

Nottinghamshire

Pages: 308

Format: pdf, epub

Language: English

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This book made available by the Internet Archive. TO MY HOST AND HOSTESS OF "THE HOUSE ON THE HILL RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT THESE SIMPLE PAGES ARE DEDICATED WITH CORDIAL GOODWILL PREFACE THE object of the series of " County Churches," to which this little volume belongs, is to produce in a handy and condensed form an accurate outline account of the old parish churches of England, in the hope that they may serve as a help to church-loving visitors, and also prove of some trifling service to resident churchmen. So far as Nottinghamshire is concerned, I can fairly claim to have known the county well for nearly half a century, and have always been interested in its old churches. The first time that I took definite notes of Nottinghamshire churches was in the " seventies " of last century when working on the fourth volume of Derbyshire Churches, and following up the intimate connection of the Wakebridges of Crich with Felley. I then had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the late Mrs. Chaworth-Musters, and to accompany her to many churches of that district. In later years I made many long church expeditions in company with my old friend, the late Hon. F. Strutt, and in yet more recent years I saw much of other parts of the county with my dear friend, the late Rev. R. H. Whitworth, for over forty years vicar of Blidworth and chaplain of Newstead. Whether I have profited or not by my long knowledge of the county, and by my visits, often repeated ones, to all the old churches of the shire, it is not for me to say; but my knowledge has at all events given me the necessary assurance to write briefly about them, and this notwithstanding the number of able ecclesiologists who live within the bounds of Nottinghamshire. I was the further emboldened to undertake this task, as the advisory council and general editor of the Victoria County History Scheme asked me to write the Ecclesiastical History, the account of the Religious Houses, and the story of the Forestry of the county for their second Nottinghamshire volume (1910). It has been my happy experience to receive particular kindness and generous help from several Nottinghamshire gentlemen of literary repute, among whom I should like specially to mention Mr. Everard L. Guilford, Mr. Harry Gill, and Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., and Messrs. Walker-dine and Buxton, authors of Old Churches of the Mansfield Deanery. To Mr. Guilford I am specially indebted for reading the proofs, as also to that eminent genealogist Mr. Blagg, for putting at my disposal a summary of his exhaustive researches into the parish registers of the county. I must also express my grateful thanks to Mr. Percy Godber, Mr. R. F. B. Hodgkinson, Mr. Guilford, and Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., for various excellent photographs, and to Messrs. Methuen for two blocks from English Church Furniture. The words that were recently used in my preface to the Churches of Cornwall are repeated with all sincerity. Notwithstanding the care that has been taken to secure accuracy, I am uncomfortably conscious that these pages are not free from mistakes and oversights. The knowledge of my own previous books, and my experience, of forty years' standing, as a reviewer of the books of others, leads me to expect at least some overlooked errors of printer or author, and most probably of both. For any corrections I shall be sincerely grateful. The worst of writing one of these handy guides to churches is the great amount of condensation that is necessary to keep the book within due limits. It is positively painful to write about churches, brimful of interest, after the model of a telegram; but the strictest abridgement is essential if the scheme of these books and their modest price are to be maintained. It is, too, pleasanter to read "

thirteenth century" rather than "i 3th cent./' but the latter style and its equivalents have been adopted on the score of brevity. For the like reason the cardinal points are indicated by initials, and abbreviations are adopted for the architectural terms Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. For my own part I should have much preferred, as in the case of some other books that I have written, to drop altogether the two last of these terms, for there is no doubt that they are singularly infelicitous and misleading; but I have yielded to the advice of several experienced friends. By Early English, roughly speaking, I mean work of the reigns of John and Henry III.; by Decorated, work of the first three Edwards; and by Perpendicular, work from Richard II. to Henry VIII. inclusive. Two other abbreviations, used at the conclusion of the sketches of churches, require explanation. "T.S. T." refers to the respective volumes of the Thoroton Society Transactions, the annual publication of the useful local archaeological association. Mr. Blagg's complete register notes have enabled me to give, in most cases, valuable particulars in a compressed form. If the register has been printed in full, the fact is stated; if the marriages only are in print, "M.pt." is added. Genealogists are often disappointed by seeing the initial date of an old parish register, and finding on a personal visit that the particular year or years in which they are interested are missing. Thanks to Mr. Blagg, those who consult this handbook will escape this vexation, for any material gaps are named and prefixed with the initial "G." Thus under Attenborough appears— "Reg. 1560. G. 1643-52. M.pt." This means that the registers begin in 1560, that there is a gap from 1643 to 1652, and that the marriages have been printed. In conclusion, I desire to thank many of the clergy for kindness and hospitality shown to me when visiting churches, as well as for information conveyed by correspondence.

J. CHARLES COX. 13 LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM, July 1912.

PLATES NOTTINGHAM, ST. MARY'S : SOUTH PORCH . . Frontispiece (From photo by Messrs. HENSON & Co.) BOLE : FONT . . . To face page 42 (From photo by Mr. PERCY GODBER) CLIFTON : GABLE CROSS . . . , 64 (From photo by Mr. EVERARD L. GUILFORD) GEDLING : TOWER AND SPIRE . . . , 96 (From photo by Mr. HARRY GILL) HAWTON : EASTER SEPULCHRE . . . , 106 (From "English Church Furniture") HAWTON : WEST DOOR . . . , 108 (From photo by Mr. AYMER VALLANCE) LENTON : FONT — THE THREE MARIES , 136 (From photo by Mr. E. L. GUILFORD) LOWDHAM : SOUTH VIEW . . . , 138 (From photo by Mr. PERCY GOUBER) MUSKHAM, NORTH: SOUTH PORCH , , 144 (From photo by Mr. PERCY GODBER) xvi LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS NEWARK: TOWER FROM NAVE ROOF To face page 146 (From photo by Mr. R. F. B. HODGKINSON) NORWELL: S.W. VIEW . . . , 15° (From photo by Mr. PERCY GODBER) NOTTINGHAM: ST. MARY'S . . . , 152 (From photo by Messrs. HENSON & Co.) RETFORD, WEST: TOWER AND SPIRE , , 172 (From photo by Mr. HARRY GILL) SCARLE, SOUTH : NAVE, NORTH ARCADE . . . , 174 (From photo by Mr. HARRY GILL) SUTTON BONINGTON, ST. MICHAEL : FONT , 208 (From photo by Rev. R. O. YEARSLEY) SUTTON-ON-TRENT : MERING CHAPEL , , 210 (From photo by Mr. AYMER VALLANCE) WHEATLEY, SOUTH : CHANCEL ARCH , , 230 (From photo by Mr. PEROT GODBER) TEXT ILLUSTRATIONS PAGE ANNESLEY BRASS 23 (By Miss M. E. PURSER) ATTENBOROUGH : CHANCEL SEAT . . . 25 (By Miss V. M. M. Cox) PAGE KEYWORTH TOWER . . 121 (By Mr. J. CHARLES WALL) SCREVETON FONT . • • J 77 (By Mr. J. CHARLES WALL) SCROOBY STEEPLE . • • I 79 (By Mr. J. CHARLES WALL) STRELLEY: MISERICORDS 205 (By Miss V. M. M. Cox) TEVERSAL : S. DOORWAY . . 213 (By Miss M. E. PURSER) TOLLERTON : NORMAN PISCINA SHAFT. . 221 (By Mr. J. CHARLES WALL) ABBREVIATIONS NORM. = NORMAN. TRANS. = TRANSITION. E.E. = EARLY ENGLISH. DEC. = DECORATED. PERP. = PERPENDICULAR. T.S.T. = Thoroton Society Transactions. REG. = REGISTERS. G. = GAP. M.PT. = MARRIAGES PRINTED.

THE CHURCHES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE INTRODUCTION IN this small and much compressed handbook, dealing with the extant fabrics of the old parish churches, space cannot be found for even a skeleton outline of the little that is known of the story of Nottinghamshire Christianity in the pre-Conquest days. 1 There is not even space to tell the short story of the shrine of St. Eadburh, the abbess of Repton and friend of St. Guthlac, which was set up at Southwell and formed an important place of pilgrimage in Anglo-Saxon days. It is reasonable to suppose that St. Eadburh left her Derbyshire monastery about the dawn of the 8th cent., and established a monastic missionary settlement at 1 It perhaps may be permitted to refer to my long essay on the Ecclesiastical History of the County and of its Religious Houses in vol. ii. (pp. 37-177) of the Victoria History of Nottinghamshire (1910).

A 2 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS Southwell. 1 By the middle of the 8th cent., this county as a whole formed part of the Mercian see of Lichfield, and was within that diocese when it was, for a short time, elevated into an archbishopric by Offa in 787. This connection was probably maintained until the end of the independent kingdom of Mercia. But, with the coming of the Danes, a thick obscurity settles on the ecclesiastical history of the eastern midlands, which is not lifted till the days of Edgar and Dunstan, about a century later. When the veil lifted, the county is found to be detached from Lichfield, and forming an integral part of the great diocese of York. This is not the place in which to follow up, even in the barest outline, the probable reasons for this change. From the middle of the 10th cent, Nottinghamshire remained for nearly 900 years in the arch diocese of York. By statute 6 & 7 William IV., cap. 77, this county was taken out of the province and diocese of York, and transferred to the province of Canterbury and the diocese of Lincoln. Under the provisions of an Act of 1868, a sufficient income was guaranteed in 1884 to form the diocese of Southwell, comprising the two counties of Nottingham and Derby. 1 This subject is entirely ignored by almost all Nottinghamshire authors. The present writer discussed the question at length in 1885—6, and that ripe Nottinghamshire scholar, Mr. W. Stevenson, drew attention to St. Eadburh's connection with Southwell in vol. i. of the Thoroton Society's Transactions (1897). In the episcopate of the first Norman Arch bishop of York, the learned Thomas of Bayeux (1070-1100), definite evidence is forthcoming of the astonishingly complete grasp gained by the Christian Church over every part of the county. It is well known that the DOMESDAY SURVEY of 1086 nowhere professes to give any complete record of the churches. Their inclusion or exclusion depended upon the view of their duties taken by different sets of commissioners. In proportion to area and population Nottinghamshire, however, stands almost at the head of all counties in the number of churches and priests mentioned on the Survey. The total of churches (including fractions) is 84, 1 and of priests 61. In 5 of these cases a priest is named and no church, but in each it is fair to assume that there was either a church or chapel. In the 7 instances where 1 church 1 Adbolton, Averham, Barnby, Basford, Bole, E. Bridgford, Bunny, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Chilwell (J), Clifton (i), Clifton-with-Glapton, Collingham (2), Colston Bassett (£), Colwick, Cotgrave (£), Gotham, Cuckney, Dane-thorpe, Eakring, Edwinstowe, Elkesley, Elston, Elton, Epper-stone, Fledborough, Flintham, Granby, Greasley, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Grove, Harworth, Hawton (2), Hockerton, Hover-ingham, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Kneeton (£), Laneham, Langar (J), Langford, E. Leake, S. Leverton (£), Linby, Mansfield-with-Skegby (2), E. Markham, Misterton, Newark-with-Balderton and Farndon (10), Newbold, Norwell, Nottingham, Orston, Osberton, Plumtree, Rampton, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Rolleston, Selston, Shelford, Sibthorpe, Stapleford, Staunton, Stoke Bar-dolph, Sutton-on-Trent, Thurgarton, Tollerton, Toton, Trowell, Wansley (£), Warsop, Weston, Winkburn, and Wysall. 4 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS is entered, and in the 2 instances of ^ church, it means that the manor or hamlet shared with one or more of its neighbours in the possession of a church. Long as the list is, it is obvious that the roll is not complete. For instance, neither Southwell nor Cropwell Bishop are named as possessing a church. For these and other reasons stated elsewhere, it is within the mark to say that there were at least no places of Christian worship in Nottinghamshire in A.D. 1085, a striking and practical proof of the reality and vitality of the Faith of those early days. The amount of church accommodation in proportion to the population was then far in excess of that supplied at the dawn of the 20th cent.

MATERIALS OF THE CHURCH FABRICS.— The churches of Nottinghamshire take a fairly high position both in number and dignity. They have one special characteristic, the square-headed window c. 1400, but are much diversified, and to a great extent partake of the style of their neighbours on the border of Leicestershire in the S., of Lincolnshire on the E., and of Yorkshire on the N. and W. Most of the buildings are of local stone. Many churches in the N. found their material in the good quarries round Mansfield. Gedling provided much stone for Nottingham and district. In the N.E. the lias limestone on the E. bank of the Trent furnished material for the fine churches of Collingham, as well as for Langford, Holme, and others in that neighbourhood; but on the W. bank of the Trent they were content with inferior sandstone, usually termed Tuxford stone. Occasionally stone was imported for the best efforts; thus the noble church of Newark, in its different periods, is built of Ancaster stone from Lincolnshire, and the same is true of Hawton. The

magnificent structure of Southwell minster obtained its material from the not far-distant Derbyshire quarries of Bolsover limestone. SAXON.—There are more genuine remains of pre-Conquest work among Nottinghamshire churches than is usually supposed to be the case. The evidences of Saxon masonry in the tower of Carlton-in-Lindrick are beyond cavil. Equally emphatic are the proofs from recent restorations of a Saxon chancel at East Bridgford, and of Saxon towers at Plumtree and Sutton-on-Trent. Patches of herring-bone or very early masonry are fairly conclusive as to the pre-Conquest date of certain portions of the church fabrics of Averham, Farndon, Laneham, Little-borough, East Leake, South Muskham, and Rolleston. With regard to herring-bone masonry, i.e. the method of laying rubble stones in courses inclining alternately to the right and to the left—it was at one time generally considered to denote pre-Conquest work. When, however, it was shown that such masonry occurred in work 6 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS undoubtedly post-Conquest, as at Binstead, I. of Wight, and Kippax, Yorks, and further that this method prevails in several Norman buildings on the other side of the Channel, a reaction set in, and nowadays it is more usual to style all herring-bone work Norman. The truth lies between the two contentions ; no certain conclusion as to date can be drawn from this one test. The Romans used herring-bone construction, and so beyond a doubt did the Anglo-Saxons, e.g. at Brixworth, Northants, Diddleborough, Salop, and Burton and Elsted, Sussex. There is a fairly distinct difference, perceptible to the practised eye, between this kind of work before and after the Conquest; taking other circumstances and appearances into careful consideration, there need be no doubt, in our mind, in accepting each case of Nottinghamshire herring-bone work named above as of Saxon origin. Mr. Keyser, our one great authority on early Norman work, considers that the tympana of Everton and Southwell are probably Saxon. For our own part we feel confident that the small double-splayed window of Thoroton vestry is pre-Norman. 1 In addition to the fine early cross at Staple- 1 At one time I was inclined to think that the chancel arch of Oxtun with certain adjacent work was Saxon, but since the visit of the Thoroton Society to that church I am convinced of my error. ford, sculptured Saxon stones are to be noted at the churches of Bilsthorpe, East Bridgford, Cos-tock, Hickling, Kneesall, Rolleston, Shelford, and Shelton. NORMAN.—Mr. Keyser has dealt admirably with the Norm, architecture of the county, both by letterpress and plates, in the Journal of the Archceological Association of 1907 (N.S., vol. xiii.). Norm, work on a large scale is to be found at Southwell, Blyth, and Worksop. Little-borough and Sookholme are good examples of small fabrics of this period. Norm, porches are distinctly rare, but in addition to the fine N. example at Southwell, there is a good S. porch at Balderton, and one at Cuckney altered at a later date. There are about fifty doorways entirely of this period, or showing obvious traces ; the most noteworthy is that of Teversal; there are also good examples at Balderton (2), Carlton-in-Lindrick, Cuckney, E. Leverton, Norwell, Rolleston, and Winkburn. The sculptured tympana of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Everton, Hawksworth, Hoveringham, and Kirklington deserve special attention. Good chancel arches at Everton, Halam, Littleborough, and S. Wheatley. Tower arches of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Mansfield, Plumtree, and Warsop are notable, and there are fine arcades in the parish churches of S. Collingham and S. Scarle. Norm, work is noticeable in parts of the towers of N. Collingham, Everton, Fledborough, S. 8 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS Leverton, Lowdham, Mansfield, Plumtree, and Rolleston. Early Sundials. —There is a small sundial on the Norm, tympanum of Kirklington. Small early incised sundials are to be noted on the S. masonry of the churches of Askham, Bunny, Clifton, S. Collingham, E. Leake, Orston, Staple-ford, and Woodborough. TRANSITIONAL.—There are striking examples of Trans, in the S. doorways of Harnworth, Hayton, and N. Leverton. Sutton-in-Ashfield is largely of this intervening period, and so is much of the work at Worksop; it can also be noted at Attenborough and Shelton. EARLY ENGLISH is well represented, but not on any striking scale. It is to be noted in the chancels of Caunton, Gedling, Maplebeck, S. Muskham, Norwell, Orston, Shelford, and South well ; the arcades of S. Collingham, Cropwell Bishop, Hawton, Lowdham, Lower Marnham, and Rolleston; and the towers of Babworth, Bingham, S. Collingham, Lambley, Misterton, S. Muskham, Newark, Norwell, Thoroton, Thur-garton, Sutton-on-Trent, and Weston-on-Trent. The whole of the main features of Normanton-on-Soar and Radcliffe-on-Soar are i\$th cent. DECORATED.—Of the earlier work of this style, usually termed Geometrical, there is not much remaining except in a few odd

windows; the exceptional chancel of Barnby-in-the-Willows and the arcades of Bingham and Lowdham are, however, of late 13th cent. date. There are several remarkably fine chancels towards the middle of the 14th cent., as at Arnold, Car Colston, Hawton, Sibthorpe, Strelley, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Woodborough. Windows of distinct flamboyant tracery, later in the century, may be noted at Clifton, Cromwell, N. Leverton, Lower Marnham, Shelford, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Weston-on-Trent. The chapter-house of Southwell is of world-wide reputation, with its pure natural foliage, and the S. aisle of Newark is another good example of Dec. work, though much later. That characteristic Dec. moulding, the ball-flower, is of rare occurrence in this county. It may be noted on the tower of Bingham, round the W. doorway of Scarrington, and on the font at Balderton. There are a few good Dec. towers, as at Beckingham, Burton Joyce, Headon, Ord-sall, and Rampton. Here should be noted a particular feature of the Nottinghamshire village churches, namely, the large number of Square-headed Windows, often with quatrefoil tracery, and mainly of the close of the 14th cent. Elsewhere such work is a rarity; for instance, only three old churches of the adjacent county of Derby possess windows of this character, but in Nottinghamshire there are about two score. Another notable feature of the close of the 14th and of the beginning of the 15th cent, is the occurrence of porches with stone roofs supported by lateral ribs; they occur at Babworth, Bunny, N. Collingham, E. Drayton, Hayton, W. Retford, Scrooby, Strelley, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Trowell. Embattled work on capitals, corbels, and jamb-shafts is another feature of late 14th and 15th cents, in this county, though of quite exceptional occurrence in many parts of England. It occurs in the arcades of Kelham, Langford, East Markham, and Treswell, in the jambs of the tower of Clifton St. George, and in the entrance jambs of the porch of N. Muskham. PERPENDICULAR.—The exteriors of the three fine churches of Nottingham—St. Mary, Newark, and E. Retford are good examples of this style, and so is Cromwell on a smaller scale. The large majority of the towers are of this period. Among the best are those of Averham, Gamston, Greasley, Hawton, S. Muskham, and Stanford-on-Soar. Dunham is remarkable for the great size of its windows. An unusual number have no W. doorways, as at Babworth, Bothamsall, Hayton, Mattersey, Oxton, Sutton-cum-Lound, Walkeringham, and N. and S. Wheatley. On several towers, as at Cropwell Bishop, Upper Broughton, Granby, and Stanford, there is an effective moulded band of quatrefoils, enclosed in lozenges, immediately below the embattled parapet. Mering chapel, Sutton-on-Trent, is a rich example of late Perp. Perp. clerestories are fairly common. SPIRES are met with in most parts of the county. Broached spires—that is, spires springing direct from the tower without the intervention of any parapet—occur at Bradmore, Burton Joyce, Edwinstowe, Gotham, Holme, Maplebeck, Normanton-on-Soar, Willoughby, and Woodborough. Gedling and Tuxford spires are interesting, for they show the earliest form of parapets as the broach shape died away. Balderton and E. Retford are beautiful examples of crocketed spires, especially the latter; to these Bunny may be added. An admirable article, with detailed descriptions and illustrations, by Mr. Harry Gill, on Nottinghamshire spires, appeared in *Memorials of Old Nottinghamshire*, just as these pages were passing through the press. ALTAR SLABS.—The slabs or mensa of pre-Reformation altars may be noticed at the following churches, and possibly elsewhere—Askham, Burton Joyce, Car Colston, S. Collingham, Edwinstowe, Gonalston (3), E. Markham, Normanton-on-Soar, St. Peter's Nottingham, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, South Scarle, Stanford-on-Soar, and Thurgarton. FONTS are fairly good and diversified, especially of the Norm. period. The following are among the more striking examples. Norm. — 12 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS Annesley, Bole, Lenton, Markham Clinton, and Screveton. E.E. — Bramcote, East Leake, and Wysall. Dec.— Balderton, Edwinstowe, Lowdham, Sutton Bonington St. Michael (brackets), and Sutton-on-Trent. Perp. — Flintham, Nottingham St. Mary, Owthorpe, Trowell, and Wollaton. There are also an unusual number, about a score, of Restoration fonts, generally dated, such as Walkeringham 1663; of these Orston is a most noteworthy instance. The only font-cover of note is the remarkable 17th cent, example at Tuxford. STONE FITTINGS.—Old Benches of stone against church walls are occasionally met with in most districts, but no instances have been noted in Nottinghamshire, except at St. Mary's Nottingham, and the W. end of Coddington. On the contrary, bench-tables or stone seats round the piers, wholly unknown in many shires, are often met with in this county, as at Coddington, Kirton, Kneesall,

Lowdham, N. Muskham, S. Scarle, Sutton Bonington St. Michael, and Walkeringham. Sedilta, on the S. side of the chancel, are of fairly common occurrence; the 14th cent, examples of Hawton and Car Colston are exceptionally good; for list of them, see Index. Piscina, which are more or less noteworthy occur at Cotham, Cuckney, Farndon, Gringley, Holme, Screveton, Tollerton, and Walesby; good double examples at Bunny, Gedling, Langford, and S. Scarle; at Eganton, though there is a double opening, there is only one drain. Almeries are in four cases noteworthy, namely, at Edwinstowe, Gedling, Norwell, and S. Scarle. Holy Water Stoups are not numerous. The panelled stoup (late 15th cent.) in Holme porch is exceptional. At Thorpe-by-Newark, and probably at Hoveringham, large detached stoups are in use as fonts. WOODEN FITTINGS. —Jacobean Altar-tables are exceptionally numerous, as is shown in the Index. The altar-tables of Halam and Saundby, and possibly of Attenborough, are Elizabethan. Eganton is dated 1683. Altar Rails. —The current idea, lately restated by the Alcuin Club, that altar rails originated with the Laudian revival is a great mistake, as can be proved by churchwarden accounts, archi-diaconal records, and careful observation. Those of Flintham are late Elizabethan, and those of Elton and Langar certainly pre-Laudian. Rails at Barnby - in - the - Willows, Headon, Lambley, Maplebeck, Markham Clinton, and Rolleston are Laudian. Those of Askham, E. Drayton, and Winkburn are spiral; such rails are usually temp. Charles II., or later in 17th cent. Notable design at Car Colston. Screenwork. —Chancel or rood-screens are not numerous; they occur at Averham, Balderton, Barton-in-Fabis (restored), Bingham (base), Blyth (painted figures), Beckingham (parts under tower), W. Bridgford, Bunny (tracery gone), E. Drayton, Halloughton, Hawton, Holme, Kelham, Lambley, Maplebeck (chiefly 17th cent.), Markham Clinton (decayed), N. Muskham, Newark, Nuthall (former parclose), Ordsall (under tower), Plumtree (much restored), S. Scarle, Staunton, Strelley, Sutton-on-Trent (Meering chapel), Tuxford, Walkeringham, Winkburn (17th cent.), Woodborough, and Wysall. Small portions of chancel screen remain at Car Colston, Edwinstowe, Langar, East Leake, Sutton-on-Lound, and Weston-on-Trent. Stalls with Misericords. —Newark (25), Screveton (1), Sneinton (8), Strelley (2), Thurgarton (3), and Wysall (4). At N. Collingham a row of misericords, divorced from their stalls, have been stuck up over chancel arch. At Attenborough are some good tall stall-ends; others occur in S. chapel of Holme. Benches and Bench-ends. —Old benches, with occasional well-carved ends and poppy-heads are fairly frequent; they are chiefly late 15th or early 16th cent. The best are at Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, and Holme. For full list, see Index. Pulpits. —The only pre-Reformation pulpit is that of Wysall. Jacobean pulpits occur at Barton-in-Fabis, Eakring, Eganton, Headon, Laneham (inscribed), Maplebeck, Markham Clinton, Strelley (with earlier tracery), Weston - on - Trent, N. Wheatley (1604, inscribed), and Winkburn. Granby is dated 1627, and Syerston, 1636. The pulpit tester of Owthorpe is Jacobean. Walkeringham is late 17th cent. Chests. —There are a fair number of old parish chests, but none have been noticed of the "dug out" or primitive type. The examples at Sibthorpe and Tithby are 14th cent. Those at Kirton, Upton, and Screveton are noteworthy for their iron-work. For other instances, see Index. Coffin Stools, of Jacobean or later 17th cent, date, have been noticed at Bole, W. Drayton, Eakring, Granby, Kilham, Langar, N. Muskham, Shelton, and Sutton-on-Trent. Alms-boxes. —There are various old 17th cent, shaft alms-boxes still in use, as at Hockerton, Kelham, Kirton, Rampton, Sutton-cum-Lound, and South Muskham. DOORS.—There are rather an unusual number of old doors extant, several of much interest, noteworthy for tracery and panelling, or for early iron hinge work. Balderton N. door bears an inscription, and there is the remains of lettering on W. door of Hawton. This is a bare list of churches where pre-Reformation doors have been noticed, there are a few particulars as to them in the subsequent pages :—Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Car Colston, N. and S. Collingham, Granby, Hawton, Hickling, Holme, Kilham, 16 THE CHURCHES OF NOTTS Laneham, Langar, Markham Clinton, N. and S. Muskham, Southwell, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Teversal. ROOFS.—The roof timbers of Nottinghamshire churches are not as a rule notable. There are a few 15th cent, roofs with good bosses and coats of arms, as at St. Peter's Nottingham; angel corbels to roofs of South Scarle and Stanford-on-Soar. In three instances we have noticed old timbers with nail-head mouldings, namely, at Cropwell Bishop, Lambley, and Orston. Embattled wall-plates occur at Norwell. BELLS.—Notes have been written on most of the county bells, but after a desultory, scattered

fashion. A monograph is much needed. See papers by Mr. Phillimore in vols. xiii., xix., and xx. of Reliquary O.S., and in Old Nottinghamshire, pt. i. Also good paper by Dr. Raven in vol. lix. of Archaeological Journal (1902); he supplies a list of 25 parishes possessing one or more pre-Reformation bells. References will be found to various bells in Mr. Godfrey's Churches of the Hundreds of Rushcliffe and Bingham, and in Messrs. Walkerdine and Buxton's Old Churches of the Mansfield Deanery. PLATE.—There is no record of the survival of pre-Reformation plate. Elizabethan chalices, usually with their paten-covers, remain in a fair number of churches. At Sookholme the chalice and paten-cover have the York hall-mark of

Nottinghamshire. 318 Pages.

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