

THE THOROTON SOCIETY

Nottinghamshire's History and Archaeology Society



The Quarterly Newsletter of the Thoroton Society

Issue 97

Autumn 2019



On the floor of the Cavendish Chapel in Ault Hucknall Parish Church, this black slab covers the remains of Thomas Hobbes, one of England's great philosophers.

(See next page for details of Latin inscription)

The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire.

The County's Principal History and Archaeology Society

www.thorotonsociety.org.uk

The Latin Inscription on the Thomas Hobbes' black marble slab shown on the front cover reads:

'Here are buried the bones of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, who for many years, served the two Earls of Devonshire, father and son. A sound man and well known home and abroad for the renown of his learning. He died in the Year of our Lord 1679 on the 4th Day of the month of December in the Ninety first year of his age.'

Ault Hucknall Parish Church



Dedicated to St John the Baptist, it has Saxon and Norman remains.

(See Alan Langton's excursion report on page 4)

ANNUAL LUNCHEON. SATURDAY 2nd NOVEMBER at Kelham House County Manor, NG23 5QP.

The mailing this month includes your booking form for the annual luncheon. The date for the lunch is 2nd November. This year we are going back to Kelham, but not the Hall – this time is its near neighbour, Kelham House (formerly The Red House).

The lunch will cost just £20 for a three-course menu, which looks very appealing.

We hope that many of you will take the opportunity to meet with other members and once again enjoy a special meal together in another of our attractive Nottinghamshire venues.

Barbara Cast, Honorary Secretary



NEW EDITOR:

I thought that as a relative newcomer to the Thoroton Society I should introduce myself to you all. I am a 'Shropshire Lad' having been born in 1948 in the Lady Forester Hospital in Much Wenlock, at the northern end of Hope Dale, between two limestone scarps of Wenlock Edge. Much Wenlock is a small town dating back to AD680 when St Milburgas nunnery was established. For the next four years the family lived in Broad Street in Ludlow, where my father was teaching English at Ludlow Grammar School. The Castle at Ludlow later became an interest throughout my life with regular visits to Ludlow, as I studied the Historical Geography of Shropshire. In 1952, my father left teaching and re-joined the Royal Artillery who he had served with on Anti-Aircraft Guns during World War 2. When Anti-Aircraft Regiments were disbanded in 1955, my father joined the Royal Army Educational Corps, which saw the family living in Scotland, the Far East and Germany for the next 20 years. However, I spent most of the time in the UK. I was sent as a boarder (aged 10) to Ellesmere College in Shropshire in 1958 until I left in 1967 to go to University to read Geography. Ellesmere was originally an Anglo Saxon Settlement but really became more important in the 18th and 19th Century with the development of the Canal. My education at Ellesmere was important with my main interests being Geography and History. It could have been either I read at University but Geography won the day, but it was no surprise that my thesis in the third year at University was a Historical Geography one on the geographical background for location of Castles on the Welsh Borders. Shropshire became my second home when my parents were abroad due to my maternal grandparents living in Church Stretton. With the Longmynd rising, blunt and sheer to the West with Caer Carodoc, Raglett and Lawley of the Urocanian range to the West, and the settlement in the vale between, it was an ideal environment for me to develop my love of the countryside both geographically and historically.

From 1970 when I left University up to 2008, I taught Geography in five Schools (3 of them as Head of Department) around the UK, with occasional years of having a History set to teach too. I retired at age of 60 in Oxford and spent 5 years of retirement there until moving to Nottingham in 2013. (Family and Trent Bridge being an incentive here). My recent Geography and History interest has been to look at Nottingham's development in the 1680's, which Thomas Baskerville, described as 'Paradise Restored. Nottingham then had large streets, firmly built houses, fine women, and many coaches rattling about with shops full of chantable goods' (it was also a favourite town of Celia Fiennes). However, I am interested especially with the problems of expansion in the 1800's, as the population grew, and the development of slums and the refusal of the burgesses to allow enclosure, lead to the pressure on Nottingham's growth. As W G Hoskins put it in 'The Making of the English Landscape' – 'an unholy alliance of cow-keeper and slum owners repeatedly elected to the kind of corporation that would fight to the death the unsightly monster of enclosure'. My Historical Geography interest continues to influence my reading as does Climate Change and its effect on the UK. No doubt, these historical climate changes affecting Nottinghamshire will come to the fore on occasions in the Newsletter.

More importantly a thank you to John Beckett and Barbara Cast for gently twisting my arm to become Editor of the Newsletter and more recently my sincere thanks to John Wilson who has taken me through the construction and given me the support to take over the task from him.

I just hope I can keep up to his very high standards.

Paul Baker

EXCURSION REPORTS

TREASURES OF NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE

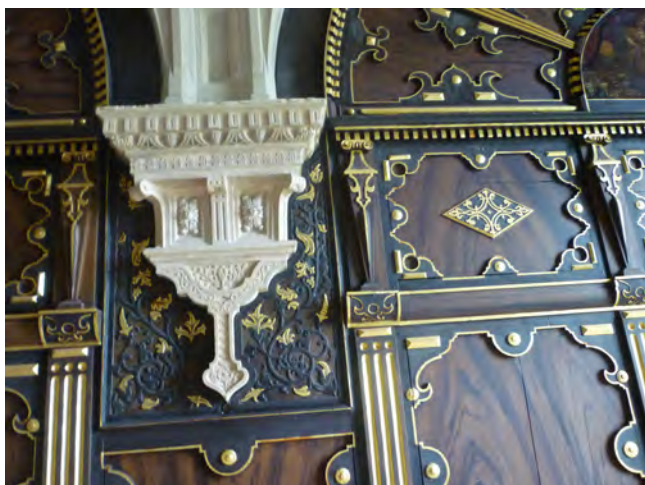
TUESDAY 21ST MAY 2019 LEADERS: CERIL LITTLE AND ADRIAN HENSTOCK

Living so close to Derbyshire we could perhaps be forgiven for assuming that we knew all the hidden gems of this beautiful county. Our excursion proved us wrong. Our first stop was to Ashover Church, where we were served coffee and cakes in what had once been the parish schoolroom. Our tour of the ancient church set in this idyllic Derbyshire village was led by Adrian Henstock, who had known this area very well in his early life. The immaculately carved pews and well-ordered interior hinted at the love and care given to the building by its people over the centuries. Adrian spoke of the features, which make the church so important: the great tomb of some members of the Babington family; the lead font with its moulded figures of saints (and buried for safety during the Civil War in a local garden) and the impressive reredos carved by a local man, George Eastwood. From Ashover, we journeyed along narrow roads to Ault Hucknall, where the church has a very small Saxon chancel, almost cut off from the rest of the building, as well as two Norman arches knocked through to create the North aisle, and three Gothic arches knocked through to create the South aisle. The vicar warmly welcomed us, and spoke of the building and especially of the tomb of Anne, Countess of Devonshire, and the memorial to the philosopher Thomas Hobbs.

Several members on the excursion had visited Bolsover before over the years, and perhaps may have felt that they knew all there was to know about this impressive castle. The talk we were given, however, soon dispelled these thoughts as the eloquent guide provided a fascinating account of facts and details about its history. We had lunch at Bolsover, and after the talk, we had time to wander around the rooms of the castle and see the fireplaces, and tapestries, and the wall panelling and painted ceilings. The central gardens with the Venus fountain are in immaculate order and give magnificent views from the ramparts of this part of Derbyshire. Strangely, the castle seems to have always been more of a picturesque country house rather than a fortification.

Alan Langton

Further to Alan's report, there was some discussion at the church at Ault Hucknall as to whether the altar rail was Laudian (Archbishop Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles I, prevented the removal of altar rails by Puritans and encouraged their installation in all churches). Several members of the party thought that it could have been one. Does anyone have a copy of Pevsner's *The Buildings of England - Derbyshire* by which we could check? Please let the Editor know, at editor@thorotonsociety.org.uk.



Detail inside Bolsover Castle

THE HISTORIC SITES OF SHERWOOD FOREST BY VINTAGE BUS

THURSDAY 20TH JUNE 2019 LEADERS: PETER HAMMOND AND ANDY GAUNT

Two initial surprises for this excursion: first, after days of heavy rain, the morning of 20th June gave us lovely sunshine for most of the excursion, and secondly rather than transport by a Sharpes' coach members were boarded a red vintage London Transport Bus. Peter the driver and Andy the commentator are both archaeologists and they were able to lead forty Thoroton members around familiar places in the area of Sherwood Forest providing them with many unknown pieces of information as we travelled along.

We followed the old York Road north out of Nottingham (now the Mansfield Road) to Rufford, Andy describing the geology and the history of the various parts of the countryside en route. After coffee, we had a talk about the origins and history of the Cistercian Abbey and its royal connections. Our journey through Ollerton to Wellow gave a chance to see the splendid and well-used maypole on the village green. With delightful views of the countryside, and explanations of the Forest Boundaries and the different uses of sections of the woodland, we travelled through Ravenshead to Blidworth and on to Edwinstowe, with its historic connection with King Edwin of Mercia, and the supposed wedding of Robin Hood and Maid Marion.

Arriving at the impressive new Visitor Centre, we walked to The Major Oak, a majestic site carrying the untold history of nearly a thousand years in its lofty branches. After a lunch break we journeyed via Cuckney and Church Warsop to the site of the so-called 'King John's Palace', although it seems to have been used as an extensive area for royal residences for several medieval monarchs. The excellent tour finished at Newstead Abbey where Peter spoke about its history of the abbey. After some refreshment in the café, we completed our circuit back to Nottingham.

A very different excursion for the Society, but a thoroughly enjoyable one, thanks to Peter and Andy.

Alan Langton



The Group at Newstead Abbey

BLETCHLEY PARK

TUESDAY 16TH JULY 2019

LEADER: ALAN LANGTON

Thirty-four members of the Society travelled with speed down the M1 motorway in lovely sunshine to arrive at Bletchley Park for our welcome, and the distribution of excellent history and guide books of this unique piece of English history, secret at the time, but now world-famous. This was a different type of excursion for Thoroton members: once inside the Park, we had over four hours to wander, explore, join a tour, have refreshments, and absorb the amazing story of the work that has made Bletchley so famous. The many hundreds of people, who had worked at Bletchley during World War 2, ensured that England knew as much about the movements of the enemies as they could discover. The guide who led the tour which I joined described in graphic detail the task of listening to messages (usually in code), and then the breaking of the codes, and then the transmission of the knowledge to the leaders who could deal with the information they received. So much of this work was achieved mainly by women, who had been sworn to secrecy when appointed, and who then worked often for at least six days a week in the buildings, totally isolated from life outside the boundary fence.

As the numbers of people needed for the work increased, so the number of buildings increased, which were often not particularly pleasant places in which to work. Meanwhile highly intelligent and committed people worked tirelessly to break the codes and ciphers by creating machines, which were eventually to lead to the development of the origins of computer technology that we take for granted today.

Codebreakers who were especially involved in this work were Alan Turing and Dilly Knox, and their work was so secret that even other people working at Bletchley were not aware of the developments taking place. An interesting section of documents on show also revealed how all the people who worked at Bletchley were appreciated and valued by the Government. During their free time were given opportunities for sport and music and drama and other pursuits on site, with some famous musicians and actors performing for them. We all enjoyed a fascinating and mind-blowing day, and returned to Nottingham somewhat dizzy with the size of the site and the scope of the work that we had seen on our excursion.



MEMBERS' RESEARCH

Meeting of the Thoroton Research Group, Saturday 4th May 2019

Research was being carried out on the Stapleford Constables Accounts for the years 1650 to 1685. It was not known when the pages had been bound into a single volume, but the document was in the library of the Thoroton Society in 1942 and was deposited in the Nottinghamshire Archives in 1970. When completed, there would be three sets of Constables' Accounts from the Civil War period and after, the others being the accounts of Upton and Gedling. Many of the entries related to travellers passing through the parish. It was surprising how many of their journeys were from almost anywhere to anywhere in England and beyond. In addition, many of them had suffered at the hands of Turks or others. It was suggested that the 'Turks' may have been pirates from the Barbary Coast, which was part of the Ottoman Empire at the time. The accounts also indicated that men had been sent from the village to help to demolish Nottingham Castle.

A lady who was a volunteer at the National Trust's Lyme Park in Cheshire had contacted a member. She had found the grave of Ibrim Abderazak, who had been a Nubian slave belonging to the Gedling rector Charles Smelt. Smelt had been on a Grand Tour to Greece in 1812 and then to Malta. He was quarantined by the Royal Navy then went to Alexandria in Egypt. A local head-man had traded a sword for the slave, in about 1813.

A draft article had been prepared on graffiti on lead roofs in Nottinghamshire.

A member had transcribed all of the Trent Navigation Gauging Tables. This would be a useful resource for future research.

Members were directed to the Chatsworth Servants Database at www.chatsworth.org. This was a useful reference work.

There was discussion about Huntington Shaw (1660-1710), a Nottingham blacksmith whose statue appears on the façade of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

A local author – Elinor Mordaunt – had been born at Cotgrave Place, Cotgrave. She is mentioned in Rowena Edlin-White's book 'Exploring Nottinghamshire Writers'.

The next meeting of the Research Group will be held on Saturday 28th September 2019, 10.30am in the Boardroom at the Nottingham Mechanics, North Sherwood Street. Thoroton members, who are interested in joining the Research Group, please contact John Wilson at treasurer@thorotonsociety.org.uk. New members are always welcome)

John Wilson

Netherfield Anglo-Saxon Cremation Cemetery

Nick Molyneux is currently researching the Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery found sometime before 1913 at Netherfield, between Carlton and Colwick. Six pots from the site have been held by the University of Nottingham since 1957, having originally been donated to Lincoln's City and County Museum in 1912. Whilst Nottinghamshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) and Audrey Meaney's *Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites* (1964) make reference to the site, there seems to be little in the way of explanation as to the date and circumstances of the discovery or archaeological context.

If any of you have any information which may be of help, please e-mail Nick at n.molyneux@live.co.uk. Thank you.

Nick Molyneux

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Appeal for View of Newstead Abbey.

Peter Smith

(This is a copy of the appeal that appeared in Salon, Edition 428 – 17th June 2019)



In 2014, the Thoroton Society gave an entire volume of its Record Series to *Newstead Abbey: a Nottinghamshire Country House: its Owners and Architectural History 1540-1931*, by Rosalys Coope FSA and Pete Smith FSA. Within days of the book's publication, the Curator of Newstead Abbey, Haidee Jackson, contacted the authors to say that a previously unknown painting of the abbey had been offered to Nottingham City Museums for £5,000.

Rosalys Coope died in December 2018, aged 97. She was, wrote Maurice Howard FSA in *Salon*, 'One of our longest-serving Fellows, elected to the Society as part of a group of relatively young female scholars promoted and celebrated by the President of the day, Joan Evans FSA. Rosalys's life was one of extraordinary scholarly achievement across a number of spheres of art and architectural history ... [and] a constant source of encouragement and advice to so many of us in the art-historical community.' Nottingham Castle Museum and Art Gallery's paintings are in storage while the site is refurbished (due to re-open in 2020).

The City Council declined to buy the new abbey view, which is currently on loan to Newstead. Pete Smith writes that he hopes to raise the picture's purchase price, so it can be presented to the Council 'for restoration and eventual exhibition at Newstead in memory of Rosalys Coope and all she did for Newstead Abbey'.

'Restorers suggest that the picture will clean up well,' says Smith, 'and that the cuts have not damaged any of the more interesting areas of the picture. The present owners Sir James and Lady Halina Graham of Norton Conyers have very generously agreed to reduce the price to £4,500 as an incentive to the scheme.'

Coope and Smith earlier wrote about the painting:

'This large oil painting from Norton Conyers in Yorkshire is a view of the Abbey from across the Upper Lake. It is not in good condition, in fact, it is in desperate need of cleaning and professional restoration. The picture is not of the highest artistic quality and the composition is somewhat stagey. It appears to be either by a provincial journeyman artist or an amateur.

'The most likely candidate would appear be the Reverend Richard Byron, a younger brother of the 5th Lord Byron whose view of the East Front painted in 1758 and presented by him to his nephew, the Earl of Carlisle at Castle Howard, now hangs in the West Gallery at Newstead (purchased in 1998 from a private collection in Yorkshire). This large canvas may therefore have been painted, possibly from memory, by Richard Byron who had known Newstead in his youth but spent most of his adult life in County Durham and in Yorkshire. This would help to explain some of the obvious inaccuracies in the buildings portrayed. For example, the west front of the Abbey itself is shown with four tall bay windows whereas we know from many other visual sources that the house had only three tall bay windows before 1818. The picture appears to show an external staircase leading from one of these bay windows, something not shown in any of the contemporary views of the west front. The picture also shows Kennels Castle, which was probably built around 1760 indicating that this painting was painted soon after this date.

'As with all the known images of Newstead Abbey this picture adds significantly to our knowledge of the history of the Abbey and particularly its surrounding landscape. This painting appears at first sight to be yet another view of the west front of Newstead seen from across the Upper Lake. In fact, this painting is taken from much further back (west) than most other views and includes a detailed

representation, in the foreground, of the two arched gateways which led to the open ground in front of Folly Castle. These two gateways are shown in some detail. Their distinctly red colour suggests that they were built of brick (a rarity at Newstead). They may have had Gothic-style decoration like that found on Folly Castle itself, though the condition of the picture means that these details cannot be distinguished at present. Restoration and cleaning would allow us to see these gateways in far more detail.



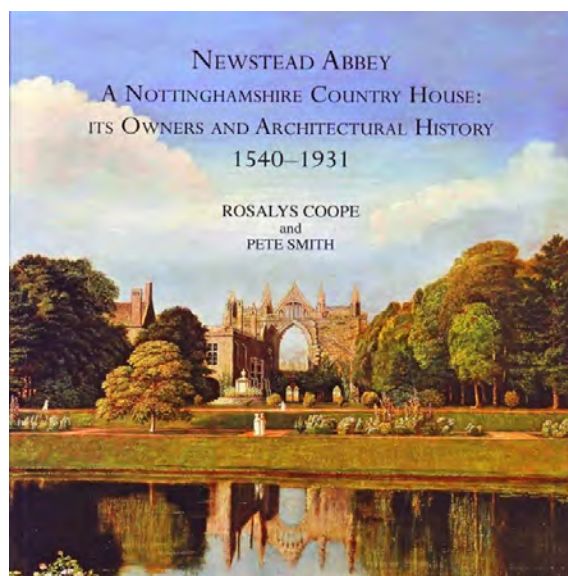
'Between these gateways is a low battlemented wall with cannons on red-painted gun carriages pointing out across the lake. Whether this gun emplacement ever existed is open to question. There is no other evidence for it, and a drawing by S H Grimm which shows the gateways is too distant to be able to make it out. The artist may have conflated the Battery – which still exists at the water's edge – into this new position in order to emphasise the foreground, where a lady and gentleman promenade.

'The couple's costume confirms a mid-18th century date for the picture. The gentleman – in what might be termed naval attire – appears to be looking across the picture with either a telescope raised to his eye or a horn to his lips! Perhaps they are the 5th Lord and his wife, Elizabeth, and perhaps he is watching or signalling to the ships on the lake. The prominence given to the cannon and the ships on the lake suggests that the subject of this picture may be linked to the *naumachia* or mock sea-battles, which the 5th Lord, a former naval officer, is known to have staged at Newstead. Such nautical pastimes were indulged by a number of English aristocrats in the 18th century.

'This fascinating and problematic painting needs expert cleaning and restoration. This process may well reveal many answers to some of the questions raised about Newstead Abbey. It will, we are sure, transform this picture back to the significant image which it once was.'

Smith has opened a bank account for the appeal and we have so far received generous contributions amounting to over £3,500. The original target was £4,250 so any contributions however small will be much appreciated.' Details for electronic banking are The Co-operative Bank, Sort Code 08-91-04, Account No. 11378035 (please use your name for the Reference, unless you wish to remain anonymous). Cheques made payable to Peter Smith can be sent to him at 17 Villa Road, Nottingham NG3 4GG.

- In 2015 Newstead Abbey acquired a 16th-century portrait of Sir John Byron, after it had been spotted by Philip Mould in an auction where it had been listed as a portrait of an unidentified gentleman.



Excursion Photographs



Top Row: Coffee at Ashover and Lunch at Bolsover Castle.

Second Row: The Vicar talking to group in Alt Hucknall Parish Church

Third Row: Coffee and Lunch at Bletchley Park

Bottom Row: Research in Ashover and Bolsover Castle





7 The fountain at Bolsover Castle



8 Bolsover Castle with views of surroundings

9. The Blocked West Door at the Church of St John the Baptist, Ault Hucknall

A large tympanum and lintel decorated. The tympanum shows the legend of St Margaret of Antioch with the Angus Dei and a small animal. The lintel portrays the combat between St George and the Dragon with a large cross separating them.

10. Details of stone figures on the Bolsover Castle fountain

11. The German Enigma machine at Bletchley Park. Our visit was the day after it was announced that Alan Turing was to appear on the new £50 note.



Thank you to John Wilson
for the Photographs on
Pages 11 and 12



Nottinghamshire Domesday Book Anomalies.

Ivan Morall, 2019 (edited version)

(A full version including sheets of references is available from the Editor)

In the original Domesday survey of Circuit VI, which included Nottinghamshire, it was normal practice for all land where possible to be designated as either a manor ("M"), a berewick ("B") or sokeland ("S") in the left hand margin of the manuscript. Sometime after the Nottinghamshire volume was completed, later entries were added where it appears this practice had changed. Whether these entries of undesignated land are original or added later, investigation has concluded that some of these lands may have played a specific role in the civil defence of later Anglo-Saxon Nottinghamshire. Many were of a low tax rating and proved to be something of an enigma and of great interest to the Domesday the historian David Roffe who concluded in a personal communication that –"These odd bovates which were peripheral to estate centres are of considerable interest. I have noticed in Lincolnshire they are often associated with centres of local royal administration."

Certain one bovat entries where the King and the Archbishop of York held jurisdiction in the Domesday Book, were possibly relay points between the King's and Archbishop's estates. The entry for Farnsfield under the section of the King's Lands in the Domesday Book simply states :- "the King has one bovat of land taxable near Nottingham". Although the entry is said to be original by Hull University's Digital Domesday Database, no clue is given to its status. It is entered immediately after sokelands and land attached to the manor of Grimston, which in turn because of Grimstons lack of valuation, appears to have been attached to the royal/comital manor of Bothamsall. More information on this Farnsfield one bovat is given in a later entry. Here were two bovates of land taxable at Farnsfield that was sokeland of Swein's Hoveringham manor with one plough in lordship, one bovat in the jurisdiction of Southwell Minster and the other the King, both though belonged to Southwell Hundred. It would appear then that the land was part of the demesne of Hoveringham Manor, but the King had kept jurisdiction, known as forensic soke on 1 bovat for some specific reason.

What could have been important about this land that the King kept jurisdiction over small areas. The territory we now call Nottinghamshire during the Anglo-Saxon Age was of great strategic importance, carrying the then main London to York road, the present A60 and A614. The routes for attacking armies from the North around the Humber Estuary led into Nottinghamshire via the Rossington and Whitwell Gaps to the all important Trent crossings, specifically the crossings between the Newark and Nottingham areas. Hence the importance of Nottingham and Newark as both were fortified and listed as Boroughs in the Domesday Book.

In the neighbouring parish of Oxtun, listed under the "Lands of the Archbishop of York" there is another probable connected entry. Here there was a manor with a rating of six bovates to the geld held by Alnoth in 1066 and the Archbishop of York in 1086. Again for some reason the King had kept the jurisdiction on one bovat of this land, while the rest of the Oxtun manor came under the jurisdiction the Archbishop's Blidworth manor to which it was attached. Blidworth had come into the Archbishop's possession late, along with its two attachments at Calverton and Oxtun. Prior to this Blidworth had possibly been a part of the royal manor of Arnold. Blidworth formed the sight line connection between the royal manors of Arnold and Grimston along the route of the London to York A614 road; all were probably located on high ground for this reason. This Oxtun one bovat along with a one bovat entry for Woodborough were later said by the 17th century Nottinghamshire historian Robert Thoroton to have been attached to the royal manor of Arnold, although not documented as such in Domesday.

Part of the parish boundary between Farnsfield and Oxtun lies on the Combs Wood ridgeline, above the important road junction off the old London to York road (A614) down the Dover Beck Valley to the middle Trent crossings at Hazelford, Hoveringham and

Gunthorpe. The ridgeline lies in the southwestern part of the parish of Farnsfield, which is geographically nearest to Nottingham, vaguely conforming to the identification in the King's Lands. The Farnsfield side of the Combs Wood ridge line both faces and is on a sight line with the site of the royal manor of Grimston at Jordan's Farm in Wellow to which this 1 bovate was attached. The Oxtun side of the ridge both faced and was on a sight line with Ramsdale Hill in the royal manor of Arnold to which it was attached. Both sides of the Combs Wood ridge were on a sight line with the Archbishop of York's Blidworth manor who held jurisdictions there along with the King.

Whereas the royal manors in the county were all situated on high ground and in the main on sight lines with one another, the Archbishop's main Southwell manor was not. Located at the bottom of the Greet Valley, it cannot be directly seen from Blidworth hidden behind the Edingley and Halam Hills. Yet another one bovate entry at Hockerton listed under the Archbishop's Land appears to have formed a link and relay between the Archbishop's Southwell and Blidworth manors via the Combs Wood ridge. Hockerton lies opposite to Southwell in the Greet Valley, and on a sight line with both Southwell and the Combs Wood ridge. Sight lines from the ridge to Hockerton today are aided by the Hockerton community wind turbine. (Plates on pages 16 and 17) The site of this wind turbine is also on a sight line from Toot Hill on the Kneeton/East Bridgford parish boundary which would have given Southwell the capability not only of connecting to Hoe Hill in its Cropwell Bishop manor via these Hockerton and Kneeton sites but also to the beacon site at Woodhouse Gorse located in Southwell's Norwell manor, previously known as the Beacon Pits. The Hockerton wind turbine today is located in the general area of the amusingly 18th century name of Bum Stoop. This appears to be a Georgian corruption of Burntstump which was documented a century later in the same area. The name Burntstump could be loosely associated with a site of a signal beacon. This has been noted before at the former toot-site at Burntstump Country Park in the north of Arnold Parish. In addition, the Hockerton wind turbine is also on a sight line from the toot site at Loath Hill, Oxtun, giving the Archbishop's Southwell manor the capability of connecting in with Loath Hill's sight lines into the main beacon system through the county. We must remember that the ecclesiastical estates had the same military commitments and conditions placed upon them as any other land holder in England. Documents tell us that a land holder, with five hides or more, or the thegn with a smaller estate who served as a warrior representative of a five hide unit, thought to equate to six caracutes in the Danelaw, was expected to personally contribute to the obligations of military service when summoned, fortress work and bridge maintenance, known as the *Trimoda Necessitas*.

Blidworth is key to understanding the situation. Blidworth along with its two attachments at Calverton and Oxtun overlooked and had the capability of controlling the two junctions off the old London to York, A614 road down the Dover Beck Valley to the group of Middle Trent crossings Trent crossings at Hazelford/Flintham, Hoveringham/Kneeton and Gunthorpe/East Bridgford. The importance of these fords is shown by the military routes of the time that came up from the south, known as the *Herryway* and *Ferdgate*, which utilized this very group of crossings.

Nottinghamshire Domesday informs us that in 1066 the main Trent crossings, along with their approaches, were held by people of rank. Langford was held by Leofric son of Leofwine and Newark by the Countess Godgifu (Godiva). Lands on both sides of river in the Fiskerton area were held by Thorir's son Hroaldr. Hazelford was part of the Archbishop's Southwell estate, while Flintham on the opposite bank was held by Alwine in 1066 and by the King in 1086. Shelford and Stoke Bardolph were held by Toki's son Auti while West Bridgford and Wilford were held by the

Countess Gytha. Gunthorpe was held by Morcere who was created Earl in 1065, although he was never listed as Earl in the original documents, his rank was inter-lined at a later stage in Domesday. The main manor at East Bridgford was held by Odincarl while Kneeton was held by Ælfsige, Wulfric and Wulfgeat.

The three adjacent east bank parishes of East Bridgford, Kneeton and Flintham, have sightlines into the Dover Beck Valley, which carried the access roads off the old London to York road (A614) from Arnold and Ollerton and the North to these Trent crossings. It is significant that the 1066 holders of East Bridgford, Kneeton and Flintham, also had holdings in the Dover Beck Valley. Odincarl the son of Alnoth who held the main manor at East Bridgford, also held one of two combined manors at Oxton along with Thurstan who also held a small manor at East Bridgford. As we have seen another Oxton manor was held by Alnoth the father of Odincarl in 1066 and by the Archbishop of York in 1086. Alnoth's manor probably included the toot-site at Oxton, as it linked in with the Archbishop's later Blidworth manor; from this toot-site the East Bridgford hills are visible, linking on a line of sight the two sets of manors at Oxton and East Bridgford.

Ælfsige and Wulfric who held the two combined manors at Kneeton, additionally held a manor between them across the parishes of Epperstone and Woodborough with attached land at Gonalston and both held manors at Flawborough. Ælfsige Illing and a Wulfric Cild are both listed in the Nottinghamshire Domesday among those having full jurisdiction and market rights and the King's customary dues of two pence over their lands. There is a strong probability that Ælfsige and Wulfric along with Odincarl and Thurstan were two sets of siblings. It is a fact, that in instances of joint tenure of a single estate or manor many were held by brothers. Equal division of an estate like Kneeton was also the norm among brothers. By the side of Kneeton church, a trackway descends the steep hillside to meadowland on the valley floor below and to the Trent ferry/ford crossing to Hoveringham. Either side of the trackway stand two farmsteads, it is tempting to think that these could have been the sites of the two Domesday manors of Ælfsige and Wulfric which were given one combined value although seperately entered. Its possible Ælfsige's manor occupied the site of Hall Farm, as Domesday documents a church and a priest with this manor.

Other than the land attached to the King's Flintham manor, the only other land holding in Kneeton was a manor held by Wulfgeat. Wulfgeat, like Ælfsige and Wulfric also held a manor in Epperstone and Woodborough. This cannot be co-incidental. The two routes, one from Arnold through Woodborough, Lowdham and Gunthorpe to the Trent crossing at East Bridgford, and the road from the North and Ollerton via Oxton, Epperstone, Gonalston and Hoveringham to the Kneeton crossing, have a connecting lane from Woodborough to Epperstone to utilize any of the crossing points. From Toot Hill on the East Bridgford/Kneeton boundary the Woodborough and Epperstone Hills are clearly visible, again giving the capability of controlling the crossings along with their access routes. The thegns who held this group of fords along with the routes of the Ferdgate and Herryway probably all fell under the control of the Anglo-Saxon overlord who held the nearby manor of Bingham, the Earl Tostig. Where Tostig's Bingham manor probably controlled this mid –Trent group of fords, his other manor at Bothamsall along with its sokelands had the capability of controlling the northern route through the shire of the old London to York road.

Possibly fitting into this overall picture in this area is the East Bridgford, Gonalston, Lowdham church grouping which could have possibly been utilized as lookouts.

Plate 1 View of the Hockerton Wind Turbine taken from Combs Wood ridgeline.

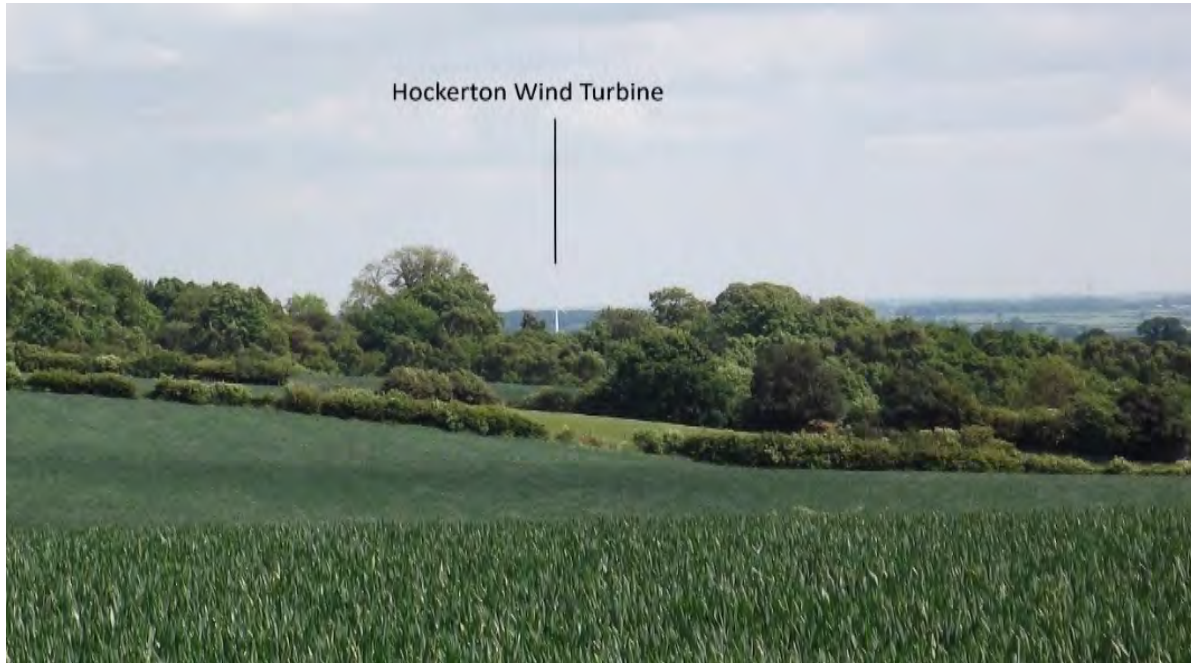


Plate 2, View of the Hockerton Wind Turbine with Lincoln Minster in the far distance taken from the foot-site at Loath Hill, Oxtun.

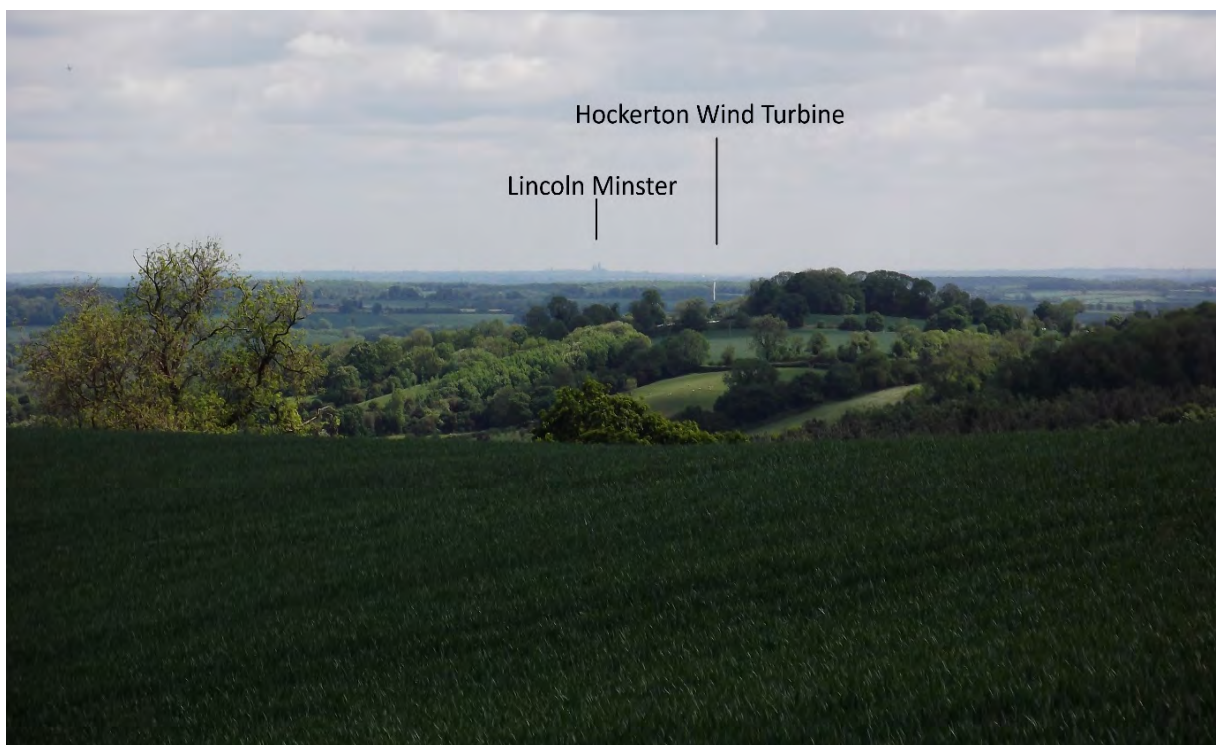




Plate 3, View of the Hockerton Wind Turbine taken from the area of Toot Hill on the East Bridgford and Kneeton parish boundary. The tips of Southwell Minster's towers are just visible above the Greet Valley ridgeline.



Plate 4, Zoomed image from Woodhouse Gorse, Norwell Woodhouse over to Southwell and the Hockerton Wind Turbine. Woodhouse Gorse, previously known as the Beacon Pits was part of Southwell's pre- Conquest Norwell manor. It appears there was a relay between Norwell and Southwell in the area of Muskham Wood known from the place names of Wardecroft and Wardehillwode. The Beacon Pits linked in on a line of sight with the East Markham, Newark and Flintham beacon.

NEW ANNIVERSARIES

The Thoroton Society 100 years ago

The Society's *Transactions* for 1919 was edited by the Rev. Arthur du Boulay Hill, Rector of East Bridgford and printed by Cooke and Voules Ltd of St James' Street, Nottingham, who called themselves the 'Thoroton Press'. His Grace the Duke of Portland was President of the Society and there were eight Vice-Presidents including the Earl Manvers and the Bishop of Southwell. The total membership was 292, of whom 25 were Life Members. The latter included Sir Jesse Boot and the Duke of Devonshire. There were eleven institutions in membership, including the Victoria and Albert Museum, Cambridge University Library, the Bodleian Library in Oxford, the Guildhall Library, London and Harvard College, Massachusetts, USA. The annual subscription in 1919 was 12/6d (about 62p today). The Society's room at Bromley House was open every day except Sundays and public holidays, between 10am and 7pm.

The Summer Excursion was a half-day trip to Newstead and Linby. Members left Nottingham in charabancs and were met by an additional party from Mansfield. The first visit was to Newstead Abbey, and then to Linby, where tea was provided in the Rectory garden. Linby church was then visited, where the rector read a paper on the history of the church. The paper was published in full in the *Transactions*. The other papers in the 1919 *Transactions* were on the Castle Inn on High Pavement; the date of the Beaumont Cross at Newark; and a major paper on the Priory of St Mary at Newstead.

500 years ago

Two inquests were held in Nottinghamshire in 1519.

On 19th March 1519, Thomas Trowluff of North Collingham, a labourer, assaulted William Smydall, a labourer also of North Collingham, with a dagger worth 3d, giving him a mortal wound in his right shin of which he languished until the day of this inquest and then died. Thus, Thomas feloniously slew him and then fled. Thomas was outlawed in the county court at Nottingham on 24 June 152.

On 30 September 1519, Nicholas Webster of Basford, a 'milner', assaulted John Garland at Algathorpe with a dagger, giving him a round in the stomach from which his bowels flowed out, whence he died on 1st October. Thus Nicholas feloniously murdered him and afterward fled.

250 years ago

In January 1769, the County Hall, on High Pavement, being very dilapidated and insecure, the magistrates came to the resolution of rebuilding and enlarging it. Thirty-five years earlier, in 1724, when 'a great crowd of people' had gone into the hall, the floor gave way and several people fell some three yards into the cellar. 'Thirty-five years were suffered to elapse before a new Hall was finally agreed on. Mr Gandon, of London, was the architect and the building was erected over the course of the following year. The contract was entered into by a builder named Pickford, of Derby, who completed it for the sum of £2,500'.

In 11th October 1769, 'a young woman, 19 years of age, having been convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, was stripped to the waist (it being market day), and publicly whipped by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions.'

200 years ago

In August 1819, 'Bridlesmith Gate underwent a great improvement. The footpaths were formed of flagstones instead of boulders, as theretofore, the horse-road newly paved, and by the voluntary consent of the tradesmen and owners of property, the whole of the numerous projecting signs, doorsteps, &c, were removed. These alterations, with the newly introduced gas-lights, gave the street

quite a new appearance. It being the most fashionable and best business street in the town, an attempt was also made to change its name to Bond Street (the name of what was then one of the most fashionable streets in London) but the attempt was unsuccessful.'

190 years ago

January 1829. 'The disclosure of the atrocities committed by Burke and Hare, at Edinburgh, who it will be remembered, were connected with the murder by suffocation of thirty or forty persons, for the sake of the money arising from the sale of their bodies for dissection, so horrified the public mind, that in Nottingham and elsewhere, timid people dared not to venture out after dark, and all sorts of alarming reports were in circulation.'

180 years ago

January 7, 1839. 'This neighbourhood, in common with a great portion of the kingdom, was visited at an early hour in the morning, by a tremendous gale'. Considerable damage was done in Nottingham, with the flagstaff and one of the pinnacles of St Mary's Church blown down. A wall fell down at the General Hospital. Chimneys were demolished and many houses had their roofs stripped off.

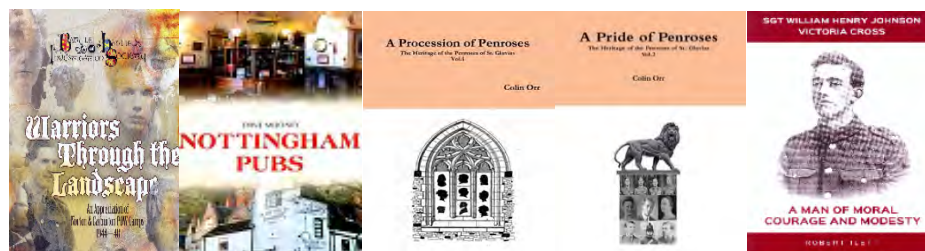
April 30 1839. 'The Duke of Newcastle dismissed from the office of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county, for having addressed an insolent letter to Lord Chancellor Cottenham, in reply to a notification from the Lord Chancellor that he was about to include the names of Major Warrant and C. Paget Esq in the commission of the peace. His Grace was succeeded by the Earl of Scarborough.

May 30 1839. 'Public opening of the Midland Counties Railway, between Nottingham and Derby. The first train, consisting of the directors and their friends, set out from the Nottingham Station'. John Wilson

John Wilson

BOOKSHELF

Some of the Covers from the Books Reviewed in this edition



BOOK REVIEWS

Sgt William Henry Johnson- Victoria Cross. A Man of Moral courage and Modesty

By Robert Ilett

Published by Battle of Hatfield Investigation Society

This interesting booklet is one of a series of publications produced by Bassetlaw District Council's First World War Team. Sgt William Henry Johnson's story is both of interest to the Historian but also gives everyone the chance to gain a very good insight into the military career and the courage those soldiers of the First World War showed. In this brief but comprehensive study, it shows the courage as a leader that Bill Johnson showed and led to him being awarded a Victoria Cross.

The booklet not only gives the history of his life from the outbreak of the War but it also explains the background to the Nottingham Territorial Regiments prior to their move to France in February 1915. Bill joined the 1/8th Sherwood Foresters in 1915 and served with them for 4 years. He was with the first Territorial Division to arrive in France and the book illuminates his full Military background. A chapter entitled 'The Road to Victory' which then records the Germans being pushed back to the Hindenburg Line.

The excellent short chapter called 'The Texture of his Courage' allows the reader to understand Bill's background in the Pit in his youth and shows how it helped him cope with seeing the loss of many comrades in the trenches. This insight allows the reader to develop an understanding of his character and courage, which then lead to his advance on the German Machine Gun Post, despite being wounded. The clear description of his action of destroying this Machine Gun Post and the life changing injuries he received, which then develops into his stay in hospital and his home coming are important in understanding not only how Bill, but a great many other soldiers, had long trying injuries and illness, giving them moral courage. In Bill's case, it made him a hero.

By the time the Victoria Cross was awarded to him on December 14th 1918, Bill Johnson was convalescing in the Birmingham Hospital. He returned home to Worksop finally on 11th Feb 1919. The rest of the booklet gives a brief but important insight about bravery of the men, Bills entertainment by the King and Bill's award of the French Medaille Militaire. It also gives the reader an insight to the functions he had to attend as a 'hero' and his employment and life up to his death in 1945.

The good Bibliography and Sources section will help further investigations by the reader. This booklet gives the reader an insight into the life of one soldier who became a hero. This allow the reader to understand how soldiers and their families were affected by World War 1. The Catastrophe of WW1 affected many ordinary men in Nottinghamshire and the Country. This good little booklet allows the reader to understand the way ordinary people were affected through highlighting the courage of one soldier Sgt William Henry Johnson.

Paul Baker.

Struggle and Suffrage in Nottingham:

By Carol Lovejoy Edwards

Published by Pen and Sword Books (ISBN: 9781526712103)

This is an enjoyable book for general interest and information, and it is an easy document to read. I do wonder, however, what audience Carol had in mind when she wrote it: is it just intended as a general read, or is it intended for students of history or sociology, or is it intended for people searching for information on the subject? Probably a mixture of all these things, and more. The way in which the material is presented is useful, especially if one is searching for a particular topic. The subdivisions of the topics are helpful and the inclusion of dates of significant importance for each topic is a pleasing aide memoir.

There are two particular changes I would suggest: the first one would be for Carol to look again at the material to see that the details of the topics are all in the right place, without any repetition. A good example is the topic on 'Unequal treatment and disease', which seems out of place in the chapter where Carol placed it (pages 94-95).

Perhaps it would fit better in the chapter on health and welfare issues. Secondly, I feel that the last chapter should be divided into two. One chapter would deal with the rapid move towards universal suffrage and the way in which women became more prominent in society during the early part of the twentieth century, taking the law into their own hands in many ways. Another chapter (from about page 108 onwards) could then deal with the successful achievement of suffrage, with some thoughts about the significant part women play in society today (and perhaps even a crystal ball gaze into the future)

A further point, which I think deserves a mention, is the role of the Church during the period covered by the book. The Church of England particularly became much more involved with the needs of society during the nineteenth century, especially with providing children with basic education, as well as with women leading social work within prisons and hospitals and workhouses. Societies like the Mothers' Union were concerned about family life and the living conditions, which many families had to endure. Societies such as the Sorooptimists and the Inner Wheel were formed during the period, and together with the Women's Institute, they encouraged female social involvement. Similarly, it is interesting that the Girl Guide movement began around 1919, thus demonstrating that it was not only boys, in the Boy Scouts, who needed preparation for the adult world; girls also needed to acquire more Self- confidence and knowledge: it was no longer just a male world! Sometimes comments made by men in Victorian times suggested that women lacked the intelligence of men and that they were incapable of doing jobs traditionally done only by men : work achieved by women during the two wars soon demolished these thoughts, and led to a complete overturning of the tables!

The photographs are good and illustrative, and the length of the book is adequate for a quick overview and it raises thought provoking issues and will encourage some readers to delve deeper into the listed bibliography – and further if desired.

Alan Langton

An Appreciation of Norton and Carburton POW Camps 1944-1948.

Published by the Battle of Hatfield Investigation Society

This is a most interesting, specialist book, revealing a wealth of information about these two Nottinghamshire POW Camps. The recent research carried out by the group has been produced by a series of very interesting and to the reader unexpected insights, through a series of chapters in the book. The first chapter by Robert Ilett about Norton POW Camp near Welbeck, shows how from 1944 German prisoners of War arrived at Norton Cuckney. The insight into a POW Camp in 1944 and the changes that took place in subsequent years up to 1948 is well documented with both excellent photographs to illuminate the life in the camp. This chapter takes one right up to the repatriation of German and Serbian prisoners. Robert Ilett goes on in the second chapter to describe more about the Carburton Camp off the Ollerton to Worksop road. Here he again uses excellent photographs from the present and the past to describe the location and life in this second camp. This once again illuminates life in the camp but also describes how Henry Faulk, a quiet Scot who outwitted Nazi bullies in this camp. The sequence of events and the arrival of prisoners from a Camp in Bridgend, South Wales are developed and the sequence of events which allowed in time Henry Faulk to bring British Control to the camp.

The removal of 250 core Nazi officers from Carburton Camp to the Norton Camp in 1945, is an interesting insight to life and tensions that occurred in POW Camps. Chapters follow this by Paul Jameson on exploration of the Norton and Carburton camps in 2018, and the Testimonies of the locals who were living near the camps and who met German prisoners. These shed more understanding about life in Sherwood Forest at this time. A further chapter on Franz Egmont Seibel who was interned in Norton Camp but was allowed (because of his talents as a sculptor) to attend Mansfield Art School, gives a further insight of life from the end of the war until the final repatriations in 1948.

The obvious acceptance by the locals and the friends they made with prisoners is highlighted by the 1973 Camp Reunion, which again is well illustrated by photographs, as is the 1995 Reunion, which marked 50 years since the formation of the University of the Barbed Wire at Norton Camp. This special camp in 1945 was brainchild of the Swedish Pastor, Brigir Forell of the Y.M.C.A. that the prisoners would be better off being sent back to Germany as trained priests, teachers, youth workers and craftsmen when finally repatriated. The final twenty three pages develop this with chapters by Mrs June Ibbotson on the University of the Barbed Wire, an extract from Jurgen Moltmann's A Broad Place who traces his theologian vocation in Norton Camp and the details and photographs of the Reunion in 1995 (including the Sermon at Chuckney Church). A book I found both interesting, well researched and historically a record of conflict and friendship. I do recommend it to you all.

Paul Baker

Nottingham Pubs by Dave Mooney

Amberley Publishing 2019 £14.99 ISBN 978 1 4456 8455 0

This is an interesting book for me, being neither a beer drinker nor a frequenter of pubs. It covers fifty pubs in Nottingham, many of which I was completely unaware, in spite of living in Nottingham all my life. There are eight chapters, the first seven each devoted to a pub crawl in a different part of the city; the last chapter relates to Kimberley. Each pub is well illustrated and for the older venues, there is a brief history. The book opens with the words and music of an ode to 'Nottingham Ale' with a chorus concluding

"Nottingham Ale, Boys, Nottingham Ale;
No liquor on earth like Nottingham Ale!"

Using the water that is filtered through the sandstone on which much of the city of Nottingham is built, Nottingham's brewers have produced some of the finest beers in the country. Until relatively recently, the brewing trade in Nottingham was dominated by three giants – Shipstone's (whose beer was known locally as 'Shippo's'), Kimberley Ales and Home Ales. The companies are now gone, although their former premises still stand. Nowadays, a number of micro-breweries have sprung up in their stead, often producing very different and distinctive drinks. In this book, Dave Mooney takes us on a number of short walks, taking in the sights and a range of pubs both ancient and modern.

The first is around the centre of Nottingham. The second is a history tour of the most ancient pubs – the Bell Inn, Ye Olde Salutation and the Trip to Jerusalem. He also includes the Castle, with its Watson Fothergill architecture, and, curiously, the Malt Cross on St James' Street. We then move to Canning Circus, with the Sir John Borlase Warren, the Running Horse and a number of new pubs. Then it is down to the former village of Sneinton, calling at the Bath Inn, the Fox and Grapes and the King Billy, formerly the King William the Fourth. Mansfield Road has the Rose of England, now rather isolated following the demolition of York House, and the Peacock. Further along Mansfield Road are the Lincolnshire Poacher and various establishments in Carrington and Sherwood. Overall, an excellent tour of Nottingham for those who like such drinking establishments.

The book is well produced and very well illustrated. My only criticism is that Dave seems to assume that the reader knows where all the pubs are. There is a rather small-scale map, but it would be useful to have had the street names.

John Wilson

A PROCESSION OF PENROSES and A PRIDE OF PENROSES

ISBN 978-0-244-76302-2 Lulu Press 2019

Colin Orr has brought together archival information on the Penrose family of Cornwall in two comprehensive volumes. They were a family, which kept all kinds of papers, correspondence and family letters, and these have been thoroughly accessed by Colin to produce these books. Although the Penroses were of Cornish origin, the particular interest for Nottinghamshire is that Revd John Penrose, who followed his father into the church (also John, vicar of St Gluvias died 1776), having been rector of Perranuthnoe came north to be the incumbent of St Gregory's, Fledborough officially in 1784. It seems he did not take up the role however until 1800. Looking at the family tree it shows that there is a lot of Nottinghamshire blood allied to the Penroses through marriages and earlier lines of descent.

The books have obviously been a labour of love for Colin – Elizabeth Cartwright, who became the wife of Revd John Penrose, is an ancestor of his wife. The Rev. John Penrose of Fledborough and Elizabeth Cartwright, later Mrs Penrose, an author known as Mrs Markham, have their own chapters in Mr Orr's volumes.

The volumes will be offered to the University of Nottingham Manuscripts and Collections.

Members may be interested to read the history section of the Fledborough entry in the Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project for an interesting account of the Penrose family's experiences of their time in Fledborough.

Barbara Cast

YOUR SOCIETY



Dr Hannah Nicholson, member of Thoroton Council, graduated Ph.D from the University of Nottingham on the 22 July 2019. She is here shown here with her supervisors, Dr Richard Gaunt and Professor John Beckett.

Geoffrey Bond Research Awards

Geoffrey Bond, a life member of the Thoroton Society, kindly provided funds to underwrite research into the history and archaeology of the County of Nottinghamshire (the remit of the Thoroton Society). In addition to Mr Bond's generous grant, the Society increased the amount available by doubling the fund. Thus, an award totalling £2000 is available, to be awarded to one successful applicant or shared between a number of applicants, at the discretion of the selection panel.

Terms and Conditions

1. Anyone, or any group, currently researching the history or archaeology of Nottinghamshire is invited to apply for financial support from the fund. Applicants, whether individuals or groups, are limited to one award per year but are not prohibited from applying for awards in successive years.

2. What can the money be used for?

a. The money can be used to support research into any topic relating to the history or archaeology of the county. This may include the acquisition of research resources, including books, photography and photocopying, and travel expenses. Applications are also welcome from individuals or groups currently working up a project on Nottinghamshire, especially where some financial support will lead to an application to, for example, the Heritage Lottery Fund, research councils (RCUK) or research charities such as the Leverhulme Trust.

b. Awards will not be made towards the payment of fees (as in the form of fees to a university for registering for a doctoral programme, or groups wanting to employ someone, or for subventions towards the cost of publication. [Note that the Nottinghamshire Local History Association has awards to support publication.]

3. Applications.

a. Anyone wishing to apply to the fund for support must do so on or before 1st September 2019.

b. The application should take the form of a statement (maximum 2 pages of A4) outlining the nature of the research being undertaken, plans for dissemination of the research (including by publication) and the way in which it is intended to use the award. The total sum applied for should be clearly stated.

c. Applicants should include an indicative budget under appropriate headings (i.e. travel, reprographics, readers' fees, subsistence etc.).

d. Applicants should also include a one-page (A4) curriculum vitae in the case of an individual, or a statement of purpose in the case of a group and applications should be submitted by e-mail to the Honorary Secretary at barbaracast@btinternet.com.

e. Decisions will be taken by a selection panel of the Society's Council by 30th September 2019. Any money awarded will normally be paid by BACS transfer or Society cheque. The grant recipient will be responsible for guaranteeing the appropriate use of the funds and it is a condition of the award that receipts are kept (for auditing purposes) and that a full account of expenditure, itemising how the monies have been spent, be returned by 30th September 2020.

4. What will be expected of the recipient?

a. All activity associated with the award should be completed within one year (i.e. 30th September 2020), at which point a short report (maximum 2 sides A4) should be submitted, outlining the work undertaken, its outcomes and plans for dissemination (including publication).

b. Award recipients will be expected to write a short article about their research project for an edition of the Society's quarterly newsletter, and will be encouraged to write up some or all of their research for possible inclusion in the Society's annual volume of Transactions or its online Heritage Gateway.

Receipt of an award does not guarantee publication, which is subject to the usual editorial processes. Recipients may be invited to contribute to the Society's annual lecture programme.

c. Award recipients should acknowledge their award in any future publications or outputs from the research.

New Members

The following have joined since the last Newsletter: We welcome them to the Thoroton Society.

Ms Alice Dugdale.

Mr Leo Godlewski

Mrs Judith Somekh

John Wilson

Geoffrey Bond and Thoroton Research Award 2019

Researchers, you only have until 1st September to apply for a research grant from the Geoffrey Bond and Thoroton Research Awards. Applications should be sent to barbaracast@btinternet.com

Details of the terms and conditions are available on the Thoroton website at www.thorotonsociety.org.uk or contact me as above.

Barbara Cast

Dates for the diary up to Christmas.

Lectures at Nottingham Mechanics, Sherwood Street. 2.30pm unless stated below.

Saturday 12th October: Archaeology Lecture: Heather Mayfield, Chief Executive, Nottingham Castle Trust 'Nottingham Castle Development and Archaeology'

Tuesday 15th October: At 7.30pm Keith Train Lecture: Elaine Harwood, 'Art Deco'

Saturday 2nd November: Annual Luncheon at Kelham House (*see page 2 and the booking form sent with this newsletter*)

Saturday 9th November: Lucy Judd, Nottingham Trent University, 'Separate Spheres: Gender in Domestic "Spaces" in C18th Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Households.

Saturday 14th December: David Belbin, Chair, Nottingham UNESCO City of Literature. 'Stanley Middleton, Nottinghamshire Author.

EXCURSION PHOTOGRAPHS



Photographs from Rob James taken on the Thoroton Excursion to Sherwood Forest. (See report by Alan Langton on page 5)

- 1 & 2 Rufford
- 3. Group at the Great Oak
- 4. The advance on King John's Palace
- 5. The Double Decker at Major Oak Visitor Centre

1.

2.



3.



5.



4.



EXCURSION PHOTOGRAPHS



Bolsover Castle, Outside and in.

photos courtesy of John Wilson



Ault Hucknall Church,
Looking at the Altar.



Bolsover Castle,
Looking out over the countryside.

THE THOROTON SOCIETY

OFFICERS

President: Adrian Henstock BA DAA FRHistS

Chair: Professor John Beckett BA PhD FRHistS FSA

Secretary: Barbara Cast BAHons Little Dower House, Station Road, Bleasby, Nottingham, NG14 7FX.

Email: barbaracast@btinternet.com

Treasurer: John Wilson BPharm MPhil FRSPH email treasurer@thorotonsociety.org.uk.

Membership Secretary: John Wilson Pharm MPhil FRSPH email: membership@thorotonsociety.org.uk

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Individual Ordinary membership £27.00

Associate member (at the same address) £6.00

Student/Under 21 £6.00

Individual Record Section membership £16.00

Combined Ordinary and Record Section £38.00

Institutional Ordinary membership £27.00

Institutional Record Section £22.00 (non-UK £26)

RESEARCH GROUP

Meets twice a year. Contact for details: John Wilson email: treasurer@thorotonsociety.org.uk.

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**, Paul Baker MA FRGS. email: editor@thorotonsociety.org.uk

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.

All copyright remains with the author and photographer. No item may be reproduced without the express permission of the author and Newsletter editor. Due regard for copyright issues must be given when sourcing items for illustration. Acknowledgement of authorship and photographer will be given where this information is known.

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

THE THOROTON SOCIETY IS A REGISTERED CHARITY No. 237755.