



The Quarterly Newsletter of the Thoroton Society
Issue 86 *Winter 2016*

THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON 5th NOVEMBER 2016



Intrepid Thorotonians await the serving of lunch on board the *Princess Endeavour*

The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire
The County's Principal History and Archaeology Society
Visit the Thoroton Society website at: www.thorotonsociety.org.uk

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IMPORTANT – SUBSCRIPTIONS

Inside this issue you will find an envelope, addressed personally to you, with your subscription renewal form. Please don't forget to pay! Cheques should be sent to the Treasurer at the address on your renewal form. Payment can also be made by on-line banking. If you choose this method of payment, please add your membership code as your identifier.

NB IF YOU PAY BY STANDING ORDER – please ensure that your bank is paying the correct amount. Several members are 'in arrears' from previous years!

ANNUAL LUNCHEON 2016

On 5th November (the day to remember) sixty-four members and friends enjoyed a day on the river – the river in question being, of course, “the smug and silver Trent”, and the day being fine and sunny as on our first such venture in 2009.

Our craft was the Princess Endeavour in which we cruised up river to Wilford and down river as far as Holme Pierrepont. As usual we were welcomed by our Chair, Professor John Beckett, and Alan Langton led our grace. We had a most agreeable lunch on board, served by the First Mate and his team, and, as we navigated



Flood marks under Trent Bridge (photograph courtesy of David Hoskins)

the river, David Hoskins, late of the Environment Agency, gave us a commentary about the river and the places we were passing. We were intrigued by many of the buildings, bridges and other structures which David pointed out – some we hadn't known about; others we were seeing from a new perspective. Up river we viewed St Wilfrid's Church, Wilford. The church has memorial windows dedicated to the Nottingham poet Henry Kirke White. The gazebo in which Kirke-White wrote some of his poetry, and which is in the grounds of the Church, has been

restored. We also saw the statue of Sir Robert Clifton by the Wilford Toll Bridge. The bridge has been widened and strengthened and now carries the Nottingham tram to Clifton.

David described the Embankment and War Memorial, and the work carried out over the years to protect Nottingham from floods. The heights of many floods are recorded under Trent Bridge. Down river we saw Holme Sluices and Lock, and

Holme Pierrepont Water Sports Centre, and caught a glimpse of St Edmund's Church adjacent to Colwick Hall. And, of course, much more!

After lunch we raised our glasses for the toasts. John Beckett proposed that to the Queen and Richard Gaunt the toast to the Society. Our President, Adrian Henstock, responded to the toast with his thanks and gave a most interesting sketch of the river's history.

The day was greatly enjoyed and the Chair, John Beckett, thanked David and Adrian for adding to the interest of the day, and also thanked the pilot and crew for looking after us so well.

More adventures on our lunch next year? Where will it be?

Barbara Cast, Honorary Secretary

LECTURE REPORT

Archaeology of the Nottingham Tram, Phase II by Dr Gareth Davies, Trent and Peak Archaeology Saturday 8th October 2016

The Thoroton Society has had, of course, a long association with archaeology and we are always pleased to hear of archaeological work going on in our city and county. Back in 1960, the Peveril Society, an active archaeological group, merged with Thoroton and, although active participation in digs is no longer a mainstream activity, we still keep a strong link with and interest in what is going on in the local archaeology world. This year and last, for example, we have arranged visits to view the work going on in Nottingham Castle precincts and will always welcome other opportunities for our members. Articles in Transactions demonstrate the strong commitment we have to ensure high-profile publication for archaeology reports.



The Clifton site from the air with Nottingham in the distance.

On 8th October we received our Archaeology Lecture, given by Gareth Davies, Head of Operations at TPA, on the work done by its archaeologists during the installation of the second phase of the Nottingham tram.

Gareth informed us of the tremendous scope of the tram work with over 20 kms of track being laid, costing £560m plus. It was a great boost to Trent and Peak to win this important contract which was now in the post-excitation phase. The work undertaken by TPA revealed many interesting features and finds with several of the many watching briefs undertaken as the track bed was laid being followed up by excavation. Highlights of what was revealed included the marshy prehistoric landscape of University Boulevard. Environmental remains, including timber and peat, have been dated to the Late Neolithic, around 3000BC, showing that at that time the boulevard area was waterlogged. Within Beeston, some burials at St John's church required excavation and subsequent appropriate reburial. One named individual was revealed – Mary Lowe aged 57 who was buried in 1882 and found to be suffering from scoliosis. Other finds included the remains of the Three Horseshoes pub and, in a tenement, a Napoleon III coin.

The main foci for extensive investigation were the Clifton terminus of the park and ride site and Lenton Priory. The 12 hectares of the Clifton site were stripped and investigated extensively. This was a prehistoric site, with a number of interesting features including a Bronze Age ring-ditch and a very large Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age enclosure.

Lenton Priory was founded as a Cluniac monastery and a large excavation was carried out on its stratified



Winter excavation work at Lenton Priory

remains. 12th century scalloped capitals, probably from the priory chapel, entrances to the transept, and an alphabet tile of the 1400s were among finds from this area. Also found associated with this site were Nottingham splash-ware, leather shoes in a waterlogged ditch, jetons (counters) of the 13th century, and many other articles which may well have been associated with the Martinmas Fair which was held for many generations in the outer precinct of the monastery – other finds and traces of where it was sited were also found. One notable discovery was a 14th century gold noble of Edward III – a sad loss for someone!

Thanks to Gareth for a fascinating insight into a major piece of archaeological work in Nottingham. Look out for the forthcoming reports.

Barbara Cast

SUMMER EXCURSIONS 2016

LEADER'S REPORT ON THE EXCURSION TO CLIFTON CHURCH AND SHEFFIELD MANOR

TUESDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER

LEADER : ALAN LANGTON

Our first stop on this excursion was at Saint Mary's Church in Clifton village, a building which goes back to Domesday, and which has features which survived the Reformation. One is the cross which managed to avoid the iconoclasm of Reformation times, and the other is an incised altar slab which the villagers buried in the ground rather than see it smashed. One feature on the east side of the chancel arch was described by Pevsner as "the coat of arms of Christ surmounted by a spitting Jew, carved in low relief and painted, mid-



15th century". The shield is supposed to show the five wounds of Christ. The head looks as if it has two tongues, or perhaps it is intended to represent a snake-like forked tongue (see picture, page 10).

The connection between the church and the Clifton family goes back to at least 1272, and the north transept contains memorials to the family, carved in alabaster. The most striking feature of the interior, however, is the restoration work done in the eighties when Canon Wilf Wilkinson wished to make the church a centre of musical excellence. The project led to the

acquisition of a new roof built for acoustics, a new Marcusson organ, and new pews and altar fittings which make for a delightful vision of the chancel and sanctuary. The main talk was given by Mrs Eileen Small, a member of the Society, with contributions from other members of the congregation, who had kindly come to provide coffee and refreshments for members.

The journey up the M1 was trouble free, and we arrived at Sheffield Manor about midday where we were greeted by volunteers who work there. We were first given a talk about what the manor had possibly looked like originally, and then we were taken on a conducted tour of what remains of the manor after the various ravages of time and a lack of care in previous generations. David Templeman led the tour with well explained details about the history of the sections of the manor we were looking at, and especially of the time when Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots stayed there, Wolsey for eighteen days and Mary for fourteen years. David spoke in detail about how the manor had been originally, before the buildings were destroyed both by local developments and also by mining firms anxious to acquire coal and other minerals from the grounds. We were then entertained by an excellent performance by Barbara Ashton of an imaginary muttering of Bess of Hardwick as her responsibility for Mary Queen of Scots became more and more of a burden. After the tour we enjoyed a buffet lunch before our drive back to Nottingham. (David Templeman is currently writing a book about Sheffield Manor and Mary Queen of Scots, due to be published shortly).

THOROTON SOCIETY EXCURSIONS PLANNED FOR 2017

There will only be three excursions in 2017, because in April we have the Spring Meeting (which has almost become another excursion), and in June we have the Special Lecture at Southwell. So, in order to provide a sensible spread, the excursions will be in May, July and September.

THURSDAY 25TH MAY : THE PENTRICH REBELLION Leaders : Roger Tanner and Richard Gaunt

Because 2017 is the two hundredth anniversary of the Pentrich Rebellion it seems appropriate that we should visit the area where this insurgence took place and find out more about the participants. Our leaders for this excursion are very knowledgeable about the event and have planned a most interesting tour for us. Some walking will be involved – although not a lot. We are to begin at South Wingfield for coffee and an introductory talk. A short walk to the house of William Turner, who was one of the executed leaders will be followed by a journey to Pentrich for lunch. Another short walk around the village and a visit to the church will then be made. On our return journey to Nottingham we are to visit the site of Butterley Iron Works, where the rebels came for weapons.

THURSDAY 10TH JULY : HALLATON CHURCH AND LAMPORT HALL Leader: Alan Langton

This excursion will first call at the Leicestershire village of Hallaton for coffee and a tour of the church which Pevsner calls one of the most imposing of Leicestershire churches, with a Norman tympanum, three windows in the chancel by Kempe, a Norman font, and a Saxon grave marker.

We then drive to Lamport Hall, bequeathed to a Preservation Trust in 1976 when the last owner died. Much restoration has been accomplished since the eighties. Originally built by the Isham family, who lived here for four centuries, the hall is famed for its John Webb classical façade begun in 1655 when Sir Thomas was granted a baronetcy by Charles I, as well as for its magnificent collection of art and furniture. We have a tour booked for 2.00 p.m. after a lunch in the Victorian Dining Room. There will then be free time to explore the extensive gardens and the church before we leave for Nottingham about 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY 12TH SEPTEMBER : TICKENCOTE CHURCH AND JOHN CLARE'S COTTAGE Leader: Alan Langton

Tickencote Church in Rutland is our first stop where we see an extraordinary piece of Norman architecture in the chancel arch. The sexpartite Norman vaulting in the chancel may well be unique in Britain. The font is 13th century although the nave was rebuilt in 1791.

We travel then to Helpston and the John Clare Cottage for an introductory talk and tour of the building which has been restored and transformed to its original 18th century state. John Clare (1793 to 1864) was the son

of a farm labourer, and with his love of the English countryside he was dismayed by what he saw of its destruction by nineteenth century 'progress'. The gardens of the cottage where he lived have also been redesigned and contain flora and fauna which John Clare loved so much. The 'Rural Muse', a 2013 gold medal winning garden at Chelsea, is in the grounds. There will be food served for us in the café, with some free time before leaving for Nottingham again about 4.00 p.m.

THE THOROTON RESEARCH GROUP

The Thoroton Research Group held a meeting at Bromley House (in the Thoroton Room!) on Saturday 15th October. The meeting had been called to make decisions on the future of the Group. The last meeting held, in 2015, attracted only five members. There were seven members at the October meeting but there were a number of apologies. Following a full and frank discussion, it was resolved that:

- We continue with six-monthly meetings at which members can present their current work. The presentations would be written up for inclusion in the Newsletter. Meetings for 2017 will be held on Saturdays 1st April and 30th September at 10.30am. Although we were made very welcome at Bromley House, a few members have problems with the stairs so we will revert to the Boardroom at the Nottingham Mechanics.
- Members be encouraged to write up their research results. Possible means of publication include the Newsletter, *Thoroton Transactions* and the *Nottinghamshire Historian*. Suitable papers could also be included in the Nottingham Heritage Gateway.
- We should investigate the use of social media such as Facebook for members of the Research Group to communicate. Another possibility was a web blog on the Society website. In the meantime, we would use an email discussion group.
- We should form links with other organisations carrying out research in local history.

Members who wish to join the Research Group (no extra cost!) should contact the Convenor (John Wilson) at wilsonicus@btinternet.com.

GEOFFREY BOND AWARD UPDATE

News of the Geoffrey Bond Research Award

We are pleased to announce the outcome of the second year of the Geoffrey Bond Research Awards. Again, we had a good selection of applications. The Panel decided that Matt Beresford, an archaeologist working in the Southwell area on community based archaeology, should receive an award for the continuing work on exploring the origins of Southwell. The Roman Southwell Community Project was established in January 2014 and is entirely self-funded via public support and donations, business sponsorship, fundraising activities and small grant awards. It seeks to research the Iron Age and Roman landscape of Southwell and the surrounding region within a 5-mile radius. This is being done through research, map work, landscape studies, geophysical surveys, fieldwalking and excavation.

Another of Matt's projects received an award in 2015 – this was based on Kelham, searching out evidence of Civil War activity. A full report on this will appear in the next Transactions, however, a short report is included in this issue of the newsletter.

The other award this year went to the Wollaton Historical and Conservation Society's Wollaton Cottages Survey which aims to continue research, both documentary and field, on the age and nature of the early cottages of the village.

We were again pleased to see the range and quality of the applications and look forward to next year's round. This year the sum available was doubled out of the Society's own funds and this will continue in 2017.

Details of the award and how to apply are on the website.

Barbara Cast, Hon Secretary

News from the 2016 Geoffrey Bond Award winners

Last year, through the Geoffrey Bond Research Award, I was granted the sum of £500 to go towards research and travel expenses as part of my doctoral research which examines the development of political culture and the growth of ideas through print within the East Midlands between 1790 and 1832.

A large proportion of the research has now been completed, and the money awarded from the Society has played an important part in this. To date, the funding has paid for reprographic fees at Nottinghamshire Archives and Nottingham Local Studies where many of the key sources for my research are held. In addition, I have also been able to visit and photograph election literature produced for Nottinghamshire elections held at other archives offices across the region. I am planning on using the rest of the award to carry out several research visits to London where I will visit The National Archives at Kew and the British Library. Here, I will be able to consult and photograph a range of sources which will be helpful as my thesis develops. These include Home Office papers relating to the prosecutions for libel and selling seditious literature of Nottinghamshire printers Daniel Holt and Charles Sutton, as well as a number of Nottinghamshire political addresses, squibs and handbills.

Collectively, these trips to archives collections have been integral to my research. The photographs I have collected through these visits will be used within my thesis, as well as to illustrate my Nottinghamshire History Lecture to the Society in November 2017 and subsequent article in *Transactions*.

Hannah Nicholson

The *Kelham in the Civil War* project ran between September 2014 and June 2016 with a small group of local people in order to research the role that the village of Kelham played in the Civil War. One of the outcomes of research was the understanding that the village originated, in the Early Medieval period, on the south side of what is now the Kelham Hall Estate, and 17th century maps showed that the road to Newark originally crossed the Trent at this point. In the autumn of 2015, MBarchaeology was awarded a Geoffrey Bond Research Award in order to fund a resistivity survey in the grounds of Kelham Hall to try and identify the road, and to carry out some systematic fieldwalking on ploughed land in the area where the medieval village supposedly existed. Fieldwalking found a spread of finds of various ages, but little medieval material was recovered, and not enough to suggest the close proximity of the original medieval village of Kelham. This may well be further to the south, closer to Averham, and further fieldwork and documentary research may well answer this question. There was, however, not enough evidence to suggest the location of the village is where it is generally thought to have existed.

We wish to thank Geoffrey Bond and the Thoroton Society for kindly funding this work, Jonathan Pass, the owner of Kelham Hall for his ongoing support of our work and for allowing us access to the land, and to the Fox Inn, whose staff provided meeting space for our indoor work.

Matt Beresford of MBarchaeology

MEMBERS' RESEARCH

Caroline Waeick's Recipe Book

Amongst the regular items emailed last year from the University of Nottingham Department of Manuscripts and Special Collections (UNMASC) was a request to help with identifying some recent acquisitions. One which caught our eye was a recipe book with the dedication 'Caroline Waeick from your affectionate mother May 20th 1839'. The University Department had no more information than this, so an inspection of the recipe book was indicated. The book¹ is a manuscript book with some 180 pages of good-quality paper and bound in a fine leather cover. It would probably have been very expensive when first purchased. The writing is in an elegant script and the pages are numbered. There is no indication of ownership or authorship other than the dedication on the first page. The book contains a wide range of recipes, which allude to a middle-class lifestyle

and definitely not that of a poor family. The recipes appear to cover all that a married woman would need to feed her family and entertain her friends. We estimate that there are upwards of two hundred recipes in the book. Amongst the recipes are Mushroom Catsup; Lobster Sauce; Oxford Pudding; Spinster's Pudding; Bakewell Pudding; Mince Meat; Lemon Sillabubs(sic); Cowslip Wine.

As an example of the recipes, for 'Spinster's Pudding' (page 83 in the recipe book) take "6 ounces of beef suet, with a little grated lemon peel; 6 eggs; 6 ounces of apple grated fine. Boil it four hours and serve with wine sauce and if liked just a little brandy or wine with the pudding. A glass of wine will be enough".

There are several loose sheets of paper with the book. These contain recipes for household cleaning materials, cosmetics such as cold cream and one medicine – Seidlitz powder, a commonly-used aperient (laxative) which was popular well into the 20th century.

Caroline Elizabeth Waeick was born on 25 April 1809 in Marylebone and baptised on 14 May 1809 at St Mary's Church, St Marylebone Road, London. Her parents were John Philip Waeick (c.1786-1854) who was born in Germany and Jane Minnick (1786-1851). John and Jane had a large family:

John Philip (1807-1889) who married Mary McCarthy. They had several children.

Caroline Elizabeth (1809-1841)

Sophia (1810-1837)

George (1812-1881)

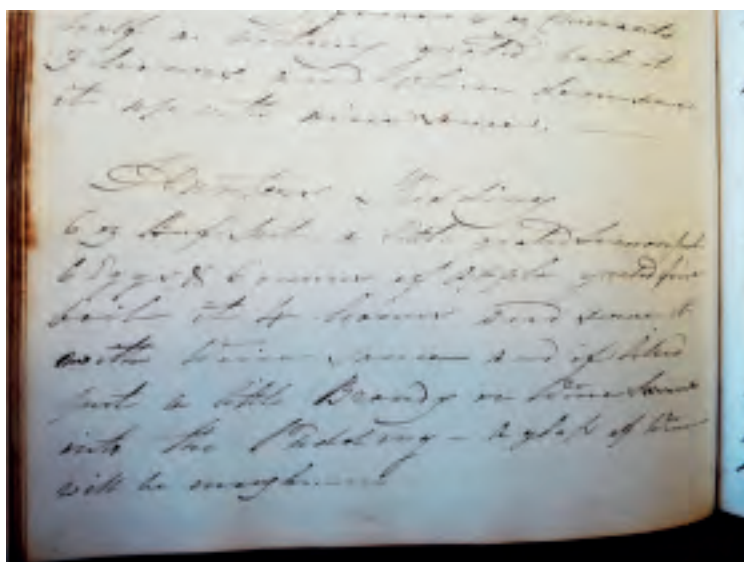
Frederick L. (1814-1846)

Charles (1818-1848)

Frances Jane (1819-1906) who married Stephen Barrett (1812-1880). There were several children.

There are living descendants of John Philip-Mary McCarthy, and of Frances Jane-Stephen Barrett.

Caroline died in 1841 at the age of 31. She had not married. It is possible that the recipe book was a gift to her from her mother in view of an impending marriage which never took place, possibly owing to an illness resulting in Caroline's early death.



Recipe for 'Spinster's Pudding' in Caroline Waeick's recipe book. The picture is reproduced by permission of UNMASC.

John Philip Waeick (Caroline's father) was a baker who had premises in Bethnal Green, London. He was involved as a witness in the passing of 'bad' (i.e. forged) money². On 13th December 1851, a William Hurrell had entered Mr Waeick's bakery and purchased two penny rolls, which he paid for with a half-crown. Mr Waeick realised that the coin was 'bad' and informed the police. A policeman came to sit in the back room of the bakery, and shortly afterwards Hurrell came in to purchase a quartern loaf (a large loaf weighing around four pounds), again tendering a 'bad' half-crown. The policeman promptly arrested Hurrell who was found guilty at the Old Bailey of unlawfully uttering counterfeit coin. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

1 UNMASC reference MS355/1

2 Old Bailey Proceedings, 5th January 1852. Reference Number: t18520105-164

John and Janet Wilson

A mystery chest

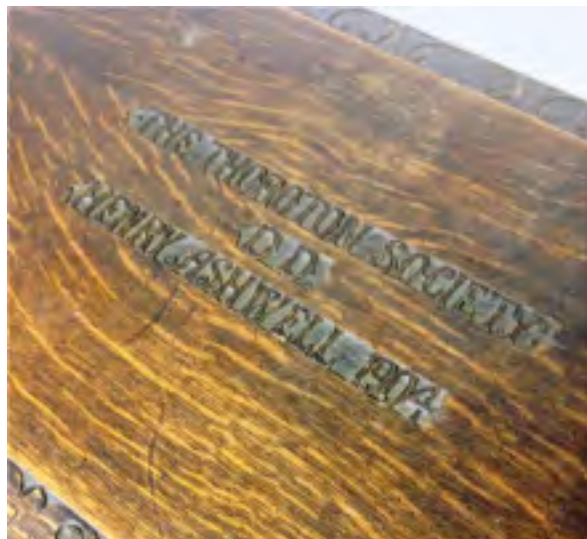


Hidden within the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Society's office in Southwell is a drawing or plan chest, on the top of which are carved the words "The Thoroton Society" and "Henry Ashwell dd 1904". The drawers have a label on the end panel with the maker's name - M.D. Miller and Sons, Milton Street, Nottingham.

Henry Ashwell was born in 1828 at Epperstone, Nottinghamshire. He had intended to go into the ministry but was required to take over the business of his uncle. The business consisted of bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and they had premises on Radford Road. The business was successful and Henry became a wealthy man. In 1871 an

area of former farm land, now known as Woodthorpe Park, came up for sale. Eventually it was bought by Henry Ashwell who had a house, Woodthorpe Grange, built for his family. Unfortunately for Henry and his family, the Nottingham Suburban Railway opened in 1889 and the line ran across and underneath their land. The tunnel, one of four on the line, became known as the Ashwell Tunnel. Henry was unhappy with this and sold the house in the mid-1890s. The family moved to 117 Waterloo Crescent in Nottingham.

Henry Ashwell became a member of the Nottingham Subscription Library at Bromley House in 1865. He remained a life-long member and his share, no 6, was passed to his daughter May Ellen on his death. In 1867 he was one of the 23 subscribers who asked that salaries and wages at the Library be reduced. In 1891 he wrote to the then Librarian regarding the exclusion of dogs from the Library.



Henry was a Justice of the Peace and was active on a number of public bodies. He was said to be a man of firm convictions and with a keen sense of duty.

In 1898 Henry joined the Thoroton Society. In 1901 he became one of three Auditors of the Society, along with William Bradshaw and Robert Mellors.

I assume that 'Henry Ashwell dd' on the cabinet indicates that Henry had donated it to the Society in 1904. How it came to be in the possession of the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Society at Southwell is a mystery. Does anyone have any information? If so, please write to the Editor at wilsonicus@btinternet.com.

Sources used: Ancestry.com; 'Picture the Past'; Ashbracken, the record of Bromley House members 1816 to 1916; Nottingham City Council website.

Thanks to Alan Wahlers for bringing the existence of the chest to the author's attention and for the photographs.

John Wilson



Bronze Age burial mound at Clifton (see lecture report on page 3)



Excavations at Lenton Priory (see lecture report on page 3)



Top row: Two photos by Dr Gareth Davies. Also view of St Mary's church.

Second row: Members examine the tombs in St Mary's; the Chancel; the 'Spitting Jew'.

Third row: the mass dial. Note the hour markings and the graffito 'RS 177(5?); the mediaeval chest

Left: the fine ceiling. Thanks to Keith Fisher for the photos of St Mary's and Sheffield Manor.

Sheffield Manor



Top row: the Turret House at Sheffield Manor; a view of part of the fine seventeenth-century ceiling; the ruined section of the Manor.

Second row: members out and about; the parkland.

Third row: 'Bess of Hardwick'.

John Theodore Heins (1697-1756). a group of Nottingham portraits?

John Theodore Heins was born in Germany in 1697. He was also known as Dietrich or Dirk, Dietrich being the German form of Theodore. He settled in Norwich in 1720, when Norwich was the second city to London in importance, and had a successful career painting detailed portraits of the local gentry, wealthy merchants and members of the Corporation. His portraits are often distinguished by a faint oval painted on to the canvas to frame the sitter. His wonderfully detailed portraits are treasured by future generations, who feel they have an accurate portrayal of their ancestor; but perhaps because his style of painting was not original and did not influence other artists, he is not as well known as other eighteenth century portrait painters such as Thomas Hudson, Gainsborough and Reynolds.

In 1746 Thomas Bardwell was commissioned by Norwich's artillery company to paint a portrait of William Crowe, who became Mayor the following year. This marks the end of Heins's monopoly of civic portraiture. He died in Norwich, his will being proved 30 August 1756 by his wife, Abigail. Accounts of his life in books and on line do not record any documents suggesting he lived anywhere other than Norwich, but it would be understandable if he looked elsewhere for clients in the late 1740's/early 1750's, after the success of Thomas Bardwell. A series of coincidences has led me to believe that Heins came to Nottingham in 1752 to continue his career painting portraits of the local gentry and merchants.

These Nottingham portraits can be divided into two groups:

Hartopp connections:

Mrs Hayward of Mariston, Devon. 'Heins 1752'.

Mr Gerard [General?] Chiverton Hartopp, Governor of Plymouth. 'Heins 1752'

Mrs Gerald [wife of General Chiverton?] Hartopp. 'Heins 1752'.

Beaumont and Smith connections:

Susannah Beaumont (Mrs John Walker). 'Heins 1752'

Rev. George Beaumont of Darton, Yorkshire, and later of Nottingham. 'Heins Fec. 1753'.

Elizabeth (Betty) Beaumont of Nottingham.

The Hartopps



Chiverton Hartopp

Barbara Chaworth Musters, of Vancouver, British Columbia, contacted the Thoroton Society Secretary, Barbara Cast, to ask her to thank me for an article on the inhabitants of Stanford House that had appeared in the Thoroton Newsletter. This lady had been asked to look at a portrait painted by T.J. Heins listed as a Lady of the Musters Family. While trying to work out how this portrait might fit into the Chaworth-Musters family Barbara Chaworth-Musters looked at a website that has a listing of portraits by the artist J.T. Heins: <http://www.ijhc.info/heinsjohntheodore1756.htm>

One of these portraits was of particular interest: that of 'Mr Gerard Hartopp Governor of Plymouth'. It is one of a pair from Annesley Park, and had been sold at the 1973 Annesley Park Sale. On checking the sale catalogue she discovered:

Item 1077 D. Heins. Portrait of Mrs Hartopp, half length, in white satin dress, lace collar with diamond clip, white veil on hair, and portrait of Gerard Hartopp, Governor of Plymouth, half length, in blue and gold uniform, red waistcoat, white powdered wig, a pair 30 x 25 in; signed and dated 1752.

I had written an article on the inhabitants of Stanford House, which proved useful, as Barbara Chaworth-Musters realised the portrait was of Chiverton Hartopp (not Gerard or Gerald), and that there were also portraits of his wife and daughter, both named Catherine. Catherine junior married James Modyford Haywood of Maristowe, Devon, in 1754, by special licence at the home of Chiverton Hartopp. Their daughter, Sophia (died 1819) married John Musters (1753-1827) of Colwick, hence the Chaworth-Musters connection. (The Musters were an established Nottinghamshire family, tracing their history back to Sir John Musters of Hornsea, Middlesex, who bought the manors of Over and Nether Colwick, Nottinghamshire, from the Byron family in the mid-seventeenth century.)

'Mr Gerald Hartopp', or correctly, 'Chiverton Hartopp', was born in 1690, and married Catherine Mansfield in 1726 at St Mary's Church Nottingham. He inherited Stanford House, Castlegate, Nottingham, from his aunt, Elizabeth Bennett, in 1751, when he was Deputy Governor of the Citadel in Plymouth. Stanford House was known locally as 'Howe House'. There is no record of the Howe family owning the house, but they may have rented it. Chiverton and Catherine Hartopp had another daughter, Mary, who married Earl Howe (then a Captain) in 1758. Four months later Richard Howe's eldest brother died at Ticonderoga during the American war, and Richard became the next Viscount Howe. The two daughters, and of course their husbands inherited Stanford House after Chiverton's death. There is no record of the Howe family owning the house before 1758, but they may have rented it.

Major Chiverton Hartopp was in the Duke of Kingston's Light Horse during the 1745 rebellion, and became Deputy Governor in Plymouth soon after. The Corporation of Nottingham had given him the Freedom of the Town in 1740 because of his eminent services "against the rebels in the Northern part of this United Kingdom". He was Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth between 1747 and 1754, but is recorded as voting for Viscount Howe in the Nottingham election of 1754:

*"The Governor of Plymouth was always a person of high rank, and, except in times of crisis when he assumed the role of Commander-in-Chief in the town, was normally absentee. The Lieutenant-Governor was resident and responsible for day-to-day operations"*¹

This account explains the connections between three of the portraits: Chiverton Hartopp and his wife and daughter. However, as Catherine Hartopp did not marry until 1754, this makes me question the 1754 date of the portrait. Was it painted in 1752 before Catherine married and the title added later?

The Beaumonts



Susannah Beaumont

In June this year Edward White gave a talk on 'The Smiths of Bromley House'. This talk was attended by Edward Beaumont who is related to the family, and who made contact with Edward White and me to discuss the family connections. Sir George Smith built Bromley House, Angel Row, Nottingham in 1752. His wife, Mary Howe, was the second cousin of Richard Howe, who was her closest relative. George Smith's parents were Abel Smith, banker of Nottingham, and Jane Beaumont, of Chapelthorpe, Yorkshire. Abel Smith and Jane Beaumont married in 1713, Jane's parents and grandparents had recently died, and so Abel and Jane looked after her younger siblings. Edward Beaumont knew that John Theodore Heins had painted a portrait of the Reverend George Beaumont, 'of Darton Yorkshire and later of Nottingham' and his wife Elizabeth (Betty) Beaumont, who he married in 1753; and George's sister, Susannah Beaumont (Mrs John Walker).

St Nicholas Church is situated near Stanford House, and was the local church. The Reverend George Beaumont (1726-1773) was Rector there, but not until 1766. He graduated from Cambridge in 1751, and then returned to the Nottingham area.

Edward Beaumont was also aware that there were portraits of Sir George Smith's brother, Abel Smith junior and his wife Mary by Heins also painted in the early 1750's. Those portraits are in the collection of the 6th Baron Carrington, a descendant of this couple. (Sir George Smith's nephew, and Abel Smith junior's son, Robert Smith, became the 1st Lord Carrington). Baron Carrington has portraits with 'Sir George Smith' and 'Lady Mary Smith' written on them, but the portraits are far too early (about 1690) for this to be accurate. Bearing in mind that this couple are the links between the Hartopp and Beaumont families, it is possible that there are portraits of Sir George and Lady Mary Smith by Heins that have not been identified. Their new home was finished in 1752, the year that Heins appears to have been in Nottingham, and an appropriate time for their portraits to be painted. Edward Beaumont was kind enough to donate a postcard book of Smith portraits to Bromley House Library, which includes the portraits of Abel and Mary Smith.

The *Norwich Mercury* of February 17th, 1864, has a list of portraits of the Lord Mayors. All portraits, (except the one for 1737) of the Mayors from 1721-1752 are by Heins, as is one of 1759. Those for 1753, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 are by Bardwell or Stoppelaer. As Heins died in 1756 the latter is was presumably painted before the sitter became Lord Mayor.

More information is needed to establish with certainty that John Theodore Heins came to Nottingham in 1752 in order to continue his career as a portrait artist at a time he was finding it difficult to find clients in Norwich.

1 'Citadel; a History of the Royal Citadel, Plymouth', by F.W. Woodward, Devon Books, 1987.

With thanks to Barbara Chaworth-Musters, Edward Beaumont, and Lord Carrington.

The website on J.T. Heins is produced by J.J. Heath-Caldwell.

Elizabeth Robinson

[If anyone has any further information on J.T. Heins, the whereabouts of any of Heins' pictures, or on the families mentioned in Elizabeth's article, please contact me at wilsonicus@btinternet.com and I will pass the information on – Ed]

How a search for chemists and druggists turned up a postal service

As a retired pharmacist, I have always been interested in old pharmacies and medicines, and the people who made and sold them. I decided to look for chemists and druggists in Arnold, using the trade directories in the Local Studies Library and Bromley House, and discovered something unusual. One of the chemists, William



Blankley's on Front Street, c.1960.

Picture courtesy of 'Picture the Past' www.picture-the-past.org.uk

Blankley, was also the postmaster for Arnold. His premises were at 93 Front Street, and the first reference to his postal services is in the 1868 directory, where we find that 'letters are despatched to Nottingham at 7.15pm and arrive from Nottingham at 7.45am'. By 1879, Mr Blankley is described as 'Chemist and Seedsman'. The postal service was by now much improved, with letters arriving from Nottingham at 8am and 2pm, and despatched to Nottingham at 10.30am and 6.45pm. In 1883 there was also a Sunday postal service. Letters arrived from Nottingham at 6.30am and 1.45pm (Sundays at 6.30am only). The post box was cleared at 10.30am and 7pm; on Sundays at 12.55pm. There was a Wall Box in Daybrook which was cleared at 7.15am

and 7.15pm (Sundays at 1pm). An additional Wall Box in Redhill was cleared at 7.45am and 7pm, and on Sundays at 8.30am.

By 1891, Mr Blankley, Sub-postmaster, also dealt with Money Orders. There was a Savings Bank facility and a Telegraph Office. The postal service continued to improve. By 1895, there is evidence of the growing population in Arnold and demand for the postal service. Letters continued to arrive from Nottingham at 6.15am and 1.40pm; on Sundays at 6.15 only. However, the Post Box was now cleared three times each day, at 10.30am, 7.05pm and 9pm, and on Sundays at 12.55pm. Wall boxes (in the plural) at Daybrook were cleared at 7.15am, 9pm and 10pm, and on Sundays at both 1pm and 10pm. At Redhill, the box was cleared at 7.45am and 7pm, and on Sundays at 8.30pm.

By 1900 there was also a Pillar Box on Church Drive, which was cleared at 8.30am, 6.45pm and 10pm. Daybrook now had its own Sub-postmaster, Mr Samuel Dove. The Daybrook post box was cleared at 10am, 5.30pm, 7.15pm, 9.10pm and 10pm, and twice on Sundays, at 1pm and 10pm. Collections from Redhill were at 7.45am and 7pm, and on Sundays at 8.30pm.

By 1915, when the Great War was well under way, the postal service had greatly increased. There was now a post office at Woodthorpe Drive with a wall letter box which was cleared at 8am, 10.30am, 2.30, 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30pm. Other letter boxes were at Church Drive, Nottingham Road and Calverton Road. The last collection of post in Arnold was at 10.10pm, including Sundays. In 1922, there were four post offices in the district, with Mr George William Blankley on Front Street, Samuel Dove at Daybrook, William Extall at Red Hill and Charles W. Judge at Woodthorpe Drive as the sub-postmasters. In the 1941 directory, we find that the main post office in Arnold was now on Worrall Avenue, with sub-post offices at Daybrook, Redhill, Woodthorpe Drive and Grange Road.

Thus, a simple search for chemists and druggists in the local trade directories turned up a fascinating story about the development of postal services in Arnold and the surrounding area, in response to the needs of the growing population. Would that we had such a superb postal service today.

John Wilson

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Lost Market

I have been interested to read Brian Rich's article on his research into the Mansfield to Derby turnpike road and his discovery of the derivation of the name Shipton from 'chipping'.

The word 'chipping' and its "parent" cheap have a wider usage than perhaps even Thoroton Society members are aware. Köping (the "o" has an umlaut over it) forms part of the name of at least half a dozen towns in southern Sweden – the "k" is pronounced more like "sh" in English, making it sound very similar to Chipping.

More grandly, 'cheap' is a component of the Danish capital Copenhagen. Originally something like Købmanshafn, it meant 'merchants' harbour'. In Danish the city is now København. Køb still means 'buy' in Danish and a købman is a grocer. The German terms are kauf and kaufmann, from the same root, as is the English 'chapman'.

Back in England there are not merely Chippings, but also Chepstow, East Cheap and lots of Cheapsides, not merely in London and Nottingham but in a dozen and more other towns. Wikipedia lists one of these as being in Ascot. It is actually a small village on the edge of Windsor Great Park, and was no doubt originally a little rural market like Shipton. The procession of the royal carriages on their way to Ascot for Royal Ascot Week

passes through the village. The road is lined with flag-waving schoolchildren and on occasion by at least one loyal Thoroton Society member.

John Hamilton

NEWS

NOTTINGHAM HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP

I am writing to invite you to the launch of the Nottingham Heritage Partnership on Saturday 26 November. The Partnership is designed as a forum to enable people and communities within the city to engage with the Nottingham Heritage Strategy.

The detail of sessions is not quite finalised although it should be in the next week or so. Booking will be through an eventbrite website which is live now at <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/nottingham-heritage-partnership-launch-tickets-27928281241>

The Nottingham Heritage Partnership will be launched at the above event on Saturday 26th November at the Council House Ballroom, Old Market Square, Nottingham. The Partnership will be formed from a network of community, private and public organisations across the city with an interest in Nottingham's heritage; which includes historic buildings, caves and buried archaeology, historic green spaces and the traditions and customs that add to the shared story of the city. The Partnership will be a forum where skills, experience and resources can be shared and combined. If you would like to help shape the future of Nottingham's Heritage through improving our understanding of heritage, through projects to capitalise on our past or help to celebrate and promote the historic environment in the city then come along to this free event and have your say. The event will include speakers, workshops and networking opportunities so that we can share the great experience and knowledge available in the city to help safeguard the future of our heritage.

Alice Ullathorne

Heritage Strategy Officer | Heritage & Urban Design | Telephone: 0115 8761993

Nottingham City Council | Loxley House | Station Street | NOTTINGHAM | NG2 3NG

www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk | www.facebook.com/mynottingham | @mynottingham

Two more notable anniversaries for 2016

In 1816 John Blackner, the author of the "History of Nottingham", died. And on 1st July 1966 the last Nottingham trolleybus ran from King Street, just off the Old Market Square, to the junction of Nottingham Road and Valley Road in Basford.

A bit more about Blackner – he was born in Ilkeston about 1770 and served an apprenticeship to a stocking-maker there but subsequently moved to Nottingham. He had received an extremely limited education and it was said that he couldn't write his name when he married. He did, however, have a talent for words and was known for his rhymes and also his ability to speak well. He took a great interest in politics and started to contribute to the Nottingham Review which closely represented his own radical political views. He became prominent amongst a section of local politicians and achieved such literary ability that he was appointed the editor of the London newspaper, The Statesman, but soon reverted to Nottingham to edit the Nottingham Review. He also became a pamphleteer and then in 1815 produced the "History of Nottingham". Included in his book are interesting items such as the "Brotherhood of the Chair". This was a group who met at a house near St Ann's Well to sit in Robin Hood's chair and wear his hat. As Blackner notes, the group consumed a

large amount of ale, so it seems to have been a convivial gathering. He was also believed to be a source for the term Luddite. He died on 22nd December 1816 at the Rancliffe Arms in Nottingham's Sussex Street, of which he was the landlord for some years.



The General Hospital in Nottingham from Blackner's 1815 History of Nottingham.

Barbara Cast

YOUR SOCIETY

The Society is pleased to welcome the following new members:

Mr Daniel Graber – Switzerland

Mr David Ingham - Northamptonshire

Mr Nicholas Clarke – Nottinghamshire

Mrs Michelle Bradley (returning member) – Nottinghamshire

Mr Lee Elliott – Trent and Peak Archaeology

Student member:

Mr Edward Karmazyn – Nottinghamshire

Institutional members:

Trinity College Dublin

Nottingham City Museums and Galleries

PREVIEWS OF THE WINTER 2017 LECTURES

Saturday 14th January 2017

Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Churches during World War 1

Rev. Stuart Bell, University of Birmingham

A notable feature of the Great War was the alacrity with which the vast majority of the population became supportive of Britain's engagement in the conflict. Most church leaders acted similarly and the Church played an important role in promoting the moral case for the declaration of war. A primary cause was the belief that Britain had a special role in God's purposes for humanity. As the number of casualties grew, the identification of the conflict as a 'Holy War' was exemplified by the representation of the fallen as martyrs. The Edwardian ideals of chivalry, fair-play, justice and sacrifice which undergirded support for the conflict all had a Christian ethical basis. Drawing largely on primary sources from the counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Stuart Bell will argue that the nationalism of the First World War cannot properly be understood without taking very seriously its religious dimension - something which too many younger historians, themselves unfamiliar with Christian language and culture, have failed to recognise.

Saturday 11th February 2017

Vernacular Buildings of Southwell, Test Pitting and Work at Burgage Green

Chris King, University of Nottingham, and Ellis Morgan, Southwell Community Group

PUBLISHED ARTICLES NOTED

The Local Historian October 2016 volume 46 no 4

Lancelot [Capability] Brown and Local History – Tom Williamson

Humphrey Ryddell and the Swan at Coleshill: a sixteenth-century small-town innkeeper and his inn – Andrew Watkins

Recreating Calvin's Geneva in sixteenth-century Ashby-de-la-Zouch – Claire Cross

John Pierpont Morgan and the Wall Hall Estate during two World Wars – Marie-France Weiner and John Russell Silver

The Yorkshire Archaeological and Historical Society: past, present and future – Gillian Cookson

The organisation and records of the Palatinate of Lancaster, and their use for local historians – Mike Derbyshire

Researching 'The Fallen' in local histories of the Great War – Sally Sokoloff

BOOKSHELF

Harby in the Vale of Belvoir 1975 to 2014

Harby History Group: edited by Leslie Cram

The first volume of this interesting and rather unusual local history book was reviewed in our Summer 2011 Newsletter. Following the success of 'Harby; Village Life in the Vale of Belvoir', the Harby History Group felt it appropriate to complete the story up to (almost) the present day. The story starts with the opening of Europe's largest Stilton cheese factory (in Harby) and with plans for a huge new coal mine. It concludes with the ending of the tradition of cheese making in Harby and the plan for the mine being abandoned.

The story of the mine plan and the opposition it roused in Harby and the surrounding villages makes fascinating reading. The first the people of Harby knew of the plan was in 1974, when a number of small explosions were heard. These were connected with seismic surveys to study the amount of coal available. However, the local people were not informed until 1976, when the then National Coal Board released their plans for a large mine. One local farmer installed a huge sign, some 100ft high, in one of his fields, reading 'NO COAL'. The sign could be seen for many miles. The Duke of Rutland, then Vice-Chairman of Leicestershire County Council, declared that he would lie down in front of the bulldozers if work started on the mine. This reached the national papers, and the fight was on. A full planning application was made, but such was the opposition to the mine that eventually, after a full public enquiry, the Environment Secretary at the time, Michael Heseltine, made the decision that the mine was too damaging to the environment and refused permission for it to be constructed.

Harby, we learn, continues to thrive, with new forms of employment, often involving the use of the internet. The book describes many of the local people and their contributions to both village and national life. One who stands out is Anne Dames, who served on the various local councils for many years, was Mayor of Melton in the late 1980s, and in 2013 was awarded the MBE for her services to local government and the community in the Vale of Belvoir.

Yes, your Editor knows that the Vale of Belvoir is just over the border in Leicestershire, but the book is edited by a long-standing Thorotonian, Leslie Cram, who was for many years our Lecture Secretary. Leslie and his co-workers are to be congratulated on this excellent, highly readable book, which brings the story of Harby up to the present day.

John Wilson

THE THOROTON SOCIETY

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Individual Ordinary membership £25.00
Associate member (at the same address) £6.00
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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: wilsonicus@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.

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 wilsonicus@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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Luncheon miscellany



David Hoskins gave us a running commentary as we journeyed along the Trent



Our Chairman, Professor John Beckett, shares a joke with John Hamilton



The boarding place



Wilford Toll Bridge, once known as the 'Ha'penny Bridge' from the 1/2d toll for people on foot, now used by the Nottingham Tram to Clifton.



The former Nottingham Wharves where large vessels would unload cargo.



Sneinton with Green's Mill



Our sister ship, the *Nottingham Princess*



Andrew Hamilton, one of the winners of the 2017 Geoffrey Bond Award, was presented with his cheque by John Beckett