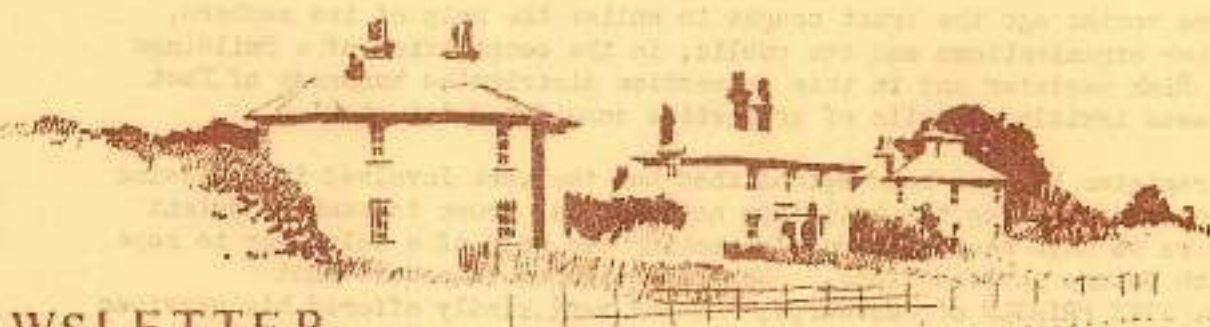


# Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust



## NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1980.

### PANEL OF ARCHITECTS ESTABLISHED

The Trust is pleased to report that a Panel of Architects has now been established to maintain its technical advisory service to the owners of buildings of architectural or historic interest in the county. The Panel is made up of professionally qualified architects, with John Severn as co-ordinator, and we are greatly indebted to them for giving up their time and expertise freely to the Trust.

The fee for this service is £10.00 (to cover the costs of travelling and associated expenses) and provides for a written report on the condition of the building under inspection, together with comments and suggestions on methods and techniques of restoration.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Trust's office.

### CONTENTS

Buildings at Risk	
Membership	2
Visit to Gringley-on-the-Hill	
Notelets	3
Retford Museum Exhibition	
Sherwood Forest Centre	
Calverton Preservation Society	
Farm Buildings Survey	
Collingham Village Trail	4
More Chamfer Stops	
Graham Beaumont	5
Tracing the History of Your House-6	6,7 & 8
Youth Action Competition	
Upton Parish Room	
Village Venture Comp.	9
Danger! Men at Work	10
Volunteers	
Publications	11
Trust Activities	
Gardens of Nottinghamshire	
Guided Walks in Nottinghamshire	12



## BUILDINGS

### AT RISK

Some months ago the Trust sought to enlist the help of its members, other organisations and the public, in the compilation of a Buildings at Risk Register and in this connection distributed hundreds of Fact Sheets inviting details of properties considered 'at risk'.

A register has now been established but the work involved in reviewing and investigating the buildings notified has grown to such an extent where we have been desperately seeking the help of a volunteer to cope with future notifications. We are delighted to report that DR. MIKE FRINGLE of Beesthorpe, who had very kindly offered his services to the Trust, has agreed to act as co-ordinator. He will be backed up by a team of architects who will provide him with detailed reports on the quality and state of the buildings so that options for their restoration may be realistically assessed.

Lenton Local History Society has recently advised us of a number of buildings in the Lenton area about which there is cause for concern. It will be appreciated if members and friends will continue to notify any properties which are considered 'at risk', for whatever reason, either direct to Dr. Mike Fringle at The Gables, Low Street, Beesthorpe, Newark, Notts., or to the Trust - in this connection Fact Sheets, on which all notifications should be made, are available on request.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

\*\*\*\*

### MEMBERSHIP

\*\*\*\*

We are pleased to report that membership of the Trust now totals 276 and is made up as follows:-

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Individuals                | 139 |
| Parish Councils            | 40  |
| Life Members               | 29  |
| Amenity Societies          | 25  |
| Women's Institutes         | 23  |
| Companies                  | 16  |
| Estates                    | 2   |
| Educational Establishments | 1   |
| Village Halls              | 1   |

of buildings of architectural or historic interest and, where possible, to give publicity to our work. Copies of application forms, Annual Reports and newsletters are available for this purpose on request.

The Trust is also indebted to the following district councils for contributions received during 1979/80:-

Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Newark, Nottingham, Rushcliffe and Nottinghamshire County Council.

We are grateful for this support but would ask members to encourage others to join us in this very worthwhile task of seeking to preserve the county's heritage

THANK YOU - to all those members who have kindly paid their subscriptions for 1980/81. We greatly appreciate your continued support for our work and your interest in our activities.



## C.P.R.E. VISIT TO GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL

SATURDAY, 5th JULY

The Council for the Protection of Rural England (Notts. Branch) has kindly invited Trust members to join its members on a visit to Gringley-on-the-Hill.

Mr. G.L. Archer will act as Guide, assisted by Mr. H.A. Johnson and the programme is as follows:-

2.30 Assemble at the Beacon, Gringley-on-the-Hill (Parking available) from where there is an extensive view of the countryside. Binoculars will be useful. Beacon Hill is the site of a prehistoric hill fort.

Proceed to the Church Room where Mr. Archer will give a talk on the history of the village and the buildings of interest.

Leisurely tour of the village, visiting the church which has just celebrated its 800 anniversary. Sketch maps will be provided.

5.30 Tea will be served by the W.I. at the Church Room at a cost of 70p.

Given reasonable weather this should be a very interesting and enjoyable afternoon.

Please notify the C.P.R.E. Secretary,

Miss L.H. Aynsley,  
7 Copse Close,  
Burton Joyce,  
Nottingham,  
NG14 5DD  
Tel: Burton Joyce 2681

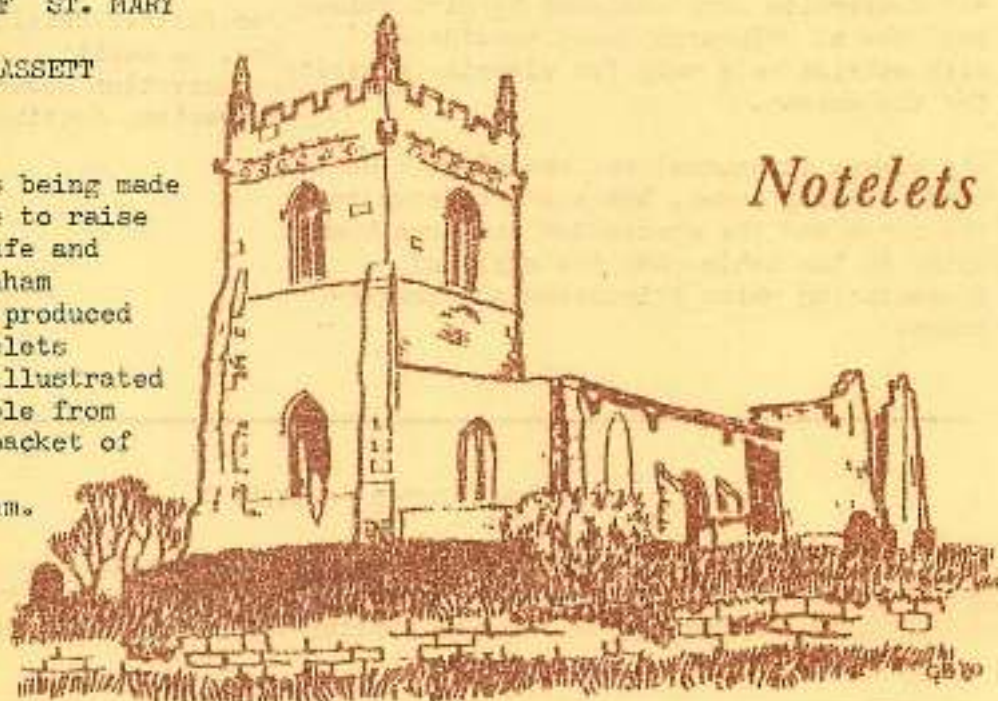
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

if you would like to take part in the visit, particularly if you require to book tea(s) or need transport.

## RUINED CHURCH OF ST. MARY

COLSTON BASSETT

In support of the efforts being made by the Steering Committee to raise funds in order to make safe and maintain this Church, Graham Beaumont has very kindly produced some black and white notelets depicting St. Marys, as illustrated here. These are available from Graham, priced 40p (per packet of 5) at 21 Patrick Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Telephone: Nottingham 812770.



St. Mary's, Colston Bassett.



## RETTFORD MUSEUM EXHIBITION

As part of the Exhibition at the Retford Museum, there is a display dealing with the Great North Road in Nottinghamshire.

There are maps, photographs and documents dealing with the Inns and Innkeepers in the 18th and 19th centuries. Other exhibits include basket making, agricultural tools, early photographic equipment and latest archaeological finds made by the Retford History Society.

The Museum is open on Tuesday evenings and Saturdays during the Summer and is situated on the Leverton Road, near the Chesterfield Canal.

## CALVERTON PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Calverton is the birthplace of the Rev. William Lee, the inventor (in 1589) of the stocking frame, the forerunner of modern hosiery knitting machines. The Society had the idea of creating a museum to commemorate Lee shortly after their formation in 1968, and within a few years a labourer's cottage containing a stocking frame was generously donated by a local doctor owner. Apart from a grant/loan of £200 from the Trust towards the costs of a new pantile roof, small bands of members of the Society have done the restoration and conversion work assisted by girl guides and Duke of Edinburgh Award candidates with outside help only for cleaning exhibits for the museum.

The museum is unusual and charming. No smart display cases, but a chair drawn to the range and the spectacles and open book lying on the table show the style of presentation which stimulates the imagination.

## SHERWOOD FOREST VISITOR CENTRE

In the wake of the recent fire a new exhibition is being planned at the Centre. It will use Robin Hood to compare life in mediaeval Sherwood Forest with the Forest now. New film shows and publications will be produced, and the scheme should be ready by next Easter.

### COLLINGHAM VILLAGE TRAIL

The village trail, produced following the walk arranged by the Trust during the Summer of 1979 is now available, either from Gascoigne's, the Newsagents, Collingham, or from Miss M. Nicholson of Sunnycroft, 10 Station Road, Collingham. This is a most interesting and comprehensive leaflet, and the walk is well recommended.

Children are frequent visitors as they may put on Victorian night clothes and try out the iron bed.

The Society's efforts, with slender resources, have rescued and given a new and interesting use to an attractive cottage in the Main Street.

For further details please contact Mrs. E. Cupitt, Secretary, Calverton Preservation Society, 142 Main Street, Calverton, Nottingham.

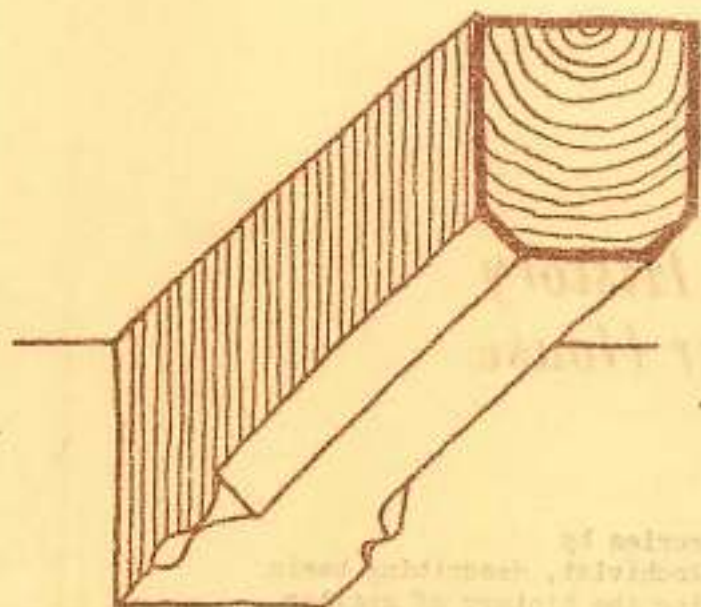
---

## FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY

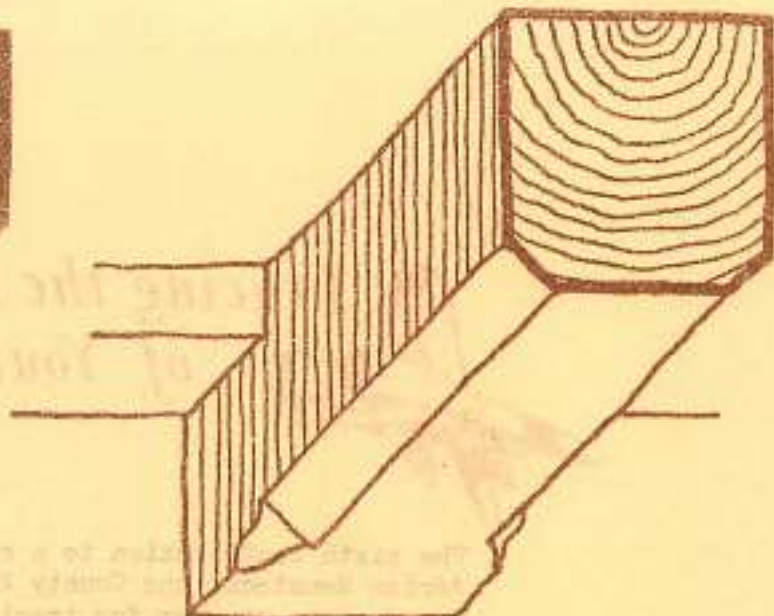
It is regretted that we are not able to include the report on the achievements of the survey as indicated in the March newsletter but we hope to publish this in detail in a later issue.

---

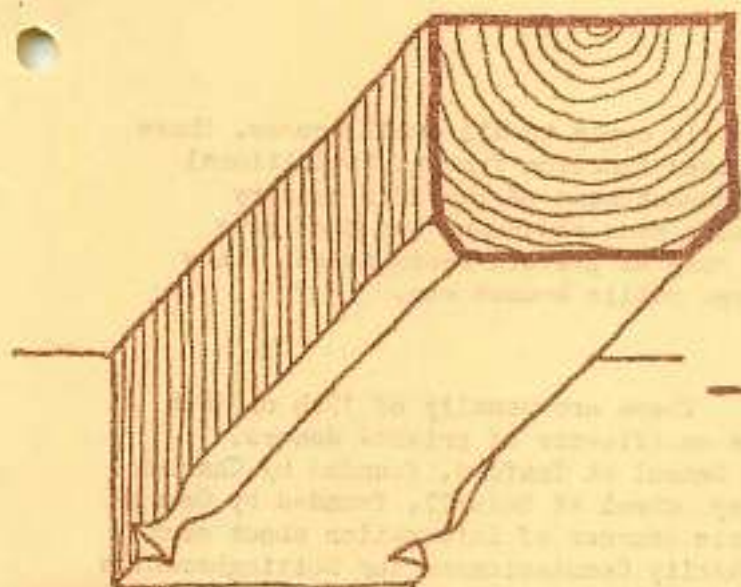




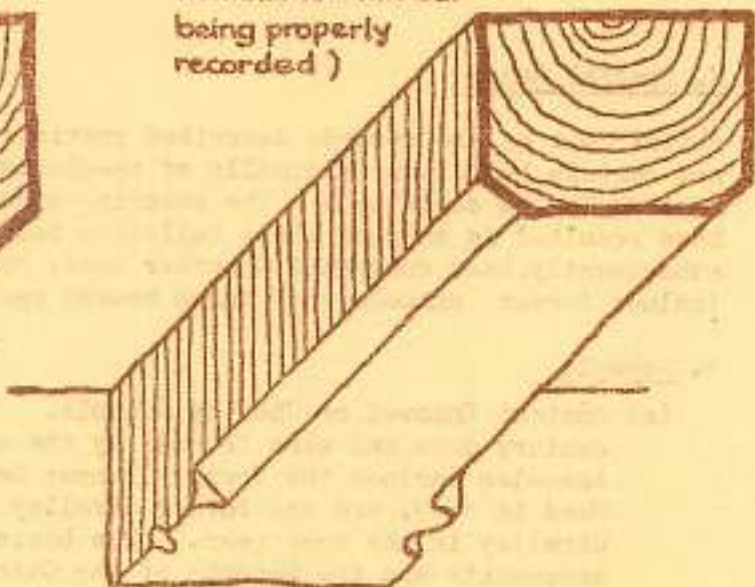
Primrose Cottage, Lambley



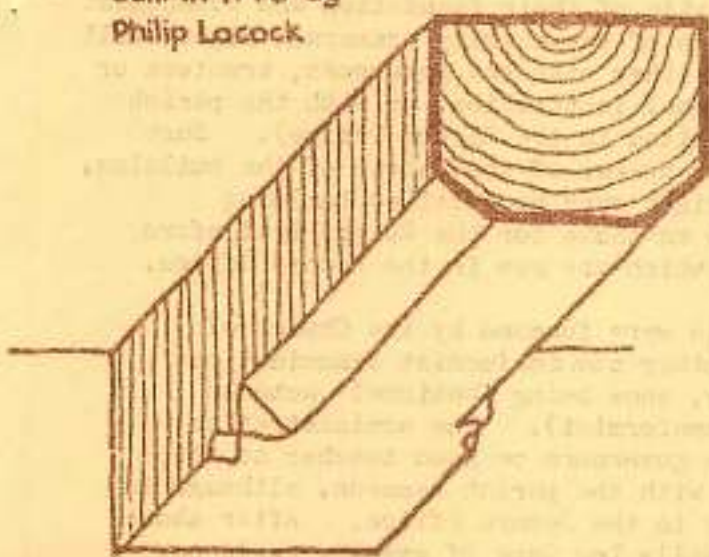
No 1 Plumtree Road, Cotgrave (sadly  
demolished without  
being properly  
recorded)



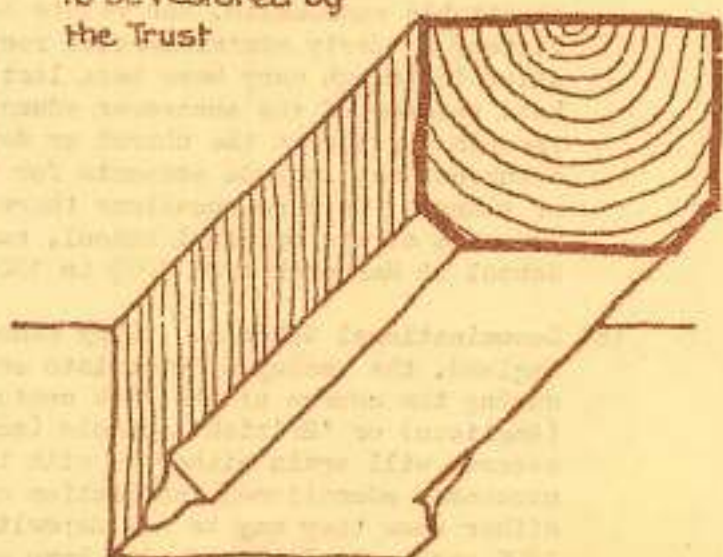
Hall Farmhouse, Woodborough,  
built in 1710 by  
Philip Lacock



No 1 Linby Lane, Papplewick,  
to be restored by  
the Trust



Dalestorth House, Skegby (Ashfield)  
Old wing.



Manor Farm Cottage, Skegby (Ashfield)  
Built about 1630.





## Tracing the History of Your House

The sixth contribution to a series by  
Adrian Henstock, the County Archivist, describing basic  
documentary sources for tracing the history of smaller  
houses in Nottinghamshire built before c.1900.

+ + + + + + + + + + +

### K. Special Cases

Whilst most of the records described previously apply to all small houses, there are certain buildings originally of specialised function for which additional records may be consulted. The changing circumstances of the 20th century have resulted in many of these buildings being made redundant and they have subsequently been converted to other uses, many as private residences. They include former schools, parsonage houses and public houses etc.

#### 1. Schools

- (a) Ancient Endowed or Charity Schools. These are usually of 17th or 18th century date and were founded by the munificence of private donors. Examples include the former Grammar School at Tuxford, founded by Charles Read in 1669, and the former Strelley School at Bulwell, founded by George Strelley in the same year. The basic sources of information about such endowments are the Reports of the Charity Commissioners for Nottinghamshire (1815-1829), available in the form of a printed volume in the Nottinghamshire Record Office, the Nottingham Local Studies Library or some other libraries. These reports cover every parish in the county which had charitable endowments, and relate details of their foundation and subsequent history. Early administrative records of the charity concerned might still exist (although many have been lost) either with the governors, trustees or head teacher of the successor educational institution, or with the parish records (either in the church or deposited in the Record Office). Such documents may include accounts for the upkeep of the fabric of the building, or plans. On rare occasions there might even be detailed building accounts of the original school, such as those for the Robert Brailsford School at Harworth from 1699 to 1703 which are now in the Record Office.
- (b) Denominational Schools. Many schools were founded by the Church of England, the Wesleyan Methodists or other nonconformist denominations during the course of the 19th century, some being 'National' schools (Anglican) or 'British' schools (nonconformist). The administrative records will again either be with the governors or head teacher of the successor educational institution or with the parish records, although in either case they may be now deposited in the Record Office. After about 1875 each school should also have a daily Log Book of events, again now usually in the Record Office. Many such schools applied to the government for grant-aid in the 19th century and the architectural plans which were submitted with the applications have now been transferred to the Record Office. There are plans for about 50 schools in the county between c.1840



TRACING THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOUSE-6  
continued from page 6

and c.1870, mostly signed by their Architects. At the Lincolnshire Archives Office is a series of Diocesan Inspectors' reports on Anglican schools in Nottinghamshire between 1858 and 1867, when the county was part of the Diocese of Lincoln, but, like many school records, these probably contain little about the actual buildings. Plans of former schools may still be in the custody of the planning or architects' departments of local authorities.

- (c) Board Schools. Following the Education Act of 1870 School Boards were established to provide schools in parishes where the existing denominational provision was insufficient, and a great many Victorian school buildings consequently date from the 1870's. Details of their foundation can be found in the minute books of the appropriate School Board (now in the Record Office) or in local newspaper reports (in the Nottingham Local Studies Library). These Press reports may include accounts of the formal ceremonies accompanying the laying of the foundation stone, which often had newspapers and coins, etc. buried with it. Directories (see J.1. March issue) will usually provide the year of foundation as a guide to where to begin searching newspapers, and often the building itself will bear a datestone. There may, however, be a slight discrepancy between the date of the year on the stone and that of the year the school began.

2. Parsonage Houses

A large number of former vicarages and rectories have been sold by the Church of England in recent years as being too large for present needs. They are mostly Victorian but they do include occasional Georgian and early 19th century examples. Although most are known as e.g. 'The Old Vicarage', there are some cases where their original function is not so obvious. The principal sources of information prior to 1850 are the Glebe Terriers for each parish. These are surveys of the church and parsonage property, and provide a written description of the parsonage house, often giving building materials, number and dimensions of rooms, etc. Terriers were compiled only at the time of an Archbishop's Visitation, and in Nottinghamshire these years are 1687, 1714, 1726, 1743, 1759, 1764, 1770, 1777, 1781, 1786, 1809, 1817, 1825 and 1840. Sets of the terriers for all parishes for these years (but with some missing) are in the Nottinghamshire Record Office, although often odd copies can be found amongst the parish records, again now usually deposited in the Record Office. Some early ones are amongst the Archdeaconry records at the Nottingham University Manuscripts Department. After 1840 terriers are more usually found amongst parish records (e.g. 1884, 1906). Others for 1864 and 1867 were originally among the Lincoln Diocesan records but their present whereabouts is unknown.

Other useful documents include faculties (licences) for the rebuilding of parsonage houses, and mortgages of glebe land to pay for rebuilding, etc. These were either enrolled in the Diocesan Registers or recorded in other administrative records of the Diocese in which Nottinghamshire formed a part, e.g. York prior to 1837, Lincoln from 1837 to 1884, and Southwell after 1884. The relevant records are housed respectively at the Borthwick Institute, York, the Lincolnshire Archives Office, and the Nottinghamshire Record Office. Lincoln also has an extensive series of surveyors' reports for many Nottinghamshire parishes, compiled between 1871 and 1884 under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act of 1871. At the Nottinghamshire Record Office is also a series of some 20 plans, estimates and specifications for new parsonages or alterations to old ones, 1844 - 1926, transferred from the Church Commissioners (DD.SP). Original faculties, mortgages, etc., can also be found amongst parish records.

continued on page 8



TRACING THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOUSE-6  
continued from page 7

3. Inns and Public Houses

The licensing of alehouses by local magistrates dates back to the 16th century but unfortunately records rarely survive from the early period. The earliest lists of licensees in the Nottinghamshire Quarter Sessions rolls are for 1675 (parts of Broxtowe and Thurgarton Hundreds only) and 1728 (parts of Thurgarton, Newark and Bassetlaw Hundreds). In Nottingham the first comprehensive lists of public houses are those of 1758-1764 (printed in the 'Nottingham Borough Records', Vol. 7. (1947) with distribution map). Stray references to public houses occur in the sessional records of both borough and county from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The Newark Borough sessional records may also contain similar material. All these records are at the Nottinghamshire Record Office. Newspapers (see H.2. March issue) are a useful source of information for the 18th and 19th centuries as they record events which took place at inns and public houses, especially auction sales of property. Directories (see J.1. March issue) are the main source for the 19th century, although one pitfall which must be taken into account is that occasionally pubs changed their names, and it was not unknown for a town to have two of the same name at the same time; this certainly occurred in Nottingham. Alehouse-keepers' recognisances (bonds for good behaviour) exist for the county area for 1809-1827 in the Record Office, but these often only list the name of the licensee and not the sign of his house. After 1872 official registers of licences were kept by the magistrates sitting in Brewster Sessions, and these records are amongst the petty sessional records for the various municipal boroughs or county sessional divisions. Many of these are now in the Record Office, although the old licensing registers have sometimes been lost, but others are still with the appropriate Clerk to the Magistrates. Very rarely plans survive which were submitted to the magistrates for approval, but other plans should be included amongst building regulation plans (see B.6. September 1979 issue).

ooOoo

In the next issue : Some local case studies.

ooOoo

N.B. In the March issue pages 13 and 14 (Tracing the History of your House-5) were inadvertently transposed and we apologise to the Author and readers for any inconvenience caused by this error.



This new competition, organised by the Community Council for Nottinghamshire, is designed to encourage self-help projects undertaken by groups of young people in the villages.

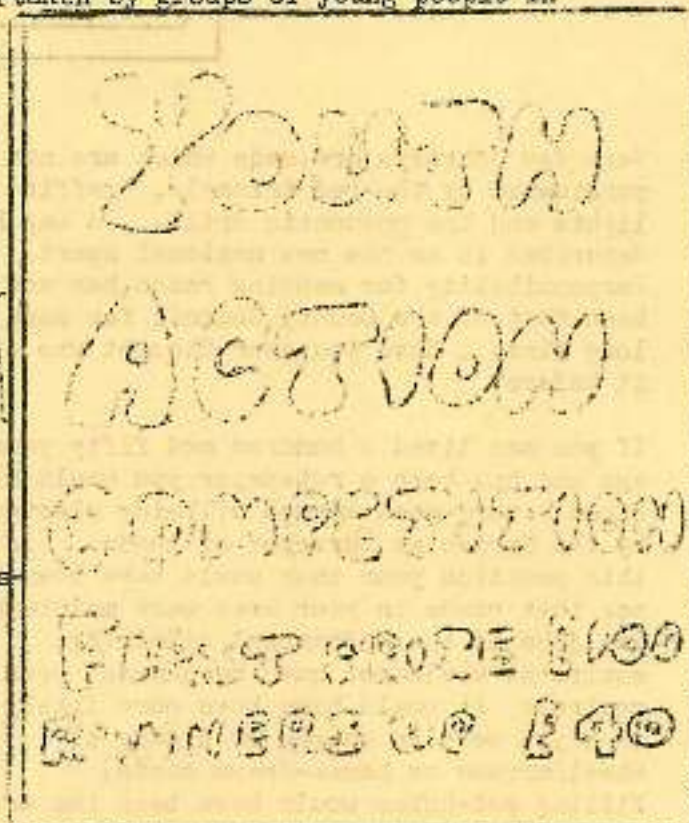
Almost any project is eligible for entry - here are some ideas:-

cleaning up untidy sites  
work on a village hall  
restoring the village pond  
nature trail or village trail  
repairing walls  
building or repairing a dovecote  
garden sharing.

The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust are generously supporting this competition and their financial backing has enabled the Community Council to offer a £100 cash prize to the winners and £40 each to the two runners up. A commemorative certificate will also be awarded to the winner and Certificates of Merit to the runners-up.

The project must have started by the closing date for entries, 18th October, 1980, and judging will take place in March 1981.

For further information and application form please contact Oliver Baines, Rural Officer, Community Council for Nottinghamshire, Link House, 110 Mansfield Road, Nottingham, NG1 3HL. Tel: Nottm. 53681/2.



#### UPTON PARISH ROOM

##### SECOND IN VILLAGE VENTURE COMPETITION

Upton Parish Council, which received £1250 from the Trust towards the costs of restoration of the Parish Room, has been awarded second prize in the Community Council for Nottinghamshire's Village Venture competition.

The competition was set up in 1978 to encourage community enterprise, and was won this year by the Oxtun School Preservation Group for their work in supporting and modernising the school, previously under a closure notice from the Department of Education.

The judges, in Upton's case, were particularly impressed by the efforts of the local people both in undertaking manual work on the hall, and also for their fundraising activities. The Parish Council, with the backing of the villagers, raised a total of £15000, of which £3000 came from local benefits and fundraising. The hall is now in regular use, and a fine contribution to the community.

Well done, Upton!

Oliver Baines, Rural Officer, CCN.



## DANGER! MEN AT WORK

by Phil Ibbotson

Very few journeys are made which are not punctuated by the red triangle, traffic lights and the pneumatic drill. A wag has described it as the new national sport. Responsibility for mending roads has not been that of the County Council for such a long time. Have you ever thought who did it before?

If you had lived a hundred and fifty years ago and had been a ratepayer you would have stood a very good chance of being elected by the Parish as Surveyor of Roads. In this position your task would have been to see that roads in your area were maintained. The joys of the mechanical repairing equipment would not have been under your control: it would have been more likely that you were in charge of a gang of wheelbarrows or horse-drawn carts. Filling pot-holes would have been the order of the day. The tarmacadam surface was still a new-fangled thing not in general use. After the initial burst of Roman road building the British settlers seem to have avoided their practices like the black-death and reverted to the ups and downs of the tracksay.

Repairs were a matter of making the most of what was available. In winter the traveller was either mud-bound, frozen or snowed in; in summer there was the probability that dust choked you. Unwritten rules allowed the coach traveller to use the fields rather than the roads - it was easier going!

Coming from Worksop to Welbeck during the 1720's the Earl of Oxford took two hours and had to use the fields as the road was merely a series of sand-dunes. Coming from Retford to Clumber about the same period meant that six horses instead of four were needed. During the 1790's the Duke of Portland insisted that the road from Mansfield to Worksop be repaired; a new base to the roadway was made by laying faggots of brushwood under the stone surface.

Naturally speeds were a thing to be aimed at but rarely achieved. In 1675 the

Bishop of Durham took five days to reach London and sampled the eel pie at the inn near Markham Moor on the way. A hundred years later there was little improvement though the advent of the stage coach began the need to move more quickly - there were timetables to keep to. An indicator of this increase in speed is that first of all nearly all the villages on the routes had an inn where the coaches stopped. The number of inns declined with the increased speed. Naturally enough the abilities of the local road menders were put under pressure and finance to make good roads was needed. The main roads were operated by companies who were entitled to charge tolls.

The members of the company that operated the North road from Grantham to West Drayton, near Markham Moor, reads like an edition of Debrett for 1726. This act establishing the company marked the beginning of a spate of such companies. Charges for the coaches and waggons ranged from 4d for a vehicle drawn by one horse to 2/- for one drawn by six horses. Pack-animals were charged 3d, droves of sheep and cattle 10d per score. Forty years later a small increase had been made for coaches - they were charged 2/6d.

Inns along the way vied for trade. During the middle of the 18th Century travellers were forced to stop at North Muskham and were requested to sample the feast laid out by the villagers. Inns were found at Scarthing Moor, Tuxford, Markham Moor, West Drayton, the Jockey House, the Rushey Inn, Barnby Moor, Scrooby and Bawtry until the 1770's: the alterations to the North Road taking it by Retford meant that there was no trade for those at West Drayton, the Jockey House and the Rushey Inn.

In 1821 there was a scheme to re-route the North Road which would have meant that it would have by-passed Tuxford to go through East Markham. It must be left to the imagination what the feelings of the Tuxford people were as they had been relying on trade from travellers for over two hundred years. At the same time it was proposed to alter the road to the south of Tuxford which would have done away with trade in the villages between South Muskham and Tuxford.



VOLUNTEERS for oak beam,  
brick and tile cleaning always  
required - please contact  
Graham Beaumont on Nottingham 866555  
Ext. 389.

## PUBLICATIONS

### OLD SNEINTON by Dave Ablitt

The Sneinton Environmental Society is to be heartily congratulated on the production of this booklet.

Dave Ablitt, the Author, who is also Chairman of the Sneinton Environmental Society, must be very proud of the advance that the Society has made during his Chairmanship. To say this is an active Society is an understatement. If all amenity societies put in the effort and achieved the results that Sneinton has done over the past year or so the environment would be a better place.

To get back to the booklet, Dave and his two colleagues, Jim Wright and Bill Vincent, have produced just the right type of publication, neat, tidy and well presented without ostentation, a product which shows the rest how it should be done. But above all the booklet is well written in an informative but chatty way, and the sketches are delightful and the photographs well chosen.

I cannot do better than repeat the words of Alan Sillitoe in his comments on the back cover of the booklet that it should "find a place on everyone's bookshelf whether local or not".

Available from the information Bureau, Libraries and bookshops, or direct from Brian Jackson, Hon. Secretary, Sneinton Environmental Society, 101 Skipton Circus, Nottingham, NG3 7DT. Priced 48p + 14p post and packing.

J.A. Severn.

### THE DIARY OF ABIGAIL GAWTHERN OF NOTTINGHAM, 1751 - 1810 Published by The Thoroton Society Edited by Adrian Henstock

The Diary of Abigail Gawthern, published for the first time, provides a vivid account of the life of a lady in Georgian Nottingham. Mrs. Gawthern was the wife of a well-off lead manufacturer but related to members of the local gentry and clergy. She was also the great-niece of Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1758 to 1768, himself a native of Nottinghamshire. She lived in an elegant town house in Low Pavement, Nottingham, and had property at Granby, Basford, and at Holme near Newark.

#### Extracts from the Diary:

8 December 1784. Mr. & Mrs. Musters gave a ball at Colwick; above one hundred persons there, Mr. Gawthern and myself amongst the number. A deep snow, returned at 3 o'clock.

18 April 1804. Snowed; at a sandwich party at Mr. Thomas Smith's, Bromley House; above 50 people. Captain Fothergill intoxicated and behaved rude to Mr. Ray.

Available from the Nottinghamshire Record Office, Sisson & Parker or The Newark Bookshop, priced £4.75.



- TRUST ACTIVITIES -

COACH TOUR -

It is hoped to arrange a visit to Derbyshire to give members an opportunity to see some of the work undertaken by the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust, possibly during September;

WALK -

Phil Ibbotson has very kindly offered to organise a walk at Cuckney - date yet to be agreed;

If you would like to receive details of these events, when finalised, please complete and return the enclosed reply slip.

GARDENS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Each year many of Nottinghamshire's attractive gardens are opened to the public under the National Gardens Scheme. Over 50 gardens are participating in this year's programme. Examples include:

Bishop's Manor, Southwell - 29th June  
Flintham Hall - 20th July

All proceeds go to the Nurses' Benevolent Funds, the National Trust Gardens and other nominated charities.

The full programme may be obtained from Mrs. Chaworth Masters, Felley Priory, Jacksdale.

GUIDED WALKS IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Produced by the Leisure Services Department, Nottinghamshire County Council

This leaflet, describing 50 walks arranged for 1980 is now available.

The walks vary from walks in towns to walks across fields, and cover topics such as wildlife, archaeology, family history and notable buildings.

Anyone wishing to receive a copy should contact Ruth Tillyard, Leisure Services Department, Nottinghamshire County Council, Trent Bridge House, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ. Tel: Notts. 866555.

