

Stapleford and District Local History Society



Newsletter No 48 – Autumn 2021
£1.00 Free to Members

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Hello there,

I can't say how good it feels to be in contact again and to have a proper Newsletter. Congratulations to you all for having survived this very strange period and thank you for being so loyal to us.

It felt good in September to be able to have a proper Society meeting. We had a surprisingly (to me) good turnout and things began to feel a bit normal. We would love to see as many of you as possible at the next meetings.

By the time you read this we shall be well on the way to organising next year's 2022 programme and you will receive a printed programme card in due course. Behind the scenes we have continued to do research and collect archive material. We are hoping to be able to show this to you soon.

Thank you all so much for your support. Please look at our website for any news and developments

www.staplefordlocalhistory.co.uk

Take care of each other.

John Shaw,

Chairman

IN OUR MEMORIES

During the last few months we have very sadly lost some valuable members.

Mr Alan Clayton

A founder member of the Society. A memorial piece was sent out with the latest temporary newsletter/

Mr Ray Darby

A long time loyal member of the Society, local Councillor and Mayor of Stapleford.

Mr Colin Rowland

A long serving member of the Society's Committee with a deep knowledge about the people of Stapleford.

MEETING REPORTS

12 November 2019

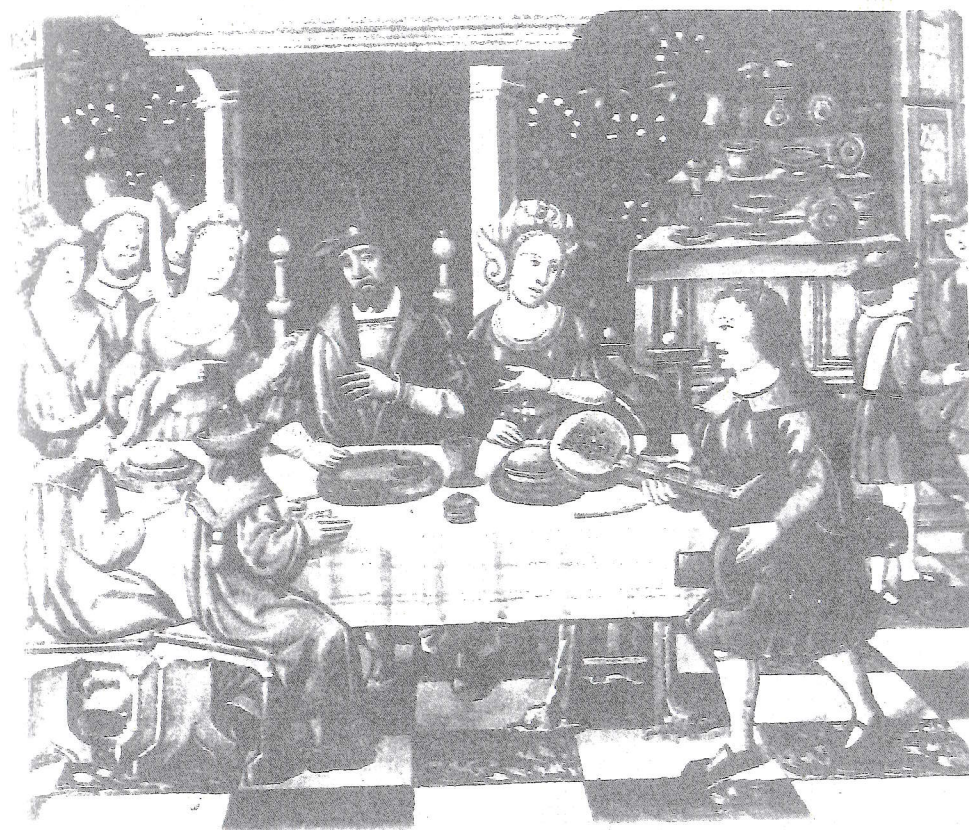
HOW THE TUDORS CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS

by Maureen Taylor

Maureen gave this talk dressed in Tudor costume. She began by explaining that Christmas was the biggest event in the Tudor year and lasted at least 12 days, and often longer – until Plough Monday. This would be a long holiday period, apart from looking after the animals.

It was a very well researched and detailed talk. This will be less of a full report but will feature some highlights:

- A Court Christmas meal could consist of twenty-four courses.
- Edward VI made it illegal to ride to church on Christmas Day and this law is still on the statute book. He also ruled that it was illegal to have a picture of Jesus being bathed. 'He was too pure to need a bath.'
- Most foodstuffs (and drinks eg Wassail) were to be made of thirteen ingredients (12 apostles and Jesus)
- A large Yule Log was decorated and brought into the house and was supposed to burn for the whole 12 days.
- Presents were given not at Christmas but on New Year's Day
- The Tudors loved pies and they would be made of many different kinds of birds (13 ingredients). They would also have a ceremonial Boar's Head.
- Drinks included Wassail, Egg-Nog, Buttered Beer (Ale + spices + a large knob of butter) and 'Lambswool' (a mixture of cider and vinegar).
- There were the beginnings of Christmas Cards (epigrams as gifts), decorations of holly and ivy and mistletoe and even a Lord Christmas.



There were special Christmas songs (carols), and Maureen told us about how one of these was actually quite subversive. In a strongly Protestant time it carried a Catholic message. Maureen explained it:

1. A partridge in a pear tree – *'My True Love' represents God, 'Me' the baptized believer, and 'a Partridge in a Pear Tree' represents Christ*
2. Two turtle doves – *Old and New Testament*
3. Three French hens – *Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit*
4. Four calling birds – *Four Gospels – Matthew, Mark, Luke and John*
5. Five gold rings – *Five Catholic Obligatory Sacraments – Baptism, Communion, Confirmation, Penance and Last Rites*
6. Six geese a laying – *Six days of Creation*
7. Seven swans a swimming – *the Seven Catholic Sacraments*
8. Eight maids a milking – *Eight Beatitudes*
9. Nine ladies dancing – *Nine Fruits of the Holy Spirit*
10. Ten lords a leaping – *Ten Commandments*
11. Eleven pipers piping – *Eleven Apostles, Excluding Judas*
12. Twelve drummers drumming – *Twelve points of the Apostles Creed*

Maureen's talk was full of fascinating facts and was given in a very personable way with topical references, personal stories and humour. I am sure that each one of us learned a great deal. As well as the general information, there were some real surprises – for instance the Latvian upside-down Christmas Tree.

John Shaw

11 February 2020

JOHN GLOVER SKETCHBOOK

by Stephen Flinders

When he was taking part in an archaeological dig in Ilkeston Stephen was advised to look at Stephen Glover's Sketchbook which was in the Derbyshire Archives. He wanted to see some early 19th century pictures of Ilkeston. Stephen found that the Sketchbook actually belonged to John Glover and became very interested in it. He said that the book

was very small (about 7 inches by 3½ inches). He showed us some of the sketches.

John was born in Houghton-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire in 1767. His dad was a farmer and so were his two brothers, but John was born with two club feet, so he could not do a lot of farm work. He spent his time sketching around the farm. He was a talented boy. At the age of only nineteen he became a teacher at Appleby Magma Grammar School. In 1794 he moved to Lichfield and became a drawing teacher to some rich and famous people. His fame grew.



In 1805 he moved to London and joined The Society of Painters and Watercolourists. He was influenced by some French painters and won a Gold Medal from Louis XVIII. He became wealthy and bought an estate in Cumberland and continued painting and exhibiting.

By the 1820s his style of painting began to fall out of favour and he took the opportunity to move to Tasmania. In Australia he became very famous. He bought a large farm and called it Patterdale (Cumberland memories) and painted Australian landscapes. He died in 1849 in Launceston, Australia.

Stephen said it was surprising that this painter was almost unknown in England but is still very well known in Australia. There is



Two examples of John Glover sketches

a John Glover Society and a John Glover Prize. There is a statue of him showing his clubbed feet.

Stephen changed the approach of his talk in the second half. Few of the sketches were titled and Stephen had spent a long time identifying some of the places. He showed us his results with some remarkable technological work

As usual, Stephen's talk was very well researched and prepared and was delivered in a knowledgeable and lively way. We have booked him for next year.

John Shaw

10 March 2020

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN AND THE EXPEDITION TO QUIBERON BAY

by Michael Kirkby

Sir John Borlase Warren was born in Stapleford in 1753 and lived in Stapleford Hall. In 1777 he joined the Navy as a Midshipman, and by 1797 he had risen to the post of Commander. Michael told us that he must have shown tremendous ability because this was a very speedy promotion by Navy standards. He had had experience in the American War of Independence and had had many battles with the French.

In 1795 France was in turmoil. It was enduring the birth of the French Revolution. What had started out as small uprisings against unfairness had begun to turn into a real republican rebellion against royalty and religion. In places, it had become extreme and militant, especially in a movement called The Jacobins.

King Louis XIV was executed in 1793 and a lot of the major French Royalists fled to England and Spain. England decided to try and help reinstate the Royalists in France. The plan was to send weapons and uniforms and supplies to the Quiberon Peninsula. When they were established there, they hoped that the local Royalists would join them and from there they would sweep into the whole of France, stop this Republican Movement and restore the French Monarchy.

Sir John Borlase Warren led the fleet. A back-up fleet was behind him to defend him from the French ships in the Channel. This was led by Admiral Bridport.



The landing was successful, but from then on things started to go wrong. (The English soldiers were allowed to assist the landing, but were not to progress any further. They were not allowed to 'invade'.)

There were strong disagreements between the French leaders (Charles d'Hervilly and Joseph de Puisaye) who had come along. They didn't know what to do next. Some French Royalist bands came and claimed some of the weapons, but instead of joining the force they went back to their own areas to fight their own skirmishes. Admiral Bridport made it obvious that he wanted to go home and Sir John had to keep asking for his continued support. Efforts to break out of the Quiberon Peninsula were defeated and the Republican reinforcements arrived from General Lazare Hoche in Northern France. Sir John was told to hang on in there.

There were a few more aborted attempts to break out from the Peninsula, but the Republican force was continually being boosted by soldiers from Paris.

By 5th December Sir John was ill and he left the expedition to come back to Stapleford. The whole idea was then aborted.

Michael said the really remarkable thing was that he felt that with a bit more luck and better organisation Sir John's expedition could

have succeeded. What a difference that would have made to French and further European history. This was a crucial moment. The revolution was still in its infancy and France could have turned either way. Had the expedition succeeded, there could have been no successful Revolution, no Napoleon, etc. How astonishing that our Sir John Borlase Warren was involved at that vital moment.

This talk was really enjoyed by all. It is amazing that, even though he was talking to a group of 'Stapleford historians', Michael was able to teach us all something about our most famous son. He had a few technical difficulties, but his thorough knowledge, his very clear explanations and his enthusiasm and charm more than made up for these. This talk was truly excellent.

John Shaw

14 September 2021

THE 1960s GOOD TIMES: LOST OPPORTUNITIES

by John Whitfield

John started by saying that he thought most people in the room would remember the good times they had in the 1960s. He said that he himself had got married, bought his first home and a new car.

He said his talk would be in four sections: politics, economics, transport and the environment, and societal changes.

POLITICS

The 1960s began with Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister (Conservative). He was not a Tory toff, but had married into aristocracy. He married the Duchess of Devonshire (Chatsworth). Harold's marriage was not a happy one. His wife spent most of her time with Bob Boothby, only returning to Harold in time for photo opportunities around election times.

John explained that three special events coloured Harold's time as Prime Minister. One, the Cuban Missile Crisis, when we had come very close to all-out nuclear war in 1962. Two, Charles de Gaulle would not let us into the Common Market. Three, America gave us Polaris nuclear missiles, which gave us a real standing in the world.

Macmillan resigned because of a (false) cancer scare. He was replaced by Alec Douglas-Home, who was a real Tory toff and he lost the Conservatives the next election.

In 1964 Harold Wilson (Labour) became PM. He was a grammar school boy and a very persuasive speaker.

ECONOMICS

There was a lot of public building (schools, colleges, universities), all funded privately and usually using a lot of reinforced concrete. There were also a lot of housing estates privately built – a lot of villages became small towns (eg Cotgrave, Bingham). Nearer to town centres there appeared tower blocks – more reinforced concrete.

The country was pretty well off, but little was made of the wealth we had. We tended to rest on our laurels. A lot of European countries were making more effort to forge ahead. Wilson kept good control of the 'balance of payments' but did not encourage the expansion of industry.

Under the Labour government the Unions were gaining a lot of power. Barbara Cartland tried to curb this, but Wilson rejected her efforts.

TRANSPORT

The decade was one of decline of the railways and the rise of the motor car. The steam railways went. Actually, this was achieved later than it should have been. Most of Europe was ahead of us in changing to diesel. Dr. Beeching (or perhaps Ernest Marples)) closed hundreds of small stations. One third of the railway track disappeared.

A lot of freight moved to lorries (a harmful transformation according to John). The M1 was built and used, because now a lot of ordinary folk could afford cars, (the mini is a sixties icon).

CHANGES IN SOCIETY

Television changed society a lot. Teenagers became affluent and wanted a voice. There was the phenomenal rise in pop music and pop culture. Youth became confident and there was an erosion of respect for age. There emerged a 'working class culture' in many of the arts (eg 'kitchen sink dramas').

During the sixties there emerged a 'liberal tendency' and this was symbolised by four reforms:

1. The abolition of the death penalty.
2. Abortion became legal.
3. Homosexuality was made legal.
4. Divorce became easier to obtain.

We were reminded that in 1966 England won the Football World Cup and in 1969 America landed people on the moon.

John used no notes and no illustrations. He just knew what he wanted to say (he has an amazingly full and accurate memory). He was able to change all the events into simple fascinating stories and keep everyone's attention, despite the lack of visual aids. I would unhesitatingly recommend him as a speaker. We will see him again next year.

This was our first post-covid meeting and was very well attended.

MY GRANDFATHER, STANLEY WOOD OF STAPLEFORD

COMMERCIAL ARTIST AND DESIGNER

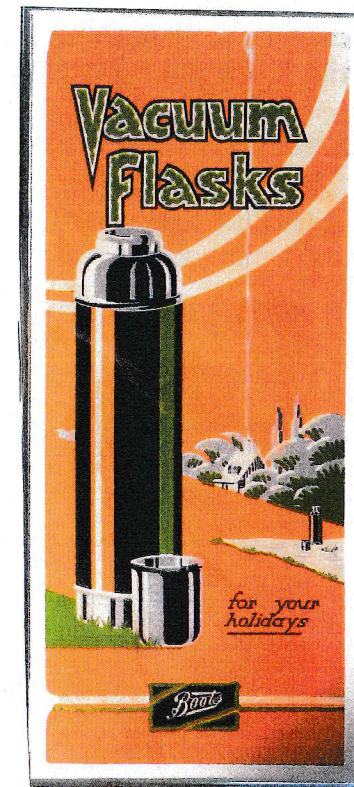
by Jenni Beesley

George Charles Stanley Wood, known to all as Stan or Stanley, lived his whole life in Stapleford, except for the very beginning of it when he led a nomadic existence, travelling from town to town, sometimes staying for as little as three months. This was because his father was a captain in the Salvation Army and was posted to many different places. (He was Harry Wood – later H J Wood, Photographer – about whom I wrote an article in the Spring 2019 newsletter of the History Society.) Stan was just 10 years old when his family moved to Stapleford in 1904. He attended the Stapleford Board School where he met his future wife and childhood sweetheart, Helen Daykin.

At the age of 16, he worked as a threader at Springfield Mill, Sandiacre and continued there for at least six years. This job he did not consider as permanent, but as a means to an end. Like his father, who was a local photographer, he was artistic and his burning ambition was to become a commercial artist and make a living from it. To this end he scrimped and saved from what was left of his pay packet in order to raise the fee necessary to be able to attend the art college in Nottingham. This took a while, I understand, as more than once his pot of gold was plundered by his financially struggling parents, much to his great annoyance and frustration! Whether he got it all back from them or not, I don't know. Let's hope so. Eventually though, around 1920, the great pay day came that would give him enough for the fee. He applied to, and was accepted by, Nottingham College of Art and Design on Waverley Street, where he engrossed himself in his chosen subject and learned everything he possibly could.

On leaving college, he gained employment with Boots the Chemist, who gave him a great start in his new career. He worked in their window Display Department, as an illustrator, situated on Station Street, Nottingham.

Here is some of the art work he produced while there:



In 1923, during his employment at Boots, he was sent to Manchester where their big new flagship store was to be opened.. He was needed there to produce eye-catching signs and posters for the windows, so that the store could be opened in a blaze of colour – and indeed it was. At this time he had a small family – his wife and daughters (my mother and her new baby sister). Unbelievably, Boots paid for the family to move to Southport, temporarily, to be closer to my granddad while he worked in Manchester. Not only that, they provided a nurse to help with the new baby! Those were the days!

Eventually, after many happy years and gaining much experience, he left Boots to set up a studio of his own. This I would guess to be around the mid-1930s. The family lived on Albert Avenue, Stapleford and facing their house, just across the road, was my granddad's studio. He did a lot of advertising work for the businesses of Stapleford, being especially busy at carnival time, where he would design and produce colourful floats for the parade. Unfortunately, I have none of his work from this time, apart from the map herewith. Obviously, 'Bates Pork Pies' were the clients for this one. What a lot of pies for sale in Stapleford! I wonder if there were a lot of obese people around at that time? An interesting map, I think you will agree. I can't see one business that has survived today, but there are a few that we can remember, I think.

Boots 3ply CABIN TRUNKS.



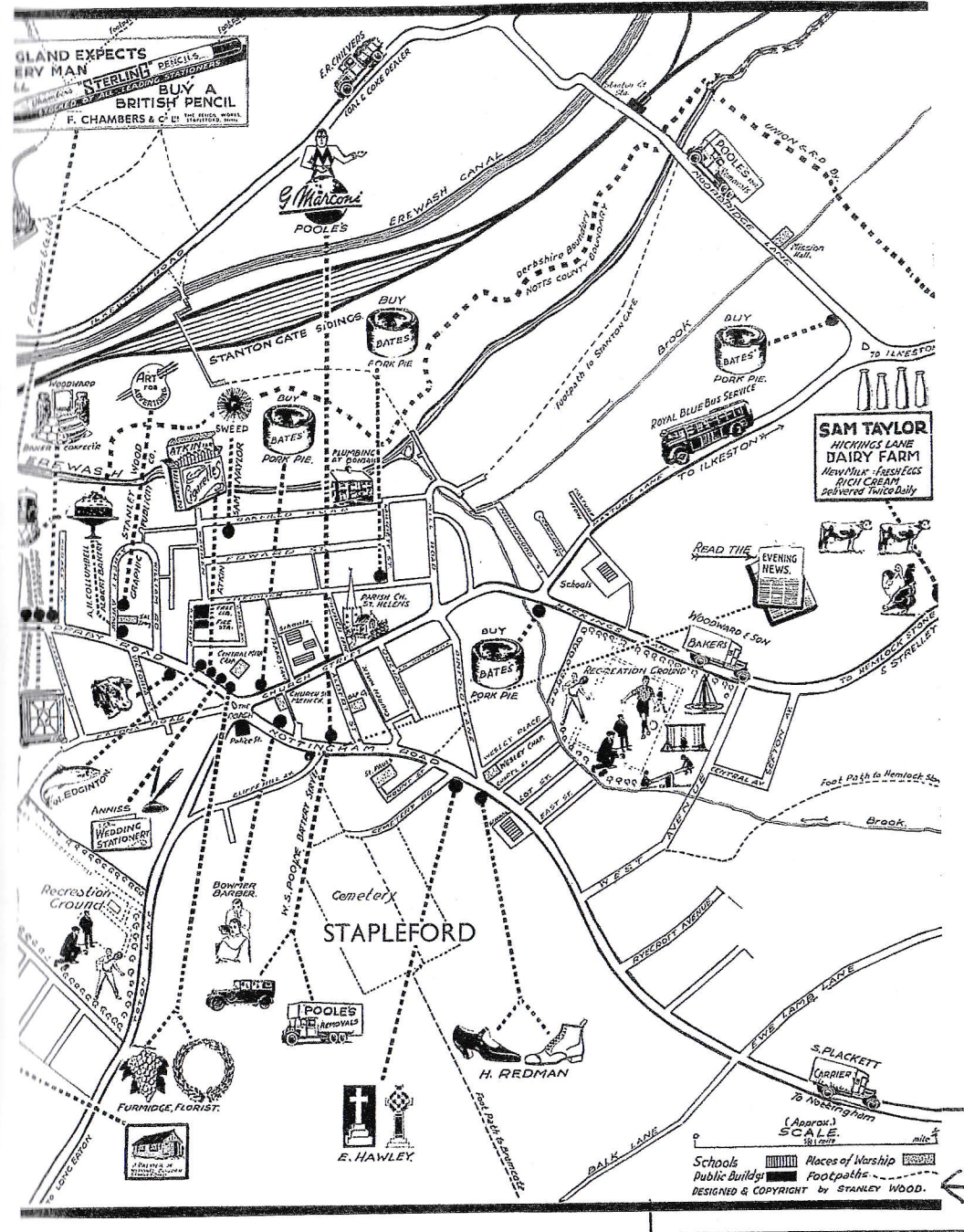
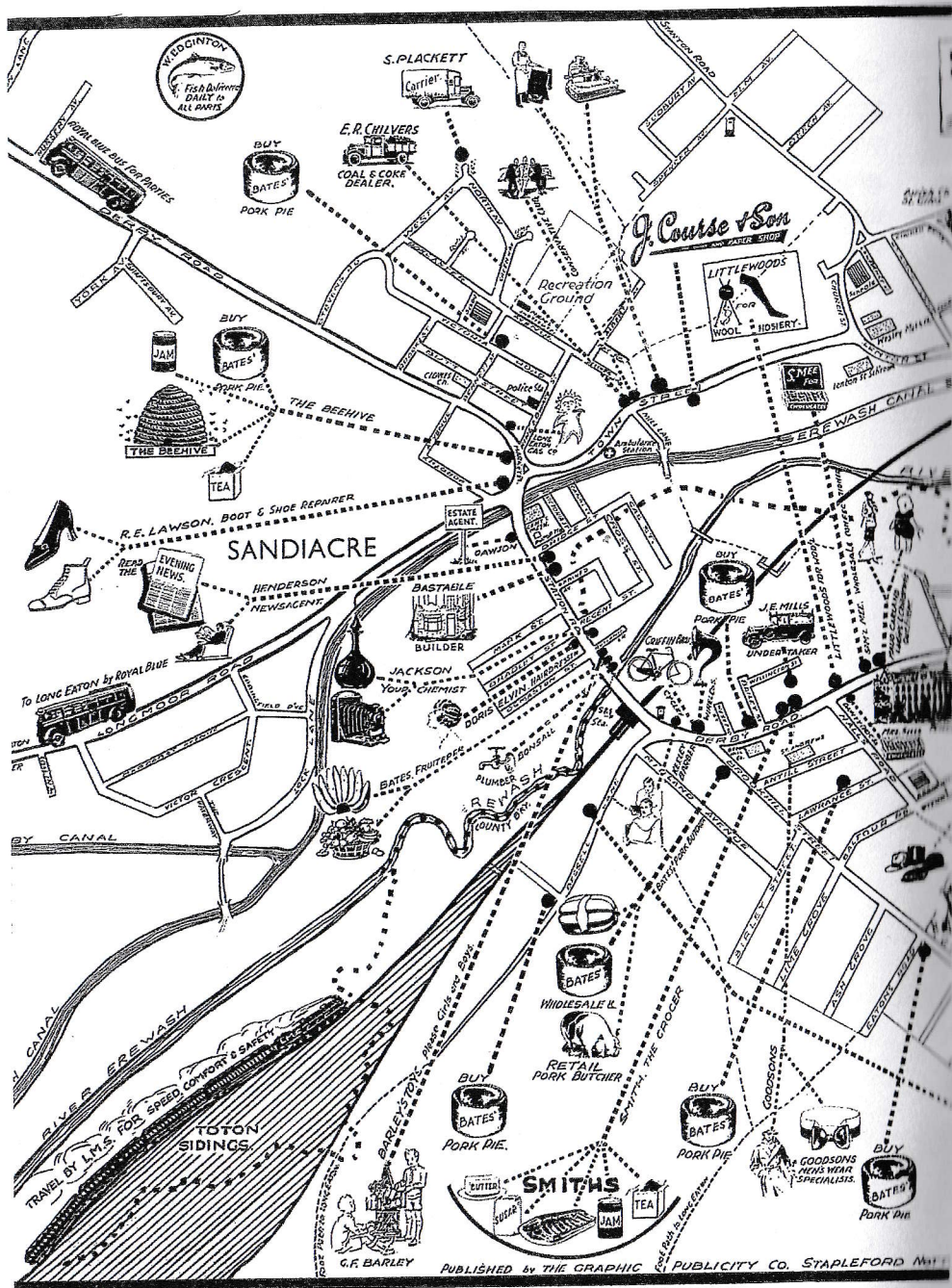
Linen lined tray.
Superior quality
canvas covering.
Stitching made throughout.

30 inch	22'11"
33 "	24'11"
36 "	26'11"

It was wonderful having Stan Wood as a granddad. Every Christmas of my childhood he made something for me – rocking horse, table and chair, dolls house, right up to bookcase and bedside table when I reached my teens – and this he did for all five of his grandchildren! At one Christmas party I remember he made a full-sized sleigh with Father Christmas (uncle Jack!) on it. We had to put out the lights and look through the front window, and there it was coming up the drive lit by the lights in the trees – magical! He also made gifts for my parents.



After the war, he went on to be employed by Stanton Ironworks as editor of The Stantonian, the in-house magazine, and was a Town Councillor for Stapleford. He died in 1971.



THE HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE IN STAPLEFORD

by Keith Goodman

Stapleford has been in touch with the outside world by electrical means since at least 1871. The electric telegraph was developed in the 1830s and a network of lines quickly covered the country based on the railway. The system was nationalised in 1870 and it was the policy of the Post Office to extend telegraph facilities to all the post offices from which money orders could be sent. The network was therefore extended to town centres and in the 1871 Census we find that William Fletcher was the postman in Stapleford and his daughter, Elizabeth, aged 19, was the telegraph clerk. Messages were sent by telegram and, when the form was handed over at the post office, the telegraph clerk would tap the Morse Code equivalent and transmit the message to the nearest post office to the recipient. The charge was based on the number of letters in the message, and this included the name and address.

A natural development of the telegraph was the telephone. It was invented in America and was demonstrated to Queen Victoria in January 1878. A number of private companies began to build telephone exchanges and amongst them was the National Telephone Company, formed in March 1881 to exploit the market in Scotland and the Midlands. Some of its early directories have been uploaded onto Ancestry, and the 1885 edition for Nottingham and District lists a number of subscribers in Long Eaton, Ilkeston and Trowell. The most notable is Joseph Orchard of Long Eaton who has the number 160A.

By 1891-2 there are separate sections for Long Eaton and Ilkeston. The seven subscribers in Long Eaton have three-digit numbers starting with 6 and include Joseph Orchard with 648 and Joseph Fearfield with 606, Stapleford's first subscriber. The 1895 directory reveals that there are now separate exchanges for Ilkeston and Long Eaton, both with 23 subscribers. The original numbers have now been prefixed by 1 and J P Fearfield is now 1606 and Whiteley Stevens and Co is 1619.

Demand for the telephone continued to grow and in the 1896 directory the Long Eaton exchange has 30 subscribers, of whom 6 are in Stapleford and Sandiacre. Their names are:

1625 Henry Dobbs Lace Manufacturer Sandiacre
1606 J P Fearfield (Exors) Lace Manufacturer Stapleford
1611 Pratt, Hurst & Co Ltd Lace Manufacturers Sandiacre
1631 Springfield Cycle Co Ltd The Cycle Manufacturers
Sandiacre
1610 Walker J B & Co Lace Manufacturers Sandiacre
1619 Whiteley Stevens & Co Lace Manufacturers Stapleford

The 16 was removed by 1899-1900 and so Whiteley Stevens, for example, became Long Eaton 19.



The next major change came in 1911 when, for the first time, Sandiacre had its own exchange. It is not known why it was called Sandiacre and not Stapleford, although perhaps it was to avoid confusion with the other Staplefords in the country. The subscribers in Stapleford and Sandiacre had their Long Eaton numbers retained and just changed Long Eaton to Sandiacre. Fearfield became Sandiacre 6

and Whiteley Stevens became Sandiacre 19. This, of course, left gaps in the sequence and the Erewash Valley Golf Club were able to pick up Sandiacre 1, which they held until 1939. There were 39 subscribers in 1911.



The licence of the National Telephone Co, issued in 1881 contained a clause giving the Post Office power to purchase the company after 30 years. In 1911 the Post Office exercised this option and the National Telephone Co went into liquidation. Henceforth the telephone directories were issued by the Post Office. The expansion of the telephone network was quite slow. In 1921 there were 57 subscribers, an increase of only 18 in 10 years.

The 1933 directory shows the area covered by Nottingham. It stretched from Barnsley in the north to Market Harborough in the south and from Stoke on Trent in the west to Mablethorpe in the east. Some examples of the charges for 3 minutes at peak times (with 2019 values in brackets) were: Derby 3d (90p). Birmingham 1s.6d (£5.25), London 3s.(£10.50) and Glasgow 4s. (£14). Rates decreased in the afternoon and the again in the evening, eg the London rate went down from 3s.in the morning to 2s.9d. in the afternoon and 1s.6d. in the evening. Small wonder that they ran an advert "Ring your chix after six." You could make a personal call for an extra 6d and if the person was not available you only paid the special fee. If you made the call from a public phone box the pips would sound a few seconds before the end of your three minutes and there would be a frantic search for more coins before you were cut off. These boxes had two buttons – Button A and Button B. You put coins in the slot and dialled the number. When it was answered, or you were connected by the operator in the case of a trunk

call, you pressed Button A and went ahead. If there was no reply, you pressed Button B and your money was returned. No schoolboy would pass a phone box without pressing Button B in case someone had forgotten to take their money. It was not unknown for pieces of rag to be stuffed up the refund chute on the way to school and removed on the way home, hopefully releasing coins.

In 1929 an Automatic Exchange had been installed in Nottingham and their subscribers no longer had to call the operator to make local calls. It was to be a further 10 years before Sandiacre had its own automatic exchange in 1939, when the Long Eaton Advertiser on 4th August commented that the new dial phones had been installed at their customers' premises but still couldn't be used. I remember visiting the exchange on Derby Road (still there next to the Tile Warehouse) with the Scouts one evening and being entranced as the little selector switches clicked up and down in response to the number being dialled by subscribers.



As part and parcel of the new technology, all the numbers on the Sandiacre Exchange were changed to 4 digits. The method was to prefix three-digit numbers with 2 or 3, and to prefix two-digit numbers with, 21,22,23,31,32 or 33 as needed, to find them a vacant place in the sequence. There were already old three-figure numbers starting with 1,2 and 3 in use and these had to be avoided when selecting a prefix for the two-digit numbers. Effort was made to preserve the old number in some way, eg the Erewash Valley Golf Club changed from Sandiacre 1 to Sandiacre 2101. Some subscribers changed to more memorable

numbers. Fearfield changed from Sandiacre 6 to Sandiacre 3366, the Fire Station changed from Sandiacre 81 to Sandiacre 2222, and the Vicar was changed Sandiacre 199 to Sandiacre 3333. Perhaps the person doing the change was a member of his congregation and thought that the 3 of the Trinity would be well suited to a man of the cloth. Crossley-Premier Engines Ltd went from Sandiacre 138 to Sandiacre 2345. There were about 250 subscribers on the Sandiacre Exchange in 1939. Most of the businesses and shops were now on the phone but very few private individuals, most of whom were directors and proprietors of businesses in the town.



Little happened during the war years, but thereafter the telephone system expanded rapidly. The 999 emergency call system first appeared in Nottingham in 1947, and in 1955 the Nottingham Exchange had to change 6 figure numbers to accommodate the demands from new customers. In 1968 STD or Subscriber Trunk Dialling first appeared in 6 major cities. No longer was the operator needed for Trunk calls. This was slowly extended. In 1970 began the rationalisation of the numbering system. All major cities were given an alphanumeric code based on the first two letters of the name. Nottingham was NO2, (NO1 being Northampton and NO3 Norwich). These were then converted to an STD code of 0602 based on the old dial phones which had three letters showing in each of the finger holes as well as the number. N was in the finger hole for 6 and O in the hole for 0. Derby was DE1 and this converted to 0331 as both D and E are displayed in the finger hole for 3.

Demand continued to grow and in 1974 the Sandiacre numbers were prefixed by 39. In 1977 the telephone directory was split and Derby and Mansfield/Newark had their own directories. In 1995 the 16 April was nominated as National Code Change Day when every telephone in the country had a 1 inserted after the first 0. Nottingham was one of the cities given a completely new code and 0602 was replaced by 0115 and all the numbers were prefixed with a 9. The name of Sandiacre ceased to appear in directories and a number that started as Sandiacre 5231 in 1972 became Nottingham 9395231 or just 0115 9395231



In 1969 the Post Office ceased to be a Government Department and was established as a public corporation. In 1984 the telecommunications section, which by now was called British Telecomm, was partially privatised and 50% of its shares sold to private investors.

No account of the telephone service would be complete without a mention of Buzby. He was a yellow talking cartoon bird, launched in 1976 as part of a marketing campaign by Post Office Telecommunications, which later became British Telecommunications (BT). Buzby appeared in a series of television commercials with the catchphrase "Make someone happy with a phone call". Buzby's voice was provided by Bernard Cribbins.

SAIL BROS. LTD

Sail Bros. Ltd was established by Clarence Sail when he left the Royal Engineers, shortly after the 1914-18 war. He originally came from Nottingham. His wife, Mrs Grace Sail, helped in the business. In 1924 Clarence was joined by his brother Sydney who was 10 years younger. The business flourished for more than 75 years, closing its doors on 15 January 1996.

Clarence died age 84 at his home in Breaston on 3 January 1979. Grace had died a number of years earlier in January 1966 at the age of 69. Sydney Sail died at his Home on Beeston Fields Drive at the age of 91 in October 1995. At the age of 84, Sydney was still Chairman of the company and working 6 mornings a week.

The firm was known for selling furniture and carpets, but over the years had catered for many of the needs of the people of Stapleford. The entry in Kelly's Directory for 1925, shows "Clarence Sail, pawnbroker, Nottingham Road, Stapleford". The following are a few of the adverts that appeared in the Stapleford & Sandiacre News over the years.

SAILS BROS.
Pawnbrokers,
STAPLEFORD, Notts.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO LEND
YOU ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU
DESIRE ON THE FOLLOWING
MONTHLY TERMS ON SECURITY:—

2/- per month	1d.
4/- " "	1d.
10/- " "	2½d.
20/- " "	5d.
30/- " "	7½d.
40/- " "	10d.
50/- " "	1/8
100/- " "	2/1
£10 " "	4/2
£20 " "	8/4


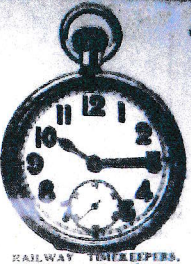
Security sent by post with name will
receive our prompt and immediate atten-
tion in strict confidence.

WRITE OR CALL.

ONLY ADDRESS:
SAILS BROTHERS
Stapleford, Nottm.

S & S News, December 1926

FOR THE FINEST SELECTION OF
WATCHES and CLOCKS
IN THE TOWN GO TO
SAIL BROS.

LADIES' NICKEL
WRISTLET
RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.
3 1/2, 4, 5/6.

SPECIAL AGENTS for WALTHAM WATCHES.

TWO SPECIAL
BARGAINS
IN ORDER TO ADVERTISE OUR WATCHES WE ARE
OFFERING 1000 GENTS' NICKEL KEYLESS TIMEKEEPERS
AT HALF PRICE. 2 1/2 IDEAL FOR WORK WEAR.

SAIL BROS.
24 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, STAPLEFORD

October 1927



*Step out in a
Baracuta*

It's raining to wear
Baracuta rain out. The
best raincoat in the world,
light, strong, waterproof and
easy to wear. Give one a
try. It's the only raincoat
that's worth the name.

BARACUTA
BRITAIN'S BEST RAINWEAR
OCCASIONALLY BRING THE BRANCH OF
SAIL BROS.
24 NOTTINGHAM ROAD, STAPLEFORD

May 1954

SAIL-BROS LTD.

STAPLEFORD AND SANDIACRE

stock & recommend Pedigree Prams

A Pedigree pram has an individual colour scheme, the latest styling and safety devices, and quality which keeps it smart day in, day out. Every Pedigree pram is guaranteed for 9 months from date of purchase. This elegant model is the CLASSIC. Price £29.12.6d.



For the most precious a Pedigree Pram from the selection always on show

OF COURSE WE ALSO HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF NURSERY FURNITURE—

COTS, HIGH CHAIRS, PLAYPENS etc.

SEE THEM AT OUR MAIN SHOWROOMS

22 NOTTINGHAM ROAD
STAPLEFORD

March 1965

Nigel Brooks 2019.



BARTON
TRANSPORT LTD.
ROBIN HOOD (COACHES) LTD.

The Barton Illustrated Holiday Brochure gives full details of all tours. Write to Head Office for your free copy.

ROAD CRUISES

BRITISH and CONTINENTAL

CAREFREE, MEMORABLE
HOLIDAYS
COMPLETE IN EVERY WAY

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, DELIGHTFUL MEALS, LUXURY PANORAMA COACHES. NO PASSPORT OR CURRENCY PROBLEMS

YOUR WINDOW ON THE WORLD

EXPRESS SERVICES

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T. A. BARTON, Managing Director

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Barton advert from 1962

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Central Premises: Albert Street • Stapleford
AND FOURTEEN OTHER SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT

Another advert from 1966

Joseph Fearfield (1811-1884)

Joseph Fearfield was born on 3 October 1811 in Lenton to poor parents, Samuel and Sarah. He was sent to work at a very early age and his first employment was gardening for which he was paid 2 pence a day. He soon found more regular employment with Mr John Wallis, who had a large farm in Stapleford. Around 1828 he left agriculture and went into the lace trade working in the work-shops of Mr John Hardy as an apprentice. After he had learnt the trade he went to work for a Mr Henry Atkin who was employed by Mr James Taylor, the founder of the firm later known as Messrs Harrison and Sisson. Joseph managed to save enough money to purchase his own lace making machine and made lace for Mr Thomas Herbert of Nottingham. This was the start of his successful business by purchasing more machines over the years and for a short period he was in partnership with a Mr Jonathan Bircumshaw. The partnership was soon dissolved and Joseph found he required larger premises. He rented buildings attached to a disused tannery belonging to Mr Lawrence Hall of starch making fame but previously it had belonged to a Mr Charles Antill. The business prospered and he soon required yet larger premises, so he purchased a large piece of land known as Barton's Paddock in Stapleford where he erected a factory. Eventually he added two wings to the factory and built an elegant mansion close by. From the census of 1851, when Joseph was 39 years old, he employed 26 men, 4 boys and 20 females. From the 1881 census we find that he employed 55 men, 11 boys and 57 women and girls.



It was on 7 January 1881 that there was a terrible fire which destroyed his factory. He was soon able to rebuild his factory, which later became Chambers' Pencil Factory which many of our readers may remember.

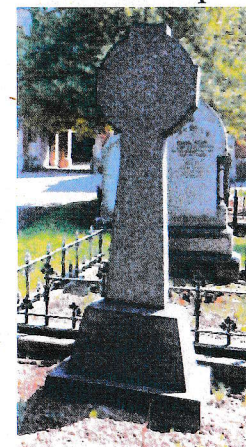
Joseph joined the Methodist Church New Connexion and played the trombone in the Chapel. For many years he was an active worker in the Sunday School. At the time of his death he had been a member for 50 years. During his life time he was always ready to support the religious organisations in the area either by chairing at meetings or subscribing to their funds. Joseph was also a Director of the Whitwick Colliery Company, Director of the Long Eaton and Sandiacre Gas Companies and the President of the District Liberal Association. He was Chairman and Treasurer of the Board of Gas Inspectors and an active member of the Burial Board of Stapleford in the role of Vice Chairman and Treasurer. Whilst he undertook this role he paid for the land for the site of Stapleford Cemetery at a cost of £500. He also paid for the lamps and standards at a cost of £100 for the village of Stapleford.



Joseph married Eleanor, the eldest daughter of the late Mr John Piggin of Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, in 1849. His wife died in 1859 and he was a widower for more than 20 years. They had three children, John Piggin Fearfield (born June 1850), Elizabeth Ann and Ellen Mary. In the household there was also a general domestic servant – Jane Riley who had been with them from at least 1861.

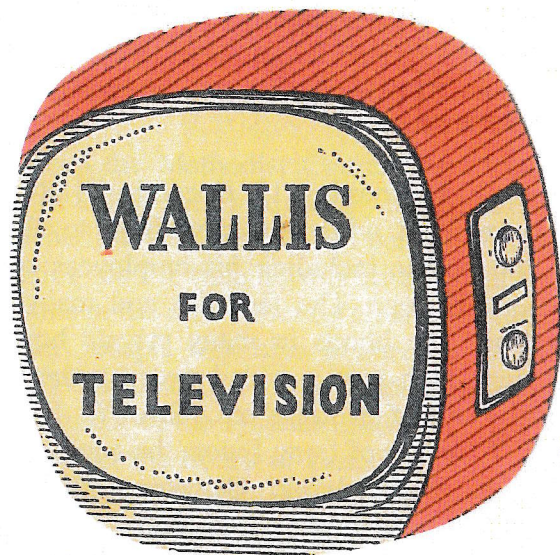
After a brief illness Joseph Fearfield died on Saturday 13 December 1884 from pleurisy and he had been attended by Dr Bland and also seen Dr Ransom of Nottingham, who at the time were some of the best medical practitioners in the area.

The funeral took place on Wednesday 17 December 1884 and the streets of Stapleford were lined with people wishing to show their respects. There were 200 people including his employees walking 4 abreast behind the funeral cortege. The factories and main shops in Stapleford were closed and the blinds in many private houses were drawn. After the service, which was presided over by the Rev F H Robinson, Rev T Addyman of Nottingham, Rev W Hooking of Nottingham and the Rev T Cooper of Long Eaton, the congregation and mourners made their way to Stapleford Cemetery. The coffin of polished panelled oak with massive brass furniture was carried by 6 younger workmen from the hearse to the grave, whilst 5 of the more aged workmen walked either side each bearing a beautiful wreath which were deposited on the coffin. The coffin was lowered into the grave with the wreaths and more floral tributes were thrown into the grave so that the coffin was entirely hidden from view. So Joseph Fearfield was left to rest in the cemetery he had presented to the village and in which he had often worked with his own hands planting trees and shrubs.



Sources

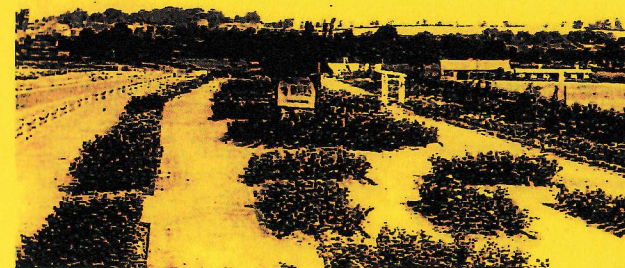
The Ilkeston Advertiser, Sat Dec 20, 1884 and *Ancestry*
Nigel and Valerie Brooks 2019



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Advert from the Beeston and Stapleford Official Guide 1962

Selected by Nigel Brooks

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
Stapleford fabric bags	£2.50
Leather bookmarks	£0.80
Local views – cards with envelopes	£1.00
Key rings	£2.00
LHS ball point pens	£1.00
Pen & ink drawings by Jack Vernon	£1.00

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TREASURER/SECRETARY – Pat Hodgkiss: 0115-9469152

Website: www.staplefordlocalhistory.co.uk

**The deadline for submission of items for the next
Spring 2022 issue of the Newsletter is 31 March.
Material can be given to any committee member or the
above-named.**

This is YOUR newsletter! We'd love to hear from you!

**FRONT COVER; Stapleford & Sandiacre
Co-operative Society Tailoring Department,
Nottingham Road, Stapleford (Corner of
Albert Street)**