

THE THOROTON SOCIETY

Nottinghamshire's History and Archaeology Society



NEWSLETTER

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The caves and rock-shelters flanking the limestone gorge at Creswell Crags have significant potential for studies of hunter-gatherer activity and environmental change. This illustration shows a 3D visualisation of the landscape around 12,000 years ago, when the gorge provided shelter for itinerant Late Upper Palaeolithic communities (www.creswell-crags.org.uk; © Creswell Heritage Trust)

~ The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire ~
~ The County's Principal Historical Society ~
Visit the Thoroton Website at: www.thorotonsociety.org.uk

RECENT OUTINGS

There have been two outings since the autumn issue reported on the earlier ones. Alan Langton reports on that to Stapleford, Attenborough and Melbourne and Penny Messenger reports on the one to Deene Park and Stoke Dry Church. Photographs by Richard Gaunt.

STAPLEFORD, ATTENBOROUGH AND MELBOURNE: Thursday 2 August 2012. Leader Alan Langton.

Our day began with a visit to Stapleford parish church where Keith Goodman gave us a useful introductory talk about the church and also about the famous Saxon cross in the churchyard. The interior of the church itself has been tastefully modernized without spoiling the old character of the building.

After refreshments served at Stapleford we went on to Attenborough church with its 500 year old tower and the fourteenth century doorway and ancient door. After more welcome refreshments we proceeded to Melbourne Hall where we were warmly greeted by some very efficient and knowledgeable guides. The Hall looks over a 20 acre mill pond, and is surrounded by delightful parkland and gardens.

Sir John Coke originally made Melbourne his home in 1629, and his descendants, Lord and Lady Ralph Kerr, live today in their delightful lived-in home. In Queen Victoria's reign the Hall was the home of one of her Prime Ministers, Lord Melbourne, who gave his name to the city of Melbourne in Australia.

We enjoyed a full and excellent tour of the rooms with their many paintings and portraits and immaculate furniture, before enjoying a lovely tea in the visitor centre. We also had the opportunity to go round the colourful gardens which are the best surviving example in England today of the famous designer Le Note.

We were also welcomed to the spectacular Norman church by the vicar who was justifiably full of enthusiasm for this beautiful building, largely unspoilt and in excellent condition.

[Photographs from this outing will be in the Spring issue]

DEENE PARK AND STOKE DRY CHURCH: THURSDAY 6 SEPTEMBER 2012



The group at Deene Park

This visit took place on a beautiful warm day and began with coffee at the Falcon Hotel in Uppingham. We then travelled the short distance to the small church at Stoke Dry. The church contains a number of fascinating wall paintings dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries. In addition there are memorials to members of the Digby family, one of whom was involved in the Gunpowder Plot. Despite being a late-comer to the group he was caught and executed. Members enjoyed looking around, taking lots of photographs and asking many questions of the vicar, the Reverend Jane Baxter, who had given a most interesting talk. She informed us that the church had been saved from closure by an enthusiastic group of volunteers who kept it in beautiful condition and that now two services a month take place there. We also had the pleasure of listening to Alan Langton playing the lovely Victorian barrel organ.



After a return to Uppingham for lunch and an exploration of its several bookshops, the party set off for the drive to Deene Park, the home of the Brudenell family since 1514. We were divided into two groups for a guided tour of the house.

The tour began in the great Tudor hall and took us through the centuries as later generations of the family added rooms and wings according to the fashions of their time. We saw some bedrooms still used by family visitors and one lovely bathroom overlooking the gardens and surrounding countryside; definitely a loo with a view! We finally looked round a small museum dedicated to the family's famous ancestor, the 7th Earl of Cardigan of the Charge of the Light Brigade fame.

After an excellent Thoroton tea there was time for members to visit the local church or to sit in the sun and enjoy the beautiful gardens before returning home.

Alan Langton playing the organ at Stoke Dry church.



THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Our chairman and Mrs. Beckett represented the Society at a service of Celebration and Commitment in Southwell Minster on 6 October 2012 to welcome the new Lord Lieutenant of the County, Sir John Peace. John Beckett introduces Sir John to us. Sir John will be invited to become a member of the Society, and we may wish to invite him to speak at a future annual lunch.

Sir John Peace is a former High Sheriff and was knighted for services to business and the voluntary sector last year. He is Chair of Standard Chartered plc, Burberry plc and founder and Chair of Experian. He was Chair of the Board of Governors of Nottingham Trent University for ten years and has been a trustee of the Djanogly City Academy in Nottingham since 1999.

Sir John chairs the Nottingham economic Resilience Forum, focusing on issues associated with the recession and local unemployment., He is the East Midland's ambassador for Business in the Community and is a keen advocate for maximizing opportunities for young people.

He had previously served as Deputy Lieutenant for the last seven years. Sir John lives at Caunton with his wife, Christine, and has three daughters.



FORTHCOMING LECTURES

David Hoskins introduces the three lectures to be enjoyed at the start of 2013. All lectures are held in the New Mechanics building, 3 Sherwood Street, Nottingham, NG1 4EZ, commencing at 2.45 pm. The venue has full disabled facilities. The Thoroton Society bookstall is manned at every lecture meeting.

SATURDAY, 12 JANUARY, 2013: *THE NORAH WITHAM LECTURE.*

500 YEARS OF NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL by Michael Bolton, a Governor of the school.



Just four years after he ascended the throne a young King Henry VIII was asked by his friend Sir Thomas Lovell, Chancellor, Keeper of his Purse, and Guardian of Nottingham Castle, to grant the recently widowed Agnes Mellers the right to run a 'Free School' in Nottingham. So started a school in 1513 that has produced more MPs in recent times than Eton.

Nottingham High School celebrates its 500th anniversary during this academic year – a long history of progress through the Civil War, the World Wars, and its transitions from 'Free' to 'Public' status. It was founded 164 years before Robert Thoroton produced his *History of Nottinghamshire*, and the school even has an original copy in its Reference Library.

The School moved from the original Stoney Street site to its present location on Forest Road about 150 years ago. Over the years it has played a major part in the education of many of England's finest

entrepreneurs, businessmen and politicians; including Jesse Boot and five Cabinet Members of the past two Governments.

Michael Bolton is one of four generations across nine members of his family to be educated at the school over the past 80 years. He has been Chairman of the Friends of the School in the 1990s, President of the Old Nottinghamians' Society in 1994/5, and a School Governor since 1999. He has been Chairman of the Governors' School Committee for the past seven years. His talk will touch on some of the highlights of the School's past 500 years.

The illustration is a corner detail from the School's original Charter, signed by Henry VIII, and showing Dame Agnes pleading with Sir Thomas Lovell, within the initial 'h' of Henry's gold illuminated name. The original charter is on display as part of an exhibition about the school at the Weston Gallery, Lakeside Pavilion which is open until 13 January, and all are most welcome to visit before then.

SATURDAY, 9 FEBRUARY 2013: *THE MYLES THOROTON HILDYARD LECTURE*

LOST CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE by John Beckett and Howard Fisher of the Thoroton Society.

Thorotonians are inveterate church visitors! But just how many churches and chapels are there in our county, and where are they? Perhaps just as importantly, how many have been demolished or converted for purposes other than Christian worship? John Beckett and Howard Fisher are preparing a gazetteer of lost churches and chapels in the county for a forthcoming volume in the Thoroton Society's Record series.

This lecture will provide a taster, looking at the spread of churches and chapels across the county both today and in the past, and asking questions about the buildings themselves as well as – particularly in the case of lost chapels – where the funding came from, and what has happened to the many Methodist chapels built in our county's villages during the Victorian period.

Researching lost chapels, in particular, has thrown up many anomalies, and the final part of the lecture will be interactive, when the audience will have a chance to tell the speakers which chapels they have failed to spot!

John Beckett is Chairman of the Thoroton Society and Howard Fisher is editor of the *Newsletter* and a member of Council



The Baptist chapel in Keyworth had only been open a few weeks when the Religious Census was taken in 1851. It was in existence for about 30 years. The building was then converted into a framework knitter's workshop, shown here in the 1950s.



The building as it is today, a domestic garage. The only evidence of its former use is that the doorstep remains!

Photographs courtesy of Keyworth & District Local History Society.

**SATURDAY, 9 MARCH 2013: THE MAURICE BARLEY LECTURE
PEVSNER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE – A BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND EXPERIMENT by Elizabeth
Williamson, Executive Editor, Victoria County History.**

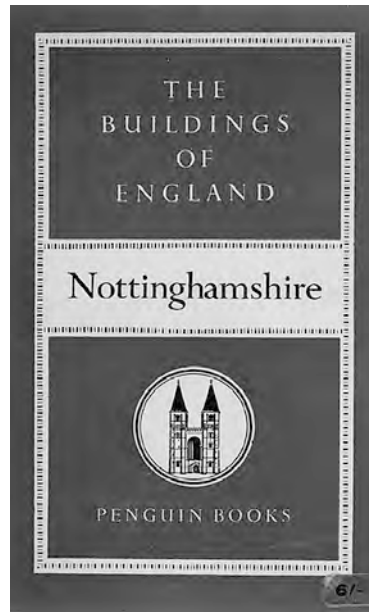
Nottinghamshire is the *Buildings of England* volume most often illustrated when brief histories of the series are produced. Its brown and white cover, with a roundel of the west front of Southwell Minster drawn by Bertold Wolpe, has come to symbolize the original series. With *Cornwall* and *Middlesex*, *Nottinghamshire* was one of the first three volumes to be published. But why was Nottinghamshire chosen?

In this talk, Elizabeth Williamson, who revised Pevsner's *Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire*, will explore how Pevsner tackled this experimental volume, how his background as an art historian and foreign émigré informed his task, and how approaches to writing about the county's architecture have changed since 1951 when the first edition was published.

Elizabeth Williamson is a Reader in Architectural History and Executive Editor of the Victoria County History, one of the Research Centres of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. She was previously Deputy Editor of *The Buildings of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. Elizabeth can be contacted by email at elizabeth.williamson@sas.ac.uk.



Nicholas Pevsner in the 1950s.



The cover of the first edition.



THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The county editor, Philip Riden, explains what work is being done in the county at present and invites members to become involved in the project.

Work has been in progress for nearly three years on VCH in the county, following its revival thanks to funding from Nottinghamshire Archives. Since Spring 2012, the work has been under the auspices of the Thoroton Society.

A small but effective group of volunteers has been meeting regularly at the record office (on alternative Tuesday mornings between 10.30 and 12.30) to work on the history of a parish of their choice, following guidelines set out in a Nottinghamshire VCH Handbook compiled by the county editor, Philip Riden. A growing quantity of draft text, completed to the usual high standards of VCH, is becoming available on the Nottinghamshire section of the VCH website.

We would be very glad to see more members of the Thoroton Society becoming involved with the project. Anyone with an interest in a particular parish, who may already have collected a good deal of information needed for a VCH history, is very welcome to come along and find out what is involved in completing a text on VCH lines. This can then be mounted on the VCH website. Anyone who feels they might be interested in joining us after the Christmas break may like to contact Philip Riden (email: philip.riden@nottingham.ac.uk) for more information about what is involved.



UNLOCKING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NOTTINGHAM

David Knight, Scott Lomax and Gordon Young have prepared a short summary of their recently commenced project of the *Origins of Nottingham* which, essentially, is focused upon excavations from 1969 to 1980 in the pre-Conquest Borough. An extended version is being submitted to the *Transactions* but it was considered members would be interested in a summary in the *Newsletter*.

Work commenced earlier this year on an assessment of the archives from six sites excavated by Nottingham City Museum staff between 1969 and 1980 in the heart of medieval Nottingham. These are located inside the pre-Conquest Borough, at Drury Hill, Woolpack Lane, Fisher Gate, Boots Garage and Halifax Place, and just beyond the northern perimeter of the Borough at Goose Gate.¹ This work is being carried out by David Knight and Scott Lomax of Trent & Peak Archaeology in close collaboration with the Nottingham City Archaeologist, Gordon Young, and is being funded by English Heritage and Nottingham City Council.

These excavations were carefully positioned with the aims of locating and characterizing the Borough defences and of investigating areas of the interior with potential for the preservation of significant archaeological remains. Important insights into the early development of Nottingham were obtained, but until now very little of the information acquired during these excavations has been published. The archive derived from this work represents a major untapped resource for study of the early development of Nottingham, which since its rise to prominence as one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw has played a key role in the history of England, and the principal aim of this project is to unlock this resource for future researchers.



Halifax Place, Nottingham: excavations from 1978 to 1980 revealed a dense concentration of medieval and later structural remains, including post-hole settings interpreted as the foundations of Pre-Conquest bow-sided buildings and a host of medieval to modern caves, pits, wells and building foundations. The photograph shows Gordon Young triangulating the northern edge of a pre-Conquest boundary ditch running from east to west.
©Nottingham City Museums and Galleries.

This work will provide the foundation for a project aimed initially at securing and consolidating the archives, and will involve essential conservation work, repacking of finds and documentary records, the creation of a secure copy of the documentary and photographic archive and reorganization where appropriate of the extant archive. This first stage of work will provide a springboard for a stage of archive enhancement aimed at increasing the accessibility of the archive as a research resource. As

part of that work, we will prepare a signposting report assessing the potential of the archive as a resource for future research and a general synthesis of the results of excavation.

¹ Young, C.S.B. 1982. *Discovering Rescue Archaeology in Nottingham*. Nottingham: Nottingham City Museums; Young C.S.B. 1986. 'Archaeology in Nottingham: the pre-Conquest Borough' in S. Mastoris (ed.) *History in the Making: Recent Historical Research in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 1985*, 1-4. Nottingham; Young, G. 1987. 'Archaeology in Nottingham: the Halifax Place excavation', in S.N. Mastoris (ed) *History in the Making: recent Historical research in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 1986*, 1-6. Nottingham 1987.



THE EAST MIDLANDS HERITAGE CONFERENCE

Barbara Cast and Howard Fisher report on the Conference which they attended on Saturday 15 September at The Roundhouse, Derby. The conference was held to mark the publication of the *Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. See review of the book in the Autumn 2012 issue of the Newsletter.

This day conference was held in the remarkably renovated premises of the Roundhouse, now part of Derby College. The Roundhouse was the locomotive servicing building for the North Midland railway in Derby and was built in 1839 to hold sixteen locomotives. Adjacent buildings were the Carriage House, where carriages were built, and the Engine House where locomotives were built. The Carriage House is connected to the Roundhouse and there is a very modern, energy efficient, building which now connects the Carriage House to the Engine House. These listed buildings represent the oldest surviving railway workshop complex in the Midlands.



Panoramic photograph of the Roundhouse. Photo: Howard Fisher

A series of eleven papers were presented during the day, with appropriate breaks for refreshments and, at lunch, delegates were separated into three groups for guided tours of the complex conducted by members of the staff of Derby College – an excellent and informative short tour. The papers were scheduled in an unusual way which started with the Modern period and finished with the Palaeolithic, a reverse to what would normally be expected. The organisation of the day was excellent and a great credit to the organisers.

THE PAPERS PRESENTED

THE DERWENT VALLEY AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Mark Suggit of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

The function of the speaker's organisation was summarized as – protection, enhancement and presentation of this World Heritage Site which led the world in industrial developments. In addition to the mills there are 30,000 people living in the housing complexes at Belper (Strutt) and Cromford

(Arkwright). The C18 Darley Abbey complex is privately owned but the owners are sympathetic to the heritage of the buildings of that site.

The importance of the Derwent Valley is attributable to the Strutt and Arkwright families, their inventiveness and manufacturing innovations. The Silk Mill at Derby, arguably the world's first factory, was built in 1721 as a development of Italian ideas and both Strutt and Arkwright brought innovations to the factories they built and they also had a care for their employees; a patriarchal rather than a ruthless attitude to the workers.

The decline of the valley came about as water power was replaced by steam, leading to the development of mills in Lancashire which were close to coal and the port of Liverpool which was used for raw material imports and finished goods export.

The Derwent Valley Mills organisation promotes research and care of the sites within an East Midlands regional and a national strategy.

NOTTINGHAM UNDERGROUND: THE NOTTINGHAM CAVES SURVEY: David Strange-Walker of Trent and Peak Archaeology.

This presentation made excellent use of laser imaging technology to take the delegates on a 3D virtual tour of the caves discussed. The Survey is funded by English Heritage, the Greater Nottingham Partnership, Nottingham City Council and British Geological Survey (BGS) and covers the post-medieval to the modern period.

The speaker first outlined the manner in which early travellers regarded Nottingham as a very pleasant town; views which later changed as the town's population increased and pressure on space led to a massive increase in housing density and the city becoming a notorious slum city. He then looked in some detail at five example caves from the later period. Rothwell Willoughby built Willoughby House c1744 and included a cave system with three major chambers used as a wine cellar and entertaining area as an expression of his wealth. We were shown the cave systems at 10 Western terrace, 13 Newcastle Drive and 1-8 Maria Court. The first had only small storage caves; No. 13 is a T.C. Hine build with a wine cellar and lounge areas and the last had elaborate carvings of statues and columns with a sofa stall. The Columns cave on Park Terrace had many columns and several carved images but, in contrast, Rowe's Sand Mine was in use from 1780 – 1830 for extracting sand and was later used as a WW2 air raid shelter.

This paper opened many eyes to the variety and complexity of underground Nottingham. The general view expressed was that these important and characteristic features of Nottingham should have an holistic status in order that they can be preserved.

REVEALING THE HALL AND GARDENS OF STAVELEY HALL, DERBYSHIRE: Marcus Abbott of ArcHeritage.

A presentation by ArcHeritage of Sheffield which also used advanced 3D mapping and reconstruction techniques using laser scans and photogrammetry in 3D visualizations to show the ruined Staveley Hall as it would have been in its prime. The photogrammetry used digital cameras as a much cheaper alternative to expensive laser scanners and it will be interesting to see whether this technique can be used by amateur local historians in affordable packages as the technique develops.

Staveley Hall was built in 1604 by Sir Peter Frecheville. He became bankrupt and after his death in 1682 the house was acquired by the Cavendish family who asset stripped it so that 75% of the house has been lost. The cellars show the footprint of the original house.

This project allows panoramic VR presentations to be shown to the public; equirectangular images, diagrams and information panels to provide a journey through the house. An iPhone app allows 360 degree views of the house.

This is an ongoing project which is spearheading new technology in what should have a wide application and funding is being sought to look at the house cellars. A new project has also been started which looks at Sutton Scarsdale Hall.

RESEARCHING THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE AND FIELDS OF WILLOUGHBY NEAR NORWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Michael Jones of the Norwell Parish Heritage Group and Andy Gaunt of Nottinghamshire County Council.

Delegates were introduced to the work which has been done and which is still to be undertaken at Willoughby in this well illustrated and presented paper. The associated booklet was reviewed in the Autumn issue of this Newsletter.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE VIKING WINTER CAMP AND ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN TOWN AT TORKSEY: Dawn Hadley of the University of Sheffield.

This project started in 2011 as a collaboration between several organisations with the University of Sheffield undertaking the ground work. To date, field walking, test pits and metal detecting have been undertaken to the north of the village. Cataloguing of known material (PAS, Fitzwilliam Museum and part-recorded finds) has also been completed.

Torksey is a well-known place where the Viking Great Army over-wintered and where there was also a pottery industry. Comparisons can be made with Repton (where the Viking army over-wintered the following year), and Woodstown in Eire. Torksey appears to have been 18 times larger in area than Repton but still presents a D shaped enclosure adjacent to the river as at Repton.

Examples of finds were illustrated showing many of Scandinavian type although there were others with Anglo-Saxon origins: did this indicate that non-Vikings were also present? Pottery from the second half of the ninth century showed some continental links. Maurice Barley had excavated 15 kilns and four Anglo-Saxon burials had been found.

This is an ongoing project and funding is being sought to do more work.

REGIONAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS AND THEIR FUTURE

Barney Sloane of English Heritage outlined the way English Heritage is seeking to develop Research Frameworks in the light of the shift from regional to local attitudes required by the 2011 Localism Act.

ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AND LANDSCAPE IN WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: RECENT RESEARCH BY THE COMMUNITY LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY PROJECT (CLASP): Stephen Young of CLASP.

Another collaborative project involving professional archaeologists and amateur volunteers. The project targets sample sites which appear to have been occupied throughout the Roman period but elements of Iron-Age and pre-Roman conquest periods have been found. The development of field systems on mixed farms and the shift to sheep and wool farming within a villa hierarchy can be traced and continuity into the post Roman period through the fifth century and English penetration into the mid sixth century is traced.

The Whitehall Farm excavations have found two bath houses with an associated villa complex. The larger bath house would serve a larger area than just the villa which suggests that the villa was subservient to the bath house rather than the other way round. A resistivity survey at Barn Close, Harpole, showed a large villa and investigations along Watling Street are to be undertaken in the future.

BURROUGH HILL, LEICESTERSHIRE: CURRENT EXCAVATIONS OF THE IRON AGE HILL FORT AND ITS ENVIRONS: Jeremy Taylor and John Thomas of the University of Leicester.

Over the past 25 years there has been a rapid increase in evidence to enhance the understanding and complexity of the Iron Age. Hill forts in the East Midlands are relatively scarce so the work at Burrough Hill, started in 2010, is particularly important. The site is 4.5ha at the end of a promontory with an entrance in the S-E corner. Magnetometer and Lidar surveys were followed by the opening of six main trenches, five inside and one outside the fort itself.

The site was occupied between 450 and 150 BC, although its population was relatively small. Good finds of diverse styles have been revealed; craftwork, antler and bone, ironworking and spinning and weaving all feature and pits located suggest that the site had a storage and exchange function.

THE FIRST MONUMENTS: INVESTIGATIONS OF A TRIPLE-DITCH NEOLITHIC ENCLOSURE AT NORTHAMPTON: Mark Holmes of Northamptonshire Archaeology.

This is a site where David Wilson Homes are to build houses just north of J15 on the M1 and is a place where no pre-knowledge existed but where a triple-ring ditch has been found. The ditch is 22m across with the internal ditch just 7m. The mid-ditch is not very well defined but the inner and outer rings are substantial.

A scatter of human bones showing evidence of dismemberment, possibly brought to be buried in this pit and dating from 3,600 to 3,100 BC.

INVESTIGATING DOGGERLAND: SUBMERGED MESOLITHIC LANDSCAPES OF THE HUMBER ESTUARY AND NORTH SEA.

A very interesting paper introducing the North Sea Palaeolithic Project (NSPP) which is a collaboration between DEFRA, BGS and the University of Birmingham. 2D and 3D seismic surveys, mainly by the oil industry have produced useful information and Vibrocoreing by geo-technical engineers has produced core samples for laboratory analysis from water depths of 25m. The earliest time estimate period is 13380 – 8510 CAL BC.

A peat layer from 7300 – 6820 CAL BC has produced macro fossils – deciduous trees and dung beetles evidencing the presence of animals. The question of whether there was a slow and steady submergence or a catastrophic flood has yet to be answered. The work is slow in progress with logistical and cost issues.

THE EARLIEST HUNTER-GATHERERS: ANCIENT RIVER DEPOSITS AND LOWER PALEOLITHIC ARTEFACTS FROM BROOKSBY QUARRY, LEICESTERSHIRE: Lynden Coop of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

The work here is on the Boxgrove Man period. The tools found are made of stone because there are no flints in the region. The site possibly reflects a migration route using the Bytham river which flowed from the Stratford-in-Avon area to Bytham in Lincolnshire. Borehole surveys in the 1990s located evidence of the river Bytham in places not previously known.

Brooksbury Quarry suggest a woodland habitat with a slightly cooler climate than we enjoy at present. Most archaeology from the site has come from reject heaps of gravel workings and has not been easy to extract. 346 implements have been found, many of quartzite cobbles of a shape good for butchery; our speaker had tried this technique to prove its viability. There have been less than ten non-quartzite items but there was a nice example of a hand axe made in Myolite.

This was a long but very interesting and rewarding day. All speakers presented their papers in an engaging and interesting manner and the day flowed very well to time.



THE THOROTON SOCIETY RESEARCH GROUP

Seven members of the group met in the Boardroom at the Mechanics Institute, Nottingham on Saturday, 20 September 2012 and it was good to welcome John Wilson back amongst us to take over the meeting leadership.

After a general discussion we enjoyed presentations from Christine Drew, Elizabeth Robinson, John Wilson, Ted White and John Beckett, all of which raised questions and discussion. The sharing of knowledge and mutual encouragement in individual projects is a large part of the group ethos and much appreciated by everyone.

Our next meeting is to be held on Saturday, 19 January 2013, in the Boardroom of the Mechanics Institute starting at 10.30 am.

Members are encouraged to come along and see what the group is up to and then, hopefully, join the group. John Wilson is Chair of the group (wilsonicus1@gmail.com) please get in touch for more information and to be added to the email list.



SOCIETY ANNUAL LUNCHEON, 2012

Our secretary, Barbara Cast, reports on the luncheon which took place on Saturday, 3 November 2012. The associated photographs, including those on the back cover, are by Howard Fisher.

This year's annual luncheon turned out to be very special. Our venue was the Olde Bell Inn at Barnby Moor, a few miles north of Retford and near to some historic roads – the Great North Road and the Old London Road were on our route.

Ye Olde Bell is an attractive coaching inn retaining much of its charm. We received a warm and efficient welcome from the staff and we were delighted with our lunch: many of those attending declared it was the best we had enjoyed for a long time and, as we have had some really good lunches in recent years, that is praise indeed.

Alan Langton started proceedings with his usual thoughtful grace and we then enjoyed the delicious meal with grateful hearts and friendly talk. After our very generous lunch the toasts were drunk, with our Chair, Professor John Beckett, proposing that to the Queen and Dr. Richard Gaunt that to the Society. Richard reminded us of all the benefits we receive from membership and, in particular for him, the excellent excursions which he has only just begun to go on. He owned up to a terrible habit – that of getting to venues too early and, on the recent trip to Lichfield Cathedral, was asked whether he was attending for the groom or the bride, having arrived well before the Society's scheduled tour and almost gate-crashing a wedding. Dr. Rosalys Coope responded to his kind words in her usual graceful way and said that she was very pleased to see so many members there.

We then enjoyed a most interesting talk by Rebecca Speight, Midlands Regional Director for the National Trust, on Octavia Hill, one of the founders of the National Trust and a great social reformer, especially in the fields of social housing and in safeguarding open spaces for city dwellers. 2012 was the centenary of Miss Hill's death. The talk was most enthusiastically received and many questions and comments regarding the NT's work followed.

This was again a splendid and most enjoyable, sociable time together and, apart from the Chair attempting to burn us all in our seats, very, very successful. (Actually he only caught one of the menus in the flame of the table-light – the fire brigade was not required.)

If you weren't there this year, make a note in your diaries for next year, 2 November is this special date in the Society's 2013 calendar.



Table 2



Table 3



Table 4



Table 5



Table 6



Table 7



Table 8

LECTURE REPORT

Barbara Cast reports on October's lecture which she chaired. The speaker was Neil McNab whose subject was THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE A46 WIDMERPOOL TO NEWARK WIDENING.

We were very pleased to welcome Neil McNab, Principal Archaeological Consultant to URS Scott Wilson, the company which has undertaken the improvements to the A46, the old Fosse Way, from Widmerpool to Newark. He told us that he considers himself lucky to have been part of the A46 project from the design stage through the Environmental Impact Assessment, Public Inquiry, pre-construction advanced archaeological works, construction phase watching briefs and on to the post-excavation archaeological assessment, analysis and publication.



He reminded us that improvements to this road had been planned pre-war, with the latest ones prior to the current work drawn in the 1990s again shelved. However, we were told that the job this time, under the 2008 scheme, has been done with thoroughness and with consideration for the road's long history and the archaeology accompanying that history. Research on what might be found and planning for the exploration and possible excavation was undertaken thoroughly, using all means at the archaeologist's disposal. The company built in time for archaeology but, of course, there were times when unexpected finds appeared which necessitated fast work to investigate and record, even, in some cases, to re-route the planned stretch of roadway.

During the course of the improvements there were major excavations at Saxondale and at Margidunum (last excavated in the '60s), both of which proved to be multi-period sites but with many finds of the Roman period, some of them quite amazing. At Farndon there were exciting finds from the Upper Paleolithic, being a rare open air site for the East Midlands, and which resulted in some re-routing of the road scheme. Then there was the Iron Age village at Owthorpe, and EBA round barrow at Stragglethorpe with seven burials within its perimeter ditch, a causeway of timber and pebbles at High Thorpe, an unknown Roman road leading to Bingham and so on.

So many exciting sites were investigated that there is not room here to mention them all and we look forward to reading about the works in due course.

In response to a question, Neil said that the highlight for him was the discovery of an area at Farndon where an Upper Palaeolithic person had knelt to knap a flint, leaving behind a scatter of struck flakes before moving on.

From Neil's talk we could see that these road works had given the opportunity for so much more to be discovered about the area around and under this important Roman road which has been in use for two thousand years.



ANNIVERSARIES

Ken Brand talks about the liking historians have for anniversaries and what will be important for us in 2013, looks at the Universal Exhibition and then takes us back to 1913 and the Suffragette activities in Nottingham.

Historians like anniversaries, particularly centenaries and bi-centenaries, as there is plenty of material to sort through. So what will 2013 throw up locally? One of the most significant will be the bi-centenary of the birth of Thomas Chambers Hine, the pre-eminent Nottingham architect of the C19th, born on 31 May 1813. A lesser known anniversary relates to the Nottingham Universal Exhibition that never opened – most likely through the gathering of the war clouds in the spring of 1914. On 6 November 1913 the Mayor of Nottingham, with great ceremony involving a silver spade,

'turned the first sod of the Universal Exhibition', which was to be the largest exhibition outside London and anticipated to attract at least four million visitors. Located adjoining Victoria Embankment; it was scheduled to open on 28 May 1914 and close at the following Goose Fair.

However, in 1913 a series of rather different activities took place, direct action by local Suffragettes. The Nottingham Red Book, 1914, lists the following incidents:

- 12 February: Window smashing and pillar boxes attacked by Suffragettes at Nottingham
- 18 February: Suffragettes attempt to damage golf links at Bulwell
- 24 February: Pillar boxes attacked
- 11 March: Suffragettes' meeting at Circus Street Hall broken up
- 11 May: Suffragettes blamed for £2,000 damage at Nottingham Boat Club
- 28 July: Wild disorder at Suffragettes' meeting in the Market place

All of these events were reported in local newspapers. It is sufficient here to quote from the *Nottingham Daily Express* (29.7.1913) covering the affray in the Market Place. The column heading set the scene:

STORMY SCENES IN MARKET PLACE Wild Disorder at Demonstration by the Local Militants YOUTHS ARRESTED 100 Policemen Engaged in Coping with Crowd.

Noisy and exciting scenes resulted from the attempt of the militant suffragettes to hold open air meetings in the Nottingham Market-place last night. Debarred the use of any of the public halls in the city they brought four waggonettes into the open square, and in each of them for over an hour a couple of women defied a great crowd of hostile men and women. Luckily the police had taken ample precautions and the antagonism of the young fellows who formed the bulk of the crowd was vented in good natured rowdyism and no personal injuries were caused.

And so the report continued in the same vein, as far as serious oratory was concerned the meetings were considered a farce. Speeches, when attempted, were drowned out by loud choruses from popular songs *Oh you beautiful doll* and *Who were you with last night?* interspersed with cries of 'Who burnt the boathouse?'

After a number of incidents including trying to dislodge the waggonettes and carrying off the suffragettes' banners, at the end of the 'meeting' most of the suffragettes made their escape one way or another, whilst the ringleaders of the attacks turned their attention to seeking out any stray supporters of the suffragettes.



THOROTON RESPONSE GROUP

Barbara Cast, who leads the group, reports on the latest responses of the group. Barbara can be contacted at barbaracast@btinternet.com.

A number of matters continue to require comment or response from the Response Group. Recently the Blyth Conservation Area appraisal has been commented on and welcomed. Bassetlaw seems to be the most active Notts. authority on conservation matters and long may it continue in these straightened times.

Representations have been made to the Nottinghamshire MPs on lead and metal theft and on the Trent Lane Depot, which unfortunately was not designated as worthy of listing. Comments have been made on the HMRC consultation on VAT for listed buildings and support has been offered to the campaign to save the Manor House at Bingham.

Can I ask members to let me know if there are any concerns re historical building or landscape, or about sites of archaeological interest? We will endeavor to respond where possible.



ERIC CODDINGTON

Michael Jackson looks back on the life of Eric Coddington who sadly died recently.

Seventy-five years to the day after he was born on 10 September 1937, Eric Coddington's family and friends gathered in the Methodist Church in Tuxford to remember him and his many contributions to life in the towns and villages of North Nottinghamshire.

Eric's father was a farm worker and, as a boy, Eric became adept at the various jobs about the farm, which was usual for lads at the time. Leading horses, driving cattle, helping at harvest time, all were regular tasks of his boyhood. His education at the local village school, and the King Edward VI Grammar school at Retford, was later supplemented by business studies at nearby centres of further education.

It was what Eric did outside of working hours that marked him out as someone out of the ordinary. As with many young men, sport was a great interest, and cricket was the sport which appealed to him the most. He played for Milton and was good enough, on one occasion, to clean bowl the young and aspiring Derek Randall. His playing days over, Eric continued to umpire until his legs told him it was time for him to stop. Even then, his administrative and financial skills were not lost to the game.

With no active involvement in cricket, this inevitably left a gap in Eric's life. His farming background, together with a schoolboy interest in history, led him to join the Retford History and Archaeological Society. Within a short time he was its secretary and he served it well for a number of years. One of the innovations he introduced was the annual Celebrity Lecture. Few who attended will forget the occasion when Michael Wood, at the peak of his television popularity, spoke on Saxon times to a packed audience in Retford Town Hall.

Eric joined a number of other societies in both Tuxford and Worksop, and even crossed the Lincolnshire border to enjoy the activities of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Most of all, he enjoyed being a member of the Thoroton Society. Whether it was the talks or the excursions, the AGM or a quiet hour with the *Transactions*, he relished them all, especially if he could share the pleasure in the company of friends. Like many members, Eric particularly enjoyed Thoroton teas; in fact, no day out with Eric was complete without pausing for tea on the way home.

Over the years, Eric built up a collection of books, ephemera, and post cards on all aspects of local history. Even when immobility prevented his active pursuit of this interest, he was able to add to his personal library via the internet. It is doubtful if there was a better collection of such books in private hands anywhere in the county. Many were rare, and at least one was unique. This was a copy of John Shadrach Piercy's *History of Retford* (1828). The copy was obviously prepared for the author, each printed pair of pages being interleaved with a blank sheet on which Piercy had written, in pencil, additional information, corrections and amendments as they came to his notice. Typical of Eric, rather than let his books be scattered to the four winds of antiquarianism he bequeathed them to the Nottinghamshire Library service. Similarly, he arranged for his extensive collection of old postcards, both local views and pictures of farming scenes, to go to the Bassetlaw Museum where enlarged copies of some of the latter are already on display.

I have known Eric for thirty years or more. I found him an interesting companion with whom it was always a pleasure to share a mutual interest in Nottinghamshire history. He was a good and faithful friend, and I will miss him.

[Note: Eric Coddington made several financial gifts to the Thoroton Society in his lifetime, and these are being used to help sponsor the Welbeck Atlas volume in the Record series, which is being prepared by Steph Mastoris. Sadly, this will now be a memorial volume.]



HOW I BECAME A TROLLOPSARIAN

Do you ever give a thought to that red unit with the wide mouth into which you pop your letters for subsequent delivery, locally, nationally or virtually anywhere in the world? Post boxes have a history which is linked to society and its activities as evidenced by the painting gold of certain boxes to celebrate Olympic athletes' successes.

Sandra Poole, secretary of the Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society and editor of its Newsletter, has written in that Society's Summer 2012 issue and has most kindly agreed for her article to be reproduced in our Newsletter. All photographs are by Sandra.

It all started when Steve Speak gave me a cutting for the newsletter. It reported that a postman who retired in 2007 was aiming to photograph every post box in the UK – all 115,000 of them (or 116,088 according to another account). He is a member of the Letter Box Study Group and so far he has photographed about 2,500, often having to crouch down to record the manufacturer's name at the base of the box. Assuming that he started in 2007, he is working at the rate of 500 a year, so let's hope he lives for a further 225 years, so that he can complete his task in time!



Carron & Co, left and Mahan Engineering, right.

Inspired by this project, I thought it would be interesting to find out a bit more about those in Nottingham, concentrating first on those who actually manufactured them. Bending down to decipher what is often indecipherable due to corrosion and general muck attracts innumerable strange looks, but in the endless pursuit of knowledge, I still made a hurried study of around 45 local boxes, mainly in the NG1, 2 and 7 areas. The most common name in this sample was the Carron Co. of Falkirk, which was founded in 1759 and went into receivership in 1982. I found 20 examples – seventeen bearing the E11R cipher; two with that of George V and one of George VI. There were five boxes from Machan Engineering, Stirlingshire and all of these had 'ROYAL MAIL' under the Royal cipher instead of 'POST OFFICE' as is the case of other manufacturers. Four boxes were from the Lion Foundry, Kirkintilloch (1893-1984). Andrew Handyside, Derby had the PO contract from 1876-1933. I found one from that foundry with a QV cipher and two anonymous boxes, so-called because of an oversight (some oversight!) in which the royal cipher, crown and 'POST OFFICE' were omitted. I also found one with a George V cipher founded by McDowell, Steven & Co, Falkirk (c1910-64) and a Victorian wall-box manufactured by WT Allen & Co., London. The others were illegible without a mop and bucket!

But more interesting, perhaps, to philatelists are the varieties. 45 boxes out of 116,000 is a miniscule example, but I still found quite a few differences: large and small apertures, plus a very narrow one that I saw in London; the Victorian cipher in plain or fancy intertwined letters; height variations, additional cipher on the back; manufacturer's name at back or front; 'POST BOX' above or below cipher and variation in positioning of cipher, size of crown and spacing of letters. See above photograph for variations.

The Post Office commissioned a new design of pillar box in 1980 and the type K was the result. It remained in production until 2000.

The first post box in England was erected in Carlisle in 1853 and a replica is shown in the photograph below.



My quest now is to find the site of Nottingham's first box(es), erected in 1857. The current one carrying the number 1 is situated in Castle Place. I know that post boxes can retain their numbers when replaced but I do not yet know when numbers were first used.

I do know that there was a box on Bridlesmith Gate when a new one was erected near St. Peter's Gate in 1848 and that in 1897 the small anonymous pillar box in the Park Estate was cleared ELEVEN times a day: 5. 9, 10.45 am and 12.45, 2, 3.55, 5.10, 6.40, 7.30, 10.10 and 10.55 pm.



Victorian Wall box.



MEMBERS' CONTACT DETAILS

An appeal from our membership secretary, Judith Mills

This year we are undertaking a thorough check of the contact details we hold for members to ensure that they are all up-to-date and complete. The subscription renewal letter, which is enclosed with this newsletter, includes all the details we hold for you. If you pay your subscription annually, by cheque, please check the details on the reply slip and, if necessary, make any corrections. If you pay by standing order, again, please check the details in the renewal letter and send any amendments to me by mailing back the reply slip or by email to membership@thorotonsociety.org.uk.

As part of the same exercise we are asking if you are willing for the Society to contact you by email. One reason for doing this is that we regularly receive information by email from other Societies with news of their events (talks, exhibitions, concerts and so on) and we would like to be able to pass this information on to you. Another reason is that we are exploring ways of reducing postage costs. If you are happy for the Society to contact you by email please tick the box on the reply slip and check or add your email address before returning it to me.

I can assure you that we will not share the information with any other organisation, or with other members of the Society.



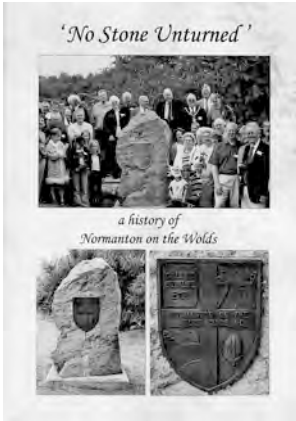
BOOK REVIEWS

NO STONE UNTURNED; A history of Normanton-on-the-Wolds.

Normanton-on-the-Wolds Parish Council, 2012. No ISBN.

£10.00 including postage from: Elliott News Service 19/21 Main Street. Keyworth, Nottingham NG12 5AA, Tel: 0115 937 6506.

This book is A4 format with 148 pages and profusely illustrated with colour and monochrome pictures, maps, diagrams, tables and plans. The book presents a very colourful impression with several blocks



of text set against coloured backgrounds which, in the case of tables, serves to separate them from the general text in a useful way. Captions for illustrations are printed in red but this can be a little confusing and it would, perhaps, have been better to use a more conventional way of putting captions directly with the relevant illustration.

The book was researched, written and printed in less than a year with the intention of giving a copy to every household in the Normanton parish as part of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations at the beginning of June 2012 – an aim which was achieved. There are, however, indications that the short timescale led to slips in the proof reading, an example of which is the several references to the Public Record Office rather than the National Archives (TNA) along with other errors.

Paragraphs in the text are separated by double spacing which adds to the impression that the chapters contain a series of notes and there is a deal of information of a general nature which is not directly related to Normanton although, no doubt, it would be argued to be of a contextual nature. There is not a great deal of analysis of the presented information which is rather a shame. The chapter which flows, and therefore reads, best is the last one dealing with the parish church at Plumtree; it would have been good if all chapters had been written in this style. Although there is some referencing ideally there could have been more; on several occasions I found myself wondering where the information came from. However, it is probable that the book is aimed at a general reader and so the lack of references is perhaps understandable.

Having raised these criticisms it must not be assumed that there is no validity in this book. There is a great deal of substantial information contained within the pages and the authors have to be admired and congratulated for producing such a work in a timescale of around 10 months. There is much in the book which will be of use to any subsequent researcher seeking to investigate either the whole or parts of Normanton-on-the-Wolds civil parish. Normanton, together with Clipstone-on-the-Wolds, is within the ecclesiastical parish of Plumtree and, until the boundary changes of 1984, the civil parish of Normanton encompassed much of what is now north Keyworth. As a result of the 1984 boundary changes Normanton lost over 90% of its population although it gained land acreage to counter that lost to Keyworth. Much of what is written is, therefore, relevant to a study of Keyworth. There is also information which will be of use to researchers looking at the County, particularly that relating to medical matters of the 17th century.

This is a worthwhile book and highly recommended. It is certain that the editors could develop some of the chapters in, perhaps, a series of articles or even another book delving even deeper into the records they have located and consulted and, where relevant, using the oral testimonies (with the usual caveats about oral testimony) to produce an even deeper insight into the history of Normanton-on-the-Wolds which, from the information contained in this book, is shown to be a most interesting community with a long history.

FOTHERGILL: A CATALOGUE OF THE WORKS OF WATSON FOTHERGILL, ARCHITECT.

Compiled by Darren Turner. Blurb Books 2012 £13.95 plus p&p.

For members who are unfamiliar with Blurb books a little explanation might be helpful. Blurb is a way of using internet publishing to avoid the initial costs of traditional book publishing and printing. Once a book has been set-up on the Blurb site, using the provided software, one copy or many copies can be ordered. This reviewer uses the site to produce annual photo books of family activities which are produced in a highly professional presentation which is much nicer than the old style of photo albums. Blurb books are printed to order and, once ordered and paid for on-line take only a few days to arrive.

To order this book just go to www.blurb.co.uk, click on the Blurb bookstore heading towards the bottom right of the page and enter 'Fothergill' in the search box and then following the order procedure. Really very simple and efficient.



The book is 220 pages in slightly larger than A5 softback format. Whilst it does not contain any photographs it has several attractive line drawings of buildings together with maps showing the location of Fothergill works and a very useful chronology.

The compiler has used a variety of sources and, most importantly, primary sources in order to produce a most valuable book on the work of this prolific architect. In so doing he has sought to correct early misconceptions which have been perpetuated and presented as fact and, in many cases, has identified and corrected the source of these misconceptions.

The Foreword states two aims for the book: to produce a comprehensive catalogue of Fothergill's works, bringing together as much information as possible about each project and to provide a resource for architects, planning and conservation officers and, of course, for those who have an interest in the architecture of Fothergill.

There are five chapters headed: Architectural Works, Minor Works, Miscellany, Employers and Employees and Sources and Bibliography. The Miscellany chapter deals with competition entries, unbuilt projects, street layouts, surveys, miscellaneous items and the awkward squad. The latter section is sub-headed, misattributions, possible projects and areas for further research. I found this fascinating reading. Within the chapter on employees there is a listing of the Nottingham projects undertaken by Lawrence George Summer (1854-1940) who worked with Fothergill from at least 1879.

Each of the entries provides details of Fothergill's client, the building type, relevant dates, the builder, clerk of works where known, the cost, the location of the drawings, present use of the building, listing details and notes. Obviously the information for each project is not always completely available but the entries are very detailed and provide the available information.

This is a fascinating book, the result of extensive research and the compiler deserves congratulations and, indeed, thanks, for producing the work. It is an easily read book, one to be dipped into frequently to obtain information about a building or project. It will be much used by Fothergill enthusiasts and local historians alike and provides a much needed resource on the built environment of Nottingham and the county where Fothergill's main practice operated. There are entries for works outside Nottinghamshire which makes the book complete.

Do buy the book, enjoy reading it and use it as a companion when looking at the architecture of Watson Fothergill (or Fothergill Watson as he was known after 1892 when he changed his name in order to continue his mother's family line).



SNIPPETS

CHURCH HISTORY PROJECT

The Church History Project continues to ensure that there are comprehensive entries for all churches in the Southwell and Nottingham Diocese. The entries completed to date can be found at www.nottsopenchurches.org.uk.

However, there are still many churches without an entry and researchers for these are needed. The list of those still to be covered has recently been published in the project's October newsletter and can also be found at www.southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/_main/hinprogress.php

Training, guidance, expenses and support are given to researchers – contact the organisers via the above web site if you feel you could help.

BC

HERITAGE AT RISK REGISTER

The latest list of buildings at risk includes 31 in Nottinghamshire. On the list are some of our most interesting and well-loved buildings such as Worksop Priory Gatehouse, the Church of the Good Shepherd at Woodthorpe, Newstead Abbey, Ollerton Hall, the north range of the Saracen's head in Southwell and several churches.

You can find out more at www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/news/gradell-buildings-at-risk/

BC

SPEAKERS

Many of you will know that Sue Clayton compiles a list of speakers which is updated quite regularly. If you need some help with ideas for talks at your own society you may wish to obtain a copy of this list which is available from Sue at a reasonable price. Contact susanclayton@btinternet.com.

BC

SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY MORNING – the authentic moment in British Photography.

An exhibition at the Djanogly Art Gallery, Lakeside Art Centre, University Park, Nottingham which continues until Sunday, 10 February 2013. Weekday opening 11 am to 5 pm and on Sundays 12 noon to 4 pm.

ARCHAEOLOGY NOW

A series of talks and handling sessions that focus on current archaeological work.

These talks allow professional archaeologists, related specialists and community groups to share their exciting work with us as it is happening and include local, regional, national and international projects.

All take place at 1 pm in the Visual Arts Space in Lakeside Art Centre with follow-on activities in the Museum afterwards.

All events are free but places can be booked by calling 0115-846-7777.

Wednesday, 27 January 2013. Unknown, Virtually: Nottingham's Sandstone Caves. David Strange-Walker of Trent & Peak Archaeology.

Since 2010 staff from Trent & Peak Archaeology have been exploring, surveying and visualizing Nottingham's 550 man-made sandstone caves. Some of these are well-known fixtures on the tourist trail but most of these hidden gems are little-known, privately owned, and hard to visit.

In this talk we will find out how the caves shaped Nottingham, and how the Nottingham Caves Survey is using the latest technology to bring these caves to a whole new virtual audience.

Following the talk David Strange-Walker will demonstrate the surveying equipment in the Museum.

Wednesday, 27 February 2013. The Hallaton Treasure: An Iron Age Mystery. Helen Sharpe, Leicestershire County Council Archaeology Officer.

The Hallaton Treasure is one of the most important archaeological discoveries ever made in the East Midlands. It comprises over 5000 Iron Age and Roman coins, one of the highest quality Roman cavalry helmets ever discovered in Europe, the remains of over 400 pigs and mysterious silver objects. The objects were buried at a native British shrine in the years surrounding the Roman invasion of Britain.

This talk explains what was found and what this incredible array of objects can tell us about life in the East Midlands 2000 years ago.

The talk will be followed by a chance to handle beautifully preserved gold and silver coins from the Hallaton treasure and to find out what amazing stories these tiny objects can tell us.



THE LUNCHEON 2012



*Left: our speaker, Rebecca Speight of the National Trust
Right: Richard Gaunt proposing the toast to the Thoroton Society*



The top table

DEADLINES for submission of items for the Newsletter are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November every year. COPY should be sent to the editor, Howard Fisher, 21 Brockwood Crescent, Keyworth, Nottingham, NG12 5HQ or by email to handjaf@virginmedia.com.

Items can be handwritten or typed in Word format. Pictures, diagrams and maps are most welcome. Images can be submitted on CD, DVD, memory stick or as an email attachment (preferably at 300 dpi JPEG) or sent for scanning. Images will be adjusted to suit the publication.

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All views expressed in the Newsletter are those of the author and are not necessarily shared by the Thoroton Society, its officers or Council members.