

# THE THOROTON SOCIETY

Nottinghamshire's History and Archaeology Society



## The Quarterly Newsletter of the Thoroton Society Issue 82 Winter 2015

### The Annual Luncheon 2015 – Basford Hall



Clockwise from top left: (background) the exterior of Basford Hall; Professor Beckett welcomes everyone; members talking before lunch; Professor Ted Cante gives his address; members have a discussion; waiting to be served; (Thanks to David Hoskins for the photographs.)

*The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*  
*The County's Principal History and Archaeology Society*  
Visit the Thoroton Society website at: [www.thorotonsociety.org.uk](http://www.thorotonsociety.org.uk)

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**ANNUAL LUNCHEON 2015**

Basford Hall, conference centre and miners' welfare venue, hosted our lunch this year on 7<sup>th</sup> November and sixty three members and friends were served a very enjoyable three-course meal. As usual we were welcomed by our Chair, Professor John Beckett, and Alan Langton led our grace. After lunch we raised our glasses for the toasts, John Beckett proposing that to the Queen and Trevor Lewis most eloquently the toast to the Society. Trevor reminded us of the excellent and varied programme and publications provided for members and thanked those who were responsible for providing them and for the support received on members' heritage concerns.

President Adrian Henstock responded to the toast with his thanks. He drew attention to this being a rare venture into territory to the north-western parts of the City of Nottingham; he thought that maybe this was because the area is not one noted for its picturesque villages and historic buildings. However, as he pointed out, the area is rich in history, especially over the last three hundred years; he reminded us that this area of the Leen Valley - Linby through Bulwell and Basford and down to Radford - could be considered the "engine house" of Nottingham's industry in the Georgian and Victorian periods, with important and growing industrial works including quarries producing Bulwell stone, cotton spinning mills, bleach works, maltings and breweries. A powerhouse indeed and it was surely because of the importance of the parishes of Bulwell, Basford and Radford that they were the first to be annexed by Nottingham, despite their distance from its centre.

Adrian then turned to this building, Basford Hall, which has long been associated with the mining industry. Then to the most controversial part of the afternoon! – when was Basford Hall built? – 1740? 1769? Or, as Adrian stated, 1796? It was built by industrialist and experimental chemist Robert Hall, a respected and good employer who, the story goes, during the Luddite frame-breaking, received a letter from "Ned Lud" assuring him that his works would be safe. A later occupant was Thomas North, mining entrepreneur who later became Mayor. *[However, see the article by Terry Fry – Ed]*

Adrian concluded his response by saying that the Thoroton Society should be proud of its record of promoting, nurturing and publishing much of the research into industrial activity, and continuing to do so.

Barbara Cast, Honorary Secretary

**BASFORD HALL AND THE HALL FAMILY**

Basford Hall was built in 1770 by John Newton for the Duke of Newcastle and thought to have been leased to the Hall family. It was a typical brick Georgian farmhouse except for its side entrance, which was unusual for a building of this type. It has typical 4 x 3 Georgian windows. In 'Old Nottingham Suburbs: Then and Now' (1914) Robert Mellors says it is 'a modern building', which probably refers to the extensions built on the front and end in 1903. The date can clearly be seen on a window sill. Behind the building were flower, fruit and kitchen gardens. Once, it was set in a pleasant park with a lake, fountains, rockeries and even a shell grotto.

In 1940 the Hall was purchased from Miss Edge of Strelley by the Basford Miners' Welfare, who eventually had an extension built, boldly bearing the date 1996 twice. This replaced a large Forces Nissen

hut built in 1945, which was developed into a concert hall with two bars and a kitchen and became a popular venue for dancing, variety shows, weddings, indoor sports &c. In 1989 the Hall was saved by a campaign of protest led by the Communist Councillor John Peck. (Clement Attlee, the Labour Prime Minister, had spoken at Basford Hall in 1947).



Basford Hall in 1939 (courtesy of Nottingham Local Studies Library)

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the Hall family lived at Basford Hall. Born in 1756, Robert Hall Junior grew up greatly interested in scientific matters, especially with reference to the local textile industry. He had works built near the Midland Station in Nottingham where he was a spinner of cotton and angora wool. But his most important contribution to the industry was in bleaching; he was one of the first to use chloride of lime. A process which formerly took a month was now reduced to one day. He also found time to invent a new kind of crane. In 1793 he built, at his own expense, a Methodist chapel in the Hall's grounds for his workforce. He had been used to walking four miles there and back to Hockley Chapel in Nottingham, which he had helped to build by raising funds for it. He was closely involved with the rise of the New Connexion and was a friend of Alexander Kilham who stayed at Basford Hall; John Wesley was also a guest there.

Robert Hall Junior and his wife Ann had eight children; three sons and five daughters. All the three boys were influenced by their father's interest in science. Samuel, the eldest, born in 1781, assisted his father in spinning and bleaching and in 1817 made a great step forward by inventing a process for singeing off the floss on cotton. According to William Felkin this made a fortune of £50,000 for Samuel, although he gave many licenses to work his patent. He also invented the bleaching of starch by using chloride of lime, a lucrative process that he gave to his brother Lawrence, who also made a fortune out of his 'Patent Starch'.

Following this, Samuel turned his attention to steam engines, in particular to marine surface condensers. He alone seems to have seen the problem of surface condensation in steam ships as a whole. His invention was widely used in 1834-40 by many vessels including the 'Sirius', which made the first Atlantic crossing under steam power in 1838. Surprisingly, Samuel's invention was abandoned for 20 years, then reintroduced almost exactly as he had designed it. Next, he appears as a champion of smoke abatement, taking out patents for smoke-consuming furnaces and 'self-fuel and self-air supplying apparatuses', which many railway companies fitted.

Today, his inventions are not well-known, but his name is still prominent in one Nottingham suburb. In 1825, Samuel took advantage of the sale of prime building land in Sherwood, a hamlet to the north of Nottingham, and laid out the grid pattern to the north-east of Mansfield Road. He named some streets, including Hall Street and Marshall Street, the latter in recognition of his brother Marshall, already a prominent physician. A few years ago, one half of the electric tram shed on Mansfield Road, Sherwood, was converted into a pub and refurbished in 2010 by Wetherspoons who named it 'The Samuel Hall'. Samuel would have been interested in trams but, as a Methodist, probably not so keen on having a pub named after him!

Dr Marshall Hall, the sixth child of Robert Hall Jun., was born at Basford Hall in 1790. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and in 1817 started a general medical practice in Nottingham. As the physician at the Nottingham General Hospital, he reduced the use of leeches for bloodletting by 80%, calling the lancet 'a minute instrument of mighty mischief'. He moved to London in 1826, specialising in nervous diseases and making the important discovery of reflex action. He also rationalised the treatment of epilepsy, introduced the ready method in asphyxia and devised the life-saving system long used to restore animation

to partially drowned people. In 1832 he became a fellow of the Royal Society and in 1841 a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Besides numerous scientific and medical works he published 'Two-fold Slavery of the United States', a country he visited in support of the Anti-Slavery movement. He died in 1857 and is buried in Nottingham General Cemetery under a granite monument bearing a Greek text.

The Hall family lived at Basford Hall until about 1840 when the estate was purchased by Thomas Webb Edge of Strelley Hall. For the next 100 years the Edge family owned the Hall but never lived there. They always leased it, most prominently to Thomas North, the local mine owner, then in the 1860s to Sir Charles Seely who had taken over the Babbington Colliery after North's insolvency. Sir Charles never lived there, but settled his Mining Engineer, George Fowler, in the Hall, where he remained until his death in 1921. Three years later the last tenant, Thomas Draycott Hancock, the Commercial Manager of the Babbington Colliery, moved in. After he died in 1940 the estate was sold to become the Miners' Welfare.

Terry Fry

## **YOUR SOCIETY**

### **GEOFFREY BOND RESEARCH AWARD**

The Society was extremely pleased to have received five excellent applications for this, the inaugural year of the Geoffrey Bond Research Award.

The standard of applications made the choice for the award difficult for the appraising panel. It was therefore decided to divide this year's award between the two projects which the panel considered outstanding. These were Hannah Nicholson's work on the development of political thought and political ideas, and the work of Matt Beresford and his volunteer group on Kelham in the Civil Wars. We look forward to hearing more of the findings in future articles and maybe lectures too. We hope to receive reports on these projects in due course, and to full reports appearing in our Transactions when their research is completed.

We are very grateful to Geoffrey Bond for his generous support for this award and look forward to next year's round of applications.

Barbara Cast, Honorary Secretary

### **NEWS OF MEMBERS**

The Society is pleased to welcome the following new members:

|                                    |                     |                  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Mr Richard Bullock                 | Mr David Clarke     | Mr Graham Clarke |
| Mr James and Mrs Rosemary Counsell | Miss Pamela Dickens | Dr Tania May     |
| Mrs Rosanna and Mr David Parkhouse | Mrs Janet Powis     | Mr Tony Proctor  |
| Mr Matt Raven                      | Ms Dorothy Ritchie. |                  |

We hope that they will enjoy their membership of the Thoroton Society and we look forward to seeing them at Society functions.

We are sad to report that long-time member Mrs Margaret (Paddy) Huxley has died at the age of 91. She was a regular attender at Society meetings, her last being the AGM this year.

Many members will know Geoffrey Oldfield, the local author and historian. Geoffrey was 95 in September. He has been a resident of Orchard House Care Home in Ruddington for the past few months.

### **ANNIVERSARIES AND THE SOCIETY**

As I wrote in this newsletter a couple of years ago, the team which draws up the programme of lectures, excursions and other events uses a register of events relating to Nottinghamshire to guide their planning. As you will now know, each year the major centenaries or 50<sup>th</sup> anniversaries are, wherever possible, marked by lectures, articles in the Newsletter, visits or speakers at our annual luncheon or spring meeting.



This is how our dates register has been used in 2015 – and I include a note on those we haven't managed to include.

- December's lecture entitled "From failure to success: the East Midlands and the Triumph of Magna Carta, 1212-1225", by Dr David Crook, marks this year's commemoration of the Magna Carta's 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- In March our lecture by Dr Richard Gaunt was on the end of the Napoleonic Wars, given in commemoration of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.
- One person we have not managed to celebrate more publicly is Ada Lovelace who was born on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1815. She was the daughter of Lord Byron: her mother, embittered by her husband's behaviour, encouraged her daughter's more mathematical interests as opposed to her absent father's romantic and poetic activities. Ada was befriended by Charles Babbage, an eminent mathematician of the age, who is said to be the father of computers. He encouraged Ada's interests. Ada made notes on her findings and observations and these are said to contain the first recognition of an algorithm. As a married woman, she became Countess Lovelace and she continued to follow her mathematical interests when she became a mother.
- Having commemorated William Booth in 2012, we didn't have any specific celebration of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the start of the Salvation Army in 1865, which was then called the Christian Mission but there were local events arranged by the Salvation Army.

If you have any dates you think might be overlooked for forthcoming years, do let me know.

Barbara Cast

### **GOOD NEWS FROM THE THOROTON RESPONSE GROUP**

The Response Group has continued to make representations on various matters over the last few months. One of these was on the ongoing situation at Southwell where it looked as if development was to go ahead on a site next to the Minster and Archbishop's Palace despite exciting Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains having been found there. A number of letters were sent to Newark and Sherwood DC and English Heritage (now Historic England) from August 2010 to the latest in July this year. Now the great news has come in late October that a generous benefactor has bought the land from the developers and given it to the Minster with the condition that the Minster will act as custodian and ensure that it is used for public benefit and for "educational, conservation and cultural purposes only". This is really good news for Southwell, archaeology and the county as a whole.

Ongoing representations have also been made to Nottinghamshire County Council on the proposed sale of part of the Kirkby Hardwick Manor site in the Ashfield area. No success there yet but our contribution last year to the Public Enquiry on two wind turbines which it was proposed should be erected at Brackenhurst overlooking Southwell chimed with the Inspector's views and the appeal was upheld. In 2008 we wrote to Nottingham City Council about concerns at the unwritten and unpublished archaeological work undertaken in Nottingham – it is now under way! And there are other areas where progress has been made – and some where it has not!

Please let me know if you have any concerns re historic buildings or landscapes or about sites of archaeological interest. We will endeavour to make representations where possible.

Barbara Cast [barbaracast@btinternet.com](mailto:barbaracast@btinternet.com)

### **Quotes from Thoroton letters re the Southwell site**

"It should be unthinkable to develop this site at all and it is hoped that the Planning Committee will realise the utmost importance of retaining the integrity of this area in order that further investigations and interpretation can take place which will not only enrich our knowledge but enhance the very important Minster town of Southwell by keeping it as a permanently open part of the town's historic landscape." (August 2010)

“The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire wishes to express concern that this most important archaeological site, near to some of the most significant historic buildings in our county and in a conservation area, is in such a condition that it is an affront to the people of Southwell and of Nottinghamshire and to all the many tourists and visitors who come to what must be considered as the loveliest and most unspoilt of any towns we have.

So many people and organisations in Southwell and elsewhere previously campaigned to retain the site intact and to give it the status it warranted, as a centre of interpretation and historic interest which would greatly enhance Southwell. This was most unfortunately unsuccessful. Instead the area is a distressing eyesore which makes a mockery of appropriate planning and is disrespectful to those who care about the town and county’s history. Surely it now behoves the developers and those charged with dealing sensitively with such a site to look again at what can be done to resolve its future.” (July 2015)

## **EXCURSIONS 2015**

### **THE PILGRIM FATHERS’ TRAIL**

**4<sup>th</sup> August 2015**

**Leaders: Valerie Henstock with Derek and Ceril Little**

Some 42 members of the Thoroton Society travelled along this Trail, set in a landscape that is still largely rural and agricultural. Our first stop was at Babworth, where we were given a warm welcome, with coffee and biscuits. The Church Warden, an old pupil of the late Keith Train, a much respected former member of the Society, gave us an excellent outline, not only of Babworth’s part in the Mayflower enterprise, but of the many parishes in this part of North Nottinghamshire which also were involved. He reminded us of the powerful influence at this time of the Established Church over the private and personal lives of the populace. The dismissal of the Rector of Babworth in 1605 for preaching Separatism (separation from the Church of England) ultimately led to the departure for North America of the Pilgrim Fathers. Thus North Nottinghamshire played a not inconsiderable part in the founding of the United States of America.

After lunch in Retford, we then travelled to Austerfield, just over the county boundary in South Yorks. The beautiful little church of St. Helena is a gem of early medieval architecture and sculpture. Its part in the story of the Pilgrim Fathers is that the future Governor of the colony of New Plymouth, William Bradford, was born in Austerfield and baptised in the church.

Our next visit was to Scrooby, birthplace of William Brewster, who together with William Bradford founded New Plymouth colony. The nearby village hall contains an interesting display about the Pilgrim Fathers. A notable exhibit is a large photograph recording the visit to Scrooby of Kingman Brewster, a descendant of William Brewster, who was US Ambassador to Britain in the 1960s.

Our final destination was Gainsborough Old Hall, home of the wealthy Hickman family who helped finance the voyage across the Atlantic of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Special thanks are due to Valerie Henstock, our excellent Guide and Tour Leader. In the course of our travels she gave us an in-depth account and explanation of the circumstances leading to the Pilgrim Fathers’ epic.

Derek Little

### **ST. MARY’S CHURCH, ECCLESFIELD AND WENTWORTH WOOD HOUSE**

**22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015**

**Leader; Alan Langton**

A pleasant run up the M1 in autumn sunshine took us to the (once) village of Ecclesfield, where road works caused a delay in our arrival at the twelfth century church of Saint Mary, once known as the ‘Minster of the Moors’. A warm welcome with coffee and home-made cake was followed by a short talk and time to

wander around the church and grounds where the priory house still stands. Of special interest is the very old rood screen and misericords, and the fine 'poppy-head' carvings on the bench ends in the Choir, reminiscent of those seen at Rotherham Minster on a previous excursion. Other special items include the shaft of a Celtic cross, some pieces of medieval glass in the north aisle, an original box pew, an old font thrown out into the vicarage garden in 1825 and subsequently restored, and the pulpit carved with scenes from the life of Saint Paul. In the churchyard is the tomb of Alexander Scott, chaplain to Horatio Nelson, and the graves of the Gatty family and their pets. The Rev Dr Alfred Gatty was Rector of Ecclesfield from 1839 to 1903, an incredible 64 years. His wife, Margaret Gatty, was a well-known author of children's books in the late Victorian era and a memorial tablet to her was erected by subscription from 'more than 1,000' children who had loved her work. Mrs Gatty is also known for her interest in sundials. Her 'Book of Sundials' was published in 1872. In 1862 Mrs Gatty donated a sundial to the churchyard of St Mary's. The dial was fixed on an old stone pillar which is thought formerly to have had a cross which had been destroyed by the Puritans. Sadly, the bronze dial was stolen some years ago.

Our short journey to Wentworth Woodhouse was lengthened by trying to find the drive wide enough to take the coach. The drive through the park up to the main entrance was beautiful, and the view of the longest facade of any other English country house was memorable. On our arrival, we enjoyed soup and sandwiches and tea before commencing the tour. Our excellent guides revealed not only much knowledge about the history of the House, but also a love of their interesting memories of it during its rather chequered more recent history. It is claimed to have 365 rooms; fortunately our tour covered only twenty three. The House was built originally in 1630 by the first Marquis of Rockingham, and then added to in both Palladian and decorated Baroque styles by later members of the family. Although many of the original furnishings are no longer there, it is possible to feel the grandeur and magnificence of the mansion in its heyday, when entertaining even the king and queen in 1912 was part of its 'normal' life. A tour of the grounds followed the inside tour, and before we journeyed home we enjoyed another cup of tea. The property is currently up for sale for £8 million.

*[It was reported in The Times on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> November that the house has, indeed, been sold for £8 million – Ed.]*

Alan Langton

### **NEWS OF THE SURVEY OF HARVEY'S FIELD IN SOUTHWELL, 9.10.2015**

In March 2015 members of the Roman Southwell Community Project and the wider local community undertook a geophysical survey of the Harvey's Field site in Southwell, Notts. Harvey's Field is adjacent to the site of the large Roman villa at Southwell, and the Potwell Dyke runs alongside its north-westerly perimeter. Preliminary test pit analysis on the site in the summer of 2014 suggested the potential for in situ (undisturbed) archaeological deposits, as artefacts spanning Medieval to Roman were uncovered, sealed in by geological deposits. The community volunteers were supported by MBarchaeology in undertaking a resistivity survey of the area where excavation was to take place in July and August 2015. A survey area measuring 20m by 60m was marked out and data collected at 1m intervals across the entire grid. These data highlighted a couple of anomalies and target areas, including a potential ditch feature that could also be noted on the ground, just visible at the base of a sloping bank that runs from Farthingate to the south and northwards onto Harvey's Field. A possible building feature was also noted close to the current Potwell Dyke, as well as an area of resistance that suggested stone or brick, most likely building rubble or debris from demolition, and possibly relating to the building feature. Some of the areas were briefly investigated in the 2015 excavation season, the Interim Report of which is currently in preparation and will be made available to the public in late October 2015.

Further investigation of the ditch feature is planned as part of the summer 2016 season.

Matt Beresford (MBarchaeology)

The following article first appeared in the Wollaton Historical Society Newsletter and has been reproduced at their request – Ed.

## WOLLATON COTTAGES SURVEY

By Andrew Hamilton



In 1925 the 9<sup>th</sup> Lord Middleton decided to sell his Wollaton Estate, which included the Hall and Park and the whole of Wollaton Parish and adjoining lands. That decision had been hastened by the loss of the heir, who died at the Battle of Jutland in 1916, by falling land prices and by death duties. I suspect that for many people in the village it was an end to a way of life that had probably continued almost unchanged since Domesday Book in 1086. Then all the tenants had been dependant on the lord of the manor for their livelihood, accommodation and subsistence.

In 1779 Throsby in his history records that there were 50 houses in the Village. By 1925 that had increased slightly to 70, though not all of them were actually in the Village itself and it includes 5 pairs of cottages, built for the colliery workers in the 1860s, on what is now Bridge Road. Of course the sale was to open up all Wollaton's farmland for development and that has continued from then until the present day. Many of the outlying cottages have been demolished and all those near the Estate Office on Old Coach Road and Woodyard Lane have now gone, apart from "The Lawns". Luckily those cottages in the Square were saved from demolition by local

opposition which led to the formation of our Society, then known as The Wollaton Village Preservation Society. One only has to look at the library to imagine how the Square might now have looked had the developers succeeded! Other cottages have survived behind the new houses on Trowell Road and two cottages survive at Balloon Woods.

We have now identified approximately 37 surviving cottages and the Society decided we should try and discover when these cottages were built and whether any interesting features remained. At the same time we are using the censuses to try and find out who lived at each cottage, what they did and how many children they had. In other words we are bringing to light the individual history of each cottage.

I have written to various owners and asked to see inside their homes. Most people are only too willing. However the results have been very surprising and show that a cursory glance is really not sufficient. We desperately need someone with architectural or surveying skills to draw even rough plans of the interior of these houses and to identify specific features. If anyone can help, please contact me. Pete Smith (formerly of English Heritage) has been kind enough to help but we need someone with more time to help regularly.



*Original stonework inside a cottage on Rectory Avenue*

What we have discovered in the dozen cottages we have visited so is that:

- Some have beams that have been reused from some earlier building.
- Some cottages were much "grander" than others, having central stairs.
- The poorest cottages have the upper floor actually in the roof.
- Several cottages have identical original doors with their original hinges.
- Many cottages still have their original windows
- However the most amazing discovery is that "The" Stone Cottage (Chantry Cottage, top photo) was NOT the only stone built cottage.



Ivy Cottage



There are at least three cottages that were originally built of stone, and part of that stone work is still visible inside a cottage on Rectory Avenue (formerly Pig Lane). It includes a window, not dissimilar to a window in The Stone Cottage. Next door to it, on Ivy Cottage, the original stonework (left) is also visible on what would have been the side and rear of the building. It has obviously weathered and been replaced by brick or the face of the stone has been cut back and refaced with brick (left). Were all three built at the same time?

We can also see the base stone level of the Admiral Rodney (below), and that gives us four stone buildings. The fascinating fact is that the stone walls of Ivy Cottage and Rectory Avenue include fine ashlar stone blocks on the rear wall as on the Stone Cottage (below right). It is also very unusual for stone cottages to have such fine stone blocks at the rear. This type of stone is usually used to impress and accordingly is on the front of a building, the rear usually being finished with rubble stone infill. This may suggest that these building were important and clearly requires further research and investigation, particularly about the medieval chantries, to which some of these cottages might be associated.

This survey has raised many questions and has revealed much more about the old Village than we would have expected. It is to be hoped that those who were initially reluctant to let us take a look into their homes will reconsider their position. It would be most helpful if members who know anyone who lives in one of the cottages could spread the word.



The Admiral Rodney

The front of Ivy Cottage (below) is also interesting because (1) it is not a bungalow, but has original wide stairs to two bedrooms, and (2) it has the same arched windows as No 2 Lodge at the entrance to Wollaton Park, near the adventure playground (right).

Whatever we may discover about stone cottages, the vast majority of the old cottages are brick built. We hope to find out when they were built, however it is extremely difficult to date bricks, or brickwork, particularly as these bricks would have probably been made at the local brickworks.



No 2 Lodge, Wollaton Park

We know the wall around the Park was described as "newly built" by a visitor in 1724. Could it be that it was at this time that the village was being rebuilt in brick? For that we need to study the bond and size of the bricks and see if there are similarities between cottages and perhaps the wall around the Park that would enable us to draw conclusions.

The houses on Trowell Road have mostly been rendered. We need to know why. Were they made of cheaper bricks, were they built earlier? It would be interesting to answer these and many other questions. We can only do that if people are kind enough to let us into their homes.



Fine ashlar stone blocks on a rear wall



The front of Ivy Cottage

Continued on page 12



EXCURSION ALONG THE TRAIL OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, 4<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2015



Clockwise from top left:  
Austerfield, church of St Helena;  
the high altar; Val Henstock  
addressing the group; the  
tympanum; information about  
William Bradford & the Separatists



Clockwise from left:  
Babworth, All Saints' church; the nave;  
priest's door with mass dial; one of  
several carvings on the pillars



Clockwise from left:  
The interior of Gainsborough Old Hall;  
Gainsborough Old Hall; Scrooby, church  
of St Wilfrid; inside St Wilfrid's



EXCURSION TO ECCLESFIELD AND WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, 22<sup>nd</sup> SEPTEMBER 2015



Clockwise from top left:

Exterior of St Mary's church, Ecclesfield; the nave; the 19<sup>th</sup> century pulpit, with the chancel beyond; the shaft of a Celtic cross; 'Poppy-head' figures carved on the ends of the choir stalls



Clockwise from top left:

Palladian east front of Wentworth Woodhouse; the Baroque west (or back) front of the house; the Well Gate; lunchtime; out on the south terrace; in the woods, the 'Punch Bowl'



....from page 9

Left: A very common "Wollaton Door" found in a number of cottages. Not surprising perhaps, when you consider that the "Estate" owned all the houses and presumably had standard doors fitted. It may however indicate some common date of building or refurbishment.

If you would like to join this project, or our Census project, or if you own a cottage and would like us to look at it then please contact the secretary.

Even if you have no experience, but would just like to help, you will be very welcome. Contact [anrhamilton@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:anrhamilton@hotmail.co.uk) Or [www.Spanglefish.com/wollatonhistorical](http://www.Spanglefish.com/wollatonhistorical)

## THE SIEGE AND DESTRUCTION AT SHELFORD MANOR – 1<sup>ST</sup> TO 5<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1645

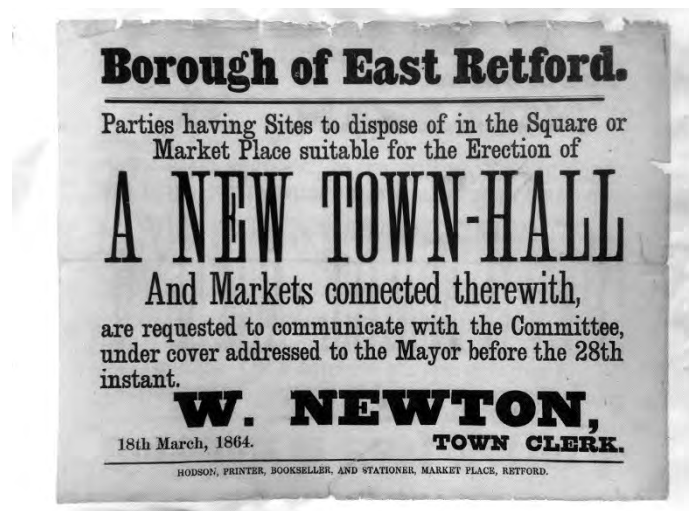
There are many events worthy of note that happened in Nottinghamshire during the 17<sup>th</sup> century English Civil War – one of the noteworthy ones was the massacre of Royalist defenders at Shelford in November 1645, three hundred and seventy years ago. In the closing months of the First Civil War, the forces of General John Hutchinson and Major General Sydenham Poyntz surrounded Shelford Manor, fortified by the Royalist Stanhope family during the war. The siege started on 1<sup>st</sup> November following the rejection of the summons to surrender by General Philip Stanhope. The house was stormed on 3<sup>rd</sup> November and quickly taken, leading to the death of Stanhope and many of his men: many others were taken prisoner. Lucy Hutchinson in her account of the war described the attempts made to hold off the Parliamentarians from the church tower; "There was a trapdoor that went into the belfry, and they had made it fast, and drew up the ladders and the bell-ropes, and regarded not the Governor's threatening to have no quarter if they came not down, so that he was forced to send for straw and fire it and smother them out". Following Shelford's defeat, Wiverton Manor was the next to suffer a similar fate - this time the defenders surrendered.

Barbara Cast

## MEMBERS' RESEARCH

### RETFORD TOWN HALL

2016 will be the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the commencement of construction of Retford Town Hall, so a review of the building's origins seems fitting. This story illuminates aspects of town development typical throughout the country at the time, and also aspects peculiar to East Retford, as the town and Borough were known then.



The foundation stone was laid on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1866, although the impetus for the group of new civic buildings, which also included a corn exchange, shambles, and court-house, had started in early 1864. East Retford already had a serviceable town hall, completed in 1756 in neo-classical style. It provided the town with a venue for assemblies, a court house for local and county sessions, and a shambles for the weekly market. Other markets, for example, egg and butter, were held outside on the east side, and the corn market was held in the Square nearby.

There had been two previous moot halls; that of 1388 was replaced after a town fire in 1528. These



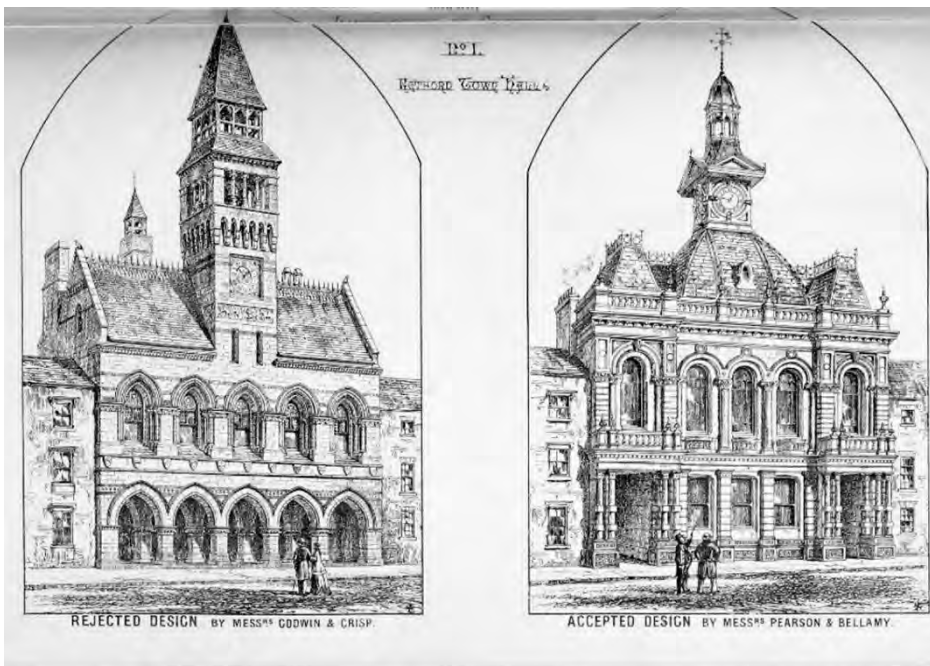
three buildings had been erected by the town corporation of East Retford, a town with an unusually long history of local governance. All three were in the same location – the Market Place – adjoining the north-east end of Retford Square. This location was no longer convenient by the 1860s. The Great North Road ran through the town past it and the increase in traffic since the 1750s meant the building, and the markets, added to congestion.

The idea of replacing the building in another location was presented to the Town Council. Plots of land on the south side of the Square and fronting Carolgate were chosen. The plots were purchased from Cooke's & Co Bank for £2,600 in June 1864. A condition of the sale was that a new road should also be built; this became Exchange St.

The next step was an architects' competition for the design of the new buildings. This was a common procedure throughout the nineteenth century for civic buildings. The instructions show that originally the court was to be held in the large Hall as before. A Council Room, a committee and retiring room, a Town Clerk's office and a Muniment Room, a hall-keeper's residence with catering kitchens and a Butter and Poultry Market were also required. The Corn Exchange needed good light from the roof; the Shambles needed space for 30 stalls, four fish stalls, and a weighing machine. A maximum cost of £6,000 was set. Entries were received from 18 architect firms from throughout England, submitted anonymously 'under motto'. All the designs were open to public inspection. Unfortunately none of them are now in existence. From a shortlist the partnership of Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln was selected. This was an experienced architectural partnership. Their two other town halls are at Grimsby and Ipswich. The latter's facade has many similarities to Retford's. Their other building in Retford is the Methodist Chapel in Grove St (1880, £5,000). The ceiling in the latter is similar to that in the Town Hall.

Having chosen a site, bought land, and held a design competition in seven months, the next stage then caused a major delay. This was the application to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for permission to raise a mortgage of £9,000 (for the land and building costs) using the Corporation estates

as security. Objections to this were made by groups of the town's inhabitants, ratepayers, and burgesses. There were many reasons but perhaps the cost was possibly the strongest. The population of East Retford parish was just over 3,000 in the mid-1860s, so the amount was a major commitment. A government official was sent to determine the matter and eventually permission was given in July 1865. A Retford resident, George Chapman, agreed to provide the funds after other applications failed. Thomas Hopkinson, a long-standing



Retford builder, won the construction tender in November 1865, and a Clerk of Works, Mr Sam Richardson, who had worked for the Duke of Newcastle, was appointed from 30 applicants. The final land purchases were completed in early 1866, the four-storey town-house on the plot and a quarter of the building to the west were demolished, and then the foundation stone was laid by the Mayor. A time capsule with a copy of The Times newspaper and one of almost every 1866 coin was placed under it.

During the 18 months of construction, the design of East Retford Town Hall was used as an example of the sometimes unsatisfactory results of architectural competitions by *Building News* (October 1867). The



built facade was compared unfavourably with a Gothic-style design also submitted for the competition by the Bristol firm of Godwin and Crisp. However, the local press described the building as 'handsome and commodious' and 'replete with convenience', although there was also this comment - 'East Retford can hardly be congratulated on the beauty of its new Town Hall, whatever may be said of its convenience.' Another said that 'the Square was graced by one of the finest structures to be found in any town of the size of Retford in England'. The main facade has been called Italian style, Italian Renaissance, Romanesque, and 'Palladian in character'. The exact reasons for the final design choice are not known; the appearance is quite different from that of the previous Town Hall and other urban county buildings.

There was no set architectural style for these new public building types, so their appearance varies considerably. The façade, however, was important for the display of grandeur and civic pride. Many town halls had a tower which were landmarks visible in most of the town; they became a point of reference, and added to the character of the townscape. They had few practical functions – perhaps a clock display or a ventilation shaft. In East Retford, a clock turret with cupola was chosen to perform this function, reaching to a respectable 100ft. This clock turret perhaps echoes that of the previous Town Hall. The front roofs are Mansard pavilions, a French feature which appeared in England in the early 1860s at Bishop Auckland and was used on other town halls.

The opening of the Town Hall took place in January 1868. The celebrations over the following month included an inaugural dinner, a fashionable ball, a dinner for the burgesses and a tea-party for the burgesses' wives. There was also a tea and concert for approximately 1,130 Sunday School children and teachers. The architect's final building costs came to £7,110. This did not include the court-house, however, which was paid for by two individuals, although designed by the same architects. Total known costs for the land and all the buildings amounted to £10,300.

There have been some major alterations to the building over the years: a Mayor's Parlour (claimed to be better than Aladdin's cave!) was opened on the ground floor in 1935. In about 1980 the first floor was expanded into the 'Old Bank' building next door, which had been purchased for municipal offices in 1926. The rather discordant bells installed in 1867 were replaced in 1901 along with the clock mechanism. The Court-house was replaced in the 1930s. The Shambles and Corn Exchange were demolished in about 1980. The Town Hall with the Butter Market and Exchange Street are the only remnants of Retford's 1860s civic building scheme.

Megan Doole

*[This study was carried out by Megan as part of the requirements for a Master's degree in Building History at the University of Cambridge – Ed]*

## **BOOKCASE**

### **MEDIEVAL GRAFFITI: THE LOST VOICES OF ENGLAND'S CHURCHES**

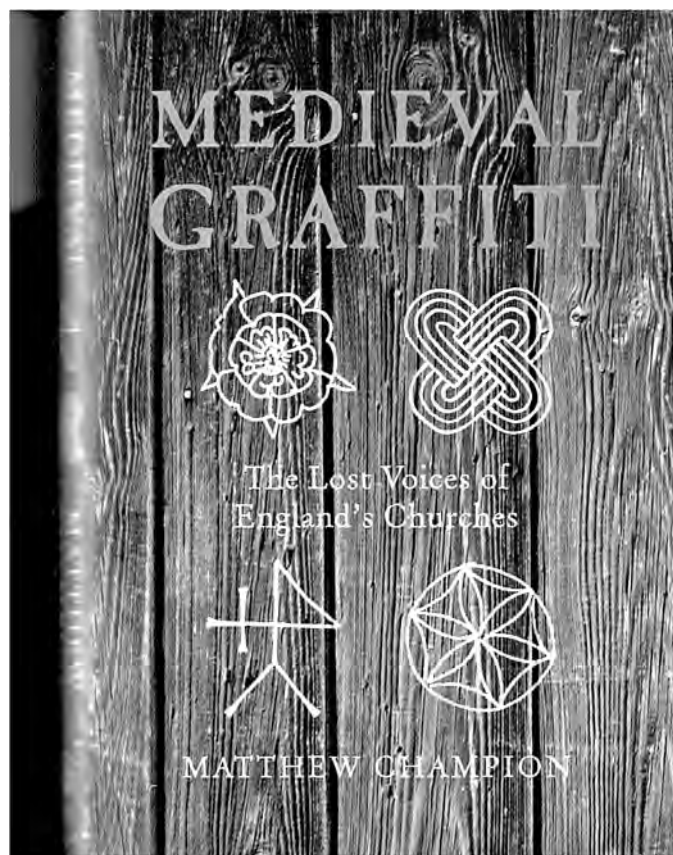
**Matthew Champion**

**Ebury Press 2015 £12.99 ISBN 9 7800 919604 14**

This fascinating little book throws light on largely unnoticed carvings and artwork on the walls of churches. Not the great works of art by professional painters and sculptors but the, often crudely scratched, designs by ordinary people. They include ships (Thorotonians saw a fine one at St Mary's Church, Stow in Lindsay, on one of the excursions last year), word puzzles, heraldic designs and not a few curses. One or two may not be reproducible in a prim journal such as your Newsletter! Some were created to ward off demons or the 'evil eye', whilst others were simple builders' accounts.

Medieval graffiti have been known about for many years, but only one previous academic survey has been published<sup>1</sup>. Matthew Champion has, however, published a number of papers in various journals, some of them difficult-to-locate, describing graffiti in specific churches. The types of graffiti covered in the book include compass-drawn designs, such as fairly complex sets of interlocking circles – surely made by stonemasons,

who would have had access to such a tool as a pair of compasses. Crosses are, not unsurprisingly, quite common. Some are elaborate, and were most likely to have been made at the time of the consecration of the



church whilst others are crude scratchings, perhaps a mark of faith by a mediaeval worshipper. Ships appear on the walls of many churches in Norfolk and Suffolk. One theory is that they represent ships lost at sea, and are a memorial to crew members who did not come home. A number of churches contain inscriptions which are accounts of money owed to builders and others, whilst the walls of some churches bear musical notation, such as at Norwich Cathedral and St Alban's Abbey. Birds and fish appear on the walls of many churches.

The book includes a chapter on masons' marks, which tend to be well known, and also one rather superficial chapter on mass (scratch) dials.

The book contains a useful glossary and an index. However, a future edition of the book would be greatly improved by the inclusion of a list of references. I had to search diligently on Google to find the Pritchard reference, which is mentioned several times. The book does, however, include a list of suggested places to visit, in a number of counties. One church in Leicestershire is mentioned, and four in Lincolnshire, but sadly none in Nottinghamshire. This book is a

useful contribution to a little-studied area of research into church history; one, moreover, where amateur historians can make a contribution to our knowledge.

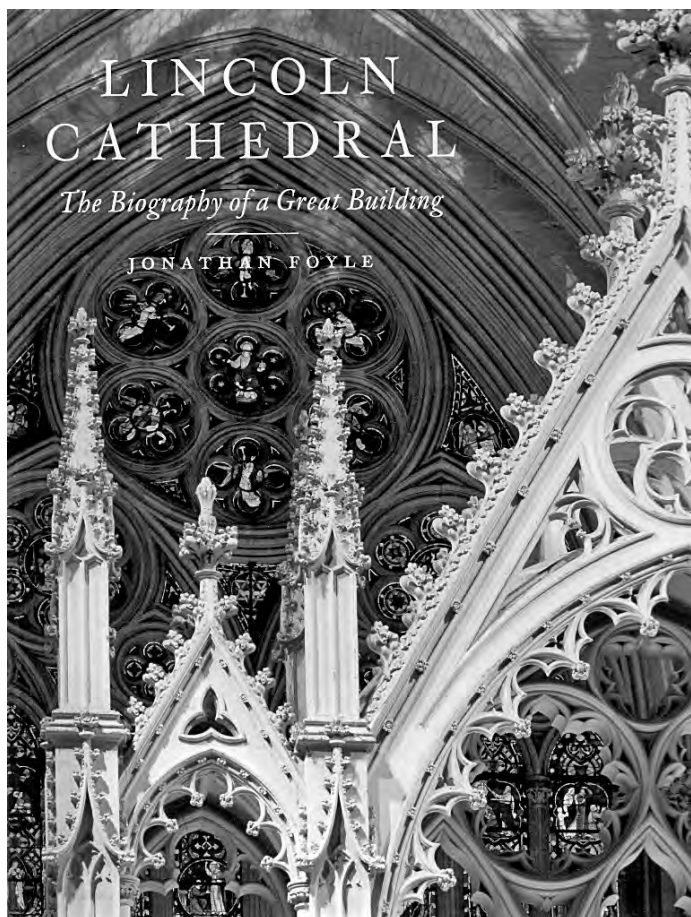
1 Pritchard V *English Medieval Graffiti* CUP 1967

John Wilson

**LINCOLN CATHEDRAL: THE BIOGRAPHY OF A BUILDING**  
**Jonathan Foyle**  
**Scala Arts & Heritage Publishers Ltd. 2015**

Writing a relatively short book about a building which has been in existence for nearly 1,000 years was never going to be easy. This new study of the complex architectural history of Lincoln Cathedral makes a brave and effective attempt to condense this history into an enjoyable and readable text. Like most of England's Cathedrals, Lincoln's construction and subsequent re-building was undertaken in stages over long periods of time, making for a complicated narrative. Jonathan Foyle has succeeded, in this book, to bring to life this complex architectural development whilst also managing to place these developments within a wider social context.

Obviously written for a general audience this lavishly illustrated book leads one through the reasons for the cathedral's original construction from 1072 onwards, the dramatic destruction of much of the cathedral by an earthquake in 1183, and then through the vicissitudes of its hugely drawn out re-building from c. 1192 to c. 1280, and finally to the additions of the central bell tower and spire and, much later, the two western towers with their smaller spires in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout this story Jonathan Foyle attempts to include much of the latest scholarship and thinking about the building's development though without confusing the reader with too much architectural jargon or too many inconclusive theories. The result is a very readable introduction to one of the wonders of English medieval architecture.



The designers of this book have compiled an extremely careful selection of mostly high quality illustrations and they have managed to position most of these images on the same page as their references in the text. There are a few exceptions; the illustration of one of the most spectacular and unusual features of cathedral, the Bishop's Eye on page 106 is far too small and the illustration of Worcester Cathedral's chapter house on page 68 is out of focus.

It is perhaps unfair to complain about omissions, but Jonathan Foyle's concentration on the construction of the medieval fabric leaves little room for its later history. The scant references to the various 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century restorations by J L Pearson and Charles Fowler (who is not even mentioned) belie the extent of their work and its importance to the survival of the building today. It might seem from this book that no significant additions were made to the cathedral in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; even Duncan Grant's controversial paintings within the Russell Chantry completed in 1959 are not illustrated or discussed.

These few quibbles aside, this book, which is a refreshingly personal view of the history of this great

building, will I am sure be enjoyed by all those members of the society who attended Jonathan Foyle's lecture in July as well as by anyone intending to visit Lincoln Cathedral in the near future.

Pete Smith

### **THE LOST MISSIONARY**

**From Salford to San Francisco: the search for Henry Layland Knight**

**Christopher Richardson**

**Loaf on a Stick Press, Nottingham, 2015, £2.00 ISBN 9 78095 691397 5**

This little book tells the story of Henry Layland Knight, whose early life and activities as an Owenite socialist from Salford, and a 'Social Missionary' in Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, were recorded in Christopher Richardson's previous book *A City of Light*. Henry was the leader of a group of seventeen adults and a number of children who emigrated from Nottingham to Illinois in the USA in 1842 to establish a socialist community. The subsequent lives of these emigrants and of Henry Knight have so far gone unrecorded and in this book Richardson sets the record straight. Henry and his party of emigrants arrived at Ridott, Illinois, after a sea journey of 65 days from Liverpool. There, they attempted to set up a socialist community, based on the ideas and principles espoused by Robert Owen, the pioneer socialist who was involved in the early Co-Operative movements. However, 'A dissension arose for some unknown reason and part of the colony departed for the western wild, and has never been heard of since, except indirectly'. The community broke up within about two years. Several of the members of the community have been traced, although none returned to Nottingham. Others just disappeared, including Henry Layland Knight and his wife Margaret. However, Mr Richardson managed to obtain information from Henry's great-grand-daughter in California. And what a tale! There is no information on Henry and his family's first six years after leaving the community, but Henry, Margaret and their five-year-old daughter Emily appear in the Federal Census of 1850 in Grundy

County, Missouri, where he is described as a farmer. Henry fought as a soldier in the Mexican-American war at some point between 1846 and 1848. He was admitted to the Bar in Missouri sometime between 1850 and 1852 and began to practice as an Attorney. In 1852, Margaret's family emigrated to the USA and joined Henry and Margaret, having travelled by covered wagon drawn by oxen, a journey that took six months. Eventually the family moved to California, after their homes had been destroyed by wildfires.

Henry became involved with the Californian Working Men's Party, which organised anti-Chinese riots against the large working community of Chinese people in California and in 1878 Henry and his colleague Kearney were indicted on charges of conspiracy and riot.

In 1887, Henry became a war pensioner on account of his service in the Mexican war, and he died in December 1890 at the age of 71.

The book, which is well produced and very readable, includes a useful bibliography.

John Wilson

**A46 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NEWARK TO WIDMERPOOL  
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 2009  
Nicholas Cooke and Andrew Mudd**

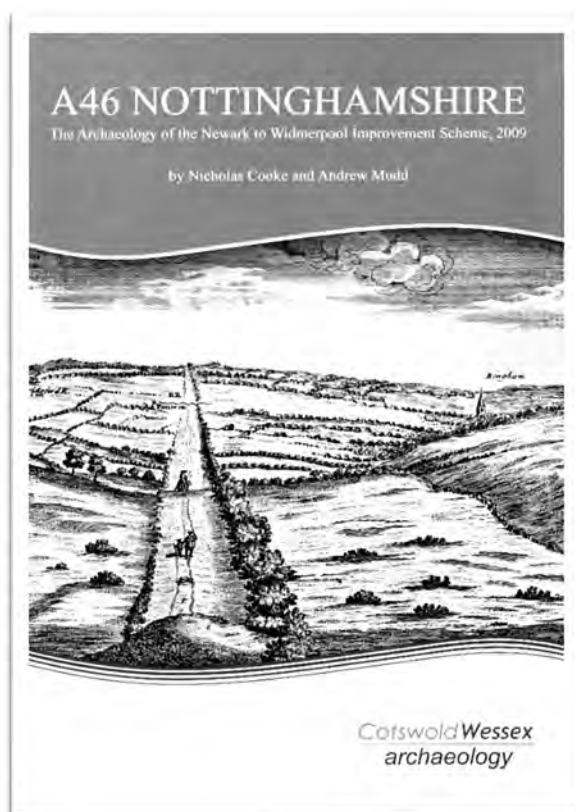
**Cotswold Wessex Archaeology 2014.**

**Cotswold Archaeology Monograph No. 7 and Wessex Archaeology Monograph No. 34  
ISBN 978-0-9553534-6-8. £34.95. Available from Oxbow Books  
(<http://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/>)**

This substantial publication presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted by Cotswold Wessex Archaeology (a joint venture between Cotswold Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology) in advance of dualling the A46 from Newark to Widmerpool. This new road follows for much of its 28km length the course of the Roman Fosse Way, with major deviations around the Roman towns of *Ad Pontem* and *Margidunum*. The fieldwork was conducted mainly in 2009, and represented the last of the many stages of archaeological work that were carried out along the proposed route since the first assessment of its archaeological potential by Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust in 1992.

Following an introductory section outlining the background to the project and the methods of investigation and analysis, the report considers in turn the key sites that were explored during archaeological work. Attention is focused first upon the major sites that were investigated (Chapters 2-8) and subsequently upon five minor sites that were identified during evaluation and targeted for further work (Chapter 9). The report concludes with a period synthesis (Chapter 10), which includes general discussions of the Late Upper Palaeolithic, the Early Holocene environment, Mesolithic to Middle Iron Age activity, the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods and the Anglo-Saxon and later landscape.

The most significant discoveries were made in the Trent Valley near Farndon, where excavations of a nationally rare example of a Late Upper Palaeolithic open-air site yielded unprecedented evidence for *in situ* flint knapping by the itinerant hunter-gatherers who had frequented this area during the final warm phase of the last glaciation (the Windermere Interstadial). Other areas of particular interest include the Bingham Basin, where work focused upon the analysis of environmental remains elucidating landscape changes since the last Ice Age, the hinterland of *Margidunum* and an area focused upon the Saxondale roundabout just west of Bingham. At *Margidunum*, excavations immediately south-west of the town defences revealed Romano-British stone buildings, wells, graves and other remains indicating dense roadside settlement, while excavations to the north-west of the Fosse Way revealed a remarkable density of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, associated fields and boundary systems (including an unusual triple pit alignment) and a sunken-floored Anglo-Saxon building. Close to the Saxondale roundabout, evidence was obtained for



extensive activity from the Bronze Age to the Early Medieval period (including Middle Bronze Age cremation graves, roundhouses and other structural traces of later Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement, a rectilinear Romano-British field system and an Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery). Southwards of these key sites, excavations revealed Iron Age settlements at High Thorpe and Cropwell Wolds, and at Stragglethorpe an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch that may originally have encircled a funerary barrow and was itself used for a minimum of six inhumation burials.

These discoveries provide significant insights into the changing environment of Nottinghamshire and the character and extent of human activity from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to more recent times, and the volume is recommended for anyone with an interest in Nottinghamshire's past. Congratulations are extended to the authors for their comprehensive discussion of the archaeological and environmental evidence, and in particular for their prompt publication of this impressive body of work.

David Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeology

### **NOTTINGHAM IN THE GREAT WAR**

**Carol Lovejoy Edwards**

**Pen and Sword Military - ISBN 9781783831906 - £9.99**

This is another in the excellent series *Your Towns and Cities in the Great War* published by Pen and Sword. This volume deals with the response of Nottingham to the war, the opportunities and challenges it presented and the effect it had on the city and city people. Much is made in histories of the Great War of the suffering of the soldiers and the carnage wreaked by the years of warfare. But less attention has been focused on the impact of the war on people back at home. Death and desperation were not only the lot of the military, their families at home suffered from some of the harshest winters; there was a lack of food and fuel; and there was a series of flu epidemics.

Carol Lovejoy Edwards, a local writer and amateur historian, has thoroughly researched this period of the city's history and found many fascinating and heart-rending stories. Of especial interest are accounts of how Nottingham women found unheard of work opportunities because of the lack of the men formerly employed in industry; and also in the new work the war itself provided for female hands.

Barbara Cast

### **ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER**

I would like to remind everyone that their Annual subscription for 2016 is due on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016. The subscription remains the same as 2015: Individual Membership £25; Individual and Associate membership £31; Student membership £6. The separate Record Series membership is £15, but reduced to £10 for Society members. If you already pay by Standing Order then the only thing we ask you to do is check that you are paying the correct amount and update your Mandate if necessary.

If you normally pay by cheque, or used on-line banking to pay your subscription in 2015, information on how to pay is included in the reminder letter sent out with this Newsletter. To encourage as many members as possible to set up Standing Order payments, a Bank Mandate is also included with that letter.

If you have any queries, please contact either Judith Mills (Membership Secretary) at [membership@thorotonsociety.org.uk](mailto:membership@thorotonsociety.org.uk) or John Wilson (Treasurer) at [wilsonicus@btinternet.com](mailto:wilsonicus@btinternet.com).

Many thanks in advance for your prompt payment!

Judith Mills



**PUBLISHED ARTICLES NOTED**

The Local Historian July 2015, volume 45 no 3

David Dymond - Surviving the Reformation in a Suffolk Parish

Lawrence Robinson - Consumerism in late seventeenth-century Cumbria: comparing Workington and Whitehaven 1676-1686

AD Harvey - Working-class poets and working-class literacy in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries

Keith Lawrence - How accurate are the nineteenth-century British censuses? Using parliamentary reports as an external standard

Phillip Gardiner - Railways, coal and Barnsley

Christopher French - The variety of local history; a London-based review article

Heather Falvey - Review article: two Scottish record volumes:

The Miscellany of the Scottish History Society vol XV and Edinburgh Housemails Taxation Book 1634-1636

Books reviewed in the *Local Historian*:

The Churches of Mediaeval Exeter, by Nicholas Orme (Impress Books 2014, £14.99)

The Rise of Methodism: a study of Bedfordshire 1736-1851, by Jonathan Rodell (Bedfordshire Historical Record Society vol 92; Boydell Press 2014, £25)

Pleasure Boating on the Thames: a history of Salter Bros 1858 to present day, by Simon Wenham (History Press 2014, £14.99)

Searching for Family and Community History in Wales, by Rheinallt Llwyd and D Huw Owen (Gwasg Carreg Gwalch 2014, £12)

Hoddlesden and its Satellite Villages, by Roy Parker (Scotforth Books 2012, £14.99)

Local History News no 116, Summer 2015

Alan Crosby - Warsaw

Kate Thompson - Dunham Massey and the First World War

Karen Hunt - Mapping local responses to food shortages in World War 1

Sue Berry - Studying resorts

Keith Lilley - Exploring how World War 1 lives on through our localities and communities

Gordon T Cox - Nichols Archive Database

Jane Golding - Introducing *Historic England*

Book review – The Five Stone Steps: a tale of a policeman's life in 1920s South Shields, by John Orton (UK Book Publishing 2014, £10.45)

Nottingham Civic Society Newsletter

Ken Brand – Schools for Art

Ken Brand – The School of Art and Simpson's Rejected Plans

Editor – 25 years of Architectural Images

Ken Brand – Acknowledging Eminent Citizens (trams named after prominent Nottingham people)

Alan Bates – AN Bromley in London

Ken Brand – The Nottingham and Midland Counties Working Classes Art and Industrial Exhibition

Ken Brand – Statues

Ken Brand – Nottingham Then...and Now

## THE THOROTON SOCIETY

### OFFICERS

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Individual Ordinary membership £25.00  
Associate member (at the same address) £6.00  
Student/Under 21 £6.00  
Individual Record Section membership £15.00  
Combined Ordinary and Record Section £35.00  
Institutional Ordinary membership £25.00  
Institutional Record Section £20.00 (non-UK £24)

### RESEARCH GROUP

Meets twice a year. Contact for details: John Wilson email: [wilsonianus@btinternet.com](mailto:wilsonianus@btinternet.com)

### RESPONSE GROUP

The Society seeks to respond to matters of historical and conservation concern which arise in the County.  
If members become aware of such matters please contact the Group Co-ordinator, Barbara Cast - contact details above.

### VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY

A group of researchers continuing the VCH of Nottinghamshire. For information and to join the group contact the County Editor, Philip Riden at [philip.riden@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:philip.riden@nottingham.ac.uk).

### PUBLICATIONS

The Society publishes an annual *Transactions* volume which is distributed to all members.  
The Record Section volumes are published from time to time and are distributed to members paying the extra subscription for this Section. They are also available for purchase by other members and the general public.  
Quarterly Newsletters are circulated to every member.

### LECTURES

Lectures, unless stated otherwise in the programme booklet, are held at the Nottingham Mechanics, 3, North Sherwood Street, Nottingham, NG1 4EZ, commencing at 2.30 p.m. with the Bookstall open from 2 p.m.

DEADLINES for Newsletter items are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November of each year.

Copy should be sent to the EDITOR, John Wilson, 38 Stuart Close, Arnold, Nottingham NG5 8AE  
email [wilsonianus@btinternet.com](mailto:wilsonianus@btinternet.com)

Items can be handwritten or typed in Word format, either suffix .doc or .docx. Pictures, diagrams and maps are all most welcome to illustrate an item. Images can be submitted on CD, DVD, as an email attachment or sent for scanning. Preferred size 300dpi JPEG. Images will be adjusted to suit the publication.

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