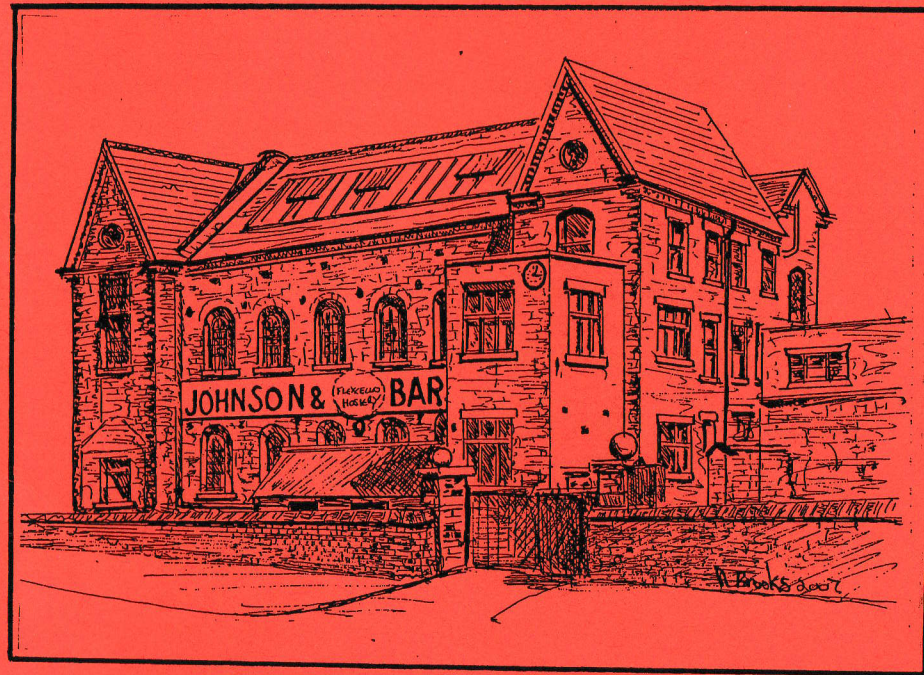


Stapleford and District Local History Society



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Free to Members

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MEETING REPORTS

12 May 2010

THE ROCK CEMETERY

by Nigel Brooks

Nigel Brooks, a familiar figure in the Society, and a member of the Committee, gave a fascinating talk on the Rock Cemetery. This cemetery, between Mansfield Road and Forest Road East, backing onto the Forest Recreation Ground, may not be a well-known spot now, but it reflects in its make-up and 'occupants' some of the features of Nottingham Victorian life. Nearby is the imposing building of St Andrew's Church. The cemetery was not a churchyard to the church, but was one of the new cemeteries opened in the Victorian era for people no longer able to be buried in overflowing old churchyards. The Rock Cemetery was opened as a commercial business, ie it had to pay. So there was a tariff for graves. The cemetery was opened in 1856 by the Bishop of Lincoln. Two days later the first burial took place, of a baby. The cemetery was closed to further burials in 1970. It was estimated that during that period more than 43,000 interments had been carried out.

On the site of the cemetery there had once been a sandstone quarry, and the area was marked by caves, one of which was reputedly that of Robin Hood. This made it possible to carve graves into the rock itself.

Nigel conducted us round the cemetery by means of his slides. We went down into the amphitheatre, once the quarry, now the area which had been devoted to pauper burials. The graves were marked with lists of names and ages. Nigel described how moving it was to read the large number of names of babies and small children inscribed, telling of the many diseases which mercifully no longer affect our children. Stark among the pauper graves was a WWI headstone. A soldier, wounded at the front, had come home and died a pauper. Subsequently the War Graves Commission had discovered how he died and installed a proper memorial. At the other end of the social scale we saw tombs of great splendour. Some looked like little temples; many had statues, often of angels. The very site of tombs in the rich area was decided by the fees you paid, 10 guineas or 8 guineas. Leading grandes from various walks of life, including lace

manufacturers and hosiery factory owners, JPs, Members of Parliament, brewers and drapers were to be found here.

Having familiarised us with the cemetery, Nigel then gave three biographical sketches of people buried there. We heard about the splendidly named Marriott Ogle Tarbotton. Born in Leeds in 1834, he became Nottingham's Borough Surveyor at the age of 24. By the time he died, aged 53, he had been responsible for sorting out sewage disposal, providing clean water, replacing Trent Bridge, and providing that cathedral to steam and clean water, the Papplewick Pumping Station. (The audience noted the two boilers made in Stapleford.)

The architect, Thomas Chambers Hine, began his career by designing a school (St John's?) and a vicarage at Stapleford. We then saw a number of his fine buildings in Nottingham, including the Corn Exchange, Bluecoat School, The General Hospital and buildings in the Lace Market.

Another architect was Watson Fothergill. As surveyor for the Newcastle estate, he was heavily involved in the building of the Park estate. Other work included the magnificent Thurland Street building housing the Nottingham and Notts Bank and some almshouses for widows and spinsters of the right class.

Nigel had given us a real tour of a place which, though now practically deserted, had plenty of interest, and the named inhabitants often provided material for rewarding research into some of the population of Nottingham in its Victorian heyday.

Meg Oliver

9 June 2010

THE NINE DUKES OF PORTLAND

by John Taylor

Before he started his talk John Taylor distributed to each member of his audience a full colour eight page leaflet with a time line of the Dukes of Portland and portraits and photographs of the family and of Welbeck Abbey.

The story of the Dukes of Portland began at the time of the Glorious Revolution of 1688 when William of Orange was invited, along with his wife Mary, to be joint rulers of England.

The king's friend and confidant was a certain Hans William Bentinck. In 1688 Hans was appointed Groom of the Stole and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber. The following year, at the age of forty, he was created 1st Earl of Portland and Knight of the Garter.

Twice married, producing ten children, he was succeeded by his second son William Henry Bentinck, who was created 1st Duke of Portland and Marquis of Titchfield in 1716. He suffered heavy financial losses in 'The South Sea Bubble', but was made Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1726.

He was succeeded by his son William, who married Margaret Harley, daughter of the Earl of Oxford, through whom he gained possession of Welbeck Abbey.

In 1762 William died and was succeeded by his son William who became the 3rd Duke. He married Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the 4th Duke of Devonshire, adding her family name to his own. William Cavendish-Bentinck became Prime Minister in 1783 and again from 1807 to 1809.

His son, another William, became the 4th Duke in 1809 at the age of 41. He was nicknamed 'The Farmer Duke' and 'Old Leather Breeches'.

The 5th Duke, this time named John, is perhaps the best known of all the Portlands. He was a mysterious man, who seemed to shun the outside world and lived a reclusive life. Instead of speaking to his servants, he would leave messages around the house for them to read. He designed and built underground rooms and tunnels, a ballroom and a riding school. It is said that when he travelled to London, he would have his carriage loaded onto the train at his own private station and would travel inside with the blinds down until he reached his destination.

A second cousin, William, became the 6th Duke in 1879 and was supposedly 'the most eligible bachelor in England'. He was keen on horse racing, winning the Derby in 1888 and 1889. He married Winifred Dallas-York of Louth in Lincolnshire in 1889 and set about restoring Welbeck.

He was succeeded in 1943 by his son William, who was MP for Newark from 1922 to 1943 and served under Prime Ministers Baldwin and MacDonald.

The 8th Duke, Ferdinand, was a distant relation to the 2nd Duke and inherited at the sprightly age of 89.

In 1980, Victor, younger brother of Ferdinand, became the 9th Duke. Another octogenarian, he had a distinguished war record in

Intelligence, then became a career diplomat, serving in Paris and as Ambassador to Poland.

The 9th Duke died in 1990, bringing to an end the Portland peerage after 274 years.

In 1997 the actor Tim Bentinck became the 12th Earl of Portland.

Colin Rowland

14 July 2010

DISCOVERING D H LAWRENCE

by Ronald Morris

David Herbert Lawrence was born on 11 September 1885 at Eastwood, the fourth of five children. He was a sickly boy and ill health followed him all his life. He died of tuberculosis on 2 March 1930.

D H Lawrence's mother was a big influence in his life. She was an angry and bitter woman who felt that she had married beneath her and disliked many of the mundane things she had to do as a working class mother. She had a very strong personality and made her views known. Many of the arguments she had with Lawrence's father are reflected in his later novels. She was very involved with the Church and in the local community.

D H Lawrence was also influenced greatly by his sisters. He often played with them and enjoyed activities associated with girls, such as cooking and cleaning.

Ronald Morris explained that he was protected at home by his mother and at school by his sisters. Consequently, he knew a lot more about girls than he did about boys and this influenced him throughout his life and affected how he formed relationships with people.

Lawrence's father was a miner who lived a very hard life and earned little money. This made it very difficult for Lawrence to pursue his education. But his father was also intelligent and through him Lawrence learned a great deal about life. Through his father, he also became interested in nature and learned much about plants, animals and birds living in the countryside round Eastwood.

The Chambers family provided D H Lawrence with an image of a different type of family life among the middle classes where money was not a constant problem. Jessie, one of the daughters, was his first love.

He was educated for three years at Nottingham High School, but it was not a happy time for him as a working class lad in an elite school and he was never at ease there. He couldn't take part in sport because he had no sports clothes and had to leave without taking examinations because of a lack of family money.

Lawrence's first job was as a clerk with a Nottingham manufacturing firm. Girls and women employees ribbed him and he hated the job, so after a few months he left due to illness. For a time he became a poorly paid pupil teacher until, in 1904, he passed a national scholarship with flying colours and was able to study at University College, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.

D H Lawrence was very attractive to women and had many affairs. 1911 was a disastrous year for him. He was entangled with three women and also caught pneumonia. However, it was also the year when he considered becoming a writer on a full-time basis.

In 1912, D H Lawrence met the remarkable woman with whom he was to share the rest of his life. Frieda was German and the sister of Baron von Richthofen, later the famous World War One ace pilot. She was the wife of a respected professor at University College and the mother of three children. She was also a very strong willed woman of 32 (6 years older than Lawrence) and a believer in free love. She fell hopelessly in love and quickly abandoned her husband and children to live with Lawrence and follow him in a gypsy lifestyle.

Lawrence's affair with Frieda was his undoing. He became something of a social outcast. He travelled to Germany with Frieda and spent the summer of 1912 in the Alps. They returned to England before the outbreak of World War I and spent the next four years trying to distance themselves from events in Europe.

It was during this period that he wrote *The White Peacock*, *Sons and Lovers*, *The Rainbow* and other works. He met many of the important writers of the era and wrote thousands of letters. It was a very difficult time. Although sick, he felt deeply humiliated during medical examinations to confirm his unfitness to enter the armed forces. With Frieda, he spent a long period in Cornwall, but anti-German feeling and local rumours that she was a German spy, eventually forced them out of the county. A further problem was that his novel, *The Rainbow*, was banned in England as 'obscene'.

After the war, D H Lawrence and Frieda recommenced their international wanderings, eventually settling for a life in New Mexico. He

continued to write extensively, often several thousand words a day: novels, short stories and poems. He was known to write up to six versions of a novel before he submitted it to his publishers. He also read several languages and would often study the works of international authors in their original language.

In the final part of his talk Ronald Morris focussed on the impact D H Lawrence has had since his death. Many of his novels have been made into films and in some cases several versions. His works are studied throughout the world and have been translated into many languages. They are particularly popular in China. International D H Lawrence conferences are now held at Eastwood and scholars attend from all parts of the world. The house where he was born is a museum about his life and at nearby Durban House exhibitions reflect the life of the local Eastwood area in his youth. Finally, Ronald Morris read some extracts from his works and his well known poem, *The Snake*.

Barbara Brooke gave a vote of thanks for a most informative talk.

Harry Houldsworth

11 August 2010

THE ARKWRIGHT STORY: A THREAD IN HISTORY

by Ruth Jordan

This inspiring talk began with slides of the derelict site of buildings at Cromford, where there had once been a vibrant industry. Why was this shambles of any interest or value? Ruth Jordan unfolded a story of determination and persistence.

She began with a short explanation of the importance of cotton. Illustrated with a map of the worldwide extent of cotton growing, she explained that cotton was the most important non-food crop, which used to be available only to the rich, as it was hand spun, but the quality was not very good. The main port for cotton imports from the New World was Liverpool. Cotton was spun in cottages all over Lancashire, with the children doing the 'carding', separating the spun threads. Then James Hargreaves invented the *Spinning Jenny*, a machine worked by hand, which speeded up the process. People began to gather in groups in barns to work the machines, but this was of limited use.

This was the background to Richard Arkwright's working life. He was born in Lancashire, one of a large family. He was apprenticed to a

wig-maker and then set up a shop. He invented a black dye for wigs, shaved people and pulled teeth and generally expanded his business, helped with money from his second marriage. Then he heard about cotton-improving production. He brought in two innovations. He invented a cotton-spinning machine called a *water frame* for the mass production of cotton and he set up a 'factory', where groups of people worked together. An example of the original machine is still in existence and it is hoped that one day it will be installed at Cromford. Arkwright's invention had 96 heads, a great improvement on the production of single threads. However, Arkwright was not popular in Lancashire and, anxious that his machine should not be copied, in 1771 he moved to Derbyshire. With capital of £1,500 he built his first water powered factory in Cromford. This was an important innovation. (In Nottingham shire horses had been used to supply power.)

Jedidiah Strutt, a stocking-maker of 14 years, became a partner. He was a man of ideas, which helped the business along.

Richard Arkwright chose Cromford as ideal for his factory. It was isolated. There was water from the Monsal Brook. He increased the water supply by constructing a reservoir to run into the mill and also had access to water running off the lead mines. An aqueduct was built to take the water to the water wheel, the power of which turned the machines and Arkwright's dream was coming true. There was also a source of labour from the surrounding area. There had been a tradition of cottage labour for spinning wool and silk, so Arkwright employed whole households, parents and children over 7, but never children without parents. The factory worked for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The mill flourished and brought work to the area. There was a demand for stables, to cater for the horse traffic delivering raw materials and taking away finished products. Arkwright built houses for his employees and constructed a large hotel, 'The Greyhound', to accommodate the visitors coming to see his mill. A local market grew up and Arkwright let out shops. As a sign of his importance he was allowed by King George III to stamp his mark on silver dollars which the king sold.

Arkwright built the enormous Masson Mill by the River Derwent. It was his pride and joy. (It was closed in the 1830s when the Derwent was diverted.) A mill was built in New Lanark, Scotland, by the River Clyde. So anxious were men and boys to obtain work that, in order to learn how to work the machines, they walked to Cromford from New Lanark. Once they had been instructed they then walked back to work in the new factory!

Richard Arkwright died in 1792, just as he was about to take possession of beautiful Willersley Castle, the fine house that he had had built nearby. His son took over, but changes to the water supply and Cromford's distance from the main cotton centre in Lancashire led to the discontinuance of spinning in the 1830s.

Having given a picture of the importance of Richard Arkwright's enterprise, Ruth went on to chart the work of the Arkwright Society and the huge restoration project that had been undertaken. In 1979 the Society bought the site which had been allowed to deteriorate seriously. The premises had last been used as a paint factory. Consequently there was a great deal of pollution, with toxins remaining from the processes. Large quantities of rubble had to be removed and taken to a site for toxic materials. With charitable giving and a loan from Lloyds Bank, work was started to transform the premises. Volunteers provided a lot of input. A restaurant was opened to attract people's interest. Gradually the buildings were restored as monies became available, and as the rubbish was cleared away. Shops were opened. English Heritage was involved, and interest was enhanced, especially after the Prince of Wales visited one of his projects to help young people, housed on the site. Plans are in hand for a visitors' centre, the rebuilding and installation of a water wheel, the refurbishment of the remaining buildings and it is hoped to retrieve the basic Arkwright machine from the Science Museum.

The Arkwright Society now holds the buildings jointly with Derbyshire County Council. Cromford Mill is part of the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site, which highlights the importance of this valley in the development of the Industrial Revolution. The restoration of the Cromford site is a great achievement and a tribute to the persistence and hard work of the Society.

So impressed was your reporter with the talk, that she and visitors went to see it within ten days. It made for a very fine and interesting time.

Meg Oliver

8 September 2010

KILL OR CURE: A STORY OF BYGONE MEDICINE

by Chris Weir

Chris introduced himself as a local lad (his Sandiacre home had been 'moved' to make way for the motorway). He explained that he came from

a medical family. His father, uncle and son were/are all doctors. Chris had his father's doctor's bag with him. This was like a small suitcase and had drawers in it. He opened it and showed us some of the medicines and implements that his father used. These included a tin of horse hair for stitches, a bundle of different knives, a very big (to our eyes) injection needle and cotton wool from the 1930s. This was the bag his father had taken around the tenement flats in the poorer area of Glasgow where he had often sewn people's wounds without any anaesthetic (most of his patients were already alcoholically anaesthetised!).

He said that he himself worked at Nottinghamshire Archives and it was here that a certain document had aroused his interest in historical medicine. The document was a Parish Death Record from the 1700s. The vicar had written about a young man who had been bitten by a rabid dog. His 'treatment' had been recorded in detail and included making a note of the phase of the moon, giving him a mixture of the dog's liver and Rue to eat, and bleeding him. He died 34 hours after the bite. (Chris explained that Rue is not now available to buy as a plant. Although still used in some medicines, it is extremely poisonous.)

Once his interest was aroused Chris decided to look further back in time and he showed us a slide of an ancient Greek vase depicting a 'doctor' bleeding a patient. Bleeding has been a major treatment in medicine until comparatively recently.

He then moved on to Roman times and explained about a 'hospital' in Turkey that consisted of three temples 1) the reception temple 2) the temple of dreams – patients were encouraged to dream so that a diagnosis could be made and 3) the 'paying the bill' temple.

During Greek and Roman times the idea of the Four Humours in the body became the major tool for diagnosing and treating illness. They were written about by Galen, and were Choleric, Melancholic, Phlegmatic and Sanguine. It was important for health that these 'humours' be balanced.

In Medieval times illness was regarded as punishment from God. Operations etc were performed by barber-surgeons. They gained some of their knowledge from studying corpses provided by body-snatchers. It was illegal to dissect bodies so such knowledge was difficult to find. (The Romans had studied gladiators to find out about the inner workings of bodies.)

Plagues also occurred in the Medieval era. There were many theories for the emergence of such dramatically fatal diseases and many

strange cures. These could include snails, earthworms and various herbs, and nearly always Rue and Ale and were accompanied by bleeding operations. This period, of course, included the famous story of Eyam and the London Plague. Chris gave us a short version of this story.

In the interval a lot of interest was shown in the doctor's bag and its contents. Chris happily answered a lot of questions.

The second half opened with details about treatment of King Charles II. The days recorded were: day 1) bleed him 2) laxative every 5 hours 3) bleed him again 4) more laxatives and 40 drops of essence of human skull 5) quinine 6) he died. This sequence certainly fitted the title 'Kill or Cure?'

Back to his archive documents, Chris then spoke about Dr Thoroton. He is known as Nottinghamshire's most famous historian, but he was also a medical doctor, who treated people who were well off. He often used the occasions to discuss their family pedigrees and other history. Some of the heraldic notes he made are drawn on the back of letters from his patients. The inventory of his house showed a few medical books and more history books. His 'History of Nottinghamshire' was published in 1677.

Dr Thoroton's doctoring was compared with that of Dr Charles Dearing, who treated poor people and wrote a history of Nottinghamshire, published in 1751. His house inventory showed him living in poverty. A Nottingham surgeon, Dr Richard Collier, who lived at the same time, was shown to be a lot better off.

Referring back to parish registers, Chris then showed us some from East Stoke, near Newark. Once again, the vicar had recorded the causes of death in detail. There were a lot of young children who died from King Cough – the old name for whooping cough.

Reference was made to Spa towns. They were built up around special 'springs' and often became holiday towns offering various forms of entertainment, as well as treatment for the patients.

Moving on to Victorian times, in 1840 all children had to be vaccinated. There are lots of inoculation registers in the archives. There are also Medical Relief Books which were based around the workhouses, a product of the Poor Law Act 1834. Detailed records of illnesses and treatment can be found in these documents.

Chris concluded with reference to our own Jesse Boot. Born and brought up in Hockley where his mum had kept a herbal shop, he planned

to provide cheap but effective medicine for poor people, of which there were many at that time. Chris finished by reading out a horrific description of the filthy and overcrowded slums that made up a large part of Nottingham town in 1844. He pointed out that the Greeks and Romans had paid more attention to hygiene and cleanliness and remarked that perhaps living conditions had been better then!

Chris approached this huge topic in a very interesting way, by picking out some important facets and including lots of interesting and often humorous stories. A very enjoyable evening.

John Shaw



Printed at London for John Trundle, and are to be sold at his Shop in Smithfield. 1685.

A contemporary woodcut showing the impact of the plague on London

15 April 2010

VISIT TO ANDERTON BOAT LIFT AND NORTHWICH SALT MUSEUM

On a bright, sunny morning we drove via Stoke-on-Trent to Cheshire and the Trent & Mersey Canal at Anderton. We entered the Anderton Boat Lift Visitor Centre, passed through the cafe and shop and went downstairs to the museum, which explained the construction and working life of the boat lift, its eventual demise and then its restoration.

The Anderton Boat Lift was built in the 1870s as a response to the problems of trans-shipping goods between the canalised River Weaver and the Trent and Mersey Canal 50 feet above it. Salt from the nearby mines and products from the pottery industry around Stoke were being produced on an industrial scale and could be speeded on their way by this great engineering undertaking.

Two large tanks (caissons), each able to hold two narrow boats, were raised and lowered by hydraulic pressure, then in the early 20th century the system was converted to electricity. This was a hugely successful venture handling an average annual tonnage of 225,000 tons. However, with the growth of road transport, usage fell and the main structural elements suffered the ravages of time, leading to its eventual closure in 1983.

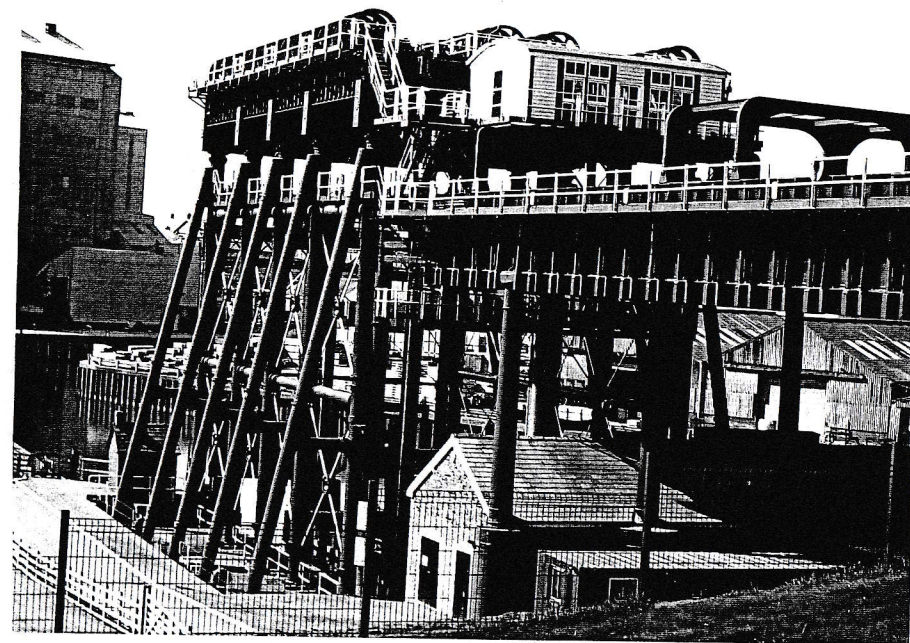
In consultation with English Heritage, British Waterways decided to restore the boat lift to its original hydraulic operation and, with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund and a huge response to the Anderton Boat Lift Appeal, the works were successfully carried out over a two year period and the boat lift re-opened in 2002. It is a magnet for visitors, many from abroad, but still carries some commercial traffic.

Much more knowledgeable about the boat lift's operation, we boarded the observation boat for our descent to the River Weaver, while our guide explained that the whole system was now computer controlled.

We sailed up river in pleasant sunshine, soon reaching the outskirts of Northwich, where we disembarked and headed for the Northwich Salt Museum, housed in a former workhouse. We saw a short film about salt mining locally, which has been carried on since Roman times, then explored the various rooms and displays.

After a quick snack at the cafe, it was time to board the coach for our homeward journey at the end of a very interesting and informative day.

Barbara Brooke



Anderton Boat Lift, Cheshire

5 May 2010

A VISIT TO ILKESTON'S EREWASH MUSEUM

On a pleasant, sunny evening 28 of our members met at the Erewash Museum, off East Street, Ilkeston.

Our old friend, Stephen Flinders, who works there as a volunteer, greeted us and took us out into the colourful garden where we had a splendid view over the Erewash valley to the east. He explained that we were standing on the crest of a sandstone hill, which had been used as a defensive site for many centuries.

Victorian additions had been made to the original house, built in the 1760s, and beneath the building are ancient caves, ripe for archaeological exploration. Unfortunately, the health and safety authorities have prevented this by refusing permission for the museum staff to enter the caves!

As the museum had been opened specially for the Society, we were then able to wander from room to room exploring the different settings – a Victorian kitchen and wash house, an early 20th century shop, a room devoted to children's toys and games, a coal mining display and exhibits connected with local textiles and Stanton Ironworks.

Eventually, it was time to meet in the reception area where we chatted with Stephen over coffee and biscuits. It was a first visit to the museum for most of our members and everyone was impressed by the building, its superb site and the scope and interest of the exhibits. Stephen was thanked for making it a very special, relaxed evening.

Barbara Brooke

21 May 2010

OUTING TO THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS – BURTON AGNES HALL AND BEVERLEY

On a lovely morning, giving promise of a hot day, a group of our members joined the Beeston Society's coach outing.

After a short break at Doncaster North service area and a very pleasant ride north on the A614 we reached Burton Agnes just after 10.30am. The visitors' entrance to the grounds is through an awesome gate house purpose built in 1610 as an imposing framework to set off the house before you! The hall is a magnificent example of late Elizabethan architecture. Sir Henry Griffith employed Robert Smythson as 'architechter' from 1603 to 1605. Closer to home he had designed and constructed Wollaton Hall for Sir Francis Willoughby in the 1580s.

The excellent guide on our tour of the house stressed that Burton Agnes Hall is most importantly a home, a much loved and lived in family home. There are few roped-off areas and visitors can sit on any chair or window seat.

The house has been lived in by descendants of the original family for over four centuries and is filled with treasures accumulated by those families – from the magnificent carvings in the great hall, commissioned by the first owner, to the modern French and English paintings of the Impressionist School, collected by Marcus Wickham-Boyton, who died in 1989.



The Gatehouse to Burton Agnes Hall

We did our best to 'stay the course' but our knees gave up well before the end of the tour, so we adjourned to the cafe for a drink and a bite of lunch. The cafe is situated in the courtyard area to the west of the house along with an ice cream parlour, various artisan shops, stalls with plants and produce from the hall's nursery and a red double decker bus (no bus passes needed here!) in use as a gallery for resident artists.

We later did a gentle walk-about. Behind the hall in the cobbled yard is a replica treadmill used to draw water from the well (still in situ). After a short stroll through the extensive themed walled gardens and past the herbaceous borders we sat near the water feature enjoying the sunshine and 'watching the world go by' until our departure at 2pm for Beverley, a short distance away.

The town of Beverley has grown up around the minster and its privileges and was never walled, only moated. Of the fine entrances or 'bars', only the North Bar remains, which was far too narrow for the coach so we were dropped off nearby. Our guide round the minster was an amazing man with enough knowledge for a 'Mastermind' specialist subject.

Back out into the sunshine and a short walk up Highgate to the town centre and pedestrianised Wednesday market area. There was no shortage of cafes and bars with lots of 'al fresco' eating and drinking.

Beverley gave us a relaxing end to a full and most enjoyable day – an ideal town for a weekend break!

When we were back on the coach Alan still had a surprise up his sleeve. He gave us the choice to return via the Humber Bridge. What a treat - it was beautiful, high above the huge Humber estuary.

A short break at Woolley Edge service station and then home. Thank you Alan for a truly splendid day out!

Postscript: On the wall in the inner hall at Burton Agnes is a famous painting of the three Miss Griffiths, daughters of Sir Henry who built the house. The youngest daughter, Anne, was very interested in the new house and looked forward to living there. When it was almost finished she went to visit friends living nearby.

Unfortunately, on her way she was the victim of a 17th century 'mugging' and was so badly hurt that she died a few days later. Before she died she made her sisters promise that part of her body would be kept in the new house. This was overlooked and scary things started happening so, with the vicar's permission, Anne's grave was opened, her skull was removed and brought into the house. All was peace and quiet! It appears that, at times, the family were careless about the skull but as soon as it was NOT in the house, the disturbances started again. Anyway, they eventually 'got the message' and the skull was built into one of the walls – nobody nowadays knows where – but it did the trick – Anne is at peace!

Thelma and Dennis Francis

The Burton Agnes Digital Noticeboard

Message Recieved from :

Subject : The story of the Grinning Skull

I grew up in the nearby village of Harpham and attended JuniorSchool in Burton Agnes my family have been resident in harpham for 5 generations running one of the Village farms. I remember a story from the house that is one of the most famous 'ghost' stories of this area.

The story of the Grinning Skull

Stories from when I was a child said that the skull was buried in the wall behind the picture of Anne on the Main staircase, and that on some evenings her ghost can be seen coming from the picture down the stair case through the house and then down a lane behind the house where she disappears - possibly checking that all is well within the house.....

2 July 2010

OUTING TO THE COTSWOLDS – MALMESBURY, CIRENCESTER AND BIBURY

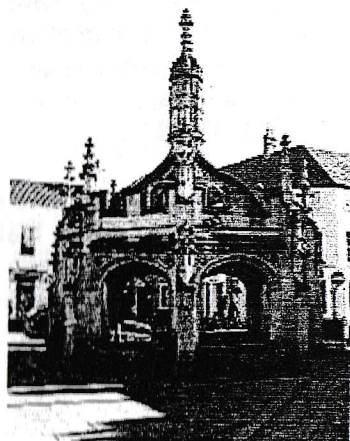
The historic market town of Malmesbury, our first port of call, started life as a hill fort more than four thousand years ago, defended by two rivers which almost encircle it. It had become a town long before the Romans came to Britain.

The abbey church, close to the Market Cross, stands on the site of a monastery, founded in the 7th century by a Celtic monk. In the 9th century Alfred the Great made Malmesbury a royal borough and when Athelstan became the first king of all England in 927AD, Malmesbury was his capital.

The present abbey church is all that remains of the huge Benedictine monastery that dominated the town for centuries and was a renowned European seat of learning. It still boasts some splendid architecture and stained glass windows, as well as King Athelstan's tomb.

Our next visit was to Abbey House Gardens, adjacent to the church and still on the site of the monastery, and home of the naked gardeners of TV fame! This is a beautiful and enchanting place with glorious gardens created on themes as varied as a Celtic cross, a

The Market Cross



medieval herb garden, monastic fish ponds, a laburnum tunnel and the largest collection of roses in the UK.

After a walk through the atmospheric streets of the old town down to the river, it was time to visit Athelstan's museum, showing the distinguished history of the town.

A short coach ride later we arrived in Cirencester, founded in the early days of Roman rule as an administrative centre, where Ermine Street and the Fosse Way intersect and called Corinium Dobunorum.



Arlington Row cottages, Bibury, Gloucestershire

We first visited the Corn Hall, home for the day of a huge antiques fair. Across the road stands the parish church of St John the Baptist, one of the largest parish churches in the country, built with wealth based on the local wool trade.

The recently refurbished, multi-award winning Corinium Museum houses one of the finest collections of Romano-British antiquities, as well as buried treasure of local Anglo-Saxons.

A cup of tea later and we were heading for the Gloucestershire village of Bibury, described by William Morris as 'the most beautiful village in England'. Having parked near the trout farm, we strolled along the bank of the River Coln, with a row of chocolate box cottages on our left. Crossing the footbridge over the river, we came to Arlington Row, the much photographed row of ancient cottages, converted from a monastic hall, once used to store wool.

There was still time to visit lovely St Mary's church, founded in Saxon times, but incorporating work of all subsequent styles of architecture, before returning to the coach and heading for home.

Thanks, Alan, for organising such a fascinating and varied day and for ensuring splendid weather.

Barbara Brooke

16 September 2010

OUTING TO KENILWORTH AND STONELEIGH

The last visit of the year, organised by Alan Clayton, was an outing to Warwickshire.

Our first visit was to Kenilworth Castle to see the newly re-created Elizabethan garden. It was originally planted by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in time for Queen Elizabeth I's visit in 1575. According to history, it was one of many visits she paid to the castle. She enjoyed and demanded his company and he actually died on the way to Kenilworth for another meeting. The garden looked well, even though it was September. There was still plenty of colour in the knot gardens and the obelisks and an eighteen foot high

fountain of white marble complemented the lay-out. There were exhibitions in the gatehouse and on the top floor was an exhibition entitled 'Queen and Castle', which explained the relationship between Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Queen Elizabeth I.

Next we made our way to the 'Hatton Experience' for lunch – at a considerable discount. Then there was time for shopping in the converted farm buildings in this rural setting. The shops varied from crafts, clothes, stained glass, an antiques centre to a garden centre etc. I think an old style Toffee Shop was well patronised.

Then it was on to Stoneleigh Abbey, which is a lovely house in a rural setting overlooking the River Avon. The site was originally an abbey built by Cistercian monks in 1154, but after the dissolution of the monasteries it was 'converted' into a private dwelling with much new building taking place. There were magnificent rooms to walk through with information provided by a very good guide. Queen Victoria was a visitor and so was Jane Austen. For four hundred years Stoneleigh Abbey was the seat of Jane Austen's relations, the Leighs. It is known that she visited the Abbey and used the house, the parkland and even family members in her novels. One member of the family, Elizabeth Lord, inspired the story of Anne Elliott in the novel 'Persuasion'.

We had time for tea and a walk round the grounds before it started to rain and we made our way back to the coach. Once again the weather held fine for Alan!

We all appreciate Alan's efforts in organising these visits so carefully and efficiently.

Pat Kelly

PROGRAMME

10 November Lucy Hutchinson, wife of the Governor of Nottingham Castle and town during the Civil War by Valerie Henstock

8 December Christmas Social Event

13 October 2010

DR ROBERT THOROTON 1623-1678

by Adrian Henstock

Adrian began by pointing out the importance of Dr Robert Thoroton. Everyone researching the history of any part of Nottinghamshire came across Thoroton sooner or later during their studies. He was one of the first people in the whole of England to 'write up' his county in this way. People still quote from, refer to, or even copy him.

He published *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* in 1677, encouraged by William Dugdale, who had written a similar book about Warwickshire in 1656. One reason for Thoroton's book's continuing authority is that all his research was original and useful notes describing his sources were written in the margins.

There are, however, several problems. In 1790 a John Throsby republished Thoroton's book, adding his own bits that were not quite so reliable. This book is sometimes thought of as Thoroton's book, but it is actually later and inferior.

There also exists a Thoroton Society (Nottinghamshire's History and Archaeology Society) which was founded in 1897. As well as running an extensive programme of meetings and events, they publish journals of 'Transactions', containing research, which are sometimes confused with Thoroton's own.

The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire was a text book and for scholars, and the charge could be made that it was not written in a very interesting or lively way. In fact, William Burke (or Burke's Peerage) described it as 'dry and dusty'.

Robert Thoroton was actually a Doctor of Medicine (or Physic), but he may not have been a very successful one. In the preface (dedicated to William Dugdale) he wrote that he hoped he might be more successful with the dead than he was with the living, and that he realised that neither were going to bring him great riches!

Thoroton was born in 1623 in Car Colston, Nottinghamshire. He died and was buried there in 1678. His mother was Anne Chambers, daughter of Peter Chambers of Stapleford. He was born into a country gentlefolk family and in 1639 he went to Cambridge University as a 'sizar', and had to work his passage there to gain his degrees. He gained a BA in 1643 and an MA in 1646. This was during the Civil War period and he

spent some time in Newark as a Royalist, where he remarked that 'The town suffered more by the plague within than the enemy without.'

He was given a medical certificate in 1665 by the Archbishop of Canterbury and became a consultant physician, but only to the wealthy. He travelled fairly extensively to places such as Belvoir, Donington and Annesley to treat the wealthy sick.

While 'doctoring' his patients he made extensive enquiries into their pedigrees, probably stimulated in this by the Heraldic Visitation of 1662 when officers from London researched the authenticity of Coats of Arms. Thoroton had done some work for them, writing notes about pedigrees, arms and family history on the backs of letters from and prescriptions for his patients.

In his own family pedigree he realised that, although well off, he was deemed just beneath 'gentry' status. His family did have a Coat of Arms featuring three hunting horns, and owned a hall – Morin Hall at Car Colston.

Although his leanings in the Civil War seemed to be towards the Royalists, he did have friends on both sides. He was very interested in the controversy about the Enclosure of Land. He had some of his own land enclosed, but he also felt that the destruction of the strip field system would push people off the land.

He was very much a traditional Anglican and one of his greatest friends was Gilbert Sheldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury (a man very concerned in the restoration of the monarchy), who had once lived at East Bridgford.

Robert was very keen to discriminate against nonconformists and dissenters. He seems to have been especially keen to persecute Quakers in Nottinghamshire, which he did through his position on the Bench or by ordering constables to close down meetings and fine attendees. In Skegby he ordered the total destruction of the Meeting House. He was very harsh and therefore unpopular. Appeals against this harshness were made in very high places, but he died before they came to anything.

Encouraged by William Dugdale, he did some very detailed and reliable noting of Coats of Arms of most of the rich Nottinghamshire families. The work had really been started by his father-in-law, using information he had gathered as a tax collector. Thoroton used this information as the basis for his own research, which he carried out between 1662 and 1675.

He commissioned some excellent illustrations by Richard Hall, the first ever illustrations of Nottinghamshire antiquities and scenes. He also drew maps (eg Nottingham from three angles) and detailed sketches of many Coats of Arms of Nottinghamshire families. He finally published his book in 1675.

Robert Thoroton designed his own monument which can be seen on the outside of Car Colston church. Although designed in great detail, this monument is rather small. This is in contrast to the stone coffin he designed and prepared for himself. This is huge and must have been very difficult to move. It was opened in 1863 and his skull was taken out and exhibited locally for several years.

Adrian concluded his fascinating talk by saying that, although Thoroton's book may be regarded as 'dull' it is still a very valuable reference work. Perhaps the last word on this should be left to Thoroton himself who said 'I allow no man to judge who has not done something of this nature himself.'

John Shaw



THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,
EXTRACTED OUT OF
RECORDS, ORIGINAL EVIDENCES, LEIGER-BOOKS
OTHER MANUSCRIPTS,
AND
AUTHENTIC AUTHORITIES.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS, PROSPECTS, AND PORTRAITURES.
BY ROBERT THOROTON,
DOCTOR OF PHYSIC.
LOND.
PRINTED BY ROBERT WHITE, FOR MERRY MORTLOCK, AT THE SIGN OF THE
PHOENIX, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, AND AT THE WHITE
HART, IN NEWBURY-HALL, 1675.
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<i>Paid by Employer</i>	8s. 1d.	4s. 9d.	6s. 7d.	3s. 10d.
TOTAL	17s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 3d.	8s. 4d.

Special Groups of Employed Persons

★ **MEN** aged 70 or over * aged 65 or over and retired from regular employment * aged 65 or over and entered insurance on or after 30th September, 1946.

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TOTAL	8s. 9d.		7s. 0d.	

All the above rates include Industrial Injuries Contributions which are as follows :

	MEN		WOMEN	
	18 or over	Under 18	18 or over	Under 18
<i>Paid by Employee</i>	8d.	4d.	5d.	3d.
<i>Paid by Employer</i>	9d.	5d.	6d.	3d.
TOTAL	1s. 5d.	9d.	11d.	6d.

See overleaf for Class 2 (self-employed) and Class 3 (non-employed) persons' contribution rates.

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MED N C 20S	3,000	116/9	17. 10. 3	
WEIGHTS 5S	400	87/6	1.15. 0	
WEIGHTS 10S	600	87/6	2.12. 6	
WEIGHTS 20S	400	87/6	1.15. 0	105. 7. 3
GOLD LEAF 16S	1	43/5	2. 3. 5	
GOLD LEAF 16S RR	1	43/5	2. 3. 5	
MED N C 16W	1	43/5	2. 3. 5	
AIRMAN N C 16S	1	39/11	1.19. 11	
AIRMAN MIX 16S	1	38/7	1.18. 7	
HEARTS OF CAK 16S	2	36/3	3.12. 6	
HEARTS OF CAK 32S	2	36/3	3.12. 6	
DIGGER SHAG 16S	2	34/1	3. 8. 2	
DIGGER SHAG 34S	2	34/2	3. 8. 4	
DIGGER MIX 16S	1	35/5	1.15. 5	
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DIGGER FLAKE 16S	4	34/10	6.19. 4	
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SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Savings Certificates have been issued since 1916. Particulars of the various issues are set out within. The issue at present on sale is

TWELFTH ISSUE

(on sale from 28th March, 1966)

at £1 per unit

Each unit grows in value as follows:

At the end of the 1st year by 6d. to	£1.0.6
During the 2nd year by 3d. for each completed 4 months to ...	£1.1.3
During the 3rd year by 5d. for each completed 4 months to ...	£1.2.6
During the 4th year by 5d. for each completed 4 months to ...	£1.3.9
During the 5th year by 5d. for each completed 4 months to ...	£1.5.0

£1.5.0 after 5 years

Maximum holding: 1,000 units

INTEREST

The rates of growth in value of the various issues ALL OF WHICH ARE STILL EARNING INTEREST are shown overleaf. The interest on savings certificates, which is only paid when the purchase price is repaid, is not chargeable for United Kingdom income tax or surtax.

MAXIMUM HOLDING

The permitted maximum holding is:

Seventh and earlier issues combined	...	...	...	500 units in all
£1 issue	...	...	...	250 units
Eighth issue	...	...	...	1,000 units
Ninth issue	...	...	...	1,400 units
Tenth issue	...	...	...	1,200 units
Eleventh issue	...	...	...	600 units
Twelfth issue	...	...	...	1,000 units

NOTE 1: When certificates are held by two or more persons in their JOINT NAMES for their joint personal benefit the full number of units is counted against each of the holders in reckoning the number of units they individually hold. This number must not exceed the maximum given above.

e.g. If A and B jointly hold 300 units of Eleventh Issue (maximum 600 units) both A and B are regarded as individually having an interest in 300 units. A could therefore hold up to an additional 300 units in his sole name and so could B. If however they jointly hold 600 units each holder would be regarded as holding the maximum allowed.

NOTE 2: A person who INHERITS certificates from a deceased holder which exceeds his holding to exceed the authorised maximum may retain those in excess but may not purchase further certificates so long as his total holding of the current issue (including inherited certificates) remains at or above the maximum.

RATES OF GROWTH IN VALUE OF SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Dates of Issue Price per Unit	The Value of Each Unit Increases			Value of Unit at Year End £ s. d.	
	During	By	For Each Complete		
FIRST ISSUE					
21 Feb., 1916 to 31 Mar., 1922 15/6	Value at end of 10th year			1 6 0	
	11th to 45th year	1d.	month	3 1 0	
	46th "	"	"	3 2 0	
	47th "	"	"	3 3 0	
	48th "	"	"	3 4 0	
	49th "	"	"	3 5 0	
	50th "	"	"	3 6 0	
	51st "	"	"	3 7 0	
	52nd "	"	"	3 8 0	
	53rd "	"	"	3 9 0	
*					
SECOND ISSUE					
1 April, 1922 to 29 Sept., 1923 16/-	Value at end of 10th year			1 6 0	
	11th to 44th year	1d.	month	3 0 0	
	45th "	"	"	3 1 0	
	46th "	"	"	3 2 0	
	47th "	"	"	3 3 0	
*					
THIRD ISSUE					
1 Oct., 1923 to 30 June, 1932 16/-	Value at end of 22nd year			1 13 0	
	23rd to 35th year	1d.	month	2 6 0	
	36th "	"	"	2 7 0	
	37th "	"	"	2 8 0	
	38th "	"	"	2 9 0	
	39th "	"	"	2 10 0	
	40th "	"	"	2 11 0	
	41st "	"	"	2 12 0	
	42nd "	"	"	2 13 0	
	43rd "	"	"	2 14 0	
	44th "	"	"	2 15 0	
	45th "	"	"	2 16 0	
	*				
	CONVERSION ISSUE				
	Jan., 1932 to May, 1932 16/-	Value at end of 22nd year			1 13 0
		23rd to 35th year	1d.	month	2 6 0
36th "		"	"	2 7 0	
37th "		"	"	2 8 0	
*					

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Dates of Issue Price per Unit	The Value of Each Unit Increases			Value of Unit at Year End £ s. d.
	During	By	For Each Complete	
FOURTH ISSUE				
2 Aug., 1932 to 31 May, 1933 16/-	Value at end of 20th year 21st to 34th year 35th " " " 36th " " " *	2½d. " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 months " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 9 0 2 0 8 2 1 6 2 2 4
FIFTH ISSUE				
1 June, 1933 to 28 Feb., 1935 16/-	Value at end of 21st year 22nd to 32nd year 33rd " " 34th " " 35th " " *	2½d. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 months " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 9 0 1 18 2 1 19 0 1 19 10 2 0 8
SIXTH ISSUE				
1 Mar., 1935 to 21 Nov., 1939 15/-	Value at end of 22nd year 23rd to 28th year 29th " " 30th " " 31st " " 32nd " " 33rd " " 34th " " *	3d. "	3 months "	1 7 0 1 13 0 1 14 0 1 15 0 1 16 0 1 17 0 1 18 0 1 19 0
SEVENTH ISSUE				
22 Nov., 1939 to 31 Mar., 1947 15/-	Value at end of 10th year 11th to 20th year 21st " " 22nd " " 23rd " " 24th " " 25th " " 26th " " 27th " " 28th " " 29th " " plus 6d. bonus at year end 30th year 31st " " 32nd " " 33rd " " 34th " " 35th " " plus 3d. bonus at year end †	3½d. " " " " " " " " " 3d. " 5d. " " " 6d. "	6 months " " " " " " " " " 3 months " 4 months "	1 0 6 1 6 4 1 6 11 1 7 6 1 8 6 1 9 6 1 10 6 1 11 6 1 12 6 1 13 6 1 14 6 1 15 0 1 16 3 1 17 9 1 19 3 2 0 9 2 2 3 2 4 0

Dates of Issue Price per Unit	The Value of Each Unit Increases			Value of Unit at Year End £ s. d.
	During	By	For Each Complete	
£1 ISSUE				
11 Jan., 1943 to 31 Mar., 1947 20/-	Value at end of 10th year			1 3 0
	11th to 20th year	1d.	3 months	1 6 4
	21st "	"	"	1 6 8
	22nd "	"	"	1 7 0
	23rd "	3d.	4 months	1 7 9
	24th "	"	"	1 8 6
	25th "	"	"	1 9 3
	26th "	"	"	1 10 0
	27th "	"	"	1 10 9
	28th "	"	"	1 11 6
	29th "	"	"	1 12 3
	plus 1s.0d. bonus at year end			1 13 3
†				
EIGHTH ISSUE				
1 April, 1947 to 31 Jan., 1951 10/-	Value at end of 10th year			0 13 0
	11th to 16th year	1½d.	3 months	0 16 0
	17th "	"	"	0 16 6
	18th "	"	"	0 17 0
	19th "	"	"	0 17 6
	20th "	"	"	0 18 0
	21st "	2d.	4 months	0 18 6
	22nd "	"	"	0 19 0
	23rd "	3d.	"	0 19 9
	24th "	"	"	1 0 6
	25th "	4d.	"	1 1 6
	†			
NINTH ISSUE				
1 Feb., 1951 to 31 July, 1956 15/-	Value at end of 10th year			1 0 3
	11th year	3d.	4 months	1 1 0
	12th "	"	"	1 1 9
	13th "	"	"	1 2 6
	14th "	"	"	1 3 3
	15th "	"	"	1 4 0
	16th "	"	"	1 4 9
	17th "	"	"	1 5 6
	plus 6d. bonus at year end			1 6 0
	18th year	4d.	4 months	1 7 0
	19th "	"	"	1 8 0
	20th "	"	"	1 9 0
21st "	"	"	1 10 0	
22nd "	"	"	1 11 6	
plus 6d. bonus at year end			1 11 6	
†				

29

Dates of Issue Price per Unit	The Value of Each Unit Increases			Value of Unit at Year End £ s. d.	
	During	By	For Each Complete		
TENTH ISSUE					
1 Aug., 1956 to 12 Mar., 1963 15/-	1st year	4d.	12 months	0 15 4	
	2nd "	1d.	3 months	0 15 8	
	3rd "	1½d.	"	0 16 2	
	4th "	2d.	"	0 16 10	
	5th "	2d.	"	0 17 6	
	6th "	3d.	"	0 18 6	
	7th "	3d.	"		
	plus 6d. bonus at year end			1 0 0	
	8th year	3d.	4 months	1 0 9	
	9th "	"	"	1 1 6	
	10th "	"	"	1 2 3	
	11th "	"	"	1 3 0	
	12th "	"	"	1 3 9	
	13th "	"	"	1 4 6	
	14th "	"	"	1 5 3	
15th "	"	"			
plus 6d. bonus at year end			1 6 6		
†					
ELEVENTH ISSUE					
13 May, 1963 to 26 Mar., 1966 20/-	1st year	5d.	12 months	1 0 5	
	2nd "	2d.	4 months	1 0 11	
	3rd "	3d.	"	1 1 8	
	4th "	4d.	"	1 2 8	
	5th "	"	"	1 3 8	
	6th "	"	"		
	plus 4d. bonus at year end			1 5 0	
	†				
	TWELFTH ISSUE				
	28 Mar., 1966 20/-	1st year	6d.	12 months	1 0 6
2nd "		3d.	4 months	1 1 3	
3rd "		5d.	"	1 2 6	
4th "		"	"	1 3 9	
5th "		"	"	1 5 0	
†					

*May be held indefinitely, with interest added at the same rate, unless notice to the contrary is given by the Treasury.

†The period for which the certificates may be held as announced by the Treasury up to the date of the publication of this leaflet.

CALCULATION OF VALUE

A month is reckoned from the day of the month in which the certificate was purchased to the corresponding day in the following month, e.g. a certificate purchased on the 13th June has been held for a complete month on the 13th July. A year is reckoned from the date of purchase to the corresponding date in the following year.

Once the age of a certificate is known its value is easily obtained from the tables. For example, a one unit certificate of the Tenth Issue held for 9 years 5 months is worth £1.1.9 (i.e. £1.1.6 on completion of the 9th year and 3d. for one completed period of 4 months—no further interest is added until the certificate has been held for 9 years and 8 months). A 10 unit certificate of the Tenth Issue held for the same time is worth £10.17.6 (i.e. 10 x £1.1.9).

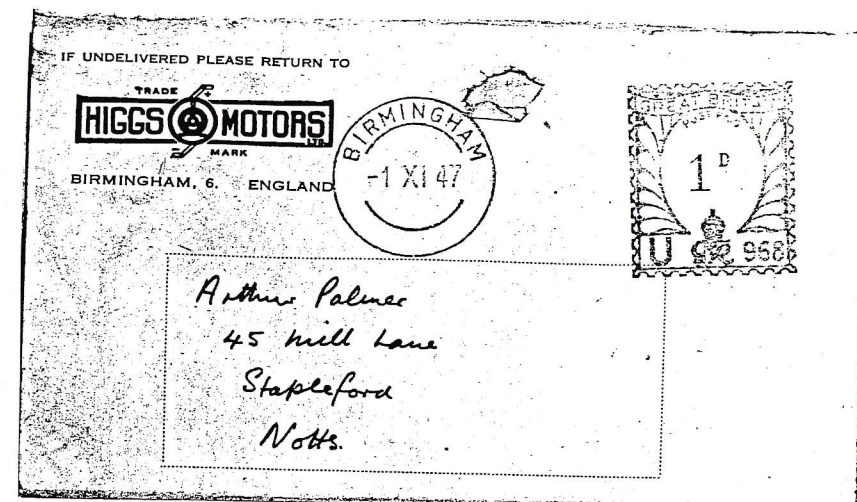
REINVESTMENT

As an alternative to encashment the proceeds of certificates may be:

- reinvested in certificates of the current issue (subject to the maximum shown on the first page),
- deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank Ordinary Account (subject to a maximum balance of £5,000),
- deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank Investment Account (subject to a minimum balance of £50 in an Ordinary Account and a maximum of £5,000 in the Investment Account),
- applied to the purchase of Premium Savings Bonds (subject to a maximum holding of £1,250) or the current issue of British Savings Bonds (subject to the maximum holding of these bonds).

If reinvestment in any of the above securities is required the holder should use the appropriate option on the repayment application form.

Government Securities held on the Post Office Register are also available and particulars of these will be furnished on application.



TOTON RAIL FATALITY.

ENGINE DRIVER KILLED ON THE LINE.

Henry Charlton, aged 65, a L.M.S. engine-driver, whose home was at 18, Park-street, Stapleford, received fatal injuries through being knocked down by a light engine on Saturday.

Deceased was walking with William Arthur Widdowson, fireman, of Burley-stret, Stapleford, along the south end of the siding at Toton. Widdowson was walking in front of Charlton, who was knocked into the four-foot way by an engine, his skull being mutilated.

Nottingham Guardian
10 June 1929

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STAPLEFORD, Nottm.

Nº 1079

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Tare Weight of Vehicle ...								
Net Weight of Coal herewith delivered to purchaser ...								

Where coal is delivered by means of a Vehicle, the seller must deliver or send by post or otherwise to the purchaser or his servants, before any part of the coal is unloaded, a Ticket or Note in this form.
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Any person attending on a Vehicle used for delivery of coal, who having received a Ticket or Note for delivery to the purchaser, refuses or neglects to deliver to the purchaser or his servant, is liable to a fine.
52 & 53 Vic. c. 21, Weights and Measures Act, 1889.

Martha Temple

Martha Temple was so dedicated to the Salvation Army, even her own family would have to take a back seat at times. "We sometimes came second to the Salvation Army," remembers her daughter Irene Wrigley. "I used to ring and make an appointment to see her to make sure she was in." Martha was born on 4th August 1903 in Sneinton. She was one of eight children and outlived them all. Martha joined the Salvation Army in 1926 as a 23 year old. She was soon made a captain and travelled around the country. It was while travelling in Wales that she met Harry, who she married in July 1939. Mrs Wrigley, the couple's only child, was born in 1942. Martha always remained involved with her local Salvation Army group. In Ilkeston, she helped out with the Sunday School and when the family moved to Stapleford during 1952 she helped the recruiting sergeants while also working as a machinist. "It was a case that my dad was too ill to work, and my mum needed to earn, so she went out to work," added Mrs Wrigley. After time living in Lincolnshire and going on a round-the-world cruise, Martha moved back to Nottinghamshire at the age of 86 to live in a bungalow in Gedling. She then moved into residential care in Oakfield, Radcliffe-on-Trent, where at the age of 93, she was still leading talks, prayers and readings. When Oakfield closed, Martha moved to Notintone House, in Sneinton Road, where she lived until she died on the 20th August 2010, aged 107 after being diagnosed with bronchopneumonia. She had been suffering from type two diabetes and had lost her sight and hearing. Mrs Wrigley added: "She thought of dying as 'going home' to God and to heaven. "She was an inspiration to everyone. I am so proud of her. She filled all her time with the Salvation Army and doing good." A thanksgiving service for Martha will be held at the William Booth Memorial Hall in King Edward Street, Nottingham.

Nottingham Evening Post
6th September 2010.

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 – 0115-939 5273

**The deadline for submission of items for the next Spring
2011 issue of the Newsletter is 31 March 2011.
Material can be given to any of the above named.
This is YOUR newsletter! We'd love to hear from you!**

Front cover
Johnson & Barnes Ltd factory
Derby Road, Stapleford
Closed down 1981, demolished 1980s
by Nigel Brooks