

Stapleford and District Local History Society



Newsletter No 30 – Spring 2011

£1.00

Free to Members

CONTENTS

- 1 16th Annual General Meeting, 13 April 2011
- 4 Archive material acquired 2010/2011
- 5 Additions to the Society's Library
- 6 Stapleford Public Library – Local Studies – Recent acquisitions
- 7 Lucy Hutchinson, Wife of the Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town during the Civil War by Valerie Henstock (Harry Houldsworth)
- 10 Stanton Ironworks – Gone but not forgotten by Stephen Flinders (John Shaw)
- 12 Nottingham of Yesteryear by Les Henshaw (Barbara Brooke)
- 14 What the Papers said in the 1960s by Alan Clayton (John Shaw)
- 16 Programme for 2011
- 17 Newspaper Reports of Arthur Mee Plaque Unveiling
- 19 Yelverton Bosquet – Surgeon by Keith Goodman
- 21 Radio Licence 1955
- 22 From Ugly Duckling to Elegant Swan – Chetwynd Road Primary School by Gillian E Morral
- 23 The Enemy in Our Midst by Danny Corns
- 26 Adverts for live shows in Ilkeston and Stapleford, 1941
- 27 Church Street School Boys' Department Report, 1928
- 28 The Hallam Fields Bomb by Danny Corns
- 31 Cheque for Nurse Taylor
- 32 Cinema Adverts – 1949, 1950, 1956
- 33 Debate on Urban Powers, Stapleford & Sandiacre News 04.03.1927

16th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 13 APRIL 2011

CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY'S REPORT

Another year has flown by and it is once again time to look back on the Society's activities.

The programme of talks arranged by Nigel Brooks has been very varied and interesting with a strong emphasis on people and places of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

The December social evening had to be cancelled because of appalling weather, making two cancellations in one year, something that had never happened before. We shall enjoy the quizzes (and prizes) prepared for that evening later tonight.

Work on the sorting of the archives continues steadily with Eileen Bloor, Nigel Brooks, Colin Rowland and I meeting regularly. However, material keeps coming in, so that we don't seem to be any nearer completing the task!

Ten members made contributions to the newsletters in 2010, which is excellent, but I am sure there are other members who have interesting things to tell us about Stapleford people, places or events.

Eileen and I led three walks round the Town Trail - in May, as part of the 'Broxtowe Guided Walks Programme 2010', in July it was the turn of Wollaton Ladies Probus Club and on the following Saturday morning Stapleford Town Council sponsored a walk, which was followed by refreshments at the Carnegie Centre.

I have given talks on the history of Stapleford to George Spencer students at the end of their year 7 when they undertake a local history project and to Bramcote Ladies' Inner Wheel Club.

During the Heritage Open Days in September, St Helen's church was opened for the first time, and Eileen Bloor and Pat Hodgkiss mounted a Society stand showing some of Stapleford's history.

Chris Bull kindly agreed to update the video of the Town Trail and put it on DVD. It was surprising how much had become outdated during the eight years since the original video was made. The new DVD (in pictorial sleeve) makes good viewing and is selling well at £4.

Many of our members enjoyed taking part in the Beeston Society's four outings to Anderton Boat Lift and Northwich Salt Museum, the Yorkshire Wolds, Burton Agnes Hall and Beverley, Cirencester,

Malmesbury and Bibury and, finally, to Kenilworth Castle and Stoneleigh Abbey. All were, as usual, very well organised by Alan Clayton and all in lovely weather.

Keith Goodman is the only member working on the history of Stapleford as part of the Victoria County History project. Based on his research, he has provided material for three articles for the newsletter, the first of which will appear in next month's edition. There is plenty of scope for anyone else to have a go at similar research.

Tuesday 22 March 2010 was a great day for Stapleford, when a blue and white plaque commemorating Arthur Mee and mounted on the front elevation of Castle College's Arthur Mee Centre on Church Street, was unveiled by his nephew Alan Mee. It was interesting to think that Stapleford born Arthur had attended school in that building before starting his journalistic career with the Nottingham Express, becoming editor of the Nottingham Evening News by the age of 20. *The Children's Encyclopedia* and *The Children's Newspaper* came after his move to London. Students from the Arthur Mee Centre and from local schools joined members of the local history and civic societies to listen to Francis Luckcock and Professor John Beckett talk about his life. Our Society can be very proud of having provided this lasting tribute to a great figure of the 20th century.

On 18 May our second plaque, this time a bronze ground-mounted one to commemorate Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, will be dedicated and unveiled in the Walter Parker VC Memorial Square.

Now is my opportunity to thank those who do so much to help the smooth running of the Society, Pat Hodgkiss, our Treasurer, ably assisted by husband John, Robert Butler for arranging to have our Accounts audited by C J Lucking & Company, Pat Kelly with Dorothy Prentice and Jean Smedley who operate the library, Lillian and Tony Britton who organise the refreshments at meetings, Nigel for sorting the programme and producing cards and publicity, Eileen for running the sales stall, the archives team and, of course, Malcolm Jarvis for editing the newsletter and producing many articles based on personal research. Thanks to all members for helping move furniture before and after meetings and for continuing to support our society.

Long may it flourish!

Barbara Brooke
Chairman and Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2010

We had quite a successful year despite the cancellation of two meetings due to bad weather, and the deficit shown on the Statement of Accounts was brought about by the purchase of the Arthur Mee plaque. The plaque itself looks really impressive and the wording is very apt, money well spent for a lasting tribute.

We have 59 fully paid up members at the moment, and it would be lovely if we could increase this number.

My thanks go again to John and the Committee for their continued support and, of course, to Robert Butler for auditing the accounts.

Pat Hodgkiss
Treasurer

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

No other nominations were received, so the following Officers were re-elected for a further period of two years:

Chairman and Secretary – Barbara Brooke

Treasurer – Pat Hodgkiss

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Alan Clayton had proposed that the Society should design and adopt an official logo. Nigel Brooks commented that we had always used the Saxon Cross as a logo on the membership card, and that, as it is the oldest Christian memorial in Nottinghamshire, nothing could be more appropriate as a symbol of our Local History Society. A chorus of approval greeted this remark, and the Cross was then formally adopted as the Society's logo.

ARCHIVE MATERIAL ACQUIRED 2010/2011

Will and transcript of Lady Caroline Warren (G Morral)
Johnson & Barnes Ltd -Long Service Cert. Mrs Alice Bacon 1967, Flexcello 2nd best Nyons, Job advert booklet, 3 photos of factory (all from E Bloor)
Church Street School Boys Dept. Edmund Minton's report 1928
Items of Peatfield family history (Mrs Eyre)
Diets of 19th century Nottingham workers (copies of contemporary documents)
Stapleford Carnival programme 2010, report etc. Ilkeston Advertiser 09.09.2010
Barton Transport Heritage Open Day souvenir 2010
6 photographs of windows in St Helen's Church (B Brooke)
'World War Two Heritage of Wollaton Hall' leaflet
Beeston & Stapleford UDC Official Guide (prior to 1974) (B Brooke)
Borough of Broxtowe Official Guides 1986 (B Brooke)
Borough of Broxtowe Official Guide 1993 (C Rowland)
Hatchment in St Helen's Church recording burials of Mary (1783), Frances (1784) and Elizabeth (1794) Warren, daughters of Borlase Warren Esq and his wife Ann, with transcript
Transcript by Graham Crisp of preamble to Enclosure Act of Stapleford and Bramcote 1771
United Methodist Free Church Stapleford, Sunday School Anniversary programme 6 July 1879, Wesley Chapel Stapleford Re-opening 29 November 1848
(both above donated by Mrs M Gosdon)
Nottm and Notts Victoria Cross Memorial unveiling, Nottingham Castle, May 2010 – various press cuttings and photos
Walter Parker VC Commemoration service sheet, parade, cuttings, reports, photographs, 25 April 2010
Broxtowe Guided Walks 2010 leaflet
Remembrance Sunday service sheet, Walter Parker VC Memorial Square 14.11.2010 and photographs
Booklet – Rules of Nottm Permanent Benefit Building Society 1920, Whist Drive card Albert Street Schools 1928, withdrawal slip – Nottingham TSB, £5 cash bag C & E U Bank Ltd, Invoice of R Greeves, Sandiacre 27.01.1962 (M Jarvis)
Photographs of church and monuments to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren 1822 and his wife Caroline 1839 and to their daughter Diana 1802, Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire
Refurbishment of Sir John Borlase Warren pub, Canning Circus – Evening Post
Notes, snippets about Sgt. Stanley Shaw RAF –bombing raid on Pienemunde 1943
Postcard of painting of R Erewash 'near Stapleford' posted 1907
Various snippets from local press, 3 photos from 'Picture the Past'
George Spencer School becomes Academy – Evening Post, 18 September 2010
Town tip is closed – Ilkeston Advertiser 05.08.2010

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Basford Bystander, April/May 2010 no.139, June/July 2010 no.140, Aug/Sept.2010 no.141, Oct/Nov 2010 no.142*, Dec/Jan 2010/2011 No.143, Feb/Mar 2011 no.144 *(did you know that Constance Shacklock, the opera singer, was born at Top Valley Farm?)
Local History News, Winter 2010 no.94, Spring 2010 no.95, Summer 2010 no.96, Autumn 2010 no.97
The Local Historian, Feb 2010, vol.40, no.1, May 2010, no.2*, Aug 2010 No.3, Nov 2010, no.4 *(interesting article about 'bone-setters' pre NHS)
Nottinghamshire Historian, Spring/Summer 2010 no.84, Autumn/Winter No.85, Spring/Summer 2011 no.86* - interesting items – First Council Houses 1919-1927, Centenary of the first cinemas in Nottingham, a page about Bramcote History Group and photo
Beeston Echoes, Spring 2010 no.33, Summer 2010 no.34
Derbyshire Family History Society Issues 112, 113, 114, 115, 119 * many interesting articles
'Nottingham General Hospital' by Bittiner & Lowe – very interesting history of the hospital with personal reflections from people who worked and from patients
'Boots the Chemists of Nottingham' by Brian Marchant – potted history of the development of 'Boots' showing how widespread the stores are
'On a Wing and a Prayer – the Story of an RAF Prisoner of War' compiled and written by David C Mycock with Graham Scholes *(a gift from Graham Scholes who worked at the TSB in Stapleford & Sandiacre from 1946 – 1951)
'Derbyshire Portraits' by Clarence Daniel *(very interesting articles about local people from Joseph Wright, the Derby artist, to Molly Bray, the Ashford dwarf)
'Nottinghamshire Families' by Keith Train *(are you among the illustrious?)
'Starting again from the Castle Rock' by William C Boswell *(extremely interesting book from 1945, containing sketches of old historic Nottinghamshire)
2nd copy of 'Looking up at Nottingham' by Terence White
'Turning back the pages of Raleigh Cycles of Nottingham'
'Turning back the pages of Nottinghamshire Canals'
'Turning back the pages in Old broad Marsh and Narrow Marsh'
3 booklets from Notts Archives – interesting facts & photos. A good read!

VIDEOS

'The Stone' produced by members of Nottingham Moviemakers on behalf of Broxtowe Borough Council, June 2001 – all about the Hemlock Stone
'The history of St Helen's church, Stapleford'
'Stapleford Town Trail'
'The Story of Stanton – The Iron Dale'

STAPLEFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY, LOCAL STUDIES RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Tales from my Dad's Motorbike by J W Morley
Trowell & District Writers Trust International – Chapter & Verse Magazine
Train on Churches by Keith Train (L21)
The Sawley Boy by Christine Myers (L98)
The Italian Collection (Memories from Nottingham's Italian Community)
(2 copies) L30.32
Memories of Working at Toton Sidings and Beyond by Bill Roys (L38.5)
Toton Endowed School 1829 – 1933 by Gillian Morral (2 copies L90.2)
The First Fifty Years and a Bit by Gillian Morral (2 copies L90.2)
Politics, Law and Society in Notts (The Diary of Godfrey Tallents of Newark 1829-1839) Edited by Richard A Gaunt
Bog All to Swear About by Joy James
Yo'd Mek a Parson Swear by Joy James
Yo'd Mek a Parson Swear ... again by Joy James
The Great Houses of Nottinghamshire and the County Families by Leonard Jacks

MEMBERS

Have you any memories of old Stapleford – of people, places or events – that you would like to share with other members?
Please let us know.

MEETING REPORTS

10 November 2010

LUCY HUTCHINSON – WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE AND TOWN DURING THE CIVIL WAR by Valerie Henstock

Report by Harry Houldsworth

Valerie Henstock presented the story of the English Civil War as seen through the eyes of Lucy Hutchinson, wife of the then Governor of Nottingham Castle and town.

Lucy was, perhaps, the foremost chronicler of the Civil War. She kept a journal and later wrote a history of her experiences in memory of her husband's life. Her principal aim was to justify the role that John Hutchinson played in the Civil War. These 'Memoirs' were too controversial to be published in the 1660s and it was only in the 19th century that they appeared in print.

Lucy was a woman of her time. In her life, God came first, her husband second, and herself a clear third. Born into a wealthy, Royalist, family, she was intelligent, well educated, scholarly, something of a poet, and musically inclined. At an early age, she met and fell in love with John Hutchinson, a handsome Puritan, whose family had Royalist sympathies. John had been brought up at Newstead and was proud of his Byron blood.

Before her marriage, Lucy contracted smallpox and her face was badly scarred by the disease. John Hutchinson was undeterred by this defect. They were married and, in the next 25 years, Lucy had over 20 children, eight of whom lived to maturity.

She was an enthusiastic supporter of John's Puritan theology and his democratic values. They rebuilt a small church in the Puritan style near to their home. The church was unadorned and the holy table was placed in the centre, to emphasise the concept of equality

before God. Many of Lucy's former friends did not sympathise with her ideas, or with her way of life, and she found herself having to live with people who were not her social equals.

In 1642, King Charles I raised his Standard at Nottingham, hoping to rouse the local gentry to take his side against Parliament. The people of Nottingham gave him little support, and the King quickly moved elsewhere.

Early in the Civil War, John Hutchinson became Governor of Nottingham Castle and town, and discovered the Norman castle to be in a ruinous state. Lucy records that the castle was only made defensible and habitable by employing forced labour from Nottingham, and she describes conditions in the castle as the War progressed. However, most of her journal focuses upon political developments, rather than on domestic details.

Nottingham Castle was attacked many times during the Civil War. Lucy describes one occasion when the Royalist forces of Richard Byron from Newark stormed the many-arched Trent Bridge. Bloody hand to hand fighting in thick snow ensued, leaving many dead or wounded.

Newark was a Royalist stronghold, and Charles I and his French Catholic wife, Henrietta-Maria, lived there for a period during the Civil War. Lucy has a lot to say about the Queen, who she condemns as a 'foreigner' and a 'papist'. She acknowledges that the Queen was loyal to her husband, but criticises her for offering Charles advice on political matters.

There were no major battles in the East Midlands during the Civil War. Rather, the war became a guerrilla affair, with Royalist forces attacking Parliamentary strongholds, and vice-versa. Many of the important manor houses in the area were held by Royalists, having garrisons of 50-100 men (and a few women soldiers).

The Hutchinson family was linked to the Stanhopes of Shelford, and Lucy tells of the occasion when Parliamentary forces attacked, and burned, Shelford Manor, with heavy casualties on both sides. Lucy suggests that her husband found Phillip Stanhope dying

from his wounds and attempted to save him. The Parliamentarians then went on to Newark hoping to capture the King, but he had already fled to Oxford. Records from Upton parish church suggest that, at this time, Newark and the surrounding area was a bloodbath.

A problem for John Hutchinson was that he was a regicide. His signature was number 13 of 52 signatures on the death warrant of Charles I. After the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, regicides were hunted down and executed as traitors. Even dead regicides, like Henry Ireton of Attenborough, had their dead bodies dug up and hanged at Tyburn gallows. John Hutchinson may have been saved by a letter Lucy sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons. She forged her husband's signature and Lucy records that her action displeased John.

After the Civil War, John Hutchinson attempted to re-establish his life as a country squire, but John and Lucy's home was attacked several times by Royalist neighbours. In 1663, he was arrested and imprisoned in Newark, accused of plotting with the Duke of Buckingham against King Charles II. He was moved to the Tower of London and later held in Kent, near the coast. John died in 1664, either from the effects of poisoned wine given to him in the Tower, or from the harsh conditions under which he was held.

His remains were brought back to the family house at Althorpe, where his body was laid to rest in the church built by John and Lucy during the Civil War. A monument and a small plaque can still be seen in the church.

Lucy Hutchinson survived until 1681. She was buried next to her husband. Most of her surviving children married into Royalist families who allowed Althorpe to fall into disrepair.

Barbara Brooke gave a vote of thanks to Valerie Henstock for bringing Lucy and John Hutchinson to life in a very interesting and informative talk.

12 January 2011

**STANTON IRONWORKS – GONE BUT
NOT FORGOTTEN 1848 – 2007**
by Stephen Flinders

Report by John Shaw

As usual with any Stanton related presentation, attendance was excellent and there was queuing at the door and extra seats had to be put out. The popularity of this topic was explained when Stephen, in his opening remarks, referred to the fact that Stanton ironworks (in various forms) had been a huge employer in the area, the biggest single employer near Ilkeston, with perhaps as many as 10,000 workers. It covered about 3½ square miles and at times was the largest foundry complex in Europe. It had a huge influence on the area. It not only provided employment, but also an 'atmosphere' of smoke and steam and smell and noise. Stephen recounted how, during his childhood on his return journey from holidays, he knew he was home by the smell. So a lot of 'Stantonians' attended the meeting.

They were richly rewarded, because the evening consisted of a good number of slides of the works with a huge range of subject matter. It covered very early times, with pictures of the office staff in their top hats or bowlers, and various undertakings using horses and ponies, right up to its final years, including demolition of various parts of the plant.

The slides were of:
exteriors of various buildings
interiors of processes and training
many and various steam engines used on site
the social side of the works, such as tug-of-war teams, snooker playing and social events
First Aid and welfare
Wartime including air raid shelters and the Stanton Home Guard housing and Hallam Fields School

some of the processes, including pipe pits and pig iron moulds and the very large foundry tips
some of the products
flooding in various years

The most surprising picture to me was a postcard sent from Stanton in 1903 featuring a picture of a blast furnace. As Stephen joked 'Wish you were here'.

Stephen told us that, although there had been traces found of iron smelting in the area since Roman times, the real industry had not started until the mid 19th century. In 1846 Benjamin Smith and his son Josiah built three blast furnaces on the side of the Nutbrook Canal. The existence of a plentiful supply of coal and the canal seem to have been the main factors influencing this choice of site. From there, the industry grew and changed owners many times until 2007.

Each slide was accompanied by a comment from Stephen. In this he was helped by Danny Corns (an ex-employee and an expert on Stanton) and by the fact that Stephen himself and his father and grandfather had all worked at Stanton.

With the slides of the pipe pits Stephen explained that these were early pictures and that later the technique of pipe spinning had been used, enabling the production of one pipe every 2 minutes. The same spinning technique had been transferred to concrete spinning and the production of concrete pipes.

It was pointed out that the air raid shelters were made from some of the pipes.

Showing a pipe being lowered into the tar-bath (to rust proof it), Stephen explained that local children with colds were encouraged to go to the tar-baths and stand over them and breathe in the fumes.

To accompany the First Aid slides we were told that there were at least two fatal accidents at Stanton each year.

The extreme youth of some of the trainees and workers (as young as twelve in the very early pictures) was discussed and mention made of the dangers that people who worked in the industry were exposed to. Stephen humorously compared those days with the culture of Health & Safety and Risk Assessment that pervades at present.

Stephen told us, when showing a slide of a segment of a tunnel, that Stanton had formed the Mersey, the Blackwall and Dartford tunnels, among many others. There had been hope that the Channel Tunnel contract would have gone their way, but it didn't.

Stephen expressed his thanks to Danny Corns, whose collection of pictures and research formed a major part of the presentation and to a Fred Albee who allowed Stephen to use his photograph collection.

As usual, with a Stephen Flinders' production, the atmosphere was very relaxed, points being put across with clever use of anecdote and humour. I'm sure, for the ex-employees of Stanton, the evening was a wonderful sentimental journey, and for the rest of us it was an instructive and very enjoyable one.

It will be interesting to see what happens to this site in future. Will the proposed village be built there? Will that be the next Stanton chapter?

9 February 2011

NOTTINGHAM OF YESTERYEAR

by Les Henshaw

Report by Barbara Brooke

The first of Les Henshaw's two films about Nottingham concentrated on a venue very well known to those of us who grew up locally – The Palais de Danse.

The iconic building on Lower Parliament Street was built in the 1920s and has seen many changes during the following decades.

Anyone who went to the Palais on a Friday night in the 20s had to be wearing full evening dress, or they were not allowed inside. Acrobatic dancing was all the rage in the 1930s. During the war years in the early 1940s, dancing was very popular, especially as young men were in the forces and away from home, not to mention the many American soldiers stationed in this country. This was

followed by the Big Band era, but in the 50s ballroom dancing gave way to Rock and Roll and the teenage market. In the 70s discos took over from bands, as there were not enough people wanting to do ballroom dancing. In the 80s the Palais became the Ritzy, with disc jockeys and flashing electronic lights. Clothes were very casual – even jeans and torn shirts were permissible, but it was a lively scene.

It was said to be the most romantic place in the East Midlands and, despite its changing face, many think it still is!

The second film, *Nottingham Through the Ages*, told the story of Nottingham's development from a 6th century Anglo Saxon village, the home of Snot, through to the modern vibrant city of Nottingham we know today.

In former times it was a good place to live as there were fish to be caught in the river Trent and animals to be hunted in Sherwood Forest, which stretched from the North right to the settlement. After the Viking invasion, when Nottingham was one of the main centres for their army, the place started to grow quickly. William the Conqueror ordered a castle to be built on the sandstone cliff to safeguard the place where the main road north to York crossed the river. The town was now divided by a wall across the great Market Square, with Normans on the castle side and Saxons to the east. The story was told of Mortimer's Hole, the long passage through the castle rock which enabled access to be gained to the castle from the caves at the bottom of the cliffs.

In 1642 King Charles I raised his flag near the castle at the start of the Civil War and later the castle itself was demolished, to be replaced by the Duke of Newcastle's ducal palace.

Nottingham became a very radical town, where riots were commonplace. The Luddites smashed textile machines, which they claimed were taking their jobs. Nottingham Castle was ransacked and set on fire in the Chartist riots of the 1830s, to be rebuilt later in the century as the first municipal museum outside London.

Mechanisation saw a huge expansion of the lace and textile trades. Raleigh Cycles, Boots the Chemists and Players Cigarettes employed thousands of workers, and the town of a quarter of a million was granted city status in 1897.

The city was the target of a Zeppelin airship raid in 1916 and in World War 2 suffered extensive damage during its one big air raid on 8 May 1941.

The story of local sport was told – of Notts County at Meadow Lane, Nottingham Forest at the City Ground and of cricket at Trent Bridge, as well as the Water Sports Centre at Holme Pierrepont and horse racing at Colwick.

Nottingham emerged as Queen of the Midlands with the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall and Playhouse, the Ice Arena and many cinemas, as well as a vibrant club and music scene. The Victoria Centre, Broad Marsh and other retail parks saw the city established as the fourth best shopping centre in the country and the two major universities ensure a lively and youthful atmosphere.

This whistle-stop tour of 1500 years of Nottingham's history, narrated by Dominic Heale of BBC East Midlands Today, gave a fascinating overview of the changes and developments that had brought Nottingham from a tiny hamlet to a successful 21st century city.

9 March 2011

WHAT THE PAPERS SAID IN THE 1960s

by Alan Clayton

Report by John Shaw

The evening started well because Alan had put out a display of papers and magazines and people immediately showed a lot of interest in them as they walked in. This was before he had even said a word!

Alan started by reminding us that, at the March meeting of the Society in 2001, he had given a talk with the same title. Several members had been present at that earlier talk. He explained that he had updated the talk and asked them to keep a check on this. He had used some of his collection of over 3,500 newspapers and magazines.

He showed us many slides of parts of these publications, arranging the selection not only in year order, but also in topics,

which included royalty, politics, natural disasters, space, transport, sport, entertainment and fashion.

The talk brought back so many memories to all of us in the hall. Some of the features mentioned were:

- Royal weddings and births
- Harold Macmillan's 'Wind of change' speech
- Nelson Mandela imprisoned
- Yuri Gagarin, Alan Shepard and others exploring space and finally landing on the moon
- Dr Beeching and his destruction of the railway system
- The birth of Concord
- The Great Train Robbery
- The deaths of John and Robert Kennedy, Churchill, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King
- The Moors Murders
- The Tokyo Olympics and, of course, the World Cup
- Dr Christian Barnard and the first heart transplant
- Cassius Clay
- The Beatles, The Stones, The Who and other entertainers
- Mods and Rockers

Local memories included the opening of Nottingham Playhouse in 1963 by Anthony Armstrong Jones (Lord Snowdon), the visits of famous entertainers, the merger of Nottingham morning papers the Guardian and the Journal, and the damage caused by Dr Beeching locally.

Changes in national newspapers were mentioned:

- The closure of the Chronicle and the Herald, which became the Sun in 1964
- The front page of The Times, which consisted of austere adverts without pictures. We were shown the first front page with pictures from May 1966
- The 100th edition of Exchange & Mart, now overtaken by Ebay

Alan commented on each slide and he had obviously done a lot of research as he was able to remark on subsequent happenings to many of the people shown.

Perhaps the most arresting picture I remember from the evening was of the slurry slip at Aberfan (October 1966) when 144 people died, 116 of whom were children. I certainly remember the horror of that day.

During the break the displayed papers and magazines were a major focus of interest. Amongst the photocopies were some originals, which we were allowed to open and read. This was, and felt like, a privilege.

It was a really entertaining, interesting and thought-provoking evening. The only problem was that I have to admit that my childhood is now officially 'history'.

Programme for 2011

8 June	Radio Times: the BBC from 1930 to 1965	Tony Horton
13 July	The making of Arthur Mee: an introduction	Francis Luckcock
10 August	From Pigeons to Parachutes	Maureen Jones
14 September	Lost Country Houses of Nottinghamshire	Philip E Jones
12 October	So You Think You Know Nottingham, Part 2	Peter Hammond
9 November	Comic Postcards: Saucy but Fun	Nigel Brooks
14 December	Christmas Social Evening	



Plaque is unveiled to honour town's writer

A PLAQUE has been unveiled to commemorate the life of a revered Stapleford-born author and journalist. Stapleford and District Local History Society funded the plaque to Arthur Mee at the Castle College building, which bears his name, in the town. Arthur Mee, best known for his Children's Encyclopaedia and Children's Newspaper, was editor of the Nottingham Evening Post in the late 19th century.

The Mayors of Broxtowe and Stapleford, as well as councillors, students from Castle College and pupils and teachers from town schools watched as Arthur's nephew Alan Mee unveiled the plaque

on Tuesday.

Three historical societies, including Stapleford's and two from Beeston, have clubbed together to form a working group to bring more commemorative plaques like this one to the south of Broxtowe borough.

Their next plaque will be for Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren which will be unveiled in the Walter Parker VC Memorial Park in May.

NILABE110322b2

UNVEILED: Alan Mee, Cllr Linda Lally, Broxtowe Mayor Cllr Pat Lally, Stapleford Mayor Cllr Kevin Thomas, Barbara Brooke and Peter Robinson.

Life of Arthur Mee commemorated

ARTHUR Mee is a name that many of us are familiar with locally – after all, there's a Castle College centre in Stapleford that bears the name – but how many of us know who Arthur Mee was?

That ignorance went some way to being redressed this week when a plaque was unveiled to commemorate the life of the

Stapleford-born celebrated journalist and author, Arthur Mee, on that Castle College building in Stapleford. As a boy in the 1880s, Arthur attended school here, when it was Stapleford Board School.

Arthur Mee, best known for his Children's Encyclopaedia and Children's Newspaper, began his career with

Nottingham newspapers and was editor of the Nottingham Evening News at the age of 20, before moving to London in 1896.

Arthur Mee's nephew, Alan Mee, unveiled the plaque, watched by the Mayors of Broxtowe and Stapleford, local councillors, students from Castle College and pupils and teachers from Stapleford schools.

This was the second plaque to be commissioned by South Broxtowe Joint Working Party on Plaques, formed by Beeston and District Civic Society, Beeston and District Local History Society and Stapleford and District Local History Society.

You may remember that the first plaque, commemorating T H Barton, founder of Barton Transport, was unveiled in Chilwell in August 2010.



The mayors of Broxtowe (l) and Stapleford with Mr Alan Mee (c).

Keith Goodman is doing research on the history of Stapleford for the Victoria County History project and the following article is based on material he has unearthed about Yelverton Bosquet. As you will see, his results are often surprising!

YELVERTON BOSQUET – SURGEON

by Keith Goodman

The probable closure of Stapleford's Walk In Centre is just the latest event in the long history of medical care for the people of the town. The first 'proper' doctor that Stapleford had was the delightfully named Yelverton Bosquet. He first appeared here when he was listed in White's Directory of Nottingham of 1832 as Yelverton Bosquet, Surgeon.

It is possible to piece together something about him using the Census Returns, although it has to be said that his replies to the questions were not altogether consistent. First of all, his age. The 1841 Census gives his age as 50, but since this was rounded down his date of birth could have been any time between 1791 and 1786. The 1851 Census gives his age as 56, giving his date of birth as 1795. However, the 1861 Census gives his age as 68, pushing the date back to 1793, whilst the 1871 gives his age as 76 – back to 1795 again. He died in 1879 when his death certificate gives his age as 90 but, since the notice of death was given by someone who was not a member of the family, this is not to be relied on. The date of 1795 looks the most likely.

Where was he born? The 1851 Census states that he was not born in the Country, but he does not answer the supplementary question as to whether he was born in Scotland, Ireland or Foreign Parts. The 1861 Census states that he is a British Subject born in Demerara on the Spanish Main! The 1871 Census gives Ireland as the place of birth, whilst the 1881 Census gives Dublin, Ireland. I think Dublin is the most likely.

He was married on 6 October 1813 in Lambeth. His bride's name was Arabella Bosquet. I wonder if she was a cousin. Another curious thing – if we accept his date of birth as 1795 it means he is only 18. However, in the 1841 Census she is shown as being 10 years younger than him which, given the rounding down, should mean that she is only 13. Something is clearly amiss here. How did they meet? Is she Irish? Unfortunately, she dies in 1849 before the 1851 Census could clarify the position.

Where did they live? The 1841 shows Yelverton, Arabella and their 15 year old daughter Ellen living in Stapleford on Gallows Hill. Looking at the route of the Census walk, I think this must have been at the top of Albert Street. In 1851 he is lodging with John and Hannah Smith on Chapel Street. In 1861 he is shown as a widower living on Pinfold Lane as the head of the house, and in 1871 he is still on Pinfold Lane, sharing his house with Samuel and Millicent Gill.

The exact nature of his medical qualifications is also slightly obscure. According to the title page of one of his books, he started in practice in 1815. The 1841 Census describes him as 'Surgeon'. The 1851 Census describes him as 'Surgeon L.R.C.S.I.L.S.A.D - General Practitioner', the 1861 Census as 'In practice before 1815, registered Surgeon, General Practitioner, R.C.S.I'. The 1871 Census describes him as 'Registered Surgeon'. It is difficult to be sure if the hand written initials in the Census Returns have been transcribed correctly. One could possibly say that they stand for 'Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland - Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries Dublin, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, but without other evidence you cannot be sure. Unfortunately, you have to go to the College personally if you want to look at the records of their membership, and I have not been able to fit it in yet! His name appears on the membership lists of the forerunner of the British Medical Association, shown as being admitted before 1853, and he was also a founder member of the Obstetrical Society of London in 1859. In both of these he became a member right at the start when there were no examinations and you were accepted as being already in practice. It seems a bit strange that nowhere in any listings in England does he give his Irish qualifications.

In 1834 his name appears in the London Gazette, listed as a prisoner to appear before the Court of Insolvent Debtors. I do not know the background to this. He also appeared as a character witness for Sills Junior and Senior in the Stapleford Will Case of 1857. In 1869 he appears in an advertisement for Leiburg's Extract of Meat, declaring 'This extract confers a great boon on society. It constitutes a highly nutritious form of diet at a very moderate price and without the trouble of elaborate cooking.' This must have been something like Oxo. His views were shared by the Vicar of Stapleford, Rev. W B Budd.

Yelverton Bosquet was best known for his writing. He wrote at least two books. The second, published in 1850, has the title 'New elements of Practice chiefly as it relates to a more successful treatment of

certain abnormal conditions of the functions of the Involuntary Organs (The results of 35 years of observation and experience) or an Experimental Enquiry into the Power of Aperiants.' This book gives details of his experiments and also list 15 cases that he treated successfully with aperiants. He gives the causes (one was a girl frightened by a bull) and then gives details of the treatment and lists the results - colour, consistency, amount etc - of their daily motions in graphic detail. You can find this book on line and, what is more, it is still in print in India. I asked a GP friend of mine for a quick diagnosis of these cases. He diagnosed anaemia, disease of the heart valves, TB, MS, spastic paralysis due to metal poisoning, and felt that the production of a pint of dark blood was a bit dire, particularly when it was combined with blood from the other end! However, all these poor people recovered, thanks to the treatment of Yelverton Bosquet, Surgeon. I wonder how many people are alive today, thanks to his ministrations.

To be produced on demand—NOT TRANSFERABLE (See Condition 7 Overleaf)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE (Excluding Television) **£1**

ACT, 1949. **General Form** **AF 285347**

This Licence expires on the 31st Aug. 55 **8806**

In Block Letters { 1. M.R. C.E. PALMER
of (Address in full) 24 LAWRENCE RD.
STAPLEFORD NOTTS (hereinafter called

"the Licensee") is hereby licensed, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations set out in the Schedule—
(a) to install apparatus for wireless telegraphy
* at the said premises, in so far as those premises are in the occupation of the Licensee;
* at the following premises, in so far as those premises are in the occupation of the Licensee: None

(b) to use the said apparatus for the purposes of receiving messages sent by telephony from authorised Broadcasting Stations for general reception and messages sent by telephony or telegraphy from licensed amateur stations.

2. (1) This clause shall apply where the Licensee occupies the said premises, vehicle or vessel in whole or in part as a private residence.
(2) The Licensee is hereby licensed to use for the purposes stated in paragraph (b) of clause 1, whether or not in the said premises, vehicle or vessel, apparatus for wireless telegraphy consisting of one or more portable sound broadcast receiving sets, provided that such apparatus is not permanently installed in any premises, vehicle, vessel or other place.
(3) All members of the Licensee's family and domestic staff from time to time residing in the said premises, vehicle or vessel (otherwise than in a part thereof which is not in the occupation of the Licensee) are hereby licensed, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations set out in the Schedule, (i) to install apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the said premises or in the said vehicle or vessel and to use the said apparatus for the purposes stated in paragraph (b) of clause 1, and (ii) to use in accordance with paragraph (2) of this clause apparatus for wireless telegraphy consisting of one or more portable sound broadcast receiving sets: Provided that if the Licensee is a blind person to whom this licence has been issued free of charge, this paragraph shall apply only so long as the Licensee is living.

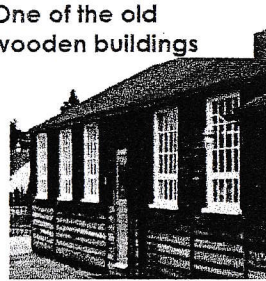
3. The payment of the issue fee of £1 is hereby acknowledged. Issued on behalf of the Postmaster-General } R.W.

Office and date of issue of Licence: **STAPLEFORD 3 OCT 54 NOTTINGHAM**

From Ugly Duckling to Elegant Swan Chetwynd Road Primary School

formerly Toton Council school
formerly Toton County Infants school.
formerly Toton Junior Mixed and Infants school and a
successor of Toton Endowed school

One of the old
wooden buildings



Do you remember when several schools had wooden buildings? Five schools including Albany in Stapleford and Chetwynd Road all had wooden huts dismantled and re-erected. They came from Lenton Abbey (near Priory island)

One of the huts went to Toton. This was the beginning of Toton Council School which grew and changed over the years. It began life in 1933 with two classrooms and two teachers, it was erected to serve the village of Toton following a large increase in population and the demise of Toton Endowed school. In 1921 the population had risen to 162 and within ten years this had greatly increased. In 1931 it had risen to 644 "in consequence of the erection of residential buildings". Between 1920 and 1939 many Council Houses were built and owing to increased traffic, the main road to Long Eaton was widened. The only building on Chetwynd Road prior to this was a smithy. The area was a rural one and 2 acres of land, of Hill farm, was purchased from Mr Williams at a cost of £577 10 shillings plus £9 0 shillings and 6d for the solicitors charges. (How prices have changed!)



Miss Hilda
Armitage,
the first Head-
teacher

The Head Teacher of the then Toton Council school was Mrs Hilda Armitage, who previously had been the Head teacher of a school in Netherfield. She led the school through the first eighteen months before resigning in September 1934 (to get married, as married ladies were not allowed to be teachers) when Miss Blackshaw took over until her early death eighteen months later.

The school comprised of several wooden huts for many years. They were recycled models in the early days, dismantled and moved and re-erected on site. These buildings because of their age were subject to many problems, heating being one of them. The toilets were in a separate building, and pupils remember the cold and draughts. These toilets did not encourage loitering. The buildings have now changed to modern brick ones with solar panels and a computer suite.

Gillian E Morral

The Enemy in Our Midst.....by Danny Corns.

The full house audience at Vint's Picturedrome on Lord Haddon Road, Ilkeston, (later the New Theatre Cinema) sat enthralled by the new touring play about WWI spies called "The Enemy in Our Midst". The sound effects seemed so realistic; they applauded but little did they know the explosion sounds came from the L-20, one of the German Zeppelin fleet of nine airships. The L-20 was actually bombing Stanton and Bennerley Ironworks at the moment. It was about 8.30pm on Monday January 31st 1916, 95 years ago this year, that the L-20, approaching Stanton from a southerly direction dropped the first of 22 bombs on or near the Stanton works.

My father, as a ten year old actually saw the cigar like shape on a semi-moon lit night approaching; locals recall hearing foreign voices coming from the gondola hanging below the ship as it passed over. He said it was a frightening sight but fascinating. It must have been like a spaceship to a ten year old with no knowledge outside Crompton Street and there were no air-raid shelters available at that time.

The total German fleet of nine air-ships that crossed the North Sea around the late afternoon from the north German sheds were the L-11, L-13, L-14, L-15, L-16, L-17, L-19, L-20, and L-21.

The first bombs to be dropped flattened a cow shed at Trowell boards leaving a large crater which I well remember from my youth. I've interviewed many old Hallam Fields people who witnessed the event and it seems like the L-20 approached from the Long Eaton direction and dropped its first of 22 bombs over Trowell and St. Bartholomew's church completely destroying the adjoining parish room and east window. The only reason that 30 girls of the Friendly Society weren't using the room was due to the illness of the parson's wife, Mrs Cox so they met at the parsonage instead.

More bombs followed dropping 30 yards from my birthplace on "Frog Row" next to the rifle range and the nearby New Works blacksmiths and moulding shop causing some damage. The Old Works truck shop was hit and most of the windows of the 1914 general offices were blown in.

Two men were killed, Sammy Wilson standing at the tram terminus near the church and a Mr Hall was hit by flying pig iron when a bomb fell near the Old Works furnaces. Another fell near the recently removed G.N.R. railway bridge over the Nutbrook canal; the bridge still bore the shrapnel scars at its removal last year.

Official reports stated that L-20 bombed Stanton and then flew over Ilkeston town centre causing some panic with lads from the nearby pubs shouting up at the gondola. It headed for Bennerley Ironworks, which like Stanton, had open top furnaces which could be seen from miles away from the air and dropped more bombs before circling back towards Stanton and heading south.

Extracts from British Railways and the Great War Reports Jan 31st 1916.

Bennerley Junction (Ilkeston/Derbys).

Bomb fell smashing two sets of crossings, set of points, several rail timbers etc. Considerable damage was done to signal box. Telegraph and telephone wires down. Permanent way repairs completed in six and a half hours, other damage sufficiently repaired and communications restored to allow ordinary working week to be resumed eighteen hours after the dropping of the bomb (Midland Railways).

South of Trowell, Notts.

Bombs fell breaking 3 rails and two sleepers, telegraph and telephone wires broken. Permanent way repaired in 5 hours. All communications restored within 18 hours (Midland Railways).

Permanent way leading from Stanton Junction to Ironworks near Ilkeston damaged. Telegraph wire down west of Kimberley (Great Northern Railway).

Extract from the January 1939 issue of the "Journal of LMS Operating Department" entitled "Bombs made the story of this signal box."

"This box used to be the junction for trains from Ilkeston Town to Nottingham via Kimberley" writes signalman Vowles. "Bennerley furnaces is in front of the box and the Great Northern viaduct was at the side which carries the Great Northern from Nottingham to Derby. It was January 31st 1916 when the Zeppelin raid was made, the furnaces were on full blaze, the red hot pig iron just released from them lit everything up.

At 8.20pm. Toton control called me up and told me to stop everything – "The Zeppelins were here". I had pulled all signals off for a train, which had already passed the distant signal. I put all signals on, put the lights out, took my hand lamp and went out of the box and stopped the train. I told the driver, also the fireman to remove his head-lamps (they used to carry three in those days).

Whilst I was out of the box, he (the Zeppelin) dropped one bomb at the back and two straight in front absolutely wrecking the box; the splinters taking pieces out of the levers which still carry their scars.

A lot of people took souvenirs away but the one that I have is an almanac which was at the back of the box and there is a hole where a piece has gone through the very date the box was bombed. I shall always remember the episode and shall always thank the telephone and the train coming which no doubt saved my life".

The original targets for the raid were Manchester and Liverpool but due to large patches of mist and fog over the east coast, which was so thick in some places as to be reported as drizzling rain, threw the Zeppelins navigation out.

Once over Nottingham and Birmingham the crews thought they had arrived.

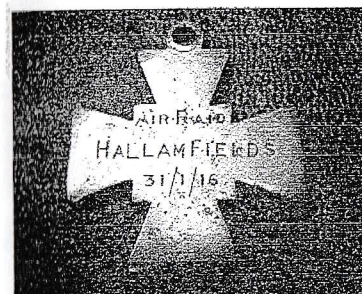
The raid was later known as "The Great Midlands Raid".

There is some argument as to which Zeppelin bombed our area. I've been to Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance to visit the Zeppelin Museum and sheds where the airships were and still are being built for freight use in South America. Having looked carefully at the eventual route maps, I'm pretty sure it was L-20 (commanded by Kapitänleutnant Franz Stabbert) who having missed her landmark over the Wash eventually somewhat by accident bombed our area. Eye witnesses also confirm this.

Sixteen British aircraft took off to intercept the enemy destroying a number of Zeppelins but eight of the aircraft crashed on landing. The fate of L-20 seems to be that it was shot down over Charnwood Forest heading south. Locals collected souvenirs such as pieces of shrapnel and bits of the Zeppelin's structure. I have a cross made from shrapnel from the Hallam Fields bomb signifying the raid of January 31st 1916 which is still talked about by old-timers from stories handed down.

Information taken from various sources;

"Warriors for the Working Day" by J. Hook
British Railways and The Great War Reports
Journal of LMS Operational Department 1939
Stanton and Staveley News June 1966.



The Ilkeston and District Local History Society

Established 1966. Patron: His Grace The Duke Of Rutland



AMUSEMENTS.

VINT'S,

THE HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT,
ILKESTON.

Manager Mr. AUBREY ALLEN.

7 Twice Nightly 9

Monday and Saturday, 6.50 and 8.50.
Matinee Every Saturday at 2.30.

MONDAY JULY 3rd ST.
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
G. CARLTON WALLACE'S LONDON
COMPANY

In a startling, new, up-to-the-moment play,
entitled

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Advert taken from The Pioneer

THE NEWSVENDORS'
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION
"OLD BEN" HERE AGAIN
Presenting a Stupendous
VARIETY SHOW
of TALENTED ARTISTES
At the VICTORY CINEMA,
STAPLEFORD,
On SUNDAY, APRIL 13
Doors open 5.30. Commence 6 p.m.
Tickets 10d., 1/6, 1/6. Book your seats at
the Victory Cinema now

26

Church Street Council School, Stapleford.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Term ending Christmas 1928.

Name Minton, Edmund F.M.

Class V.

No. in Class 36 (34 classified) Position 7

Reading ...	...	Arithmetic ...	...
Recitation ...	...	Science ...	...
Writing ...	...	Music ...	...
Composition ...	...	Handwork ...	...
English Exercises ...	...	Drawing ...	...
History ...	...	Conduct ...	...
Geography ...	...	Attendance ...	...

Remarks:— Does quite good work. Could
do even better if he spoke less

Class Teacher John ...

Headmaster W. Lowkes.

Parent E. Minton

School reopens on 7 JAN 1929

27

The Hallam Fields Bomb

The early wartime memories of a schoolboy.

September 29th marks the 70th anniversary of the dropping of the Hallam Fields bomb. Rarely have I met anyone alive then who didn't claim to see it drop even if they were 10 miles away! Roy "Rubber" Cutts and myself, Dan "Desperate" Corns, (young boys had nicknames, some handed down through families e.g. "Diamond" Ashby, "Chippy" Billings) were firing our home-made catapults (gaddies) at tins and cats on the backs of "Frog Row" off Crompton Street. It was about 5.15pm on Sunday when my mum shouted me for the umpteenth time to come and get my tea or Wilson's cat would get it.

Then it appeared roughly from the Ilkeston direction. It was obviously an aeroplane although we didn't recognise the type. Even at 5 years of age we knew the names for planes probably like youngsters today know all the car types. We aimed our gaddies at the Heinkel 111; both Roy and I claimed hits. Oberfeldwebel Zinner (the rank roughly equivalent to sergeant) obviously spotted us and decided to treat Roy and myself to his spare bomb which he had left according to reports after dropping his other bomb on Rolls Royce at Derby. KG53 had earlier set off from Vitry in northern France with orders to bomb Rolls Royce. That is one official account. There are conflicting reports about what actually happened on that day. Another report states that the Heinkel headed for Rolls Royce guided by a radio beam but was deflected from the factory by a second radio beam sent up by the British Electronic counter measures top protect Rolls Royce. The Heinkel picked up this second beam and was sent south accidentally towards Stanton where it dumped its great dustbin-like bomb on the works. Whatever the truth about the events of that day, the fact is Rolls Royce did get bombed by a 2000kg bomb but was it our Heinkel and could a Heinkel 111 carry 2 of those bombs.

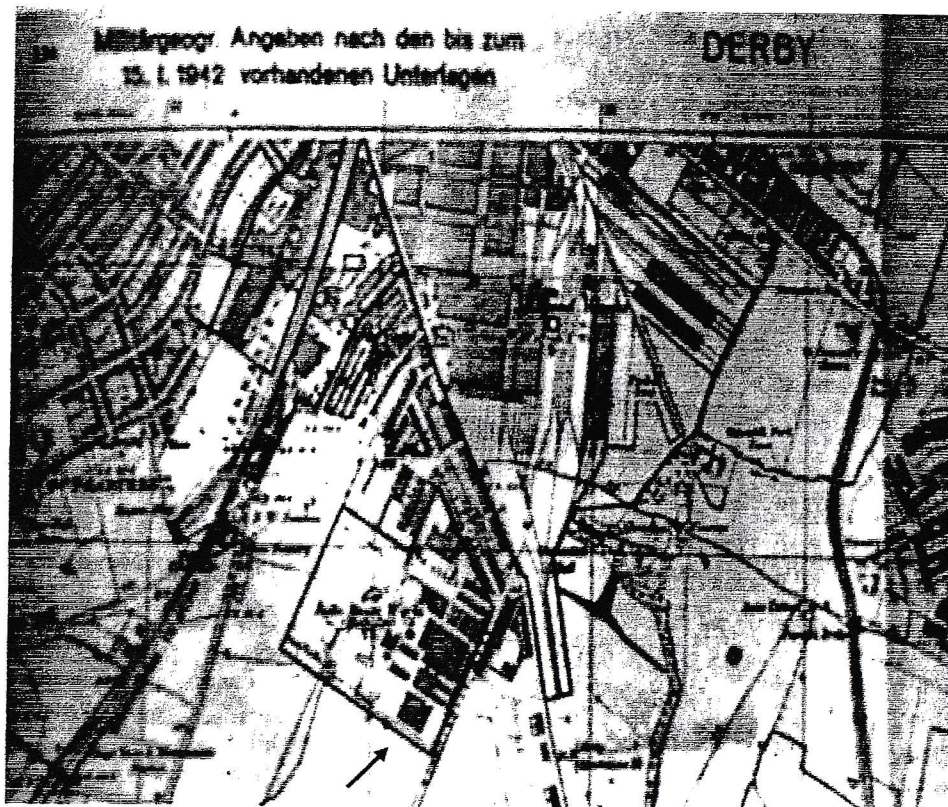
The confusion seems to be over dates. One report has our 4 Heinkel with the same crew bombing Rolls Royce on October 2nd. The official Ilkeston Borough records has the date as September 30th. That is wrong. What I can positively say is that the bomb in question was dropped at 5.15pm on Sunday 29th 1940, I know, I was there.

As it was very early in the war the air-raid shelters on Crompton Street were only just under construction – built by Crompton Street men after a shift at Stanton. The Heinkel seemed to be flying at about blast furnace height, 200 feet, which seems pretty low now, as Roy and I trained our gaddies on the plane, both excitedly claiming hits as we thought the clearly seen pilot had fallen out – it was the bomb of course!

My mother came running out shouting "get in quick, it's a flaming jerry". We heard the bomb explode just behind the New Works Furnaces. It was apparently heard in Ilkeston, the war had come to Stanton. Some 30 minutes later, against all orders, as the grown-ups were talking on the backs of the houses, everyone was out. Roy and I sneaked out and headed for the "bottom cut", (Erewash canal) in the direction of the big bang. Even as a 5 year old there was no problem wandering all over the works on our own. Don't times change! There were workmen all over the place, after all Stanton never shut down. Furnaces cannot be shut off.

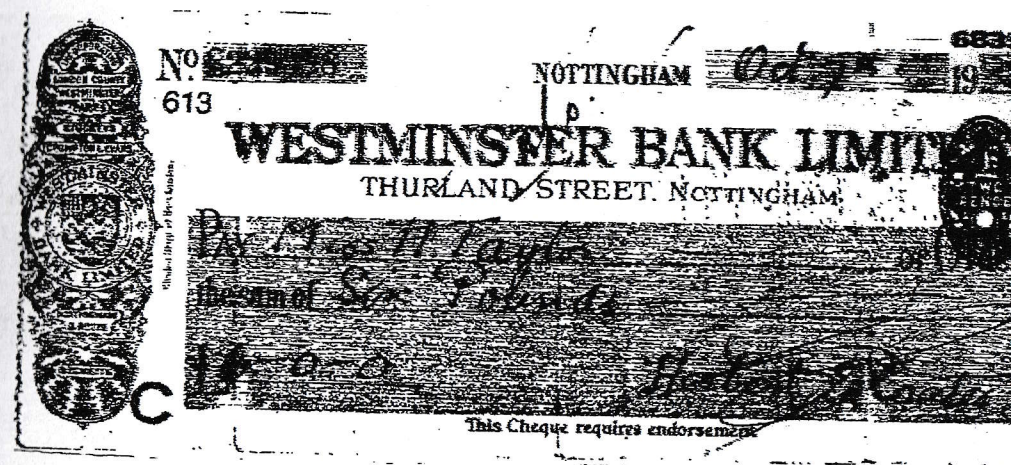
The crater the bomb made was at the junction of the Erewash and Nutbrook canal about ¾ of a mile from Crompton Street. It was half filled with water when we arrived with dead fish scattered all over the towpath. The bomb had missed the New Works furnaces by about 200 yards and the nearby casting plant by about 30 yards. Although no damage was done to the works the secretary of the Stanton fishing club was heard to remark that the bomb would have done less damage if it had hit the bloody casting plant. These chaps remember all fished the canals at 'snap' (break) time as did the German and Italian prisoners of war later on in the war.

The Heinkel 111 headed east; minutes later being chased by a Hurricane from 151 squadron flown by Pilot Officer I.S. Smith. The Heinkel was later shot down over Ingoldmells with the crew taken as prisoners of war. The engines of the Heinkel 111 were later recovered from the sands by the Lincolnshire Aviation Preservation Society. They initially went into a private museum but apparently one engine was bought by the New Zealander Hurricane Pilot and shipped to New Zealand. Years later I endeavoured to trace any of the Heinkel crew but without luck. So ends the saga of the Hallam Fields bomb.



Above: Navigator's map showing Rolls Royce works as indicated by arrow.
Article and map courtesy of Danny Corns.

In the Spring 2010 Newsletter number 28 we showed pictures of Mr Coates of W.COATES & SONS, NOTTINGHAM LIMITED, Rope, Twine Manufacturers. He said that he had been born in Stapleford and that it had cost the family £6. Below is a copy of the cheque issued to Nurse Taylor.



The cheque is issued to Miss H. Taylor on the 7th October 1933 and is from the Westminister Bank Limited, Thurland Street, Nottingham.

THE VICTORY, Stapleford Tel. Sandiacre 3120
 Sunday, 22nd May — Cont. from 5.15 p.m.
 Randolph Scott, Ann Richards, George "Gabby" Hayes in
 Badman's Territory (U). Also Frances Langford in
 The Bamboo Blonde (U).
 Monday, 23 May, for Three Days — Cont. from 5.15 p.m.
 URSULA JEANS, CECIL PARKER, JOAN HOPKINS
 in **THE WEAKER SEX** (A)
 Also MILTON ROSMER, MEGS JENKINS in
THE MONKEY'S PAW (A)
 Thurs., Fri., Sat. — Cont. from 5.15 p.m.
 MICHELE MORGAN, RALPH RICHARDSON
 with SONIA DREDEL
 in **THE FALLEN IDOL** (A)
 Also **ROUND ABOUT ROBIN HOOD** (U)
 The film of special interest to all local residents

PALACE CINEMA, Stapleford Tel. Sandiacre 3152.
 Sunday, May 22nd Continuous from 5.30 p.m.
 The New Adventures Of Tarzan (U). Also Bruce Cabot in
 Love Takes Flight (U)
 Mon., Tues., Wed. — Cont. from 5.15 p.m.
 MARGARET LOCKWOOD & MICHAEL REDGRAVE
 in **THE LADY VANISHES** (A)
 Also RICHARD MURDOCH in **IT HAPPENED IN SOHO** (A)
 Thursday, Friday & Saturday Continuous from 5.15 p.m.
 SUSAN PETERS & ALEXANDER KNOX
 in **THE SIGN OF THE RAM** (A)
 Also ADELE JERGENS, STEPHEN DUNNE in
 WOMAN FROM TANGIER (A)

Ilkeston Pioneer 20th May 1949



Continuous Every Evening,
 including Sunday,
 from 5.15 p.m.

Sunday, 19th November, 1950

Joan Fontaine, Mark Stevens **FROM THIS DAY FORWARD** (A)
 Also Tom Conway, Barbara Hale in **The Falcon Out West** (A)

Mon., 20 Nov. — For 3 Days
 Edmond O'Brien, Robert Stack
 in

Fighter Squadron (u)
 (Colour by Technicolor)

Also Brenda Marshall,
 David Bruce in
SINGAPORE WOMAN (A)

Thurs., 23 Nov. — For 3 Days
 Louis Hall, James Oardwell
 in

**Daughter Of The
 Jungle** (u)

Also Tom Conway, Margaret
 Hamilton, Steve Brodie in
**THE GREAT PLANE
 ROBBERY** (A)

Victory Club Matinee Every Saturday at 2.0 p.m.

STAPLEFORD PALACE

SUNDAY, JUNE 24

Maureen O'Hara and Jeff Chandler in **FLAME OF ARABY** (U) (Tech.)
 With Maxwell Reed and Lon Chaney

Also Van Heflin, Patricia Neal in **WEEK-END WITH FATHER** (U)

MONDAY, JUNE 25—3 Days

Ralph Meeker, Maria Engli'sh,
 J. Carrol Naish in

DESERT SAND (U)

Also Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace,
 Dan Duryea in
STORM FEAR (A)

THURSDAY, JUNE 28—3 Days

Kirk Douglas, Silvana Mangano in
 The Loves and Adventures of

ULYSSES (U)
 (Technicolor)

Also Bona Colleano and Zoe Newton
 in **NO LOVE FOR JUDY** (U)

Stapleford & Sandiacre

News 23rd June 1956.

32

Courtesy of Alan Clayton.

MARCH 4, 1927.

DEBATE ON URBAN POWERS.

STAPLEFORD VICAR ON
 STAPLEFORD.

A discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of urban powers for Stapleford took place at the monthly meeting of Stapleford Parish Council on Monday night; Mr. J. Taylor presided. The matter was raised by Councillor Hillis, who said he was not advocating urban powers. He found that the rate for Long Eaton, including the water rate, was 7s. 10d. in the £, and the rate for Stapleford, excluding the water charges, was 6s. 4d. There was not a great difference in the rates of the two places, but there was an enormous difference in what the residents received in return. If they went down Stapleford main street, or in the side-street, they experienced difficulty in keeping clean. The streets, both county and bye-streets, were in a deplorable condition.

The Chairman intervened to point out that county roads would still be county roads even if Stapleford obtained urban powers; and side streets were as much in their power now as they would be if they all had the urban powers in the world.

Councillor Hillis said his contention was that Stapleford was untidy, and he was being continually told that the streets were filthy. Going into Frederick-road and Mill-lane—

The Chairman: Not taken over.

Councillor Hillis: People of Long Eaton are getting infinitely better value for 7s. 10d. than we are for our money. They were only a Parish Council, he said, but he thought it was up to them to make a move in that direction.

The Chairman said that if they had all the urban powers to-morrow, they would have no control over the highways or over streets not adopted. The District Council had just as much power to keep the roads in order as any urban district, and if there were any shortcomings, the Vicar and all members of the District Council were to blame.

Councillor Fox said they would have powers to make bye-laws.

Councillor Taylor replied that the District Council had power to make all the bye-laws they wanted. They had been doing a great deal of work lately, and that accounted for the high rates. They were hoping that the rates would not always be so high. If they became an urban district, they would soon increase the rate.

Councillor Peatfield remarked that by becoming an urban district, Stapleford would lose a great deal of money from the rating of the railway.

Councillor Hardy pointed out that a penny rate in Long Eaton brought £350, and in Stapleford £90.

Councillor Hillis declared that Stapleford was a dirty place compared with Long Eaton, and he was anxious that the place should be made one of which they could be proud.

Councillor Taylor did not think Stapleford was such a dirty place, it was a healthy township.

Councillor Hardy held that the valuation of Stapleford was against them. In Sandiacre, it was about £4 per head of the population, and in Stapleford it was £2 10s. After further discussion it was resolved to direct the attention of the Rural Council to the dirty condition of Stapleford streets.

Stapleford and Sandiacre News

4th March 1927

Courtesy of Alan Clayton.

33

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

.....
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 Autumn
2011 issue of the Newsletter is 30 September 2011.
Material can be given to any of the above named.
This is YOUR newsletter! We'd love to hear from you!**

Front cover by Nigel Brooks
Methodist New Connection Church,
Nottingham Road, Stapleford – St Paul's
Built in 1884, closed 1954
'Top Hat Chapel'