's Church, 95
———— Lister Gate, 123	———— St. Mary's Church Side, 104
———— London Road, 113	———— St. Mary's Church Walk, 97, 98
———— Long Stairs, 106	———— St. Mary's Gate, 95, 97, 99-102, 104
———— Low Pavement, 100	———— St. Mary's Hill, 103
———— Malin Hill, 105, 106, 115	———— St. Mary's Workhouse, 107
———— Mansfield Road, 122	———— St. Nicholas's Church Walk, 97
———— Mill Street, 122, 123	———— St. Peter's Church Side, 104
———— Narrow Marsh, 106, 108-113, 123	———— St. Peter's Church Walk, 97
———— Newark Lane, 120, 121	———— St. Peter's Church Yard, 123
———— Outgang Square, 124	———— St. Peter's Gate, 96
———— Parliament Street, 118-120, 122	———— St. Peter's Lane, 96
———— Pelham Street, 117-119	———— St. Peter's Square, 123
———— Pennyfoot Lane, 114-116, 119	———— Scotholm reservoir, 96
———— Pennyfoot Row, 114-116	———— Short Hill, 100, 104
———— Pennyfoot Stile, 114-116	———— Sneinton Street, 120
———— Peter Gate, 96	———— Southwell Road, 121
———— Pilcher Gate, 95	———— Stoney Street, 99, 100, 103, 104, 109
———— Pinfolds, 107	———— Swine Green, 117-119
———— Plague in, 110	———— "Tanners' Gate," 113
———— Plumbtree Paddock, 109	———— Tanners Hall Court, 111
———— Plumptre Hospital, 113	———— Tanners' Yards, 110-112
———— Plumptre House, 99, 100	
———— Plumptre Square, 105-107, 111, 113	
———— Plumptre Street, 100, 104, 108, 109	

Nottingham, Thatched houses,
107, 108

- _____ Thurland Hall, 118
- _____ tiles made at, 87
- _____ Trent Bridge, 96
- _____ Vat Yard, 111
- _____ Vistas in, 100, 108
- _____ Water Lane, 116
- _____ Street, 115,
116
- _____ Waterworks, 95, 96
- _____ Wheeler Gate, 123
- _____ Willoughby's Hos-
pital, 115
- _____ Willoughby Row,
115
- _____ Wollaton Street,
119, 122
- _____ Woolley's Alms-
houses, 109
- _____ Woodborough Rd.,
107
- _____ Wright's Bank, 117
- _____ York Street, 107,
122

O

- Odingsells, Elizabeth, 22
- _____ Hugo de, 23
- _____ John, 22
- Oldfield, Henry, bellfounder, 15
- Oldox Camp, Oxton, 27-31
- Oxton Church, 24-27
- _____ Oldox Camp, 27-31

P

- Parkyns, Mansfield, 15
- Paschall, arms of, 89
- Paulit family, 22
- Phillipa, Queen, 11
- Pietermaritzburg, 102
- Pigot, Gervase, 52, 53
- Platt, A. J. F., 139
- Plumptre, John, 100
- Price, H. A., 139
- Pryce, T. Davies, on "Oldox or
Hodox Camp, Oxton," 28-31

R

- Ransom, Dr., 100
- Receipts and Payments, 1908,
summary of, 141
- Recorde, Robert, 60
- Reculver, Roman remains at, 99
- Reding, Elizabeth, 126
- _____ Thomas, 126
- Report of the Council for the
year 1908, 137
- Rheims Cathedral, 69
- Robinson, Rev. Edward, 48, 137
- Rooke, Major, 31

S

- St. Agatha, 92, 93
- St. Aidan, 13
- St. Catherine, symbol of, 11
- St. Lucy of Syracuse, 92, 93
- St. Margaret, symbol of, 11
- St. Paulinus, 13
- St. Swithun, 13
- St. Wilfrid, 33, 56
- St. Winifred, 55, 56
- Samon, Thomas, 93
- Sampey family, 64
- Sampson family, 23
- Scarsdale, Earl of, 127
- Screveton Church, 35, 55-60
- Scroop family, 23
- Seal of Beauvale Priory, 93
- Selston, Notts., 93
- _____ coal pits, 83
- Shaw, Huntingdon, 23
- Sheldon, Gilbert, 52
- Shelford, Notts., 125
- Sherard, Anna M., 49
- _____ Anne, 129
- _____ arms of, 125
- _____ Margaret, 126
- _____ Philip, 51, 125-127
- _____ Philip T., 125
- _____ Robert, 52, 126
- _____ William, 125

Sherbrooke family, 26
 Sherwood Forest, Robert Wood,
 Verderer of, 16
 Shirley, Henry, 13
 ——— John, 13
 Sibthorpe Church, 8
 Slight, Rev. F. G., 19
 Slodden, Rev. H. T., 137
 Smith, F. Abel, 137
 ——— Rev. R. F., 45
 ——— Rev. T. Woollen, 33
 Sneinton Church, 115
 ——— Hermitage, 115
 Society's Library, gifts to, 140
 South Collingham, 46
 Southwell, Chapter House, 8
 ——— Peculiar of, 8
 Spenceley, Elizabeth, 128
 ——— William, 128
 Standish, Rev. J., on "Screveton
 Church," 55-60
 Stapleford Cross, 138
 Stevenson, William, on "The
 Descendants of Dr. Robert
 Thoroton," 125-136
 Strelley, arms of, 10, 17
 ——— Church, 10
 ——— Richard de, 8, 10
 ——— Sampson de, 10
 Stretton, William, 11, 97
 Stukeley, Dr., quoted, 38, 39
 Sutton, Elizabeth, 22
 ——— Sir William, 22
 Swanwick, co. Derby, 51, 125-
 127, 129, 131, 133, 134

T

Taylor, T. & Co., bellfounders,
 22
 Thoms, B. N., 137
 Thoroton, Anne, 125
 ——— Elizabeth, 125, 126
 ——— family, 50-55, 63
 ——— Mary, 126

Thoroton, Robert, M.D., memo-
 rial tablet to, at Car Colston,
 47-55, 137, 144

——— Dr. Robert, descend-
 ants of, 125-136

——— Society founded, 54

——— Thomas, 132, 133

Thoroton-Hildyard family, 51

Throsby, John, 52

Tibtoft, Baron, 23

Trentham, William, 101

Trim, Baron le, 125

Turber, Sarah, 136

Turner, Ann, 136

——— arms of, 130, 134

——— Charles, 127, 129, 131,
 136

——— Elizabeth, 125-129, 131,
 133

——— George, 126, 131-134,
 136

——— Georgiana, 134

——— John, 51, 125-129, 131,
 136

——— Sarah, 136

——— Sibella, 131-133

——— Sibella Ann, 134

V

Vandermine, artist, 130

Vilers, Paganus de, 8

W

Walker family, 23

Wallis, G. H., 44

Ward, James, 139

——— Richard, 15

Wartyr, Nicholas, Prior of
 Beauvau, 93, 94

West, Lewis, 136

Whadden, Ann, 136

Whalley, Edward, 60

——— John, 49

——— monument, Screveton,
 59

——— Richard, 55, 60

Wheatley, Edmund, 117
 Whitworth, Rev. R. H., 137
 Wigwell Grange, co. Derby, 134
 Wilfrid, Bishop of York, 33, 56
 Willughby, Richard, 93
 Wilson, Ald., 100
 Winchester, Bishop of, 13
 Witham Charterhouse, 70
 Wood, Christopher, 121
 ——— family, 20
 ——— John, 16, 132
 ——— Robert, 16
 Woodborough Church, 7-19, 22

Woolley, T. C., 46
 Worksop Manor, 125
 ——— Priory, 51
 Wren, Christopher, Dean of
 Windsor, 63

Y

York, St. Margaret's Church, 34
 ——— Wilfrid, Bishop of, 33, 56
 ——— William 1a Zouch, Arch-
 bishop of, 88

Z

Zouch, William 1a, Archbishop
 of York, 88



Copies of the Society's Transactions and Publications (so far as in print) may be had on application to the Hon. Secretaries.

<i>Transactions.</i>				
1897	...	...	...	5/-
1898	...	...	...	5/-
1899	...	...	...	5/-
1900	...	...	...	15/-
1901	...	...	...	15/-
1902	...	...	...	10/-
1903	...	...	...	10/-
1904	...	...	...	10/-
1905	...	...	...	15/-
1906	...	...	...	15/-
1907	...	...	...	10/-

Record Series.

- Vol. I. 17th century Register Transcripts at Southwell, 5/-
 „ II. Domesday of Inclosures, 1517, *out of print*.
 „ III. Inquisitiones Post Mortem (vol. I.), 15/-

1899	Exhibition Catalogue	...	1/-
1900	Exhibition Catalogue (Portraits)		1/6

Cloth Cases for Binding are to be obtained from
 Messrs. G. & J. Abbott, Parliament Street, Nottingham.

954:22





BX 2596 .B438 H55 1909
IMST
Hill, Arthur Du Boulay.

Beauvale Charterhouse,
Notts. /
ARJ-7248

**PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES
59 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5 CANADA**

