

1: Scandal at Thurgarton Priory | Thurgarton History

At Thurgarton Church. by George Barker. To the memory of my father. At Thurgarton Church the sun burns the winter clouds over the gaunt Danish stone.

All Saints, Thurgarton It was a bright, warm Saturday at the start of May, the first beautiful weekend for months and months, and I did one of my occasional cycle rides down from the north Norfolk coast into the centre of Norwich. The first of them was All Saints, Thurgarton, a sad, lost little church to the north of Aldborough. There is barely a village at all, and a towerless church can disappear into the lattice of lanes on an Ordnance Survey map of Norfolk. In fact, this church was nearly lost to us. Abandoned in the 18th century, when Mortlock came this way in he found the thatch in a dreadful state and the inside of the church propped up with scaffolding. The churchyard was completely overgrown. When I first and last visited Thurgarton church almost fifteen years ago, I found that it had been restored to a fine state of health thanks to the tender mercies of the Churches Conservation Trust. The thatched roofs were renewed, the walls made sound, and the treasures of the church cared for once again. The tower fell in the 18th century, and as at nearby Ingworth the stub of it was made into a vestry, its roof ridged and thatched in an echo of the nave. The chancel appears to have been truncated Pevsner hazards altered, judging by the proximity of the south-east window, and a funny little flying buttress used as a prop in that corner. The south porch is big and plain, and one of the headstops to the arch appears to be a cat. I remembered the sadness of the interior on my previous visit. You step in to dust falling through the air and the smell of age. There is no coloured glass, and this is an interior of wood and plaster. The great survivals are the bench ends, which have done remarkably well considering that they spent a few years exposed to the elements. Ironically, anywhere else you would complain about the dark, tarry Victorian varnish with which they are covered, but here, it probably saved them. The best are two figures who creep up on the scene on the other side of the bench end. One appears to be wearing armour and carrying a shield and staff, the other may be a shepherd, because what he carries appears to be a crook. One approaches a dragon, the other two dogs fighting. A man plays the bagpipes though the bag itself has been lost while another plays the lute, and there is an elephant and castle, the elephant with a twisted trunk. Other survivals of the years of neglect include a haunting framed decalogue board, probably of the 17th Century, and fragments of Elizabethan texts on the wall, one punched through with two earlier medieval image niches which must have been plastered over before the text was painted. The wooden war memorial, which may have been locally made, has six names. Pevsner mentions a 15th century alabaster panel, presumably from an altar, which was found in the church in the 19th century. Still, so much has survived to be thankful for. And now, that curious connection. About seven miles off to the south-east is the village of Tuttington. This makes them sound close and conscious of each other, but I visited eight churches on my journey between the two, and the town of Aylsham also sits between them. Around here, pretty villages huddle in the dips, and roads obey the old medieval strip field plan system, cutting back at dog leg angles for no apparent reason. It was a journey through a crazy lattice of angled and high-hedged lanes, and I was thankful for my Ordnance Survey map. At last I came into Tuttington, a compact, pretty village with flint cottages and houses with Flemish gables. The round-towered church of St Peter and St Paul is tucked fairly tightly behind a large 17th Century house. Unlike Thurgarton, I have been a regular visitor to Tuttington church over the years. It is a church I like a lot. Not being as remote, it is one that easily draws me into its orbit if I am passing close by, and I found my name six times in the visitors book. Like Thurgarton, Tuttington has an exceptionally fine collection of medieval bench ends. They are a bit battered, but the damage is as likely to be the rough and tumble of the centuries as much as any form of iconoclasm. Among them, a grinning wild man with a club creeps up on a dragon, a woman churns butter, a man beats on a tambour, and, curiously, a woman allows her basket to be rifled by wild animals, one of them a fox. There is an elephant and castle, a grinning face peeping out of the castle. Perhaps some of these subjects sound familiar, and for me on this journey the most striking thing about them is that they appear to be by the same hand as the bench ends at Thurgarton. The subjects have some similarities, the most memorable being the man creeping up on a dragon and the elephant and castle.

Intriguingly, this suggests the possibility that they might all have been in the same church originally. Simon Knott, May

2: Thurgarton - History

At Thurgarton Church by George www.enganchecubano.com the memory of my father At Thurgarton Church the sun burns the winter clouds over the gaunt Danish stone and thatched reeds that cover the barest.

He was a canon of Thurgarton Priory in the late 14th century but more importantly he was one of the greatest religious teachers and writers of late mediaeval England. There is good evidence that he studied law at Cambridge University. In he was a clerk to the Diocese of Lincoln and was granted the canonry and prebend of Abergwili in Carmarthenshire; in he is recorded as attending the Consistory Court at Ely. At some stage in the s he appears to have lived as a hermit but abandoned the solitary life and in the following decade he entered the Augustinian order and spent the remaining years of his life as a canon in Thurgarton Priory where he died on 24th March, So much for the known facts of his life, albeit rather sketchy, but what of his writing and teaching? Hilton was well versed in Latin, the usual language for religious treatise at the time, but he was evidently concerned that his writing should be widely accessible. He was widely read by the clergy and numerous monastic libraries contained copies of his books. However his influence spread well outside royal and clerical circles and into the laity. The Ladder of Perfection was written in two parts; the earlier chapters were addressed to an anchoress a female hermit and the second part, written much later, to a wider audience. He specifically warns against the deliberate seeking after ecstatic visions whether by excesses of emotion or by ascetic rituals of physical deprivation. The 14th century was a period of great suffering and upheaval. The old feudal structures of society were challenged as labourers realised that their services could command higher rewards and such raised expectations led to periods of unrest culminating in the Peasants Revolt of In Oxford a group of scholars produced an English version of the Bible; one of their leaders was John Wycliffe who became increasingly vocal in teaching against many of the traditional practices and beliefs of the Roman Catholic church. He and his many followers Lollards were eventually labelled as heretics by the church establishment. Favoured by the Carthusians At about the same time as Hilton entered the Augustinian house his friend Adam Horsley had become a Carthusian monk at Beauvale Priory which lay just 10 miles from Thurgarton. The Carthusians were avid collectors and copiers of religious works and the library at Thurgarton Priory included a number of books which appear to have been produced at Beauvale. In , almost a hundred years after his death, the Ladder of Perfection and The Mixed Life were printed in London by Wykyn de Worde " some of the earliest books in English to be published. Five reprints appeared over the following decades up to the s. His work remained part of the Roman Catholic tradition with a continuing devotion amongst the Carthusians. Thurgarton " then and now The Augustinian Priory at Thurgarton was on a national scale a modest house but it had a significant influence within the surrounding region of the East Midlands. We know a little of the library at Thurgarton Priory some of which has survived and suggests a place of learning and study. This prophet is still remembered in his own land Sources Over seventy early versions of the Scale of Perfection and The Mixed Life survive whole or in parts and a few combined into one volume. There have been numerous translations some of which are listed below and most of which contain useful introductions. Dorward, The Scale of Perfection. Classics of Western Spirituality Series R. Dorward , The Mixed Life D. Lecture delivered on 29th June at Thurgarton church.

3: Norfolk Churches

At Thurgarton Church the sun burns the winter clouds over the gaunt Danish stone and thatched reeds that cover the barest chapel I know. I could compare it with.

There is sadly no evidence of such an underground tunnel but the story reflects the popular image of beer swilling monks cavorting with naughty nuns. The Red Lion pub, Thurgarton. The canons of Thurgarton Priory were all ordained priests who had taken vows of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience on joining the Augustinian order. Augustinian communities were regularly inspected by their local bishop – what might nowadays be called an Offmonk report. Augustinian canon Weak leadership Adam de Sutton, Prior of Thurgarton, was a sick aging man in and had withdrawn from priory life. The head of a religious house such as the Prior of Thurgarton was both a religious and secular leader and the welfare of the house depended on his ability to manage the priory estate efficiently and to provide spiritual guidance to his flock. Evidently discipline had become lax and some brothers were leaving the priory without consent to socialise in the district. Periods of silence were ignored as were the priestly duties of alms and care of the sick. He was also directed to appoint two senior canons to visit the outlying manors and granges to ensure that the locals were not swindling the priory. To put an end to such revelry the archbishop ordered immediate repairs to the priory precinct walls and fences and commanded that canons could only leave the priory grounds in pairs. As punishment to the whole community the archbishop forbade them meat on Mondays. Twenty years later however, in , Hugh de Farndon was found wandering the countryside in a miserable plight. He was readmitted to Thurgarton Priory but not allowed into the cloister until penance was done – but in he was again a vagrant wandering the countryside. Whichever was true, in a small community such as Thurgarton Priory probably not above 25 canons such a disruptive individual as Hugh could have a disastrous effect on the morale of the house. One faction supported local man Alexander de Gedling but after two abortive elections Archbishop Wickwane of York lost patience with the priory and imposed his choice on Thurgarton. In May he was accused of adultery with Margery, wife of Reginald Canum of Lowdham, but was found not guilty and was reinstated as Prior. A few weeks later a business meeting of the priory held in the chapel was disrupted by an outburst from Alexander de Gedling, the previous local contender for the position of prior, who used foul and scandalous language. In another canon, Walter de Bingham, was guilty of a violent assault on a clerk, John de Sutton, and was excommunicated. Late in Prior Gilbert had understandably tired of Thurgarton; he resigned and returned to Nostell Priory to be replaced a month later by none other than Alexander de Gedling. Financial mismanagement again Alexander proved to be a poor administrator and by the priory was again in serious debt and being pursued in the courts by numerous debtors including the Sheriff of Nottingham. More troublesome priests Walter de Bingham is a puzzling character. We have already noted his excommunication in for assault and he pops up in the records again in when he was accused of vagrancy – a shameful condition in mediaeval times especially in a priest. He was sent to Bolton Priory for a period of penance. In Brother Hugh de Eyrton was excommunicated for a violent assault on fellow canon Roger de Scaupwyck. Hugh should have sought penance from the Archbishop of York but instead journeyed to Rome to receive absolution of his sins from a cardinal. On return to Thurgarton he was subject to further penance by order of a disgruntled archbishop. Balance restored After a period of calm returned to the cloisters of Thurgarton. It may be that the priests of Thurgarton were too busy ministering to their hard-pressed parishioners to waste time on petty quarrels. In a survey of the priory estate showed a healthy financial balance and evidence points to a period of new building in the church probably at the east end in the new Decorated Style. In the Prior of Thurgarton was sufficiently well respected to be appointed one of the county officers responsible for raising taxes for King Edward III. Monk sampling a brew Sources T. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

4: All Saints Church, Thurgarton | Revolvly

To the memory of my father At Thurgarton Church the sun burns the winter clouds over the gaunt Danish stone and thatched reeds that cover the barest chapel I know. I could compare it with the Norse longboats that bore burning the body forth in honour from the shore of great fjords long ago.

St Peter Archaeology Thurgarton Priory remains as a shadow of its former self; the monastic buildings have disappeared from view and the church is a much reduced and altered fragment. Fragments of worked and moulded stone scattered around gardens in the village or built into nearby houses provide further clues about the architecture of the priory buildings. The church must have been of an impressive size, to judge from what remains, and would have rivalled its near neighbour, the collegiate church of Southwell, in architectural richness. Nave Piers Only three bays of the medieval nave arcades survive and the stonework of the upper levels, the triforium and clerestory, survive only under the north-west tower. There are three identical pairs of arcade piers, arranged on either side of the nave; each pair has a different design. Design 1 The tower piers are a form of clustered pier, but stretched into a rectangular shape to provide support for the tower, and they have unusual angled ends to which are attached half-shafts and tiny angle-shafts. Their responds, both on the west and in the aisle to the north, repeat part of the design on a more regular scale. Similar pier types are found at the Augustinian Bourne Abbey, Lincs. Design 3 The third type, now cut in half and used as the eastern responds, were more slender quatrefoil piers with inset shafts and annulets. This unusual design was originally used in the transept at Lincoln and also can be found at the entrance to the choir aisle chapels at Southwell. Pier capitals and bases All the capitals are moulded but vary in design. In each case a shaft rises from the pier abacus to define the bay and now provides the support for the nineteenth-century roof. The shafts on the south side have fillets and the north ones are beaded. Other piers There were clearly other piers of a similar design in the church since dismantled sections resembling this type of pier can be found amongst the loose stone collection. Reconstruction of as it might have been in the middle ages The Length of the Priory Church There is no evidence left of the length of the original nave. Nineteenth-century writers refer to it being of seven bays, although without providing any evidence for this figure. The clerestory arcade is made up of three equal height arched openings to the church backed by a single window to the exterior. Double chamfered arches and moulded capitals are used throughout as seen in the Lady Chapel, Worksop, and whorl label-stops as seen at Southwell and Lincoln. Roof There is a large expanse of plain walling above the clerestory, equal to its arcade height above which a high flat or coved wooden ceiling rested on the string course visible just below the weathering for the roof there is no evidence for a stone vaulted roof. The aisles were also unvaulted; on the aisle side of the north piers there is a shaft and capital to support a ceiling. Parts of the lost building clearly did have rib vaults since two carved roof bosses and several sections of rib remain in the loose stone collection. One boss is for a junction between a transverse and ridge rib that had moulded ribs, and the other boss is from an asymmetric, five-part vault another Southwell or Lincoln-derived feature with chamfered ribs. Both bosses have stiff-leaf foliage decoration and date from the 13th century. Tower interior The bell ringing chamber, the first level in the tower, is reached by a spiral staircase and a cross passage to emerge at the corner of the former triforium level into a large space lit by a large west window. The staircase and passage-way are unusually elaborate for mere access and the triforium arches in the chamber are overly ornate for a usually unseen area. The east wall of the chamber has an enclosing arch that rises higher than the gallery roof beyond and must originally have framed something more elaborate than a doorway into the roof-space of the aisle. Above the triforium, the present belfry walls appear archaeologically complex and have a large number of putlog holes, beam-slots evidence for a previous floor level and projecting brackets. The uppermost level comprises a gallery walkway on all sides of the tower, below the large belfry openings. The gabled buttresses are capped off with stone roofs carved to appear tiled, and the heads of the narrowest lancets have an unusual use of dog-tooth in the chamfered soffits also seen at Bourne. Thurgarton had a second tower on the south, of which only one buttress remains, and, although later in date, it therefore belongs to the group of twin-towered facades first built in the area during the Romanesque period such as Southwell and Worksop. The height of the

gable can be found from the weathering of the nave roof preserved on the tower, and a row of long lancet windows evidently spanned the gable flanked by tiny blind arches on either side that started at capital height. The lancets had deeply chamfered jambs beneath a more elaborate arch moulding. The second version pushes the gable roof-lights higher up the facade and is the preferred reconstruction since the stepped lancets relate better to the height of the ceiling on the interior.

Monastic Buildings The monastic buildings have mostly disappeared and there has been a house on the site of the west range of the cloister since the late sixteenth century. The present Thurgarton Beck runs under a stone lined bridge at this site and an old stone spout which runs into the stream may be a remnant of the priory kitchen drains. The present Georgian brick mansion was built in for John Gilbert Cooper and was extended at both ends by Hine in 1820. It covers the whole of the medieval undercroft – the ground floor of the original west range of the priory – but the ground has been built up to a height of two to three metres and the undercroft windows and doors are now all below ground level. It is obvious that the site used to be terraced and that the ground level of the cloister must have been considerably lower than the level of the church in the thirteenth century, and it would therefore have been possible for the west range to have been of more than two storeys.

The Undercroft Vaulting in the undercroft The undercroft is a rib vaulted rectangular structure supported on a central row of four round piers with moulded capitals and bases, from the middle of the thirteenth century. The ribs are chamfered and rest on corbels on the exterior walls. Each bay is approximately square and has a quadripartite rib vault. The undercroft has been modified considerably with openings changed and walls built that divide up the interior, and the north end appears to have been completely reworked, doubtless during the construction of the house above. Entrance to the undercroft is through an opening cut through the south wall at the west end of the aisle. An original blocked doorway survives in the second bay from the south and would have led into the cloisters. The medieval undercroft can be reconstructed as a two-cell structure with a central arcade. The main part has five-bays and a total internal length of 100 feet. Slabs of stone forming the edging are from the top of the cloister bench and have a roll moulding to front and back. The cloister bases that would have stood on the bench are set into the bottom of one of the walls built in the post-Dissolution period to divide the undercroft into smaller spaces and only came to light recently when flood water washed the mortar out from between them. Further bases have been recorded in village gardens and all are single circular moulded bases from the thirteenth century. These would probably have supported monolithic shafts and arches to form an open arcade to the cloister garth of a type familiar in the early thirteenth century.

Conclusion In conclusion, it is evident that Thurgarton Priory had a fine series of stone buildings that were first constructed in building campaigns during the second half of the twelfth century and continued through further works in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Stylistically it reflected the architecture of its region, adopting ideas from Southwell, including some that had been derived originally from the most significant building in the East Midlands, Lincoln Cathedral, but also drawing ideas from Bourne, a fellow Augustinian site in southern Lincolnshire, and other Augustinian buildings from further a field. Its current state shows only a fragment of what must have been an impressive series of buildings, but detailed study both of its fabric and of the architectural fragments scattered in the locality enable some impression to be gained of its former richness.

5: Poem: At Thurgarton Church by George Barker

The Priory Church of St. Peter, Thurgarton is a former house of Canons Regular or "Black Canons" and now a Church of England church in Thurgarton Nottinghamshire.. They were called "Black Canons" because they wore Black Cassocks, Black Capes and Hoods.

Castle Hill lies some m south of the present church. Excavations show that it may well be the site of the church mentioned in Domesday. Anglo-Saxon and early Norman The place name Thurgarton is a typical Grimston hybrid and suggests that Thorrgair, a Dane, took over lordship of an existing Anglian estate sometime in the th centuries. Thurgarton also gave its name to the surrounding wapentake indicating that the village was of some importance in pre-conquest Nottinghamshire. Domesday indicates that at the time of the conquest there was a church at Thurgarton or Tythby. The most likely site of this is Castle Hill, Thurgarton. The first charter was issued in the presence of the Chapter of Southwell Minster by Thurstan, Archbishop of York and states that: Ralph Dayncourt, on our advice and counsel, grants to God and the church of St Peter at Thurgarton and the regular canons who serve God there, all the churches of his lands The second charter was issued by Ralph Dayncourt, again before the Chapter of Southwell Minster but after the death of Archbishop Thurstan. I, Ralph de Ayncurt, for the good of my soul, and the souls of my sons and daughters, my parents, my wife Basilia and all our ancestors, have founded a house of religion at Thurgarton, and grant to the regular canons who there serve God and St Peter, on the counsel and entreaty of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, of blessed memory, all my land at Thurgarton and Fiskerton, the park next to Thurgarton and all the churches of my lands. A search of the surrounding gardens and rockeries has exposed several twelfth-century architectural fragments from a Romanesque stone church, such as a section of decorated soffit moulding from a large arch which is from the second half of the century and resembles work from the west front of Lincoln of the mid-twelfth century. White Mansfield stone, as at Southwell Minster , was used for the finer carved work but a large amount of local skerry stone was also employed probably quarried from Stone Pit Close which lies a mere m to the north of the church. The parish was rich in timber but additional oaks were granted by the crown from Sherwood Forest " three in , twenty in , ten in and six in The majority of the claustral buildings including an infirmary were completed in this 13th century phase of building. A pair of traceried windows from the late thirteenth century had been modified in c to incorporate a beautiful sculptured niche for an image. The niche can be related to the Southwell pulpitum and to other elaborately decorated work produced by masons from the region in the county and in the north of England. In Archbishop Melton dedicated new altars possibly including the surviving niche. The windows and the niche are both mentioned in the pre-restoration antiquarian accounts and were re-sited by Hine behind the altar in his new chancel. Further fourteenth-century mouldings, from archways and soffits, are in the stone collection and suggest that the reworking may have been substantial. Life in the Priory. The Augustinians were subject to the authority of their local bishop and underwent regular episcopal visits. Such a devastating series of epidemics profoundly altered attitudes and challenged accepted religious beliefs. The teachings of Wycliffe and the rise of the Lollards provoked a backlash from the established church; in the Prior of Thurgarton was part of a council set up to seek out the heretics and their publications in Nottinghamshire. Walter Hilton became a canon of Thurgarton Priory sometime in the mids and died there in March His best known work, *The Ladder of Perfection*, is a guide to a life of prayer and contemplation. Written in English it became a medieval best seller undergoing repeated reprints up to the Reformation; Thomas More recommended it to his gaoler when in the Tower. In the southern half of the parish with the village plots and the advowson and tithes of the parish church were granted by the crown to Trinity College, Cambridge. To Thurgoton village and priory of Blak Chanons lately suppressid " The Post-reformation Church The Coopers dismantled most of the church and claustral ranges and built a large house immediately to the south of the church. The house was a stone building of three wings around a courtyard; a 17th probate inventory records over thirty rooms and a wide range of outbuildings including a brew-house, a wash-house and a pigeon cote. The western end of the nave of the priory church was retained as the parish church after the Dissolution, together with part of the west facade,

while the rest of the church was destroyed. The south tower and upper levels of the nave had been removed before when Buck drew the west view of the priory. The church appears to have fallen into disrepair in the 18th century. The new owners were the Milward family three generations of which dominated parish life in the 19th century. The building was enlarged to take on its current appearance by the Nottingham architect, Thomas Chambers Hine, in , at the same time as he extended the house on the south. Hine re-exposed and restored both arcades and created a chancel. He replaced the north aisle wall approximately on the site of the medieval original, built a new porch, into which he installed the medieval north portal, and added the narrow south aisle in the space between the church and the house. Thurgarton was only his second church commission and his first major restoration of a medieval structure; his reworking of Thurgarton is both sympathetic and surprisingly archaeological in its approach. In the Thurgarton estate was sold to Sir John Robinson as a home for his son who tragically died in an accident before taking up residence. The house was let to George Ridding, first Bishop of Southwell , who lived there from to The church, house and gardens were frequently busy with diocesan conferences and garden parties. All attempts by diocesan officials to move the Bishop to a Southwell residence were politely resisted. The Priory estate has changed hands several times in the 20th century. It is now in private ownership.

6: Priory Church of St Peter, Thurgarton - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

7: Priory Church of St Peter, Thurgarton

Thurgarton Hall, an eighteenth-century red-brick Georgian house, is situated next to the church and was once home to the Bacon family. It later became part of the Felbrigg Hall estate. A post mill once stood in the vicinity of the church.

8: Thurgarton, Norfolk - Wikipedia

St. Peter's church, Thurgarton today In the th anniversary of Walter Hilton's death was marked by a weekend of lectures, services and a concert of mediaeval music at St Peter's church.

9: Thurgarton Methodist Church | Nottingham | Nottinghamshire | Service Times

The height and length of this mainly fourteenth-century towerless, thatched church is reminiscent of a great barn. Inside, it has spectacular medieval carved benches featuring a dragon, a creeping hunter, fighting dogs, an elephant and musicians.

Regenerative stochastic simulation The story of Anne Ange World cruising handbook City architecture, or, designs for dwelling houses, stores, hotels etc. Awwa Annual Conference Proceedings, Cincinnati, Oh, 1990 (Annual Conference Proceedings) Crown, college, and railways Lectures on automorphic L-functions Career and Calling Reading, learning, teaching Clyde Edgerton Serving with power Incentives for countryside management V. 1. A laboratory handbook The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification. Under the Mango Tree, A story of romance and adventure Trade Commerce Comerico Fundamentals of pathology pathoma 2017 Ugc paper 1 study material Harrisons Advances in Cardiology The gaze in the expanded field Norman Bryson The Great Canadian Stripper Shortage Gods Little Devotional Book for the Graduate/Book, Journal Gold Pen Correspondence Of James Fenimore Cooper Volume li Anatomy of the human breast Zumdahl chemistry 7th edition study guide Lucy Gets Her Life Back Tactics Volume 5 (Tactics) Bibliographies (p. [217]-235) Gratis me ha cerrado Celeste goes dancing, and other stories Philosophys martyr : Socrates and the Socratics Books on statistics by indian authors Sexual Health [Four Volumes (Sex, Love, and Psychology) Congregationalism of the last three hundred years Legal Guide to Aia Documents/1994 Cumulative Supplement No. 2 Toefl ibt internet-based test 2008 12th edition Travels with Jotaro (Usagi Yojimbo (Sagebrush)) Creating new learning experiences on a global scale Ultimate Wyoming atlas and travel encyclopedia Scaling the urban environmental challenge Peter J. Marcotullio and Gordon McGranahan Subcommittee Hearing on S. 621, for the Relief of Horace J. Fenton