



WRITING UP!

Researchers' Training Day

Southwell Holy Trinity

4 May 2013

Main Index of Churches

Churches by Location

Click a church on the map, or select from the alphabetical list below

Move the mouse over a
marker for details

Churches in the Diocese

Nottingham Churches



Legend

- Current church
- Former church or site
- Introduction only
- Introduction only for former church

Alphabetical List

Churches are listed alphabetically by place name. Select the initial letter of a church, and then select the church itself from the list that appears.

WRITING-UP
YOUR
ENTRY:
Examples
from the site

How to....

- Write it all up!
- Work out a time line, a chronological account of the history of the church through time, by putting the material you have collected in order.
- Begin with the earliest periods for which you may have an entry in Domesday and then have to 'read' the church through architectural styles until records survive.



(see p16
of booklet)

History and Archaeology

History:

- Domesday Book – Morris edition
- Robert Thoroton, *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* (1677) – use Throsby's edition of 1790s.
- N. Pevsner, *Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire* (2nd edn 1979)
- While in NLSL, each village and church has a file, usually in category L.21-22 for Nottinghamshire and L.23-24 for Nottingham.
- Trade directories

Archaeology

- Nave
- Chancel
- Tower
- Official archaeological description (we add)
- Listed building description:
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

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Eakring St Andrew



History

As early as 1086 the Domesday Survey of the Conqueror records a church and a priest in Eakring. No evidence is available of when the church was first established, but it appears to have been built in stone during the Norman period with later additions in Early English and Decorated styles. The nave is without side aisles but has north and south porches. Stretton, in 1815, suggested a Tudor rebuilding, of which there is some indication for the Elizabethan period, and a considerable restoration is recorded for the early 1670s. Pevsner mentions particularly the unbuttressed western tower, which with its inner tower arch is Early English, the top of the tower being Perpendicular. A late 19th century visitor describes the external arch of the west door, where there is a north boss with a carving of a man playing bagpipes and a south boss with a woman playing a fiddle (?) Over the crown of the arch are the Virgin and Child with Mary and John. All these are decayed and broken. Pevsner also notes the early 14th century chancel with its "remarkable E. window, just one step beyond Southwell chapter house, that is with an odd, rather wilfully shaped pointed quatrefoil in an otherwise correctly c.1300 four-light window." He suggests that the north and south lancets also appear to be of the same date.

In the medieval period the patronage of the church was divided into two moieties, of which a De Gant may have given the rights of presentation to one to the Abbot of Rufford shortly after the foundation of the Abbey in the 12th century. However it was three centuries later before there were signs that the abbot exercised his right. Until that time several local knightly families presented to both moieties. Although the earliest entry on a reasonably complete list of incumbents is not until 1236, a Rufford Abbey charter provides an earlier glimpse when it mentions 'Adam the parson of Eakring' in about 1150. In a similar early 13th century charter, one of the parties to an agreement is to give half a pound of incense 'to the church of St Andrew at Eakring', which may be taken as an indication of a continuous dedication to that saint.

The record of resident rectors is particularly incomplete for the sixteenth century, when there is a gap of about seventy years around the Reformation era. However, a board within the church listing incumbents does fail to list two such men. In 1553, the year of the accession of the Catholic Mary, the newly restored Archbishop Heath of York instituted one Thomas Hulley, hence quite likely a co-religionist. In 1585 the death of John Chollerton as rector represents the demise of one of the earliest Protestant ministers during Elizabeth's reign. The earliest parish register, the Marriage Register of 1563, dates from this time. On the arrival of Chollerton's successor the churchwardens were reporting the fabric of the church 'in great decay' and the apparent Elizabethan reconstruction may date from this period.

respectively the two Methodist societies had acquired chapels and the Primitives in particular grew in strength, eventually becoming the focus of the Primitive Methodist Eakring Circuit.

An indication of the growth of Methodism is obtained from the Religious Census of 1851. Only the parish church provided the opportunity for religious worship on Sunday morning, recording 126 people in its 250 seats. All three centres held afternoon services and for these the Primitive Methodists recorded an attendance of 101, just outnumbering the 97 at the church and well exceeding the 40 Wesleyan Methodists. Both chapels held an evening service when the Primitives reported 122 attending. The church Sunday School, meeting in both morning and afternoon, attracted about forty children.

In the same year of 1837 that the Primitive Methodists erected their chapel, St Andrew's suffered a serious fire in which the roof was destroyed. It was re-roofed in slates that same year, at a total cost for the works of £168, over one third of this being provided from a parish levy.

In 1877 a rector, appeared on the scene that had a family connection with his patron, Lord Savile of Rufford Abbey. This was not the only echo of William Mompesson two centuries earlier; both served the cure for nearly forty years and both became Canons in the Chapter of Southwell Minster, William Lumley Cator's, admittedly, only of an Honorary nature. Also like his Stuart predecessor, Cator found the parsonage house in an unfit condition and lived elsewhere, but in the village. The church also had serious shortcomings and like many of his contemporaries Cator, by 1880, had taken steps to carry out a full restoration of the building, to be directed by J P St Aubyn. He had opened a Restoration Fund and by July of that year he had raised £600. However, he had a target of £1700 and felt the need to throw open the appeal to parts away from Eakring, as the parish was purely agricultural and had no resident gentry. He hoped to put in a window to Mompesson's memory (the Eyam story had been revived at the beginning of the century and was especially popular during the Victorian era), and to rescue the brass plate from Mompesson's grave in the floor of the church. For all of these things he sought special contributions. The local press, in reporting the appeal, mentioned that "the whole of the church, except the tower, appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth in accordance with the ideas prevailing in church architecture at that era; but the building again requires restoration." No mention here of the considerable restoration of the nave carried out by Mompesson.

The funds appear to have been raised quickly, as the work was carried out in that winter, under St Aubyn, and the newly restored church re-opened on Tuesday the 3rd of May 1881, by the Bishop of Lincoln. The offertories on the day were, however, "devoted to the Church Building Fund." The work was substantial and included the removal of a western gallery (which had been erected fewer than fifty years earlier), new windows, the rebuilding of the chancel arch, a sedilia inserted and the south porch rebuilt. The opportunity was taken to add a vestry on the north east side. Interior stonework was of Ancaster stone with Hollington stone for the exterior work. Seating was now provided for 188, a considerable reduction from the capacity declared in 1851 as 250 places, although this reduction may be explained by the removal of the gallery.

In 1886 the old Tudor parsonage house, never occupied by Cator, was demolished and a new Queen Anne style house, in red brick with white dressings, took its place. The architect was J G Finch Noyes and the contract was for £2100.

Halam St Michael

Archaeology

- ◇ Earliest core fabric is C12th - nave/chancel junction fabric and N.chancel lower walls
- ◇ Core fabric of nave is C13th; S.aisle rebuilt C19th
- ◇ Chancel arch is C12th with C19th restoration
- ◇ West tower is C13th (base) - probably early C16th rebuilt upper phase
- ◇ Complex area of multiphase fabric around blocked low-side window in N.wall of chancel towards west end

Significant Interior Features

- ◇ Complex, multiphase fabric in N. chancel
- ◇ C14th glass in N.chancel window
- ◇ Blocked low-side window in N.chancel - indeterminate medieval date
- ◇ C13th font in nave
- ◇ C13th bell in tower, and medieval frame
- ◇ The west door to the tower has, on its exterior, five medieval iron straps. They appear to come from two different doors: straps 1 and 3, counting from the top, appear too long to fit this doorway and may be from a lost doorway elsewhere. In date they may range from the C12th (eg. the rather savage horse-shoe shaped barb on the centre strap) to the C13th (some have parallels with the ironwork on the C13th chest at Laneham). All have been reused, being set on a C19th door, probably at the Ewan Christian restoration. (Thanks to Professor Jane Geddes for information on dating and style).



Kingston on Soar St Winifred

Archaeology

Informal Description

The Chancel

By the sedilia is the door to the new vestry built on to the chancel, perhaps at the rebuild. The roof to the Chancel is of shallow pitch and simple embraced oak beams with carved bosses at the intersections of the heavy rib beams, all covered with oak planking and a metal sheet waterproofing. To each side of the roof section covering the altar is a magnificent angel displaying a shield. The windows to the chancel have a perpendicular style and contain stained glass; they are well constructed giving the appearance of being part of the original building. The floor is Victorian tiled.



The north wall of the chancel houses a three seat sedilia of early English style, separated by two columns supporting gothic arches and a carved head each side. It may have been reconstructed from the old Chapel.

The Tower

The inside of the tower is accessed from an outer door on the north side of the tower, with a stone spiral staircase giving access to the first floor which houses the clock, the bell chamber, and the roof. The tower roof is also adorned with a flagpole, which is used to celebrate memorable occasions.

The Nave



The nave is separated from the chancel by two gothic arches, one to each aisle. Columns are carved into the side stonework with decorated capitals to the chancel and plain capitals to the south aisle arches. A small-carved head is either side of the chancel arch. The north aisle is separated from the south aisle by three gothic arches supported by two central columns and end columns carved into the stonework; all with plain carved capitals and abacus.

The floor of the nave is constructed of wooden tiles in a herringbone pattern giving a warm appeal to worshippers. The east end of the south aisle, being part of the chancel is similarly late Victorian tiled to the altar. The nave has two stained glass windows, the remaining are clear and have a decorated style having been part of the rebuild.

Technical Summary

Timbers and roofs

	Nave	Chancel	Tower
Main	Simple softwood rafters and cross braces with diagonal struts with moulded wall plates. All 1900.	Heavy, moulded, cross tie beams at a low pitch, with a central, heavily moulded purlin, and ornately decorated wall plates and bosses. Late C19th or 1900.	
S.Aisle	Simple softwood rafters and struts with moulded wall plate similar to nave. All 1900.	Moulded cross ties, purlin, and ornate wall plates identical to the chancel roof. Late C19th or 1900.	
N.Aisle	n/a	n/a	
Other principal			
Other timbers			

Bellframe

The cast-iron frame of 1900 is a Pickford Type 8.3C: 'H' castings mounted on beams and braced above.

Not scheduled for preservation Grade 5.

Walls

	Nave	Chancel	Tower
Plaster covering & date	Not covered. Ashlar stone 1900.	Not covered. Ashlar stone.	
Potential for wall paintings	None.	Improbable.	

Excavations and potential for survival of below-ground archaeology

There have been no known recent archaeological excavations within the church or churchyard.

The rebuilding of the nave and tower and restoration of the chancel in 1900 have considerably impacted on the earlier archaeology of the site. It is apparent that the floors were recreated at this time and all existing medieval fabric, with the exception of some stonework in the chancel and the Babbington Chantry monument, was destroyed; there appears to be little evidence of reused material with the exception of some in the chancel. The extent to which below-ground stratigraphy has been disturbed is speculative, but it is assumed that the uppermost levels of the site internally have been severely compromised or entirely destroyed in 1900; lower levels of medieval origin may survive.

The churchyard is roughly circular in form which may be indicative of an early origin, and is truncated on its east side by a river. Within this area the church sits roughly centrally but offset to the west side. The pattern of marked burials is concentrated to the south and east / N.E. sides but there are comparatively low numbers of these and it is expected that considerably more burials have taken place, perhaps being cleared of visible evidence in the 1900 restoration.

The overall potential for the survival of below-ground archaeology in the churchyard, is considered to be HIGH, with possible evidence for earlier layouts of the site and pre-19thC burials. Below the present interior floors of the nave and tower it is considered to be MODERATE-LOW; below the chancel and Babbington Chantry where there may be less late C19th disturbance, MODERATE-HIGH. The standing fabric of the church has been heavily disturbed in the 1900 restoration although some surviving medieval work is evident in the chancel and Babbington Chantry. The overall potential for surviving medieval archaeology in the standing fabric of the church is considered to be MODERATE-LOW, with the exception of the chantry structure which is HIGH.

Exterior: Burial numbers expected to be average though possibly disturbed. The near-circular

Fittings

- Supply a list of fittings with information about the most significant items, including a description, dates (and evidence for them), inscriptions, and any other interesting points; and also a **sketch plan** indicating the location of the main items and fittings. This should be no larger than A3 size.
- We suggest that in most (but not all) churches, the following will be worth commenting on:
 - Altar
 - Altar rails and riddel posts
 - Reredos
 - Screen
 - Font
 - Pulpit
 - Reading Desk(s)
 - Pews
 - Choir Stalls
 - Lectern
 - Litany desk
 - Rood (Cross)
 - Sounding board/Tester
 - Stoup
 - Communion rails & table
 - Piscina
 - Misericord



(see p8
of booklet)

Eakring St Andrew

Features and Fittings

Font

This is of a plain design and bears the date '1674'. Its installation probably reflects the completion of William Mompesson's restoration of the church. The font cover is of oak with ironwork.



Pulpit

The pulpit is usually described as 'Jacobean'. Pevsner dates it as probably contemporary with the font and this would conveniently place it as part of Mompesson's refurbishment. It is of carved oak with a sounding board.

Chancel Screen

The screen is of oak, with a small brass plate carrying the following inscription:

To the Glory of God and as a Thanksgiving for 36 years of Faithful Ministry
in this Parish of the Rev. Canon W. Lumley B. Cator M.A. this Screen has
been Erected by Parishioners and Friends. A.D. 1913

Poor Box

An Archdeacon's visitation of 1674 had drawn Mompesson's attention to the lack of a Poor Box in the church. It was not until 1718 when Peter Laycock, who had succeeded his cousin as rector in 1709, provided the simple black wooden box.

Lectern

The lectern is made of oak and was given in 1881.



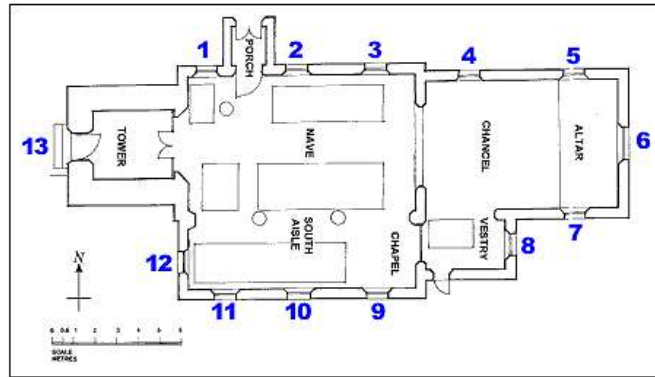
Glass

- Describe the church glass in as much detail as possible, and note the stained glass makers where known.
- It is helpful to include a sketch plan showing the position of each window described, and appropriate pictures.
- The British Society of Master Glass Painters: Hon. Librarian, Michael Peover, Melrose Villa, Jocelyn Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2TJ; email: librarian@bsmgrp.org.uk
- The Stained Glass Museum, The South Triforium, Ely Cathedral, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 4DL, Tel: 01353-660347 or 01353-665025: email: admin@stainedglassmuseum.com; website: www.stainedglassmuseum.com
- *For further information about glass contact the DAC adviser Mr Tom Errington on 01949 20650*

(see p9
of booklet)

Halam St Michael

Glass



- 1 Nave north side west end; a single C13th lancet with glass by Morris and Co. of 1919 depicting St Michael with pennant.

Inscription beneath commemorates James Sidney Stubbs, killed in the Great War on 21 October 1918.



- 2 Nave north side; a restored C14th two-light window containing glass by Morris and Co. of 1919 showing The Visitation and The Annunciation. The Annunciation is a re-used cartoon by Burne-Jones; the Visitation is by J. Henry Dearle, chief designer for Morris and Co. after 1898. There is a small angel in the upper light.



In memory of Emma Gibson died 1918.

- 3 Nave north side; a restored C14th three-light window with Nativity scene; in memory of Phyllis Lilian Starkey who died in 1918.

Artist, possibly A J Nicholson



- 4 Chancel north side; a two-light C14th window containing four major panels of C14th glass with one minor light above.

Organ

- A description of the organ, particularly if it is of historic interest, should be provided, and a picture if possible.
- Information can be found by referring to the National Pipe Organ Register at: <http://www.npor.org.uk/> which lists many Nottinghamshire church organs and gives their details.
- Mr Paul Hale, Rector Chori at Southwell Minster and DAC Organs Adviser, should be consulted for clarification or advice on the correct entry. (tel Mr Hale on 01636 812228.)

(see p10
of booklet)



Kirkby-in-Ashfield St Wilfrid

Organ

In the wooden panelling at the East end of the Nave and near to the present organ, a small brass plate may be found. It carries this legend:

THIS ORGAN WAS REBUILT IN THE YEAR 1951 AS A MEMORIAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE PARISH OF KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR 1939-1945 AND WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED IN THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The organ to which the plate refers was removed in 1963, by the authority of a faculty dated 17 October 1963 and replaced by a Model 357 CP Compton Electronic Organ. (The *Book of Remembrance* is still in the church.)

A further faculty dated 8 October 1970 gave authority for the installation of a pipe organ instead of the electronic organ. This replacement organ had originally been built by John Banfield in 1888 for a Congregational Church in Birmingham. It was installed and then rebuilt at St Wilfrid's by Henry Groves and Son of Nottingham. The two-rank mixture stop was added in 1973.

The specification of the stops is as follows:

Great

Mixture	19.22
Fifteenth	2'
Principal	4'
Wald Flute	4'
Dulciana	8'
Clarabella	8'
Open Diapason	8'

Swell

Oboe	4'
Cornopean	8'
Fifteenth	2'
Principal	4'
Voix Celestes T.C.	8'
Salicional	8'
Gedackt	8'
Violin Diapason	8'

Pedal

Fifteenth	4'
Principal	8'
Bourdon	16'
Open Bass	16'

Couplers

Swell to Great
Swell to Pedal
Great to Pedal



Organ pipes at east end of the north aisle



The organ console

Forest Town St Alban

Organ

The organ, by Brindley & Foster, was installed in 1917 and cost £515.

The organ is believed to have been cleaned, and an electric blower installed in 1931/32.

In 1969 there was a fire in the church causing substantial damage to the structure and fabric. The organ was completely restored and tonal improvements made by organ builders Hill Norman and Beard.



Drawing of the organ as originally designed



The organ today

Bells



- List the bells with inscription, date, weight, note, and bell founder if known.
- Tabulate the list if there are more than one or two bells in the tower.
- Include a general description of the bells, whether they are hung for full-circle ringing, etc., and anything that is known about their history.

(see p10
of booklet)

Halam St Michael



Bells

There are two bells.

The earliest is the treble by an unknown founder and dates from the C13th; there is no inscription. (18" weight: 1.1.13)

The tenor is a recasting of a smaller bell by William Noone. That added inscription by Taylors shows that it was recast as a memorial. The inscription reads:

GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH W TEDMAN 1722.

RECAST IN 1965
IN MEMORY OF SIR STEPHEN AND LADY GIBSON
OF THE MANOR FARM

ALSO IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE GIBSON 1868-1961

The old bell (before recasting) was 21" in diameter and weighed 1.2.14; the current one is 30", weighing 5.0.19.

Both bells are hung for swing chiming between two RSJ's by Taylors 1965.



The medieval bell



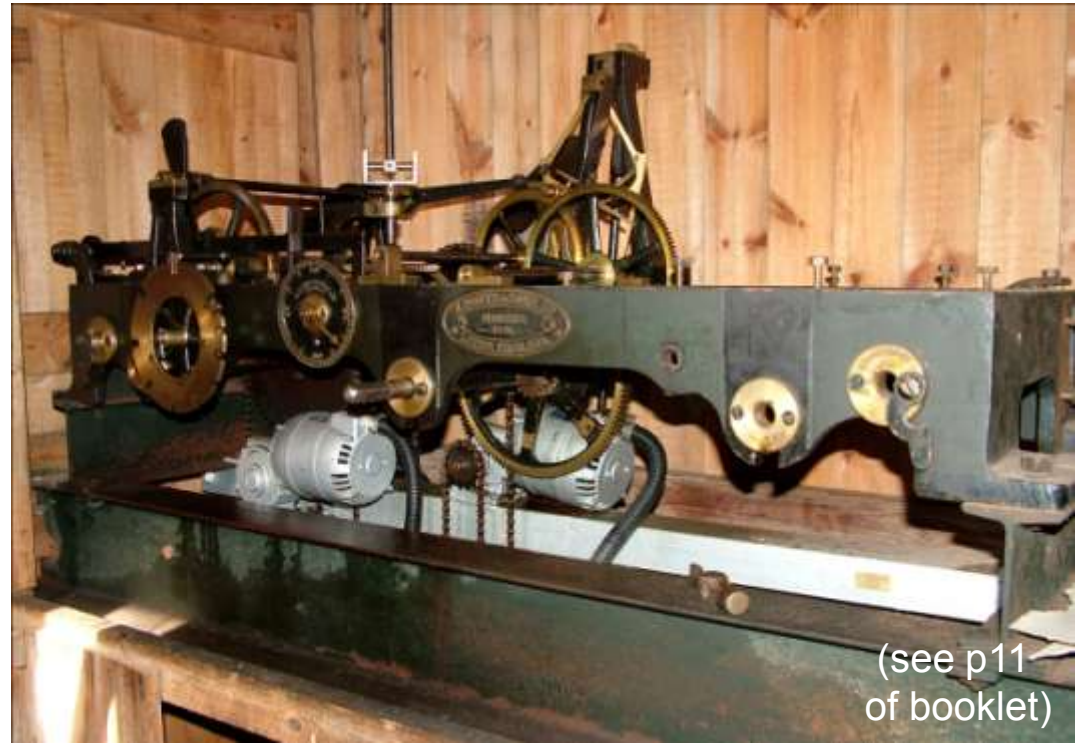
The newer (recast) bell



The original bellframe

Clock

- Describe the clock and provide a picture of the clock in its setting in the tower, if relevant.



(see p11
of booklet)

Kingston on Soar

St Winifred



Clock

The clock was made by John Smith and Sons of Derby, and cast with the inscription:

J. SMITH & SONS.
MIDLAND STEAM CLOCK
WORKS. DERBY.

The same inscription with the date 1900 also appears on the countwheel. The dial appears on the south face of the tower.

The clock has now been converted from a manual wind to automatic electric wind, much to the relief of Mr David Elliot who faithfully wound the clock twice a week for many years. This involved him climbing the spiral stone steps each time in the process.

On the west side door to the clock case are graffiti dated April 8th 1928, and signed 'H Maltby'.



The clock mechanism



The clock face



Graffiti on the clock case

Stone

- Describe the stonework used (where applicable), its origin and quality.
- Include a note of any other local buildings in similar stone if known.



(see p11
of booklet)

Norwell St Laurence



Stonework

Exterior

The exterior stonework of the church is chiefly blocks of 'skerry' sandstone, Magnesian limestone and Lincolnshire limestone, but there are other stones present in small quantities. The majority of stones come from quarries in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

The main church building, including the tower and footings, is made of large pale grey blocks of Dolomitic 'skerry' sandstone. This stone is hard and difficult to work and is resistant to weathering. The stone may have come from local quarries such as Tuxford, Maplebeck, Laxton or Kneesall. It has not been available for the last 100 years.

The following stones are also found:

- ◇ Magnesian limestone (Dolomitic). It is hard and difficult to work and would have come from a Mansfield quarry. It is found in quoins, window surrounds, buttresses and the south porch. Much of it is likely to have been put in at the restorations.
- ◇ Lias (Lower Jurassic limestone) in small quantities in the south wall of the chancel. This comes from Collingham and is also found in Newark Friary.
- ◇ Lincolnshire limestone (Middle Jurassic) in the tower string course and in some of the restoration work in the west window of the south aisle, the south porch and the south door of the chancel. It comes from Ancaster and is more easily worked than the stone mentioned already.
- ◇ Tufa is found scattered in the south wall, including the south wall of the chancel. It is porous and light and is likely to have been found locally. It can still be found along the Beck between Norwell and Caunton, and is used abundantly in Caunton church.
- ◇ Purbeck limestone. There are small blocks in the south porch, possibly parts of a reused tombstone.
- ◇ Westmorland slate. On the chancel roof; part of the nineteenth century restorations.



Interior

Most of the internal stonework eg south doorway, pillars and the aumbry in the north transept are made of Magnesian limestone; this also includes the detached head in the north transept. The chancel step is of Carrara marble.

Churchyard

Most of the headstones are made of Mansfield limestone, although there are a few made of Welsh and Swithland slate.

Ruddington St Peter

Stonework

Oolitic limestone with a light reddish cast was used extensively for the exterior of St Peter's. This expensive limestone formation of the middle Jurassic age is likely to be from the Ancaster quarries in Leicestershire, often used in this area. Two plinths below the east window and by the west doors are more unusual, being of a finer red sandstone from the Mansfield area of Sherwood Forest. Above the west doors, centrally placed to the archway is a stone carving in a niche above the decorated capital; the figure represents St Peter, patron saint of the church. Two carvings higher up show the coats of arms of York and Southwell dioceses.



The west door with figure of St Peter and diocesan coats of arms

The embattled tower dates from the thirteenth-century chapel of St Mary and was incorporated into the present building. It is similar to the churches in [Keyworth](#) and [Cotgrave](#). Its great blocks of sandstone, probably Triassic sandstone from Castle Donington, form its main bulk with later window inserts.

The chancel is paved with Hoptonwood limestone, a fine cream-coloured stone, almost like marble, from the middle Jurassic period, and the altar top has a polished version. It was first quarried about 1820 in Hopton Wood at the west end of the Via Gellia in Derbyshire, and has been used extensively for World War I headstones in France and by Barbara Hepworth.

Fine-grained Jurassic limestone, mainly creamy in colour, and either from Caen or Cambridgeshire was used for the newer [font](#), with red Devonshire pillars. This red sandstone is prevalent in a broad belt from the Somerset border down to the south Devon coast at Paignton. The small pillar in the very centre is made from dark Derbyshire limestone, an unusual feature. It is a sedimentary carbonate rock composed almost entirely of calcite and originally formed about 15 degrees south of the equator, millions of years ago.

Thanks to Dr Graham Lott of the [British Geological Survey](#) for this information

Monuments and Memorials



Foljambe plaque, Attenborough

- A 'monument' is any 'commemorative' object, erected within or outside a church that is designed to perpetuate the memory of an individual, a group of individuals, or a family; it has no other purpose than to commemorate their memory.
- Furnishings and fittings are not monuments, even if given in memory of someone.
- Monuments vary in size from large, elaborate, canopied memorials to modest tablets or metal plaques affixed to a wall.

(see p12
of booklet)

Laxton St Michael



Monuments and Memorials

Effigies to the de Everingham Family

The de Everingham monuments in the church represent members of the family who died between 1287 and 1398. Pevsner noted that:

the church is proud of its de Everingham Monuments, supposed to represent members of the family who died in 1287, 1341, 1387 and 1398, but poorly preserved. On the tomb of Adam (c.1341) his first wife's effigy is in stone like his own, but they are in such a poor state of preservation that there is little aesthetic reward in examining them.

This seems unduly harsh.

South side

Robert Everingham

Robert Everingham, *d*1287. Mansfield stone. A baron in the reign of Henry II, who made Laxton his principal home; last of the chief lords of Laxton and hereditary chief keeper or custodian of the royal forests of Nottingham and Derby. Knight of King Edward I, and possibly a participant in the crusade led by Prince Edward, 1270-74. Clad in armour of ring-mail.



Effigies of Robert and Adam de Everingham

Adam de Everingham

Baron Adam de Everingham, *d*1371. Mansfield stone. This was 'Adam de Everingham de Laxton', who was summoned to Parliament on 8 January 1371, and fought at Cressy. An early appearance of plate armour, which later became general. Depicted in the attitude of using the sword, held by some to imply that the knight fell in battle. Late example of the crossed legs and the shield on the left arm.



Reginald de Everingham

Baron Reginald de Everingham, *d*1399. Alabaster. A headless trunk. The sword belt is worn horizontally across the hips and is decorated with metal plates. The sword has moved to the left side, and a new instrument, the misericordia, or dagger, on the right side.

North side

Adam de Everingham and wives Clarice and Margery

Adam de Everingham (c1280-c1336). Aubigny marble. Son of Robert Everingham (*d*1287), with lion carved on shield. Served in the Scottish war of 1303 and in 1306 Edward I conferred the Knighthood of the Bath on



Other memorials



Chancel south wall

A wall mounted monument, well above eye level and now too faded to read.

South wall of the south chapel

EDMUND HYNDE
Gent.
Buried May the 21st 1739
MARY his Wife
Buried March the 31st 1742
EDMUND their Son
Died January the 1st 1783
Well known as an honest Man,
And order'd this Monument
To be Erected to their
Memory



REMEMBER
Horace Hennell
1913-1967
Isabella Hennell
1918-1995
This image is in their memory

Chancel north wall

Four polished brass plaques:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
SYDNEY HERBERT 3RD EARL MANVERS
WHO DIED 16TH JANUARY 1900
THIS REREDOS WAS ERRECTED BY
HIS LAXTON TENANTS



THIS TABLET IS INSERTED TO THE HONOURED
MEMORY OF CHARLES HERBERT SECOND
EARL MANVERS BORN 11 AUGUST 1778 DIED 27
OCTOBER 1860 BY WHOM THIS FABRIC WAS
RESTORED BUT WHO WAS NOT PERMITTED
TO SEE THE COMPLETION OF THIS HIS
WORK OF CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE



REMEMBER
JACK (JOHN) CREE
BORN 24TH NOVEMBER 1898
DIED 9TH SEPTEMBER 1967
THE LAMP IS HIS MEMORIAL
JESU MERCY

PRAY FOR THE SOULS
OF
EDEN CHAMBERS
FLORENCE BARNES
FREDA R. KITCHEN

War Memorial



- Describe the war memorial, in terms of its size, its materials, and its location. Provide a list of names on the memorial, together with ranks and other details. Supply a picture if possible. Dunham House may have information on the war memorial: check with Jonathan Pickett (tel 01636 817210).

(see p13
of booklet)

Hoveringham St Michael

War Memorial

A memorial commemorating the men of the parish who gave their lives in the two world wars of the twentieth century is set on the top of the northern boundary wall facing the village main street. It has a rectangular limestone surround, with an inset India Red granite panel inscribed with the names of the fallen. It is capped by a moulded limestone pediment. It is easily read from the street and is in good condition.



It was originally erected after the 1914 -1918 war for the nine soldiers who would never return to the village. The soldier and the airman who lost their lives in the Second World War were added below on the limestone sill of the memorial.

TO THE MEMORY OF THESE MEN OF HOVERINGHAM	
DERRY THOMAS ARTHUR	NOTTS & DERBYS
HALE WALTER MOISEY WILLIAM MOZLEY RICHARD INGER	GRENADIER GUARDS NOTTS & DERBYS YORKS AND LANCS
SADLER LESLIE	SOUTH NOTTS HUSSARS
SHARPE ARTHUR HENRY	GRENADIER GUARDS
SMITH GEOFFREY WALTERS HAROLD VICTOR	NOTTS & DERBYS NOTTS & DERBYS
WILCOX FRANK	NOTTS & DERBYS
WHO DIED FOR GOD KING AND COUNTRY 1914-1918	
1939-1945	
Pte. ALLWOOD C.S.	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT
PILOT SUMMERS A.C	FLEET AIR ARM

Ossington Holy Rood



War Memorial

There are a number of memorials in the church relating to the two World Wars.

- ◆ The principal First World War memorial is on the south wall of the church. It is of white marble with grey marble pillars. It reads:



1914 - 1919
TO THE
GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF
THE OSSINGTON MEN
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
FOR KING AND COUNTRY
IN THE GREAT WAR

WALTER FOX
WILLIAM DRABBLE
EVELYN BROWN
TOM GASH
FRED GASH
EDWARD GODSON
GEORGE HARDY
EDWARD HARDY
HARRY HOLT

*Rest Eternal grant unto them O Lord and let Light perpetual
shine upon them*

- ◆ A wooden cross is located to the east end of the church, south of the altar. It is inscribed:

RIP
28802. PTE. H. HOLT
7th SHERWOOD FORESTERS
[diagonally below]
KILLED
IN
ACTION
22.2.18

- ◆ On the south side of the church is a metal strip which reads:

18869 SGT W.B. MOYES
8TH ROYAL WEST SURREY REGT
26-3-1918

- ◆ To the right of the above mentioned strip is another which reads :

2/LT W.F.E. DENISON
15/SHERWOOD FORESTERS
26 MARCH 1918

- ◆ On the north side of the church is a gothic style marble war memorial tablet which records the death, in 1918, of W. F. Evelyn Denison. It takes the form of a white marble cameo on a grey relief portrait (head and shoulders of soldier in uniform wearing badges of Sherwood Foresters) in panel flanked by square columns with

Churchyard

- Describe the churchyard and gravestones, and indicate the extent of burials and markers. Note dates of surviving burial registers. Give date of closure where relevant.



(see p13
of booklet)

Hoveringham St Michael

Churchyard

The church is surrounded by a roughly rectangular burial ground on all sides, and has an additional cemetery accessed by a gate in the south-west corner of the churchyard and a footpath leading directly from the main street alongside the village hall. This annex is substantial, extending behind the building now used as the village hall.

The north wall, set alongside the street pavement, rises about one metre in height and is mainly constructed of semi-dressed squared local mudstone laid in irregular courses. A pair of wrought iron gates give access to the path leading to the north porch, the main entrance to the church. At the eastern end of this wall is an unused gate opening. The ground level within the church yard is higher than that of the street with the path cut through the ground creating banked sides. The path surface is gravel.

Each of the other boundaries is constructed differently. A low brick wall marks the eastern perimeter, whilst the southern boundary has three different methods of demarcation. The external wall of adjoining buildings leads from the north-east corner for about one third of its length, followed by a fence of slotted concrete posts and panels possibly enclosing the domestic garden of a dwelling. It then continues and is finally completed by a simple post and wire fence.

In the south-east corner of the main churchyard is the iron gate giving access to another section of burial ground. The west end boundary starts with a low brick wall and continues with a low hedge separating the church ground from the Village Hall. However, a path alongside the hedge within the latter site is the main access to the rear burial ground.

The graveyard extension is enclosed by a brick wall on the north and west sides and post and rail fences on the south and east boundaries.



South-west corner of the churchyard



Churchyard extension

Grave markers



Grave markers

side is a chest tomb commemorating Robert Rawlings. There are no obvious 20th century burials in this area.

Most of the grave markers in the main church yard now lie flat. Virtually all markers have been removed from the eastern and northern sides of the burial ground. Some have been laid face upwards to form a path around the base of the church building. These are mainly of slate and where dates are visible they are from 19th century burials. Dates of 1837-1870s are visible. Some grave markers are still in situ and are clearly legible, others are flat and partially buried or naturalized by vegetation. At least one grave is identified as from the 18th century (1788). On the south

The current burial ground is an extension leading from the south-west corner of the above, but mainly accessed via an earth footpath which leads from the main street. It contains burials from the late 19th century through to the present time. At the western end there are a few markers dating from the 1880s. The major memorial commemorates the Nall family. This large structure is prominently located at the west end of the site where it terminates the slightly sunken central pathway. It is approximately 20 feet (5 m.) north to south and 8 feet (2.4m) east to west. The base is constructed using 6 courses of Staffordshire blue engineering bricks laid in English Bond, under a canted plinth of the same material. A limestone curb with a chamfered top sits on this base and is topped by low iron railings consisting of square uprights terminating in flat fleur-de-lis, with two rails between each upright, the top and bottom rail is a iron circle. Set with this surround is the memorial, an ornate limestone chest tomb with corner shafts of red/pink stone. The east face has three inset trefoil-headed panels bearing the inscriptions of the Nall family interments. There are seven names in total dating from 1871 to 1936. One person commemorated was not buried here, but in Sneinton Parish churchyard. Also within this part of the churchyard is an impressive red granite Calvary set on



Nall family monument



Tottenham grave

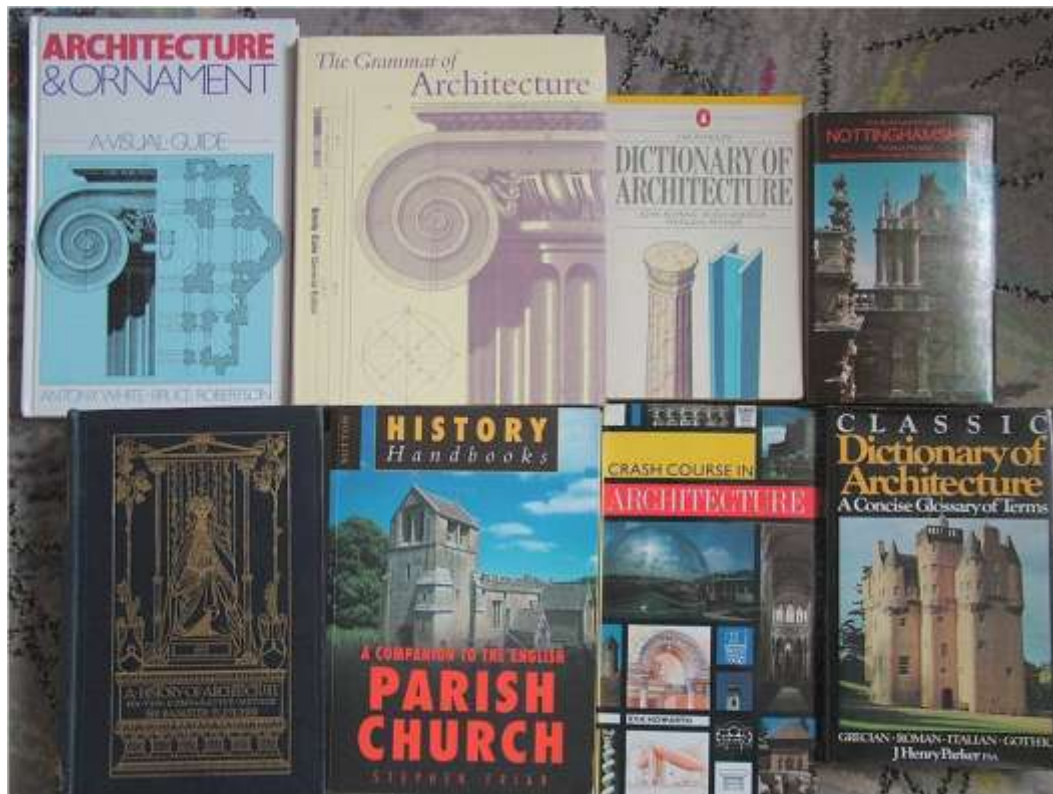
Morton St Denis

List of Incumbents

1230	Simon clericus de Morton
1330	William Bische
1357	John Whortside
1529	Thomas Dunne
1583	Robert Sheepshanke
1641	Simon Sachell
1664	Henry Moore
1689	Robert Moore
1689	William Benet
1708	Henry Roper
1726	J Barnard
1737	Talbot Leybourne
1738	Christopher Jackson
1742	John Philips
1743-1757	Thomas Fellows
1760-1768	William Leybourne
1768-1773	Charles Fowler
1773-1778	Whalley Bugg
1778-1780	Peter Peckard
1780-1840	Charles Fowler jnr.
1840-1848	Robert Henry Wylde
1848-1874	John William Marsh
1872	Henry Beedham
1881	Nathaniel Midwinter
1887-1890	Joseph Merry
1891-1896	George Dent Wharam
1896-1898	John Bedford
1898-1937	Edward Slater Longhurst
1938-1951	Arthur Edward Dawes
1952-1956	P Walpole Wigginton
1956-1958	F Stanley Curtis
1959-1965	Richard Michael Rycroft
1965-1969	Norman H Todd
1970-1976	Ronald Gordon Lacey

References

- Make a list of all sources which include material relating to the church. We do not use footnotes or endnotes, but we do like to include a full list of sources.



(see p14
of booklet)

Thurgarton St Peter

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Saxondale St Martin

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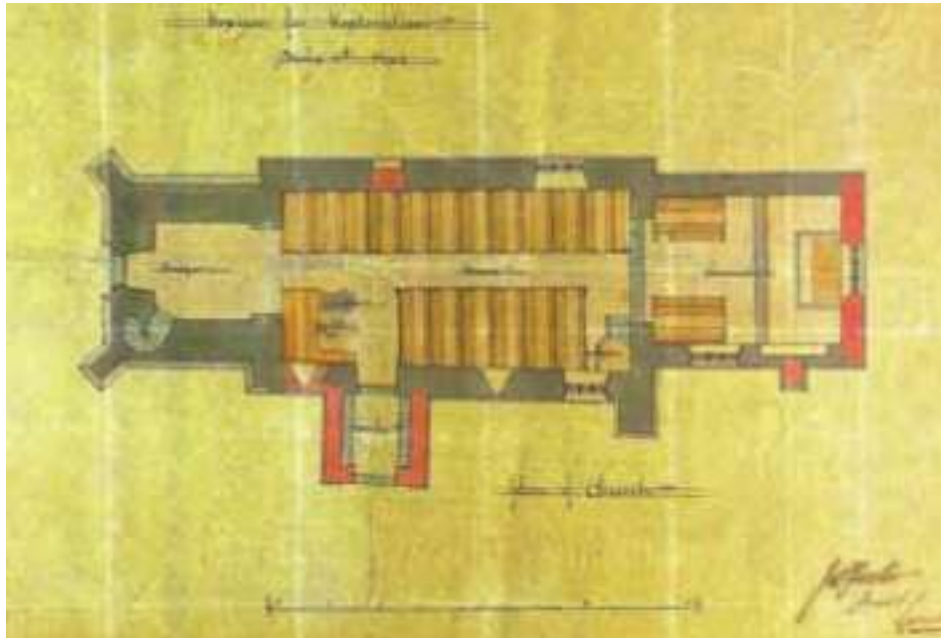
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Plans

- Provide at least one plan of the church, and if possible several from different periods of its history, perhaps including those available from the church architect. There are some plans available at Dunham House, for which contact Jonathan Pickett (tel 01636 817210).
- For historic plans see <http://www.churchplansonline.org>



(see p14
of booklet)

Photographs/prints/drawings

- Photographs. We probably have a modern set! However, you can help by supplying (where available):
- Old photographs of the church, especially any showing features which have now vanished
- Drawings of the church (or of important features), again particularly any showing things no longer in existence
- Samuel Hieronymus Grimm's drawings of Nottinghamshire churches from the late 18th century are available online at <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/topdrawings/index.html>

