

Stapleford and District Local History Society



1913 to 2013

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£1.00

Free to Members

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New era for

By Ben Ireland

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A HISTORIC cinema has reopened after a £150,000 centenary revamp.

The art-deco Scala, in Ilkeston Market Place, was built in 1913 and is believed to be the second-oldest cinema still operating in the UK.

Mayor of Erewash Val Clare officially reopened the 400-seater screen, owned by Reel Cinemas, last night and watched a screening of Disney film Turbo.

Work has involved a fresh paint job, along with new seating, carpets and toilets and a new retail stand for drinks and snacks.

Susan Daykin, 61, has lived in Ilkeston all her life and remembers seeing her first film, Pinocchio, at the Scala as a five-year-old with her mum.

She said: "The job they've done to spruce it up is very, very nice and definitely worth it closing temporarily.

"It's very important to the town. We like to keep the historic things alive because great things like this cinema are dying off."

Alan Edwards, chairman of the Ilkeston and District Local History Society, said: "A lot of people would say it's a very important building to the town."

Mr Edwards explained that the listed building was the fourth cinema in the town, and

100-year-old cinema

Nottingham Post, 4 October 2013

had out-lived the rest as the second-oldest working cinema in the country. "It never had any money spent on it, which is probably why it's survived to this day," he said.

Following the refurbishment, the Scala is hoping to screen shows live from the Royal Albert Hall.

Later opening hours should allow for after-midnight premieres of new releases so that Ilkeston people can be among the first to see the latest blockbusters.

Manager Mark Watts said: "We are delighted to be giving this wonderful old cinema a new lease of life and would like to thank everyone for their pa-

tience while the cinema is closed due to this work being carried out.

"We take huge pride in showing great movies to people at affordable prices via our friendly and helpful staff and look forward to working with the local community for many more years to come."

Muhammad Faisal, of Loughborough-based Reel Cinemas, which owns the Scala, thinks the revamp has given Ilkeston a much-needed boost. "At the moment, people travel to Nottingham or Leicester to get something different from their cinema, so why not give them that here in Ilkeston?" he said.

Generations of Stapleford people have enjoyed nights out at the Scala Cinema

(also see front cover illustration by Nigel Brooks)

Hygiene, as we know it, was unfamiliar. One took a bath twice a year. Often one of the baths would be in May. So, if you married someone in May who had not yet bathed, you might very well remember the old saying 'Marry in May and rue the day'!

Keeping clothes clean was a problem. There was no possibility of washing the heavy brocades and intricately embroidered garments, but ways were found to clean the most vulnerable areas. There were detachable cuffs that could be washed. Everyone had fleas. So people would carry a piece of fur to attract the fleas to that and away from their bodies.



Another favourite accoutrement was a pomander, filled with scented herbs. This was used to try to keep odours at bay, not least the smell of people who only bathed twice a year and wore unwashed clothes!

There were no zips and no Velcro, even buttons were scarce, so there were other devices used to hold clothes together. Sleeves were attached to bodices with laces, called points. Lacing was the usual way of holding garments together. Sleeves could be taken from one dress and tied on another – an example of mix and match!

Maureen's talk continued after the break as she dressed herself up, from her modest shift to the finished gorgeous outfit. Layer after layer was donned with a racy commentary on the various pieces and the origin of their names. Once adorned it was hard to move, but there were always servants to fetch and carry. To wear such apparel indicated wealth!

I have not really done justice to this fascinating evening, the content of the talk, with numerous historical snippets, the splendour of the garments, and the enthusiasm with which Maureen sought to draw us into her passion for the Elizabethan wardrobe. It was a talk worth hearing again!

Meg Oliver

12 June 2013

THE HISTORY OF TOTON MARSHALLING YARDS

By Phil Burton and Brian Amos

As the speakers were introduced we were told that we had the privilege to be the first audience for this presentation. It was obviously a popular choice as the room was packed. According to our chairman it was the largest audience we have ever had.

The speaker explained that he and his partner had researched thoroughly in the York and Derby museums and had really struggled to find any pictures from before 1905. They had, however, found more than 200 slides for us.

'It was all about coal' he said. Coal from the rich East Midlands coalfields had at first been taken to London by canal, which took two weeks.

In 1847 the Midland Railway started hauling coal and in 1850 Toton Yards were opened and grew quickly. In 1856 over 867,000 tons of coal passed through the Yards. The growth of Stanton Ironworks added to this freight.

In 1875 25 miles of new track was laid and the yards had 50-60 horses. At this time there was *flat shunting*, done by men with poles and horses and

was extremely dangerous. A local MP is reputed to have said 'Toton Sidings is the Midland Railway slaughterhouse'.

In 1859 No 1 shed was built and others followed in 1870 and 1901. (These can still be seen on site.)

We had to learn some technical terms:

Hump Shunting – trains were taken to the top of a hump and left there by the engine. The wagons were then rolled down the hill into various sidings.

Up Lines and Down Lines – throughout the country Up Lines headed towards London and Down Lines headed away from London.

We then saw a series of pictures of different engines used in the Yards, with names like 2-4-0 Kirtley, Johnson Spinner (used during WW1), Yankie Baldwin, 3F, 7F and Garratt. The Garratt engine was introduced in 1927 and lasted for 30 years. During this time a special 'coaling tower' was built in the Yards.

We then saw some different wooden wagon types: 7 planked, 3 planked, flat truck (used for carrying rails) and different 'vans' (guards vans).

In 1938 the Down Yard was mechanised. This meant that the points were motorised (air pressure) and retarders (water pressure) were added to parts of the track. Signals were improved and the whole process was controlled from the hump. There were some fascinating pictures of the desks and rail plans in the control room. During each year over a million wagons would go over the hump.

The Down Yard was mechanised in three days. British Railways mechanisation of the Up Yard took two years (1948-50). The hill on the Banks Road side of the Yards was built and is, even now, used for train spotting and photography.

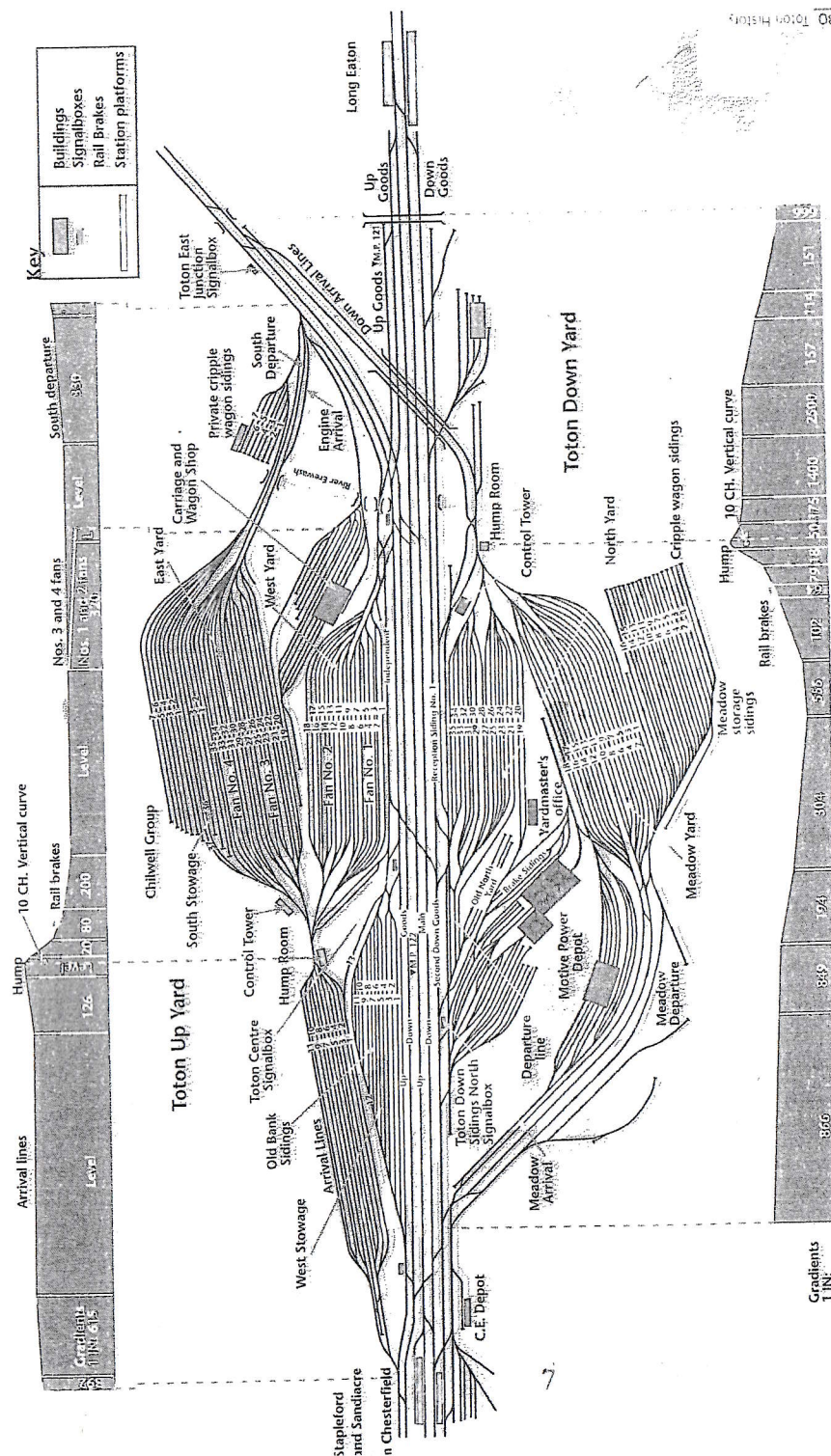
The peak use of the Yards was in the early 1960s. After that, the years brought many changes. Diesel Electric took over from steam and the coaling tower was demolished. Eventually hump shunting finished. *Merry-go-round* trains started and delivered the coal directly to the power stations and reduced the need for the Yards.

The latter part of the presentation showed how the Yards look now. Much of the site is derelict and overgrown and is now mainly used for loco storage.

Finally, we were reminded that in the future the HS2 trains were due to be stopping at Toton, but not for another 20 years!

This was a fascinating talk, carefully balanced to appeal to the dedicated (and knowledgeable) railway enthusiast and also the 'railway ignorant' history enthusiast (like me). Some of the enthusiasts could not restrain

Toton Yards Circa 1960



themselves and added their own well-informed comments, people like me remained silent, enjoyed the slides and learned a lot!

The chairman had been right. It had been a privilege.

John Shaw

10 July 2013

FEEDING THE ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE

by Dr Wendy Freer

Wendy started her talk by stressing that the great English country houses of the past had to be self sufficient - no supermarkets, fridges or freezers, no labour saving devices, no gas, electricity or microwave ovens. However, everything available from the natural world was put to good use and nothing was wasted.

Labour was plentiful and cheap so there were many people involved, working with domestic animals in the fields, with stock in the deer park, with rabbits, birds and fish. They produced all kinds of food from the kitchen gardens, the glass houses and the orchards and were involved in safe storage ready for the harsh winter season.

Animal fodder was scarce in winter so most livestock that would not survive was slaughtered in the autumn, creating a glut of freshly killed meat that needed preserving as long as possible for the table.

Most country houses had a rabbit warren, organised with fences and ditches, so that game keepers could catch animals for the table.

Dovecotes were first brought to Britain by the Romans, but only the aristocracy were allowed to keep them. Doves were a valuable source of meat during the winter and there was always a fresh supply of eggs.

Fish, too, were greatly prized. In areas far from the sea, where lakes did not occur naturally, streams were harnessed to fill self-made ponds. For instance, at Kedleston, the family, including women, used to go to the fish house by the lake to catch fish by rod and line. The women cast their lines from the windows of the fish house. Servants prepared and cooked the fish for a 'banquet', a semi-outdoor picnic.

The 'home farm' was the hub of activity and organisation for the feeding of the country house. A huge kitchen garden produced a variety of fruit and vegetables all year round. High brick walls reflected the sunlight to radiate its heat to encourage growth and ripening. The walls also protected plants from wind and extreme rain. Glasshouses were usually built up against the high garden walls and, by the 19th century, artificial heating was brought from a furnace, through channels in the walls,

enabling more exotic items such as pineapples, melons, cucumbers and tomatoes to be produced

Cow manure was used in the darkened mushroom house and in the rhubarb forcing pots, as well as to ripen grapes.

Fruit from the orchards was carefully gathered and laid out in boxes to last through the winter.

Food processing was carried on in a big way. In the dairy, cows were milked and some of the milk was churned into cheese, butter and junket. The lady of the house often dabbled in these activities.

In the salting room butchered meat was rubbed with salt and packed into barrels to provide food for the coming winter.

Many gallons of beer were produced in the brewhouse.

Ice houses, huge underground areas, were dug out at the home farm, with access through a locked door and down a ladder. Here large supplies of ice were brought from nearby lakes and ponds in winter and placed within, then packed with straw. Surprisingly, ice could easily be kept from one year to the next.

As everything had to be done by hand, it is not hard to imagine the effort that went into preparing meals for such large numbers, not only the wealthy owners, but their household staff and many workers on the estate.

Wendy's interesting talk made us all realise how easy it is for us to produce meals in modern times, and how difficult and time consuming it was in days of yore!

Barbara Brooke

14 August 2013

VIEWS OF OLD STAPLEFORD

by Nigel Brooks

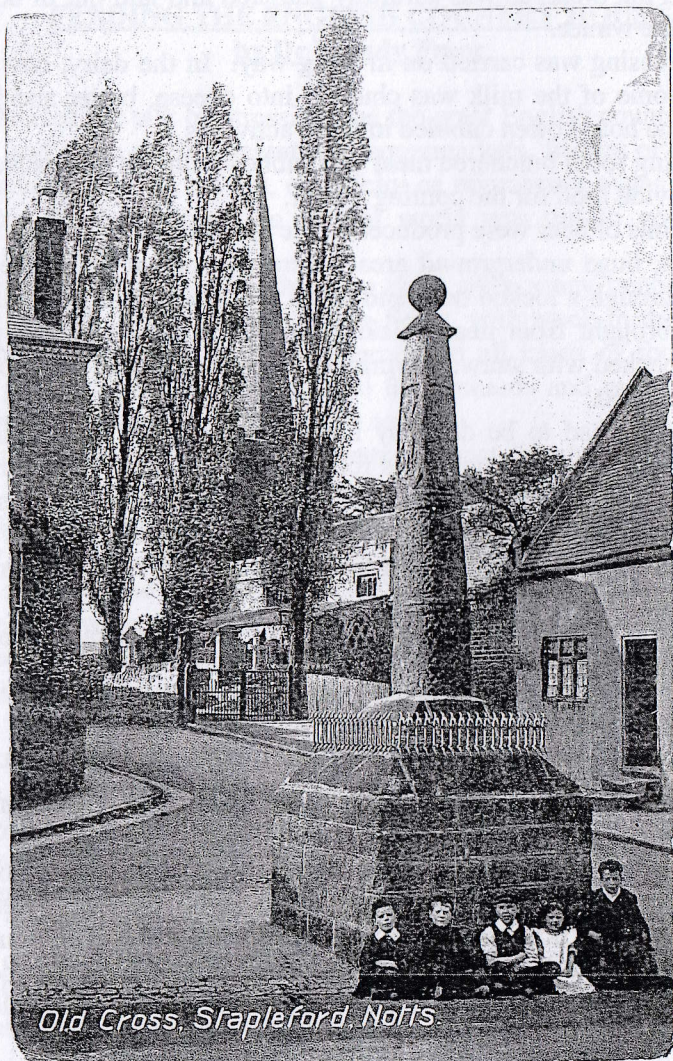
A packed gathering thoroughly enjoyed this presentation by our own member, Nigel Brooks.

Nigel inherited much of the late George Hooley's collection and, together with photographs obtained by, and donated to, the Society the audience wallowed in nostalgia. Murmurs of appreciation and *oohs* and *aahs* of recognition echoed around the hall as images filled the screen, stirring long dormant memories of the way things were in our collective youth.

It was quite astonishing to see the changes wrought within the life-span of less than two generations. The number of buildings erected and demolished within this period was quite an eye opener.

Nigel is always entertaining, amusing and informative without getting 'heavy' and a pleasant evening was therefore guaranteed, as shown by the sustained applause at the close of the meeting.

Eileen Bloor



Original card postmarked
'Stapleford, Notts. 9.30pm November 6 1911'
and sent to Hooley Hill, Near Manchester

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11 September 2013

**EDWARD CARVER – A JOURNEY IN FAMILY
AND LOCAL HISTORY**
by Peter Hammond

In telling the story of his ancestor, Edward Carver, Peter showed us how national and local events can shape our ancestors' lives. He illustrated his talk with a wide variety of documents which he had used in his research.

Edward Carver was born in humble circumstances in Narrow Marsh on 6 December 1803, to Thomas and Sarah, and baptised on New Year's Day 1804. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed for seven years to George Carey, a hat-maker and hosier of Clumber Street, Nottingham. The Carey family were Methodists and obviously influenced Edward's thinking as, in his early twenties, he became a local preacher. By looking at Methodist Circuit plans, we can see exactly where and when Edward preached and also some of the people he would have known, including his friend Henry Kirkland, who built the first Methodist church in Beeston in 1825.

Looking at newspaper adverts we can see that by 1830 Edward had saved up enough money to start his own business in a shop on the site of The Blacks Head Inn on High Street, Nottingham. He also married his first wife, Mary Ann Quinton, who came from Wilford.

Business must have been booming as it was not long before Edward had two shops on the south side of Pelham Street and, according to advertisements, he had also become a 'furrier'. The Duke of Newcastle, who owned the premises, decided to sell properties on Pelham Street and Thurland Street in 1838 and there is a Sale Catalogue which details all the shopkeepers who would have been Edward's neighbours. The properties did not sell, however, because they were too expensive.

During all this time, Edward continued to be a Methodist preacher, often walking long distances to preach. He was gradually moving to the top of the Circuit list and in 1839 he became a Trustee of the New Wesley Chapel in Nottingham, which is now the Broadway Cinema. Later he became a prayer leader here at the same time as William Booth.

In 1840 he is advertising 'muffs and shawls – just returned from London'. (The railway had opened the previous year.) He is described as a 'hatter' in the 1841 Census, with one live-in assistant and one female servant. In 1844, when the Duke of Newcastle put the property up for sale again, he

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was able to buy his own shop, and advertisements appear in trade directories. In the same year, when William Saville was hanged for murder at the Shire Hall and 12 people were crushed to death, Edward's name was on the list of jurors at the inquest. He also appeared as a juror for inquests after train crashes at Beeston and Thurgarton.

Edward was no stranger to personal tragedy. His first child, a daughter, died on Christmas Eve 1843. A second daughter, Julia, was born in 1845, but Edward's wife, Mary Ann, died in 1847, and was buried at Wilford. In 1850 he married Hellen Jalland, and in 1853 his son, Edward, was born. In 1855 Hellen died, and in 1861 his son died of peritonitis. Edward married his third wife, Elizabeth Underwood, in 1863 and moved out to live in Sherwood because of the riots in Nottingham. He died in 1870, aged 66, at Sherwood Grange and is buried in the Nottingham General Cemetery. His daughter, Julia, who had married and moved to London, died 11 days after giving birth to a daughter the following year.

The mystery at the end of this story was - how did the speaker, Peter Hammond, become a descendant of Edward Carver? It seems that at some time during this worthy gentleman's life, he became involved with a servant called Sarah Hammond, who became pregnant and gave birth to a son, Edward, in the workhouse at Claypole, Lincolnshire in 1838. The child was baptised at Claypole and then again at North Collingham, where the name of Edward Carver was given as the father. Peter is his great, great grandson.

A fascinating talk given with Peter's usual humour and enthusiasm.

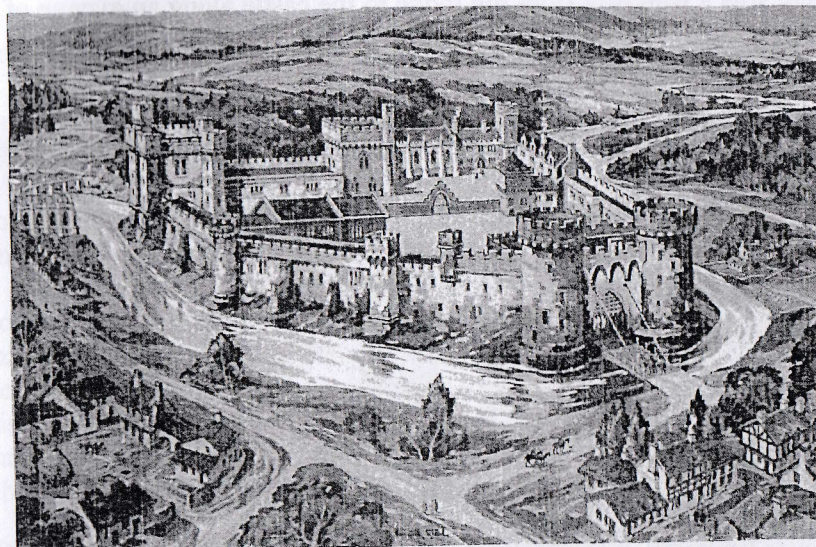
Margaret Watt

9 October 2013

THE HISTORY OF SHEFFIELD MANOR LODGE - PAST AND PRESENT by David Templeman

David introduced his talk by explaining that it would not only be about the Lodge but also about the castle and park. He said that most people think that Sheffield history started with the Industrial Revolution and few know that Sheffield had a huge castle, and the adjacent deer park was, at one time, the fourth biggest in Europe.

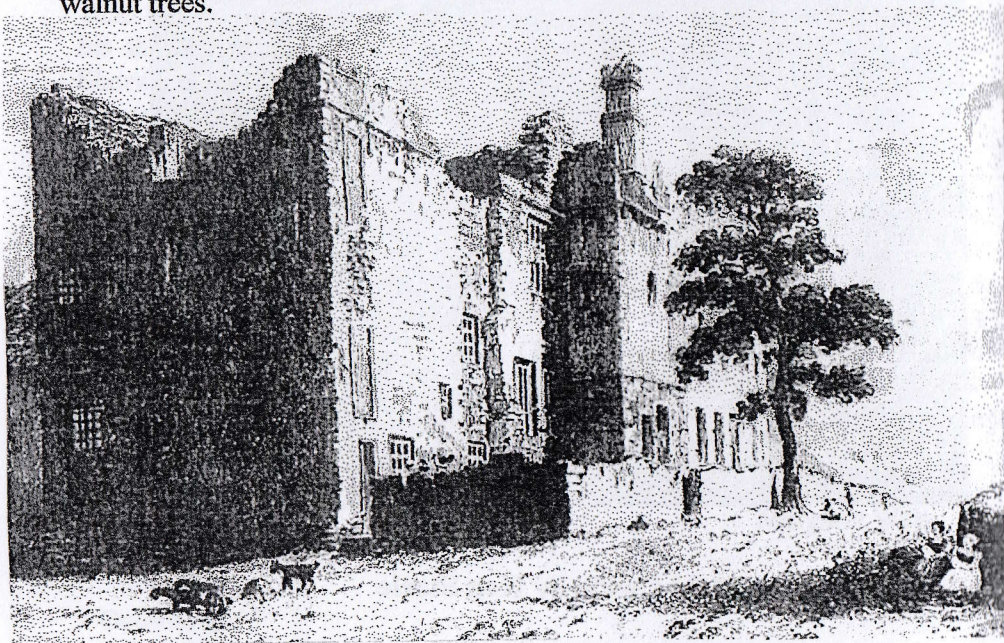
We were shown an excellent painting of the castle by Ken Steele, commissioned in 1950. The castle was in the place that is now the Castle Market, and, as the market is due to move soon, there will be the opportunity for excavations. The castle was built in stone in 1270 by Thomas de Fernival and was later inherited by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, a famous warrior of his day.



Sheffield Castle by Ken Steele

The most interesting time in the castle's life was the Civil War. It was considered impregnable because of its six foot thick walls but it was actually because cannon balls just bounced off. During the Civil War it started as a Roundhead stronghold but was claimed by the Royalists after the Roundheads abandoned it and ran into the forest. In order to re-conquer it, the Parliamentary forces eventually brought up the largest cannon in England (known as 'Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol'), and in 1644 the castle walls were breached. It is perhaps a sign of how potentially impregnable the castle was considered to be, that it was completely razed to the ground in 20 years and not a stone remained in sight.

John Talbot inherited and developed the Great Deer Park, home to more than 3,000 deer, with an area of over 2,500 acres and a circumference of more than eight miles, all walled and fenced. It was the biggest deer park in England and was used to demonstrate the Shrewsbury wealth. Talbot had the Manor Lodge built right in the middle of the park on the highest hill. There was a walkway from the lodge to the castle along an avenue of walnut trees.



Sheffield Manor Lodge in the 19th century

The earliest part of the Lodge building was Tudor, with two towers using the same bricks as Hampton Court Palace. A Long Gallery was built later, followed by other important out buildings, including the South Range and the Turret House. This part of the talk was illustrated by very detailed and impressive 'reconstruction' pictures. There was still a lot of the building existing in 1861, but by 1884 it had all but disappeared, and David wondered why.

Cardinal Wolsey came to Sheffield as a prisoner in 1530 (after failing to get the Pope to agree to Henry VIII's wish for divorce). He stayed in the part of the Manor Lodge now known as the Wolsey Tower. He was only there for a few days but when he left he was very ill and died in Leicester shortly afterwards. David pointed out that the Wolsey Tower was very close to the garderobe which was not efficiently organised, which may well have been the cause of his illness.

Wolsey Tower later became an industrial scale kiln, headed by potter John Fox. Some of his pottery still exists, known as 'Manor Ware'.

Mary, Queen of Scots, lived for 44 years. 14 of her 19 years of imprisonment were spent at Sheffield Castle and Manor Lodge. David spoke of how she was treated by the Earl of Shrewsbury (as royalty – she was a costly 'lodger'), her relationship with Bess of Hardwick and of some of the plots that surrounded her. She spent a lot of her time doing embroidery, some copies of which can be seen in the Manor Lodge.

Although this was a history talk, David was very keen to mention how good a place the Lodge is to visit today and how much work they are expecting to do in future. The funding and the plans are in place and the hope is that they will make the Castle/Park/Manor Lodge area a proper historical centre for the City of Sheffield in the next few years. David outlined enthusiastically some of the proposals and said that until now Sheffield had seriously lacked such a centre.

This was a more general talk than I had expected and, in fact, that made it all the more interesting. He was obviously knowledgeable and passionate about his subject and this was contagious. He also brought a mini 'gift shop' which drew a lot of attention.

John Shaw

7 May 2013

OUTING TO BERKELEY CASTLE AND TOWN

All the usual members of the Society went on Alan's 41st outing, this time to Berkeley Castle and Berkeley Town, owned and lived in by the Berkeley family for nearly 900 years. This was one of the original Marches castles built to keep the Welsh out of England. After the Tower of London and Windsor Castle, it is the oldest continuously lived in castle in the country. Situated just off the A38, between Gloucester and Bristol, the castle is now a comfortable family home.

The Domesday Book records the first tenant of Berkeley after the Norman Conquest as Roger, who held the land in 1086 and took the name de Berkeley. The Berkeleys are one of only three families who are able to trace their family through father to son back to Saxon times.

Most of what you see of the castle today is 14th century. Henry I spent Easter in the original Norman castle in 1121. The castle is perhaps most famously known for the gruesome murder of Edward II in mysterious circumstances on 21 September 1327, most probably on the orders of his wife Isabella and her lover, Roger Mortimer. Isabella and Mortimer had wrested the crown from Edward and were running the country. Edward was a feeble king and just got in the way. Mortimer's Hole in Nottingham Castle is named after Roger Mortimer, through which Edward III, aged only 17, entered the castle to arrest his mother and Mortimer. Isabella was confined to a nunnery for the rest of her life, whilst Mortimer was hanged at Tyburn as a common criminal.

During the Civil War the castle was attacked by Parliamentary forces and was forced to surrender after a three day siege. A 35 foot breach was made in the west wall. The castle was saved from being completely destroyed on condition that the breach was never repaired. Even today it is forbidden by law to repair the breach.

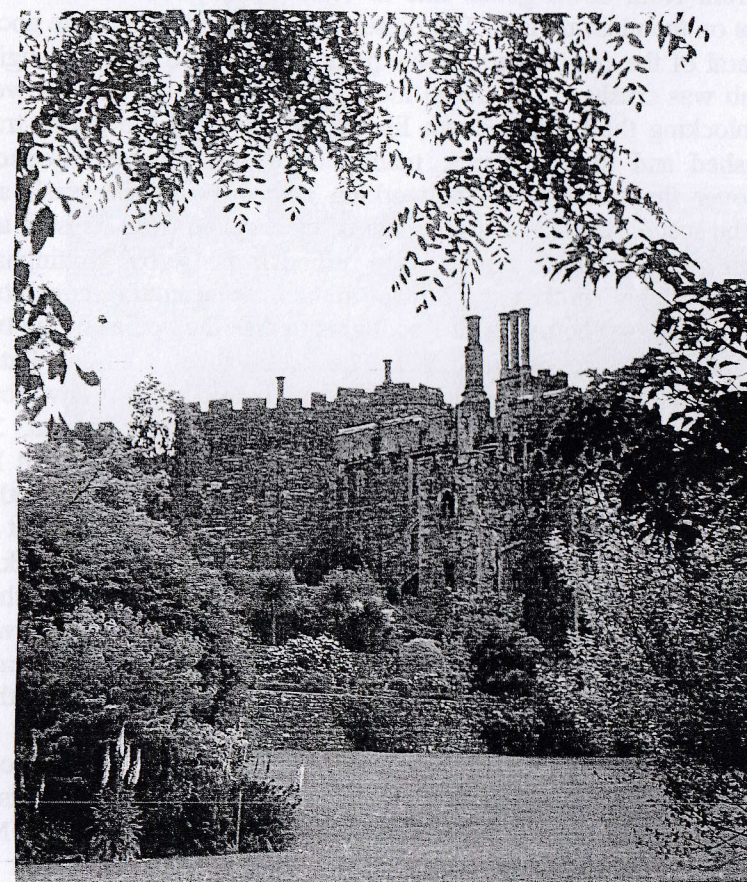
The castle is surrounded by eight acres of landscaped gardens, including Queen Elizabeth I's bowling green, sweeping lawns and terraces. Located within the old walled kitchen garden is the Butterfly house, where tropical species fly freely in tropical temperatures. Some species are bred here and you can see the life story of the butterfly from egg, through chrysalis to adulthood.

Near the castle is Dr Edward Jenner's house (1749-1823). In 1796 Dr Jenner pioneered vaccination against the deadly disease, smallpox, and changed the world forever. In December 1979 it was officially announced that smallpox had been eradicated. Dr Jenner is buried near the altar in the nearby St Mary's Church. Also in the churchyard is the tomb of probably England's last court jester, Dickie Pearce, who died in Berkeley Castle.

The town of Berkeley is more like a large village than a town, typically English with its village pub, small hotel and huddle of little shops.

The weather was kind and I'm sure a good time was had by all.

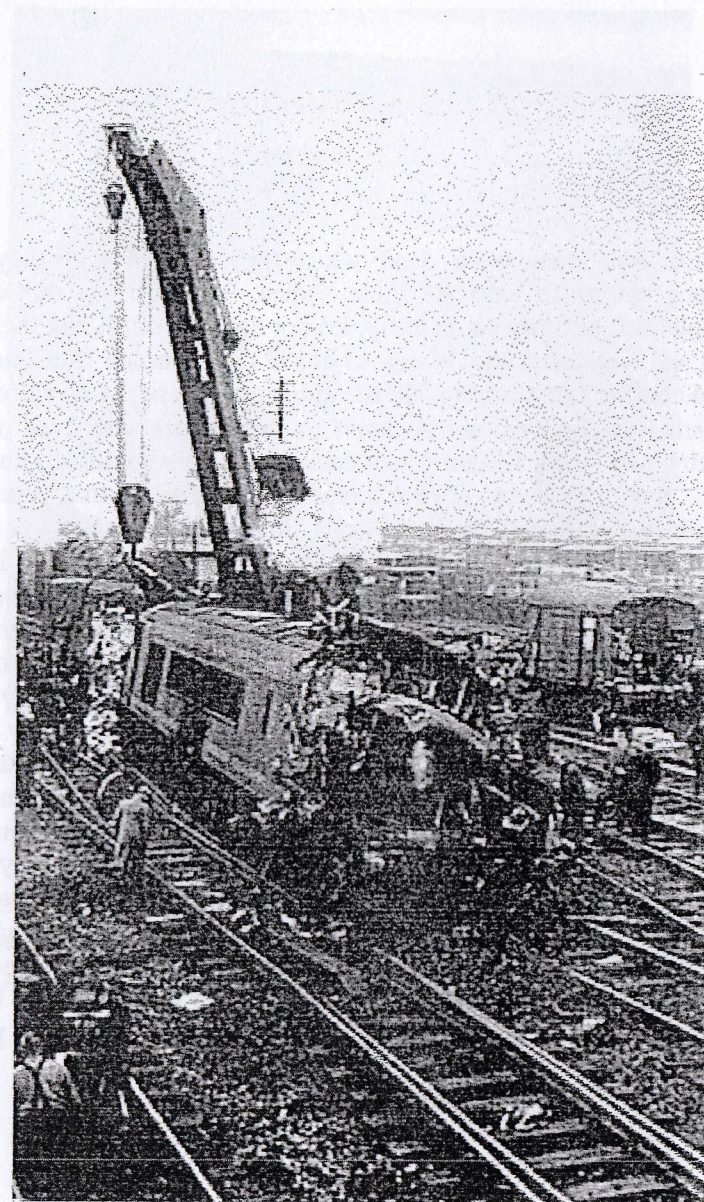
Colin Rowland



Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire

TRAIN CRASH

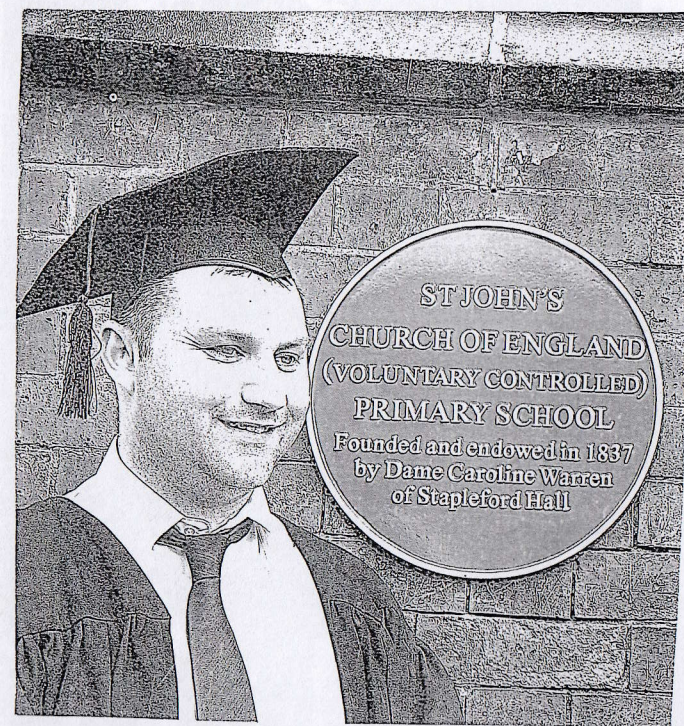
In December 1963 Stapleford people witnessed a railway disaster at Long Bridge on the Erewash Valley line when a driver and his fireman were killed and the two guards were injured. The collision was between the 10.40pm Leeds to Leicester fast train and the 1.00am goods train from Toton Sidings to Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield. It occurred at 1.30am about half a mile south of Stanton Gate Station at a spot known as Long Bridge which provides a pedestrian footpath across the line. The goods train was crossing from No.2 down goods line to No.1 down goods and the fast freight was on the main up line. The diesel engine ploughed into the goods train. Several of the freight cars it was pulling telescoped into the engine and the cab was crushed. The diesel locomotive and the 16 wagons were derailed, blocking the up and down lines. Wagons from the goods train were smashed and their contents, mainly coke and concrete products, scattered over the track. Shunters working nearby heard the crash and rushed to the scene. Ambulances and firemen were called from Ilkeston and Long Eaton and breakdown cranes were rushed from Derby, Nottingham and Wellingborough, to clear the lines. Firemen, using cutting apparatus, worked for nearly two hours under floodlights to free the bodies of the two men from the wreckage of the diesel. They were taken to Long Eaton mortuary. It is believed that one died instantly and the other was alive for a very short time. The dead men were Mr. Dennis Clapham Vincent, 37, father of four, of 4 Holland Road, Leicester, the diesel driver, and his fireman, Mr Raymond Carter, 36, of 94 Andrew Avenue, Leicester, father of one. Medical evidence and evidence of identification were given at an inquest on the two men which was opened and adjourned for a week at Long Eaton Police Station on Monday by the South East Derbyshire Coroner, Mr. E. W. Barnett. It was stated that the death in each case was caused by the compound fracture of the skull. The guards of both trains were taken to Nottingham General Hospital. One of them, Mr. Arthur Johnson, 52, of 101 Welbeck Road, Long Eaton, was detained for observation suffering from concussion and the other, Mr. Charles Moore, 59, of 133 Montague Road, Leicester, went home after treatment for cuts to scalp and leg. The driver and fireman of the goods train were unhurt. Mr. Vincent had been in the Railway Service for 19 years and Mr. Carter 13 years. One of the firemen who rushed to the scene said it had been "an awful mess".



Courtesy of Mr Ray Burton
Stapleford Fire Station.

He said the two men were dead when they arrived and they used oxyacetylene cutters to extricate their bodies. People living in Oakfield Road, Stapleford, just 200 yards away did not hear the crash, but they were awakened and wondered why it was so quiet. They learned later that there had been a crash at Long Bridge and the quietness was as the result of trains being diverted via Radford and Trowell. A shopkeeper who lived on Mill Road nearby, Mrs. V.M. Lazenby, said she did not hear anything unusual in the night, "but there were always noises coming from that direction". British Railways had to make large scale timetable re-shuffles on Friday because of the blocking of the lines. Stanton Gate is on the line to Chesterfield and Sheffield from Nottingham by Trent. Passenger services between Nottingham and Sheffield were diverted by a branch line via Radford and Trowell. A shuttle service was put on from Nottingham to Sandiacre and passengers travelling beyond Sandiacre were taken by bus to Trowell to catch north-bound trains. It was possible to get a few goods trains past the accident spot by filtering them through adjoining sidings. During the afternoon all wreckage surrounding the diesel engine was cleared and the task of moving the engine itself was begun as firemen stood by in case of fire. It was lifted back onto the rails at 9.30am, twenty hours after the accident. The down passenger line was cleared after midnight and the up and down goods lines soon afterwards. The up main passenger line was cleared at 5.40am on Saturday. British Railways Police mingled with salvage workers as the investigation into the accident got underway, but the inquest was not resumed until the inquiry into the accident had taken place.

Courtesy of Ilkeston Advertiser and the
Ilkeston Local Library staff.



Pupils past and present joined together to mark the 175th anniversary of St John's Church of England Primary School in Nottingham Road, Stapleford.

Young and old joined in the day of festivities. A blue plaque was also unveiled to commemorate the founding of the school in 1837, while pupils enjoyed a day of Victorian theme activities.

Head Teacher Matt Downes pictured with the plaque



Plaque unveiled for famous preacher

A blue plaque has been unveiled in Stapleford commemorating a famous preacher's visit in the 18th century.

Mayor of Stapleford Cllr David Grindell and Mayor of Broxtowe Cllr Iris White unveiled the plaque at Wesley Place, so-named after John Wesley preached there in 1774 and 1780 and laid the foundation stone for a Wesleyan chapel in 1782. With his brother Charles, John Wesley founded the Methodist Church by street preaching around the country.

Ilkeston Advertiser, 20 June 2013



Freedom of Entry march in Stapleford

BEESTON EXPRESS, 17 MAY 2013

SOLDIERS from the 170 Engineer Group received a rousing welcome as they marched through Stapleford on Saturday, May 4, along with veterans from the Royal Engineers

Association, to exercise their Freedom of Entry to the Borough of Broxtowe.

The troops were led by Nottinghamshire Band of the Royal Engineers (Volunteers) and marched

along Derby Road, where they paused to take the salute near the war memorial at Walter Parker Square.

The salute at Walter Parker Square was taken

by Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire Colonel Tim Richmond MBE TD DL.



POEMS FROM THE ILKESTON ADVERTISER AND THE ILKESTON PIONEER.

The following poems are taken from the newspapers published in the East Midlands, but they are typical of such writing throughout Britain in the First World War. Ilkeston was a town based on coal mining, steel and hosiery, with a population of 31,000. The poems selected here are representative of those that appeared regularly throughout the war. The illustrations show traditions of working class writing in the First World War England, drawing upon ballad traditions, the poetry of Rudyard Kipling, music hall songs and an oral culture of soldiers' songs and rhymes.

This is my story.

Private Thomas Beardsley. Royal Forward Artillery in Ypres. 'Me and 5 pals made this up', sung to the tune of, 'This is my story'.

- 1st voice. This is my story, the Kaiser replied,
If England surrenders, I'll rule the globe,
But not while this Bull-dog stands in the road.
- Chorus, This is my story, this is my song,
Right section, ranging lumbers drive on,
Gunners and Drivers are glad when they say:
Battery cease firing: they've all run away.
- 2nd voice. When our guns start firing there isn't a doubt,
The Germans that's left know we're about.
They boast of Jack Johnsons and Krupps' big guns,
But our little country boasts of its sons.
- 3rd voice. The boys that composed this sit in the dark,
and they've only composed it just for a lark,
we've been to Mons, Marne, the Aines and Ypres,
but roll on, old England, and we'll sit at our ease.
- 4th voice. Driver Hinken was writing, said Morre, 'Now we'll close'.
While Gordon and Brenna blew smoke down their nose.
Said Swindburne to Beardsley, 'when I think of this lot
It very near drives us six off the dot'.

Ilkeston Advertiser, 12th March 1915.

Limbers;- front parts of a gun carriage.

Jack Johnsons' - Artillery shells.

'Krupps', - German arms manufacturer.

Mons, Marne, the Aine and Ypres, - battle of WWI.

Editor; my thanks to Keith Goodman for finding these.

On the road to Hooge.

Private W. Lloyd. 2nd Sherwoods.

On parade, get your spade
Fall in the shovel and pick Brigade
There is a carry fatigue for half a league
Work to be done with a spade
Through the dust and ruins of Ypres town
The seventeen-inch guns still batter down
Spurting death with its fiery breath
On the red, red road to Hooge.

Who is the one whose time has come?
Who won't return when work is done?
Who will leave his bones on the blood-stained stone?
On the red, red road to Hooge?

Onward the Sherwoods, never a stop
To the sand bag trench and over the top.
Stick 'em in, and share your lot,
On the red, red road to Hooge.

Hard to the sound of grenades
Which welcome us in deaths parades
In the pit of gloom, in the weary woods
Which canter down at Hooge.
Full of many a soldier from the Rhine
Must sleep tonight in a bed of lime
On the red, red road to Hooge.

Send 'em along in bunches of ten
But those who can never come
Are lying out there on the battlefield
For a Nation's honour they've been a shield
And to only death have they to yield
Yes'. A glorious name they've won.

Ilkeston Advertiser. 5th January 1917. Royal Army Medical Corps.
Editor; my thanks to Keith Goodman for finding these.

Tribute to the 11th Division

Private J.C. Johnson (9th Lancashire Fusiliers).

It was on the 6th August
When they made that terrible clash,
And the Turks along the hillside,
Were trying our boats to smash.

The order came 'Fix bayonets',
As out of the boats they got;
Every man there was a hero.
Who was facing the Turkish shot?

Funnels of ships were smashed
While the ocean in part was red;
But they fought their way through the water
To the beach that was covered in dead.

Creeping at last up the hillside
While shot and shell fell all around
They made a last desperate effort
And charged over the Turkish ground.

The Turks at last gave it up
When they saw the bayonets play;
And turned their back on the British,
And retired from Suvla bay.

And far away on the hillside
Lying beneath the clay,
Are some of the gallant lads, who died
Trying to win the day.

Ilkeston Pioneer 17th March 1916.

Suvla Bay. On the West of the Dardanelles Peninsula. An Allied landing took place
in August 1915.

Editor; my thanks to Keith Goodman for finding these.

My Little Wet Home in the Trench

Private George Shipstone (10th Royal Hussars). To be sung to the tune of 'My Little Grey Home in the West'

My little wet home in the trench
The rainstorms continually drench
There's a dead cow close by;
With it's hoof to the sky,
Underneath, in a place of a floor,
There's a heap of mud and wet straw.
And when Jack Johnsons creep,
You'll find me asleep
In my little wet home in the trench.

Ilkeston Advertiser 9th April 1915.

Editor, my thanks to Keith Goodman for finding these.

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Ilkeston Advertiser 9th April 1915.

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From *Ilkeston Advertiser* Friday 28 January 1910

STAPLEFORD AND A RECREATION GROUND

Assent was given at the Notts County Council on Tuesday to an application from Stapleford Parish Council, to borrow £1350 for the purchase and laying out of land for a recreation ground for that parish. A Local Government inquiry will be held in due course.

Alan Clayton

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

New combined weekly rates of contributions from 3rd February 1958

CLASS 2 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS	MEN		WOMEN	
	18 or over	under 18	18 or over	under 18
	11s. 6d.	6s. 7d.	9s. 8d.	5s. 9d.
CLASS 3 NON-EMPLOYED PERSONS	9s. 1d.	5s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	4s. 4d.

The National Health Service contributions which are as follows are included in the combined weekly rates shown in this leaflet.

ALL CLASSES

MEN		WOMEN	
Age 18 or over	.. 1s. 8d.	Age 18 or over	.. 1s. 4d.
Age under 18	.. 1s. 0d.	Age under 18	.. 1s. 0d.

For employed persons, the employer's share of the above amounts is 3½d. For convenience these contributions are paid with the National Insurance contribution in one combined stamp.

Stamping your Card

The rates of contributions shown on National Insurance cards are now out-of-date.

Until 2nd February 1958. Your card should be stamped at the rates shown in Leaflet N.I. 94.

From 3rd February 1958. Your card should be stamped at the rates shown in this Leaflet N.I. 100. Stamps at the new rates will be on sale at Post Offices on and from 27th January 1958.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

(71501)

See also overleaf

STAPLEFORD PARISH MAGAZINE

1949

St Andrews

Holy Communion on Sunday, 22nd May at 6.30pm. The Celebrant and preacher that evening will be (D.V.) the Rev. D. J. Hunt.

An impressive ceremony was held at St Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon, April 10th when the Vicar dedicated the "Thanks-giving" window, presented by Mr Neville Martin as a thanksgiving for personal mercies and for the preservation of St Andrew's Church through the perils of war. The unveiling was performed by Mrs. Nancy Parr and Mrs. Iris Wheeler. The choir rendered an appropriate anthem. The window, a really fine work of art, was executed by Messrs. Pope and Parr, of Nottingham, and shows, in the centre lower panel Our Lord, with St. Andrew and St. Peter in the panels right and left. Above is a fishing scene on the Sea of Galilee, the whole being beautiful and impressive.

Flowers! - if you please

May 8th - Mrs Cartwright

15th - Miss Moore

22nd - Mrs Vickerstaff

29th - Mrs Warry

June 5th - Mrs Sneath.

PHILIPS & ELSTEIN
INFRA RED HEATING
UNITS

for Pigs and Poultry

CAR RADIATOR AND SUMP
HEATERS

ELECTRIC AND OIL STOVES

HURRICANE LAMPS

PARAFFIN AND WICKS, Etc.

DRAUGHT STRIPS

PHOSPHOR BRONZE

RUBBER

PLASTIC

STICK-A-SEAL

BOSTICK SEALING TAPE

QUADRANT MOULDS, Etc.

C. L. HALL

IRONMONGER

238, DERBY ROAD,
STAPLEFORD

Original articles,
stories, lino-cuts,
and poems by boys
of the Church St.
School, Stapleford.

THE PRODUCTION OF PENCILS

at
The Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford
by
W. Thornley

Pencil lead is made of a certain mixture of graphite and clay. Graphite was formerly obtained from Cumberland, but can now be got almost anywhere. The wood used is cedar, procured from the extensive forests of Africa.

When the lead or graphite has been mixed, it is put in a triple roller mill, of which one roller has an oscillating motion. The lead may be in the mill a week. Coloured leads are treated in the same manner. From the mill it passes to the press, which has two rollers to press some of the moisture out of the lead. Next it goes to a man who puts it in a container, spins a wheel, and from the bottom brings out a cylindrical stick of graphite. It is then put in a hydraulic press and exuded in thin strips called 'slips'. As it is exuded it is cut into lengths and put into hot cupboards to dry. From the cupboards it is cut into pieces seven and a quarter inches in length and baked in a kiln with a heat near

Courtesy of Nigel Brooks.

sharpening and are passed through a machine with a revolving band of sandpaper which wears off the surplus wood.

Pencils are made in thirteen grades, from six H to six B, including an HB or Hard Black. There are coloured and indelible pencils. We use pencils every day but do not think of the numerous operations required to make the pencil what it is.

A CHRISTMAS STORY

by
K. Turner

Christmas was drawing near, and John and Mary Smith, the children of a poor bricklayer, who were scantily dressed, were running hurriedly home from school.

It was a bitterly cold, windy day. The boy and his sister rushed across the slippery road heedless of a saloon car which was coming along. The car was passing the children, when suddenly it skidded and the rear mud-guard knocked them down.

PRICE LIST of items for sale at Society Meetings
At any other time please apply to the Chairman

Stapleford Town Trail	£1.00
Stapleford Tea Towels	£2.95
Leather bookmarks	£0.80
Local views – framed	priced individually
Local views – cards with envelopes	£1.00
Pen & ink drawings by Jack Vernon	£1.00

Full colour illustrated maps of Stapleford + Borlase Warren
Coat of Arms in gold frames (produced to order) £14.00

Society Newsletters – some back copies available at reduced
prices

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR – Malcolm Jarvis - 0115-932 3457
CHAIRMAN/SECRETARY – Barbara Brooke 0115-939 4979
TREASURER – Pat Hodgkiss – 0115-9469152

**The deadline for submission of items for the next Autumn
2013 issue of the Newsletter is 30 September 2013.
Material can be given to any of the above named.
This is YOUR newsletter! We'd love to hear from you!**

Front cover drawn by Nigel Brooks:
Scala Cinema, Ilkeston Centenary (1913 – 2013)
(also see article inside)