

Stapleford and District Local History Society



Newsletter No 9 – Autumn 2000

50p

Free to Members

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

As I write, the Autumn programme of the Society is well under way and meetings have been well attended and the talks very interesting (see elsewhere in this newsletter for reports).

Our book 'Stapleford at the dawn of the 20th Century' has been very well received and now, in little over six months, we have sold all but a handful of the thousand copies! Reports have been received from Australia, New Zealand, USA and Canada of relatives of local people who have been excited and moved to read about the home of their forebears or their own youth. It has also spawned questions over the Internet about details of the daily life of the past!

We are very grateful to everyone who has bought copies of the book, to those members who have sold multiple copies to friends and relatives, and especially to Sanders News Bar, Stapleford Town Council, the post offices at Church Street and Archer Road, AJ's Cards and Stapleford Library, who have all sold books on our behalf. They all know how much we have appreciated their efforts.

Of course, this means that we are now in a sound financial position and your committee has met to discuss the early purchase of a filing cabinet to store our archives. This will be housed at the library under lock and key, but available to all members of the Society.

Pat Kelly is now operating a library at our monthly meetings. This contains books on the local area, as well as some of a more general nature. Please make use of it!

Thanks to all those who helped to staff the Society's displays at St Helen's Church Flower Festival in June and at the Celebrating Stapleford II event at Eaton's Road Methodist Church on 30 September.

The August visit to Bromley House Library on Angel Row, Nottingham was much enjoyed by those who attended, and the very recent outing to the Galleries of Justice proved a memorable evening. Some members also took part in the Beeston Society's outing to Eden Camp in Yorkshire and enjoyed a trip back in time to World War II.

Barbara Page is finalising the programme for next year, which is looking very interesting. She hopes to have copies printed ready for the December meeting.

Best wishes for the festive season and for a good 2001.

Barbara Brooke, Chairman

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APPEAL TO MEMBERS

We are very keen to include contributions from members in the Society's newsletters.

Have you any interesting memories from Stapleford's past? Can you remember some event or a particular place that no longer exists? Have you an interesting story from schooldays, or World War II?

Don't be shy!

We should love to hear from you!

Most of us are familiar with coats of arms – we can see them on many everyday objects from treacle tins to Corporation buses. Strictly speaking it is only the shield which is the coat of arms, the correct term is the heraldic achievement. With the familiarity of their use, the origins and significance tends to be forgotten.

Heraldry originated in Europe some time after 1100 and was probably devised as a means of identification of knights in battle or more probably at tournaments. At this time knights wore a closed helmet and their faces could not be seen – thus a distinguishing badge was placed upon the shield and also upon the surcoat (this was worn over the armour to protect it from the sun and rain). This is the true meaning of the term ‘coat of arms’. This device could be incorporated into a seal which could be used to sign important documents. Such a seal could easily be recognised by other individuals many of whom (peasants and nobility alike) were illiterate. The simple shield was made more elaborate by the addition of helmet, mantling, crest, motto and in certain cases by supporters, the complete display being called the achievement. The most important part was still the shield and an individual could be recognised by that alone. The device on the shield was unique to that person, whereas a number of different individuals could have the identical crest or motto. Therefore the shield was jealously coveted by the individual, becoming an hereditary device passing from father to son or daughter. Different sons were supposed to have a mark on their shield to signify where they stood in the ascendancy.

When a man married he could combine his shield with that of his wife by cutting the shield down the middle – this is called impaling. If the wife was an heiress and could transmit the arms to her children, then the arms of the children were quartered.

As previously stated, the design on an individual shield was unique to that person and no-one else could display the same sign without permission – to do so would cause disagreement. To use the design of a monarch could result in death as was the case for the Earl of Surrey when he had the audacity to assert his claim to the throne by adding the royal lions to his coat of arms – a very dangerous thing to do when Henry VIII was on the throne and Surrey lost his head on Tower Hill.

Coats of arms can be a useful aid when trying to date old buildings and tombs. Shields of the owner were often inscribed on their houses and many tombs were richly adorned with heraldic shields of the deceased, wives, children and notable family members. Heraldry is regulated by the College of Arms who grant new coats of arms and rule on any disputes. The design on a shield is governed by a number of rules and can be described in words, the language of heraldry is Norman French being the language used by knights and the nobility in the 12th century.

An example of the terminology is a description of the shield of the Strelley family of Strelley which is described as 'A paly of six, Argent and Azure' – the shield is divided vertically (paly) into six equal portions, alternately coloured silver (Argent) and blue (Azure).

Another example is de Heriz 'Argent on a bend Gules (red) and three Hedgehogs Or (gold)'. See fig 1. Robert de Heriz owned the Stapleford estate at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 and, according to Thoroton, the de Heriz family or one branch of the family changed their name to de Stapleford. The arms of the de Stapleford family are 'Argent on two bars Azure (blue), three cinquefoils (five petals) Or'. See fig 2.

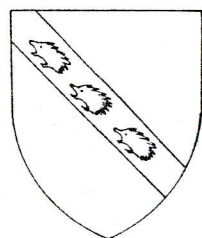


fig 1. de Heriz

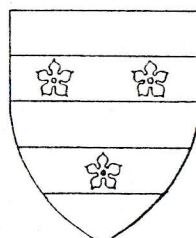


fig 2. de Stapleford.

These arms were also assumed by earlier members of the Tevere family. Johannes Tevere of Long Eaton married Margareta de Stapleford sometime in the mid 1300s. The arms used by later members of the

Tevere family can be described as 'Azure a Lion rampant Argent within a Bordure engrailed (wavy border) Or'. See fig 3. The Tevere family held land in Stapleford until 1639 when Gervase Tevere died. The estates then passed by the marriage of his daughter Mary to Sir Brian Palmes of Naburn, Yorkshire. Sir Brian Palmes was one of the commissioners who negotiated the surrender terms of Newark Castle during the Civil War in 1646.



fig 3. Tevere.

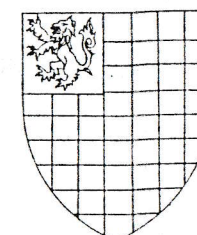


fig 4. Warren.

William Palmes, son of Sir Brian, sold the estate to Arthur Warren of Toton in about 1670. The Warren arms are described as 'Chequy Or and Azure (alternating gold and blue squares) on a canton (small shield) Gules a Lion rampant Argent'. See fig 4.

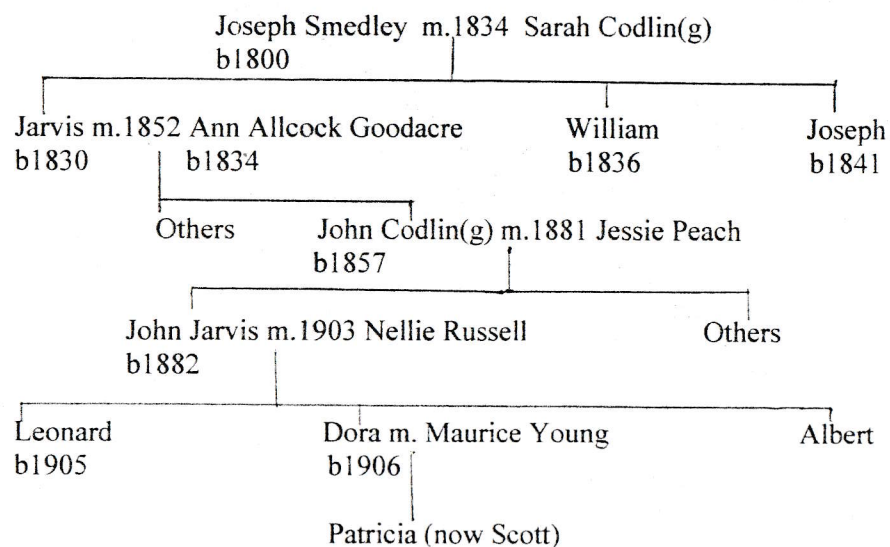
Many of these arms can be found on the monuments in St Helen's Church.

CAN YOU HELP?

During St Helen's Flower Festival in June Mrs Patricia Scott of Shefford, Bedfordshire, visited the church. After admiring the delightful flower arrangements and studying the headstones, she was pointed in the direction of the church hall to view our display. She was extremely interested as some of her ancestors, the Smedleys, came from Stapleford. She bought our book and other memorabilia!

Since then I have had a grateful letter from her saying how she enjoyed her visit to the lovely church and also meeting such friendly people. As her interest lies in Stapleford she writes to join the Society and maybe contribute some of her own findings about the Smedleys, of which we may be unaware.

Here is a brief summary of some of her known Smedley ancestors.



She stated that she could go further back and there are many more family members on the tree but not all authenticated. One branch now lives in Australia. Much of the earlier records had been given to her by a very helpful lady, with whom she is still in touch, and a Smedley living in Long Eaton. She was still trying to match the headstones in the churchyard to the known family members.

If anyone can help Patricia please contact me for further details

Barbara Page

MEETING REPORTS

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH GARDENS by Tom Leafe

Tom's talk gave a detailed survey of the many influences which had played a part in the evolution of English gardens, starting as long ago as the Persians' early paradise garden or pleasure ground and the Romans' development of that idea, brought with them on their invasion of Britain. However, these gardens did not survive the departure of the Romans and the next innovations were instigated by the monasteries. Herbs and vegetables were grown in square gardens abutting to the cloisters. Everything was grown for a purpose, the gardens being enclosed by a high wall or fence to prevent animals or intruders gaining access.

The 16th century saw the development of knot gardens consisting of patterns in sections with low hedges of thyme or rosemary. Structure and design were all-important and there was often no plant content inside the beds. At this time important reception rooms of large houses were on the first floor so that gardens could be viewed from above revealing the careful designs. Where this was not possible, small artificial hills or mounds were constructed near the gardens to enable them to be viewed from above. The idea that everything outside the garden was wilderness and that inside nature was under control also led to the popularity of topiary.

The Renaissance brought renewed interest in the Romans and the use of statues and urns to decorate gardens. Many Civil War exiles to France were influenced by the very elaborate, formal, symmetrical gardens of French chateaux.

In the 18th century there was strong reaction against formality sparked by leading essayists of the day, leading to a huge change of fashion and the idea that all nature was a garden. The first great house to adopt this new style of picturesque landscape was Stowe, masterminded by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. He could see at a glance what needed to be done to create an aesthetically pleasing landscape, with vistas incorporating clumps of trees and lakes created by damming streams, with the house being part of the complete picture of the park. He was a friend of King George III which increased his influence, thus allowing him to create more than 170 such landscapes, many of which remain to-day.

Gradually, under the influence of Humphrey Repton, ideas about parkland gardens were modified to include more formal planting with shrubs and flowers near to the house, divided from the parkland, where deer roamed, by a 'ha-ha', invisible from the house.

Also, far from the house in walled gardens, fruit and vegetables of increasing variety were grown under the care of skilful gardeners. Orangeries and heated flues in garden walls enabled exotic and out of season produce to be nurtured for the delectation of guests at the big house. The head gardener at Chatsworth, Joseph Paxton, designed the Crystal Palace in London for the Great Exhibition of 1851, leading to the popularisation of greenhouses.

From the 18th century expeditions were sent all over the world by great estate owners to seek new and interesting plants for their gardens. Sir Joseph Banks, the celebrated botanist, accompanied Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery to record and bring back to England any such plants. This was a tricky undertaking as 90% did not survive the weeks of travel on board ship. However, the invention of the Wardian case, which sealed the plants in a self-sufficient environment, ensured that 90% survived to be planted in England.

The 19th century brought a new wealthy middle class and the creation of public parks and gardens. The lawn mower was invented in 1838 and the idea of carpet bedding, changed several times a year, brought colourful displays to brighten industrial surroundings.

William Barron, working at Elvaston Castle, mastered the art of moving large trees. The herbaceous border of perennial plants, rising in size from an adjacent path or lawn to the backdrop of a fence or wall, was created. The partnership of Gertrude Jekyll and Edward Luttyens in the early 20th century brought ideas of the colour co-ordination of plants and complementary built features, and at Hidcote the idea of separate garden 'rooms' was introduced.

Tom's talk was illustrated by slides of many interesting and beautiful English gardens.

Barbara Brooke

LIFE AND TIMES AROUND 1900 by Alan Clayton

The slides that illustrated Alan's talk were all taken from publications around 1900. He explained that the Daily Graphic in 1890 was the first illustrated paper and that, until then, front pages consisted mainly of printed advertisements. The Sphere and the London Illustrated News soon followed, so that by 1900 many papers boasted photographs and sketches of events in the Boer War.

Other important events were the International Exhibition in Paris, the opening of the Trans-Siberian and the Cape to Cairo railways, Captain Scott's first expedition to the Antarctic, the completion of Beachy Head lighthouse and, locally, the opening of Nottingham's River Trent Embankment.

The early years of the 20th century were witness to the Darjeeling hurricane, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, the Rhondda Valley pit disaster of 1905 that killed 124 men and a Grantham rail crash.

Slides followed of advertisements for goods and products that are still known to-day – Rowntree's, Fry's and Cadbury's Cocoa, Hovis bread, Quaker Oats, Crosse & Blackwell's soups, Colman's Mustard, Bird's Custard and many more.

Health products included Eno's Fruit Salts, Carter's Little Liver Pills, California Syrup of Figs, Beecham's Pills, as well as Lux, Sunlight and Pear's Soaps.

'Modern' products of the time included incandescent gas lamps, electric lamps, typewriters and kitchen ranges, not to mention hair curlers. Fashion pictures showed wasp waists and huge, stunning hats.

The development of transport showed the first car, a three wheeler, in Hyde Park, and the introduction of Daimler and Sunbeam vehicles. Driving gear, including goggles and helmets, was advertised and the first car radio appeared in 1910. Nottinghamshire Humber and Raleigh bicycles reached a national market.

Entertainment of the time included magic lanterns and gramophone records and popular shows were Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show at Olympia and personal appearances of Vesta Tilley and Lilly Langtry. 'Skegness is so bracing' appeared for the first time on Great Northern Railway posters.

After his talk, which was very warmly received, Alan invited his audience to study his display of newspapers and magazines of the period.

Many felt that this talk fitted in perfectly with their recent reading of the Society's book 'Stapleford at the dawn of the 20th Century'.

Barbara Brooke

DOCUMENTS, DEEDS AND DIARIES – PLOTTING PART OF NOTTINGHAM'S PAST by Peter Hammond

On behalf of the Galleries of Justice Peter has carried out considerable research on the land and properties in High Pavement and Narrow Marsh that surround the Shire Hall and his talk, well illustrated by plans, drawings and photographs, was a digest of some of his work.

In the early 18th century Nottingham was described as a very attractive garden town with a fine market place and was famous for good ale. A map of 1671 shows fine houses with spacious gardens and orchards in what is now the Lace Market. High Pavement was a very fashionable place to live prior to the 19th century, when factories and warehouses were built to house Nottingham's lace industry.

In Narrow Marsh and Broad Marsh, the area below the cliff, subject to flooding by the River Leen, were the tanneries and later the crowded housing of the 19th century, the insanitary conditions of which featured in several national reports.

The remains of caves below the Shire Hall can still be seen, but much of the sandstone cliff had to be shored up and faced with a high brick wall in 1829 following a heavy rock fall. This crushed five houses and carried away part of the gardens of the houses in High Pavement above. The only remaining building from those times is The Old Logger Heads public house.

The original Shire Hall, known earlier as the King's Hall or County Hall, was demolished in the 1760s and the present building, with County Gaol, was constructed in 1770. This has now been converted into the very successful Galleries of Justice attraction, making use of the fine court room and the cells and exercise yard of the gaol.

The medieval house next to the Shire Hall was owned by the family of Colonel John Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham Castle during the Civil War. It had a central courtyard and a huge garden, while hearth tax records reveal that it had fifteen fireplaces! It was demolished and incorporated into the site when the new Shire Hall was built. Many high quality artefacts were found in the well in the caves below – Venetian glass, wine bottles, slipware and pipes.

The Castle Inn, also on High Pavement, was occupied in 1666 by Robert Malin, a former Sheriff of Nottingham. He was the son of Thomas Malin, a one time Mayor of the town. It was sold and pulled down, being replaced by a large garden and summer house with vista, which was owned by John Fellows in 1790. Eventually the land was sold and a police station built next to the Shire Hall.

A plan still remains of the old High Pavement Chapel built in the 1690s. This was demolished and rebuilt in the 1870s, later becoming the Lace Hall, and is now a restaurant and bar. Behind it was the old High Pavement School. Next to Garners Hill was a jettied medieval house belonging to Mr Edwards, a wig maker. The top floor was nine feet wider than the ground floor and was constructed of oak and chestnut timber.

Many buildings in this area were demolished around 1900 when Victoria Station and the Great Central Railway were constructed.

Barbara Brooke

OLD STAPLEFORD AND DISTRICT ON POSTCARDS AND SLIDES by Andrew Knighton

Andrew started by inviting his very large audience to question or comment at any time during his presentation and everyone took him at his word!

The slides were all taken from postcards of Stapleford, plus extras from Bramcote and Sandiacre. Most of them were from the golden age of postcards between 1900 and World War I, many being produced by Marrin of Stapleford. Most were of individual buildings or views of streets but there were also photographs of Sunday School parades and demonstrations.

Some were familiar, but seeing them projected onto a large screen revealed details impossible to see at postcard size.

It was a real treat to have a whole meeting devoted to Stapleford and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the slides and the opportunity to look at the display of postcards Andrew had also brought with him.

Barbara Brooke

THE HISTORY OF BASFORD by Bill Clarke

Basford is now regarded as a suburb of Nottingham but it has had a separate and interesting history of its own. The Romans passed through en route to their fort at Broxtowe and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records that there were five corn mills at Basford, using the water of the converging River Leen and Day Brook.

The soft water has played an important part in the town's development, being responsible for the establishment of Shipstone's Brewery and for the dyeing and finishing operations of various textile firms. In earlier times it was common to see cloth laid out on fields to bleach. Well known firms, such as Vedonis (makers of Aertex), Meridian (who now have their factory shop on Haydn Road) and Birkins lace manufacturers had factories in Basford, which was also the headquarters of Sketchley Dyeworks.

To alleviate Basford's age old problem of frequent flooding, the Leen and Day Brook have recently been diverted away from the centre of the town.

The very large parish of Basford covered Mapperley and Carrington until the late 19th century and the Norman church dedicated to St Leodegarius was built on the foundations of an earlier Saxon chapel. The church tower, rebuilt after a severe fire in 1901, fell down and had to be built again. Its renowned Mellors bell was cast at Long Row in 1504.

Bulwell stone, used for many Nottingham buildings, including the castle, and for many thousands of domestic garden front walls, is in fact quarried in Basford.

The opening of the railway through Basford in 1848 facilitated the development of many new businesses, especially in New Basford, the area between Nottingham town and the original settlement of Basford.

Other important businesses in the area in modern times are Cussons Soap Works at Wilkinson Street (makers of Imperial Leather soap), Formans on Hucknall Road (one time printers of the Evening Post), Brittain's Toys, the Barlock Typewriter Company and Basford Gas works, one of the largest in England.

Thomas North sank Babbington and Cinderhill Collieries and established a rail link to service them. Although he was eventually declared bankrupt, he was well thought of locally as he built housing for his workers. He lived at Basford Hall, later the Miners' Welfare, behind the recently constructed Gateway Hotel. Both pits have now closed and the Phoenix Complex occupies the site.

Basford had a pleasant, bustling shopping area and boasted several public houses – the Fox and Crown, with a bowling ground on the banks of the River Leen, the White Swan, built in 1850 on the site of an earlier inn and the Shoulder of Mutton, where McDonald's drive through restaurant is now.

As well as train services, local transport into Nottingham has developed from the early Basford and Bulwell horse buses, via steam trams and trolleybuses, to the diesel buses of today.

In recent times Basford was well known for its three 1950s tower blocks of flats, which were never popular and were finally demolished, to be replaced by more traditional housing with gardens.

Bill's excellent talk was illustrated by many varied and interesting slides, selected from the hundreds available to him in Basford Local History Society's archives.

Barbara Brooke

COAL MINING by Nigel Brooks

Stepping in at the last minute to replace Terry Fry, who had been taken ill, Nigel Brooks gave a very interesting slide show and talk on coal mining, with particular reference to the local area.

Sitting in total darkness to give his audience something of the flavour or being down a mine, he gave us some facts and figures about coal production in the 20th century. In the early years there were more than one million miners, with 176 deep mines in Derbyshire alone. Now there are none, and only 17 deep mines in the whole of Britain. At the height of demand for coal in 1913, 100 million tons were exported. In 1998 21.2 million tonnes were imported.

There were mines in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire as early as the 13th century. These were dug into hillsides or were fairly shallow bell pits. As they were prone to flooding, side tunnels were dug to eliminate the water.

As mines were dug deeper, second shafts were opened up to improve ventilation below ground. The naked flames of candles that could ignite explosions of methane gas below ground, gave way to the use of safety lamps designed by Sir Humphrey Davey.

Mining was dirty, dangerous work but, as the demand for coal grew to fuel rapidly expanding industry, more women and children, as well as men, were employed by pit owners.

As a result of increased public awareness of the dangers and appalling working conditions in the mines, the Employment of Women and Children in Mines Act of 1842 prohibited work underground for women and girls and for boys under ten years old. It was not until 1908 that the Eight Hours Act gave miners a nominal eight hour day and the miners' strike of 1912 led to the Minimum Wages Act of the same year.

Nigel also showed slides and gave information about many local pits, most of which are now closed, and played recordings of folk songs about mines and miners. All those present were appreciative of an unusual and interesting evening!

Barbara Brooke

Alan L Clayton

This is now the sixth in a series looking back at news as recorded in old journals and I have this time selected the year 1817 solely on the grounds of a small item of local news mentioned in *The News* of 26 January that year. The paper quotes the latest list of bankrupts from *The London Gazette* including this one:

"E. Aspinshaw, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, butcher - attorney, Mr Hubberstow, Austin-Friars."

(Is this of interest to any local family historian? - A L C)

Before moving to items of other news around this time I record a few other bankruptcies from the East Midlands:

The News 5 January:

"S Argile, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, draper.
D Glossop, Chesterfield, joiner."

The News 26 January:

"F Hutchinson, Clay, Derbyshire, farmer.
J Snow, Swarkestone, Derbyshire, joiner."

The News 2 February:

"G Howe, Ashford, Bakewell, Derbyshire, flax-dresser."

The News 9 February:

"T Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, coach-maker.
E Smith, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, victualler"

The News 16 February:

"J Shacklock, Mansfield, mercer.
W Foster and S Foster, Leicester, tallow-chandlers."

Weekly Intelligence 29 June:

"John Brentnall, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, farmer."

The News 15 December 1816:

"M Hopkinson, Nottingham, carrier.
R A Smith, Belper, Derbyshire, mercer."

The News was a Sunday paper published in London selling at 8½d. In today's money this would be a cost of several pounds, far and away above the pocket of all but the wealthy, a point I made about the very high cost of newspapers in the first article of this series - see Newsletter No 4, Spring 1998. The price included no less than 4d newspaper tax, even so a smaller percentage of tax than we pay today in the price of our petrol!

In 1817 George III was monarch but because of his suspect health, his son, George, was acting for him as the Prince Regent. (Later to become George IV.) A bulletin on the king's health would appear in the papers monthly such as this from *The News* of 12 Jan:

"His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month. His disorder remains unaltered."

The following month, from *The News* 9 February:

"On Saturday se'nnight* the Queen's Council met at Windsor, on the subject of the King's health; and the following bulletin, being signed by the physicians in attendance, was directed to be exhibited at St James's Palace:-

His Majesty has been uniformly quiet, yet cheerful during the last month. His Majesty's disorder is undiminished, but his bodily health continues very good."

(* a common abbreviation in those days for 'seven nights', ie the meaning in this extract would be 'on Saturday week'. Compare with our usage of 'fortnight' meaning 'fourteen nights'. A L C)

The King's birthday was on 4 June and the official celebrations were reported in the papers such as this in *The Weekly Intelligence* of 8 June. I quote parts only:

"On Wednesday his Majesty completed his 79th year, which was celebrated with the usual demonstrations, except a Gala Court, which has been discontinued since his indispositions. The Grenadier Guards, with the Birth-day colours, marched from Knightsbridge Barracks to the King's, the Queen's and all the other Guards, for relief. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. The firemen of the different Insurance Offices paraded the streets, preceded by bands of music. All the mail coaches, which were newly varnished and decorated made a very handsome appearance on Millbank, the Coachmen and Guards in their new clothing, assembled to drink the King's health which they did with loud hazzas..... Barrels of beer were distributed at the gate of St James's Palace, and at the Admiralty as usual. The Queen received congratulations in a

private manner from a number of persons of distinction at Windsor Castle."

The Prince Regent was not the most popular of Royal persons and there was an occasion reported at great length in *The News* of 2 February when he was attacked by a crowd when in procession to and from the House of Lords to open a session of Parliament on Tuesday 28 January. Again I quote an extract only:

"The assemblage of people in the Park, was greater than we ever recollect seeing on any former similar occasion. They however, contented themselves on his Royal Highness's passage to the House of Lords, with hissing, yelling and groaning - now and then cries of "*Soup*," "*Soup-kettle*," &c. &c. were heard - but nothing more violent than words took place at this time. *The Times* says. "it is probable that these symptoms of popular indignation were remarked by the PRINCE REGENT; for that he was observed while in the House of Lords to be unusually depressed; and that he delivered the Speech, contrary to his usual practise, in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible." This is certain, that if his Royal Highness possessed the faculty of hearing, (and he appointed an Aurist to his person a few days ago,) he must have observed how different a tone was at this time held to him as REGENT, from what had formerly been spontaneously accorded to the Prince of WALES.

On the return of the royal procession from the House of Lords, the hisses and yells again commenced, and appeared to increase as it advanced. We remarked hundreds and hundreds crossing the rails into the grass, with a view of again meeting or overtaking the royal carriage; which they were by this means enabled to do, before it reached the wall opposite Marlborough House. About this spot however, the mob began throwing stones and other missiles; which to us appeared to come from persons in the enclosure The language made use of by the people was here most opprobrious. The Prince was literally called everything but a gentleman; and his personal and political merits canvassed by no very partial considerations. The Waterloo Life Guards also came in for their share of popular disapprobation. The epithets, "*Picadilly Butchers*," "*Bloody Rascals*," &c. &c. being liberally applied to them."

following week's paper, but one person only, Thomas Scott, was brought to trial, initially for high treason, later reduced to misdemeanour. One last comment is the paper's lead paragraph on 2 Feb:

"ANOTHER POP-GUN PLOT!!!

If the PRINCE REGENT had been anxious to make himself popular, he ought to have set the example of retrenchment, and to have abridged himself of a few luxuries, that his people might not be deprived of the absolute necessities of life."

Moving to a different 'celebrity', to Napoleon Bonaparte, confined by his British captors to the Island of St Helena since October 1815. *The News* 2 February records this:

"The ministerial paper, *The Sun*, says, that Bonaparte has been discovered in some attempts at escape; and in consequence, Las Casas, his faithful attendant, has been put into close confinement."

In *The Weekly Intelligence* of 8 June some of Napoleon's erstwhile confederates receive mention:

"The celebrated Cardinal Maury, Bonaparte's pulpit orator, died lately in Rome. His funeral took place on the 14th ult. and was attended by a few of his brother cardinals. He was upwards of seventy years of age, having been born in the year 1746."

"A letter from Trieste states, that General Savary, Bonaparte's remorseless Minister of Police, had been arrested in that port, seeking a passage for America, and conducted to a fortress in Hungary."

"Caulaincourt, the celebrated accomplice in most of Bonaparte's atrocities, had also arrived in America. He has taken up his quarters at New Orleans."

Returning to our local region, *The News* of 16 Feb reports the list of County Sheriffs appointed by the Prince Regent for the year 1817 which included:

"Derbyshire - Thomas Hallowes of Glasswell, Esq.
Nottinghamshire - Tho. Blackborne Hildyard, of Flintham, Esq."

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Amongst a variety of court cases reported were these. The first two from *The Weekly Intelligence* of 3 August:

"NOTTINGHAM ASSIZES. C Rotherham, aged 33, was capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Shepherd, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, by striking her on the head with a hedge-stake." (There follows a detailed description of the offence and of the dreadful state of the body. Nothing is spared!) "The Jury found the prisoner - *Guilty*. The Judge ordered him to be executed on Monday (last)" (i.e. 28 July 1817 A L C)

"DERBY ASSIZES. Breach of Promise of Marriage. The plaintiff, Elizabeth Chadwin, is a farmer's daughter, in Brassington. The defendant, J Watson, is a farmer of the same place." The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had "declared his intention to make her his wife. and Michaelmas following was fixed on to solemnize the marriage. Michaelmas came and the defendant said nothing of the marriage. The plaintiff was now observed to be in great distress: the cause was obvious. Under the protection of the promise he had made, he had basely abused his opportunity, and the girl was with child. the defendant affected to treat it with indifference not bound by any promise but at length, overpowered by the remonstrance of genuine distress, he said he would perform his promise if Miss Chadwin would come and live with him for a month, he would at the end of that period, marry her. At the end of that period preparation was made; but when the plaintiff's mother went to his house, she was received with jeers and scoffs the defendant claimed that her daughter did not even wish him to marry her. The daughter upon this fainted away." The jury were directed to find for the plaintiff. "She was pure and spotless till the misconduct of the defendant seduced her from the paths of virtue. There cannot be a more flagrant injury to a virtuous young lady, than to seduce her from a virtuous course. Here a consultation took place among the different parties, the Counsel, and the Bench; the result of which was an agreement that the defendant should pay £50 damages, and 4s 6d a week for the maintenance of the child while in the custody of the plaintiff; and the Jury gave their verdict accordingly."

From *The News* 5 January 1817 under CORONER'S INQUESTS:

"On Monday an inquisition was taken at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho-square, upon the body of Margaret Thatcher who was found in a state of starvation on the steps of Mr Parkes, corner of Carlisle-street on Friday se'nnight, by a watchman. Verdict - *Died by the visitation of God.*"

And finally an anecdote from *The News* 9 February 1817:

"EXTRAORDINARY HEN. A gentleman residing on Stoke Hill, near Exeter, has in his possession a hen, which answers the purpose of a cat, in destroying mice. She is constantly seen watching close to a corn rick, and the moment a mouse appears, she seizes him in her beak, and carries him to a meadow adjoining, where she amuses herself by playing with her victim until he is dead: she then leaves him, repairs again to her post and is frequently known to catch four or five a day. This has been her constant practice for months past, during which she has killed a number of these destructive vermin."

Note: A reduced photocopy of part of the front page of an original *The News* and of *The Weekly Intelligence* appear in this Newsletter. All the items quoted in this article are from originals such as these.

Alan L Clayton

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1817.

PRICE ONLY 7D.

No. 78. VOL. 2.

This Paper is Three Half-pence cheaper than the generality of Weekly Newspapers; and its Columns are of a sufficient Extent to admit ONE PAGE MORE than most of its Competitors. It is intended to all Parts of the United Kingdom on Sunday Evenings by the Mail, so as to arrive at the most distant Places, when no Letters are received from London, (Price of Postage,) at only 8s. 2d. per Quarter.—All Parts of France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, at 18s. per Quarter.—To the West Indies and America, at 3l. 8s. 6d. per Annum.—And to all Parts of the East Indies, at 2l. 8s. 6d.—THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER IS REMOVED TO No. 2, BEDFORD-STREET, NEAR THE STRAND.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR PARALLEL TO THE CASE OF HAMPTON AND THE SHIP-MONEY, IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST—ITS ILLEGALITY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE DECISION OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, &c. &c.

"In his honest page
The good Lancelot lashed a vicious age;
Know conscious villains tore the mask away,
And stopped them unasked to the glare of day."

See the Advertisement Report that this de-

sion. But we still expect that the parallel will be further pursued, and that a similar fate will attend the Attorney and Solicitor-general's opinion, as did that of the Judges in the time of CHARLES I.

We do not know how Lord CAHAGEN's opinion in the case of WILKES can be got over; but the Crown Lawyers of this day state, in their written opinion, "that libel is not such an actual breach of the peace, as to deprive a Member of Parliament of his privilege of Parliament, or to warrant the demanding another of the peace from him." And the present Attorney-general, in his speech on Wednesday evening, further adds—"that it was not necessary to authorize the interference of Justice, that there should be an actual breach of the peace, except, indeed, in the case of a Member of Par-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 27.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to Lord CECIL's Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Militia Bill, the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Yarmouth Harbour Bill, the Colonial Penitentiaries Bill, the Irish Peace Commission Bill, the Salt Excise Bill, the Salt Exportation Bill, the Sugar Refining Bill, the Offices Continuation Bill, and several Private Bills.

DIVORCE.

"The Earl of Lonsdale moved the second reading of Miller's Divorce Bill. It would be neglected, that this was a case in

THE NEWS.

SUNDAY,

JANUARY 26, 1817.

PRICE 8d.

No. 599

This Paper is Published at an early hour every SUNDAY Morning, at "The News" Office, No. 25, Bridge-street, and distributed throughout the Metropolis, and within the Two-penny Post District, by Nine o'Clock.—No Advertisements of any description are ever inserted in this Paper.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14/1817.

We are informed from the most respectable authority, that the canon of the late period to which Parliament has been prorogued, was the universal desire of the whole Cabinet, to obtain an explanation of the Hierarchy in Moore's Almanac for the present year of its house, redemption." 1817. To this pur-

most unlikely did not terminate here. At the late audience with the Prince, the Premier having copies of two Speeches in his pocket, unfortunately gave in the wrong; and did not discover the mistake till he was clearing out his ballast the next day. As these State Documents are never read till the morning of publication, the mistake was readily rectified. We have obtained a copy of the original Speech from the same source whence we gleaned most of the above intelligence; and select a few of the leading passages,

of a trifling offence against decorum in which he perhaps never participated—all these, as they respect a class of men not the least numerous in the State, or the least to be considered with regard to property, respectability or the portion they bear of the public burthens,—have ever appeared to us as national and apostrophes which should excite the sympathy and feelings of all. We have led into these remarks by reading a letter addressed to Lord Stanmore by Mr. Buxton, one of the Members for Middlesex, and Westminster, in which we extract the following passages:

THE HANGMAN'S RECORD

Alan L Clayton

The following are some snippets from a fascinating, if macabre journal, published nearly 100 years ago which records very many of the executions which were carried out in Britain from 1601 to 1903 and just a small number from other countries. There are several hundred names in the lists from which I have picked out a few. Readers will recognise several names. Some of the surnames amongst the Nottingham executions are familiar also - family historians and SLHS members please note! Anyone got a murky family past? Now read on.

"1606 January 3. GUY FAWKES, AMBROSE ROOKWOOD, ROBERT KEIES and THOMAS WINTER executed in Old Palace Yard for the notorious Gunpowder Plot and treason.

1806 May 6 HENRY JARNET } Confederates of the above
JULY 22 THOMAS BATES } executed in St Paul's
churchyard. History informs us as to the part these persons took in the conspiracy.

1644 WILLIAM DAVIS, for Highway Robbery, executed at Salisbury. This culprit was the most daring person then known in the Western part of the kingdom. By his predatory habits he amassed a great deal of property, to the surprise of his rural neighbours and this circumstance obtained for him the sobriquet of the "Golden Farmer". It is recorded that Dick Turpin considered Davis as a great prototype.

1650 CHARLES I, King of England, for alleged treason, executed at Whitehall. The history of this truly unfortunate monarch is well known. One fact connected with his exit, however, may not be. It is this: in the rear of Whitehall as it now stands is a statue of James II, the finger of whose right hand points to the spot where his sire was decapitated.

1719 May 17 JOHN PRICE, for murder, executed at Bunhill Fields. This culprit had for many years been the Tyburn executioner. He murdered Elizabeth Price.

1728 January 19 MARGARET DICKSON, for infanticide, executed at Edinburgh. After hanging the usual time the body was being conveyed in a coffin by a cart towards Musselburgh. While the driver was taking refreshment at Pepper Hill, the supposed defunct criminal opened the coffin and got out, to the surprise and dismay of all who beheld her. Her innocence was afterwards clearly established.

1739 April 10 RICHARD TURPIN, highwayman executed at York. The name of 'Dick' is familiar to all.

1747 April 16 The Right Honourable LORD LOVAT, for treason, executed at Tower Hill. His lordship suffered by decapitation.

1800 March 17 RICHARD FERGUSON, for highway robbery, executed at Aylesbury. He was called "Galloping Dick".

1813 January 12 JOHN HILL, JOSEPH CROWTHER, NATHANIEL HOYLE, JOHN DEAN, JOHN OGDEN, THOMAS BROOKE, JOHN WALKER, JOHN SWALLOW, WILLIAM HARTLEY, JAMES HAIGH, JAMES HAY and JOSEPH HAY for riot and other offences, executed at York. These persons were called Luddites.

1813 January 14 JOHN SWALLOW, JOHN BAILEY, JOSEPH FLETCHER and JOHN LAMB, for burglary, executed at York. These offenders were connected with the former, also with the three next named, who were convicted of the murder of Mr Attershall.

1813 January 16 GEORGE MELLOR, WILLIAM THORP and THOMAS SMITH, for murder, executed at York.

1817 January 9 JOHN NORBURY, JAMES PARRY, DAVID BRUCE and WILLIAM HASTINGS, for piracy, executed at Execution Dock being hanged in chains on the Isle of Dogs.

1817 September 5 JOHN COFFIN, for rape, executed at Old Bailey

1827 December 10 JOHN FRENCH, for horse stealing, executed at Old Bailey.

1829 December 31 WILLIAM NEWETT, for sheep stealing, executed at Old Bailey

1832 February 13 JOHN BARRATT, for letter stealing, executed at Old Bailey.

1877 November 21 THOMAS GREY, for the murder of Ann Mellors, executed at Nottingham.

1878 February 13 JOHN BROOKS, for the murder of Caroline Woodhead, executed at Nottingham.

1878 August 12 THOMAS CHOLERTON, for the murder of Jane Smith and attempted suicide, executed at Nottingham.

1881 August 15 THOMAS BROWN, for the murder of Elizabeth Caldwell, executed at Nottingham. Both were drunk at the time of the murder.

1881 November 21 ALFRED GOUGH, for the murder of Eleanor Windle, executed at Derby.

1885 August 3 THOMAS TUCKER, for the murder of Elizabeth Williamson, executed at Nottingham.

1887 February 22 BENJAMIN TERRY, for the murder of his wife at Nottingham, executed at Nottingham.

1889 August 21 GEORGE HORTON (miner) for murder of his little daughter at Swanwick, executed at Derby.

1894 March 27 WALTER SMITH, for the murder of hospital nurse Catherine Cross, executed at Nottingham.

1895 March 26 EDMUND KESTIVEN, for the murder of Sarah Ann Oldham, executed at Nottingham.

1895 December 24 HENRY WRIGHT, 35, for the murder of Mary E Reynolds, her 2 sons and grandson, executed at Nottingham.

1896 June 10 AMELIA DYER, for extensive murder of infants whose bodies she disposed of in the Thames at Reading, executed at Newgate.

1896 August 11 SAMUEL WILKINSON, for murder of an old woman named Kaye, also JOHN ROSE, for murder of his wife, both executed at Nottingham.

1896 December 23 JOSEPH ALLCOCK, for wife murder, executed at Nottingham.

1899 August 9 ELIAS PARR, for the murder of his daughter, executed at Nottingham.

1900 January 9 LOUISE MASSET, for the murder of her son in the lavatory of Dalston Railway Station; this case caused much excitement at the time in consequence of the prisoner's attempted alibi. Executed at Newgate.

1903 Mrs SACH and Mrs WALTER for the murder of a new-born baby. These women were babyfarmers. Executed at Holloway and were the first (female) executions to take place at Holloway since the closing of Newgate."

In the earlier period covered by this journal there were lots of instances of capital punishment for such crimes as forgery, burglary, sheep and other animal stealing, treason, highway robbery and a few for mutiny, but murder was the predominant cause throughout - and the only one in the later period.

Alan L Clayton

SAMUEL AND MARY STORER

As you are all probably aware by now, I am always on the lookout for information regarding any ex Stapleford Police Officer whom I may well have missed during the course of my research. A recent colleague of mine happened to mention that a couple in the Stapleford area had casually dropped out that a relative of theirs had been a local Police Officer and wondered if we were interested in any old photographs.

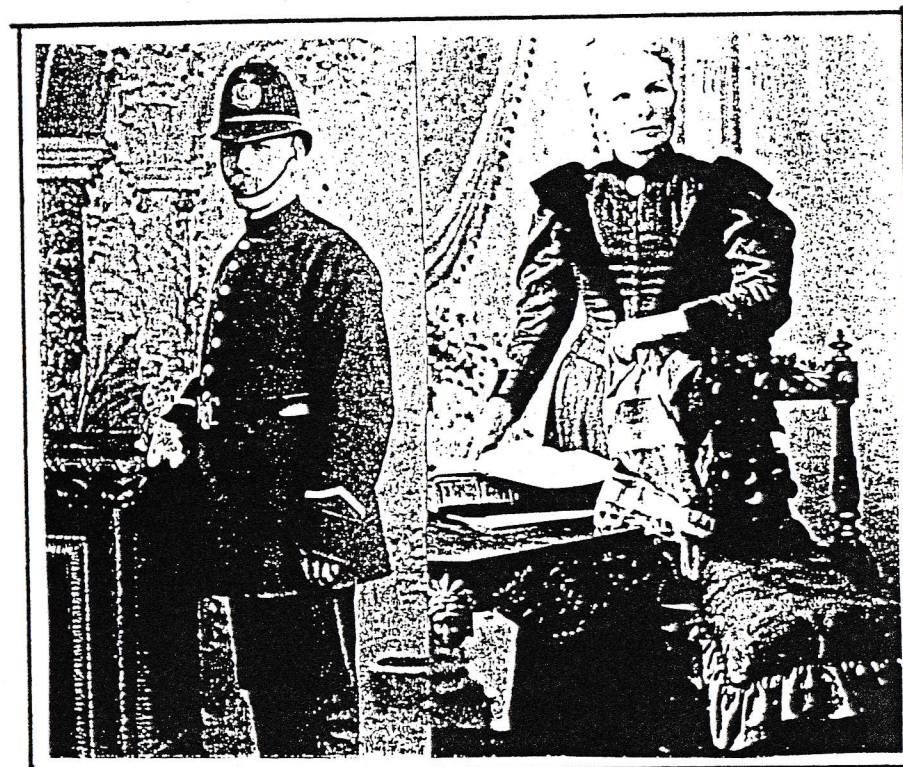
As you can imagine, there I was, off like a flash to visit the couple. After introductions and, of course, the inevitable cup of tea, I was told about Samuel STORER and his wife Mary. You may remember when the Society purchased a copy of the 1891 Census for Stapleford the indexing revealed that there were two ex Officers I had missed during my research.

One of them was Police Constable William Shephard HARDY, a 24 year old lodger at 14 Nottingham Road, Stapleford, who had originated from Epperstone, Nottinghamshire. The other was Samuel STORER and I was about to find out about him and his family.

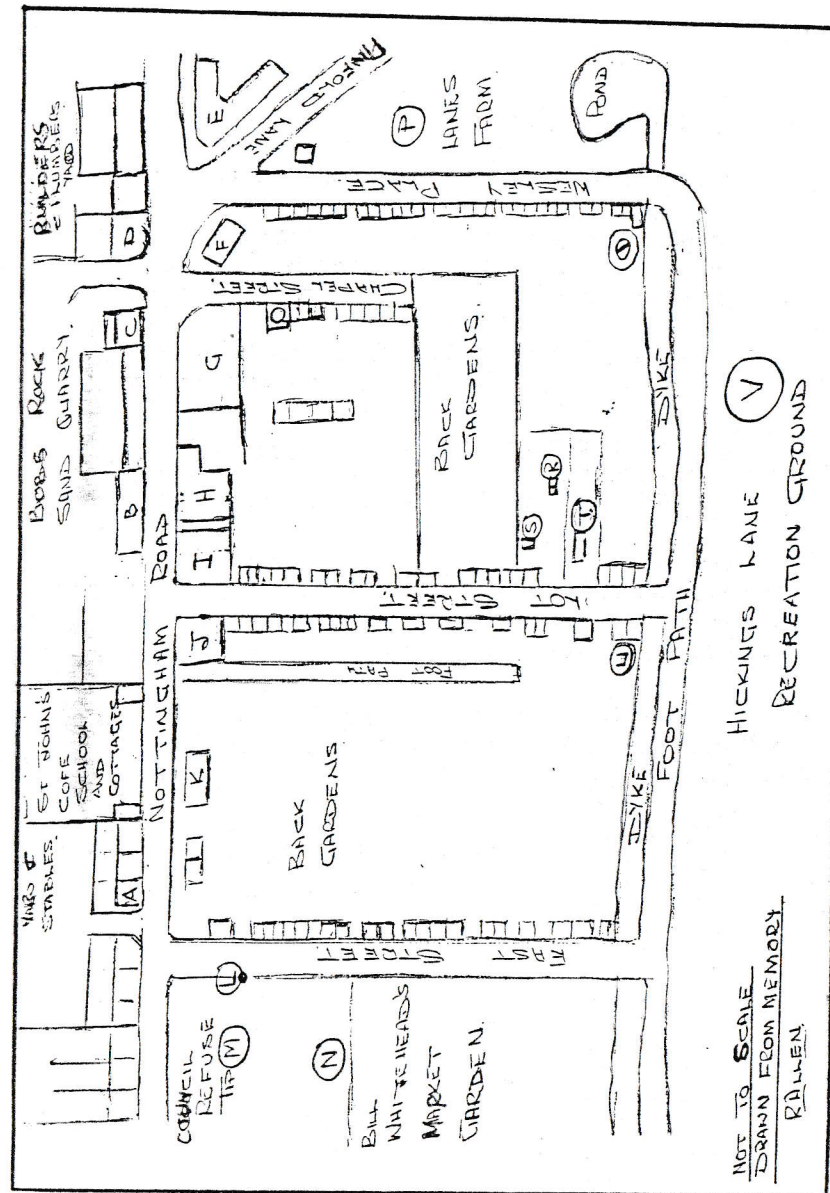
Samuel was born in 1842 in Carlton, Nottingham, and he married Mary, who was born in 1844. They lived at Colliery Row, Stapleford and had 10 children at the time of the Census. They were Sarah aged 23, Samuel 21, George 18, Elizabeth 16, Ada 14, William 12, Mary E 10, Alice 8, Ellen 6 and Gertrude 3. After Samuel retired from the Police Force the family moved to 31 Northwood Street, Stapleford. It is believed that Samuel went on to become a member of Stapleford Parish Council and, as can be seen on the marble pillar outside the doors of the Carnegie Centre dated 1906, he was one of the committee members for the Carnegie Library. I found out that Mary died in 1911 aged 67, and Samuel in 1923 aged 81. Both are buried in Stapleford Cemetery.

I should like to express my thanks to the relatives for supplying the photograph of Constable and Mrs STORER. I believe this is the earliest photograph of a Stapleford Police Officer.

Malcolm Jarvis



Police Constable and Mrs Mary Storer.
Probably taken around about 1870.



EAST STREET, LOT STREET AND WESLEY PLACE

"A" Gissings fruit and vegetable shop.

"B" Mr Vicker's house, Headmaster of St John's School until approx 1944.

"C" This shop was used for many things over the years and I know it was a fruit and vegetable shop, a pot shop, then Grants had it as a hardware and pot shop. The back part of the building was a public weigh bridge.

"D" Redman's the cobblers until the 1950s, then it became Kirk's Gents Hairdressers. Then a ladies hairdressers, it is not used now for business.

"E" Cull's shop, a grocery and sweet shop, they then moved to the shop at the bottom of Mount Street, During the 1939-1945 war it was the HQ of the Home Guard. They used to drill and parade on Pinfold Lane.

"F" Wesleyan Chapel now no longer used for religious services. The building had some living accommodation added on, then it was used for religious training. The building is now up for sale. (Editor - It is shortly to house the Stapleford Volunteer Bureau)

"G" On this site, according to old photographs, there was a millinery type shop, then it became Bancroft's Garage, until Joe Taylor Bros Sandiacre acquired it in the 1970s. It later became a petrol station, and is now closed.

"H" Smedley's (known as Dicky Gint's, why I do not know). A general store that sold most things. I bought toys, nails, greeting cards and soap, almost anything. (The family was tragic as their three children, two boys and a girl, were not allowed to mix with other children, only at school. The eldest boy went away as soon as he could and lived a normal life, but the other two spent most of their lives in mental homes.) The shop then became Hawley and Ramskill's motor bike shop.

"I" This shop belonged to Cockayn s who also had the shop at the bottom of Halls Road (now Shakespeares), and a shop in Sandiacre.. My Grand parents lived at the back of this shop. There is a mystery about the shop; it was closed as normal one Saturday and never reopened. The stock was left to go bad and the health department had to clear it out, this was in the 1930s. The shop was reopened in the 1940s as a motor bike shop, Hawley and Ranskills.

"J" This was a beer off and general grocery shop owned over the years by Lings, Cooks, Dickensons, Chapmans, etc, etc.

"K" This was a very smart town house; it was used as an office by Blakemans then Goring s, accountants etc, then the council moved in some Hungarian Refugees around about 1956.

"L" This was the old oak tree on East Street that the youths hid behind to scare people going by, more so during the blackout.

"M" This site was used as a council tip for several years, then after 1945 an army surplus sales depot. Also Stapleford Wakes was held here before and after the 1939-1945 war; the event was then held on The Meadows.

"N" A family of gypsies moved onto this site about 1940 named Elliot, they lived in caravans and tents all through the war, before moving into one of the houses on East Street. I remember the old man being a horse dealer, but what the rest did I do not know. They had the bungalow built on Pinfold Lane, and some of the family still live there. I remember Mrs Elliot as a largish woman always wearing a lot of gold jewellery. When she died her funeral was the largest seen in Stapleford.

"O" This was a shop on Chapel Street. I cannot remember it ever being open as a shop. A Mr Rowbottom lived there.

"P" Stapleford Wakes was held on this site until 1938-39 when Hemlock Avenue was built. The pond was filled in at the same time.

"Q" This is where a holy terror of a woman used to live. Dolly Whitehead by name, she would yell at us if we played in the dyke near her house, and if we even stood near the bowling green on the recreation ground it was an unforgivable sin.

"R" This was Isaiah Vicar's piece of land and his pig sties stood on it.

"S" An old genuine horse drawn gypsy caravan stood here for many years belonging to Mr Vicars. A man called Bits of Bacon rented it, (I do not know what his name was). He was found dead in his bed one day, nothing suspicious. The caravan was sold and taken away sometime after.

"T" On this piece of land stood Benny Marshall's wooden cabin. In his younger days, a right rogue.

"U" Richardson s lived here, it was two houses knocked into one. They were dealers, selling coal, animals. i.e. pets in general, and poultry.

"V" Hickings Lane Recreation Ground bought with contributions from the local miners.

As the map shows, the streets were like a rabbit warren, and it was a problem to police this area. At one time, Police Officers were not allowed to patrol this area on their own, but had to be in pairs. On one occasion a lone Officer disobeyed orders, and lost one of his eyes when he was badly beaten by a local resident (or, as they say back in the old West Riding of Yorkshire, he was 'brayed up').

We are very grateful to Roy Allen for this wonderful memory and drawing of the area.

Editor

Lance Corporal 32385 Percy POLLARD served in the 17th Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment. He was killed in action during the battle of Beaumont-Hamel. The village of Beaumont-Hamel was attacked on the 1st July 1916, by the 29th Division, with the 4th Division on its left and the 36th (Ulster) Division on its right, but without success. On the 3rd September a further attack was delivered between Hamel and Beaumont-Hamel. On the 13th and 14th November the 51st (Highland), 63rd (Royal Naval, 39th and 19th (Western) Divisions captured Beaumont-Hamel, Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and St. Pierre-Divion. Sadly on the Sunday of 3rd September 1916 young Percy POLLARD aged 19 was killed in action during the attack on Beaumont-Hamel. He is buried in grave VI. F. 9. At the Ancre British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France. He is shown as the son of William and Kate POLLARD of, The Nook, New Stapleford in Nottinghamshire. Where was the Nook at New Stapleford in 1916?

Extracted from the Commonwealth War Graves Commissions web site entry on Percy POLLARD.

Should anyone wish to trace ancestors killed in either World War I, or World War II, and have access to the Internet, then visit their website on www.cwgc.org.

Editor

STAPLEFORD & SANDIACRE Co-operative Society Limited.

1872—1932

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Registered Office: ALBERT STREET, STAPLEFORD

The Society's Present Position, March, 1932:

No. of Members 4,479.	Reserve Fund £11,687.
Share Capital £149,847.	Depreciation to Date £29,986.
Average per Member £31.	Investments £169,515.
Small Savings	Mortgage Advance £48,610.
Deposits £6,399.	Cash at Bank
Loan Deposits £100,747.	and in Hand £7,228.
Sale of Goods to Date over £4½ millions.	Profit to Date £398,544.
Interest on Share Capital 5 per cent; on Loan and Small Savings 4½ per cent	

DEPARTMENTS:
Grocery, Drapery, Millinery, Boot & Shoe, Furnishing, Tailoring, Ready-mades, Outfitting, Butchering, Pork, Coal, Dairy, Fish and Fruit, Bakery and Wine and Spirits.

NUMBER OF SHOPS:
Grocery 9, Butchering 5, Drapery 2, Fruit 2, 1 each for Boots & Shoes, Furnishing, Confectionery, Tailoring, Pork, Dairy, Fish, Wine & Spirit and Coal Wharf.
Horse Vehicles 12, Motor Vehicles 8, Horses 11, Coal Wagons 8.

EMPLOYEES:

Males, 118; Female, 24; Total, 142.

A FEW GOODS SOLD BY THE SOCIETY IN 1931:

Sugar	740,640 lb.
Butter	203,840 lb.
Lard	104,624 lb.
Bacon	232,960 lb.
Bread	956,800 2 lb. loaves
equal to 1½ loaves per week for every inhabitant of Stapleford, Sandiacre, Stanton, Wollaton and Bramcote.	
Milk	546,000 quarts

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

Stapleford Tea Towels £2.95

Leather bookmarks (5 colours) £0.80

Local views – framed priced individually

Local views –hand painted cards £0.80
(with envelopes)

Heart of Stapleford maps 1904 £0.50

Framed full colour illustrated maps of Stapleford + Borlase Warren
Coat of Arms (produced to order) £5.00

As above, but in gold frame £8.00

Society Newsletters – some back copies available at reduced prices

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CHAIRMAN – Barbara Brooke 0115-939 4979

SECRETARY – Barbara Page 0115-939 2573

The deadline for submission of items for the next Spring 2001 issue
of the Newsletter is 31 March.

Material can be given to any of the above named.

This is YOUR newsletter!

We should love to hear from you!

Front cover: Derby Road, Stapleford looking towards The Roach,
about 1906