

Stapleford and District Local History Society



Newsletter No 43 – Autumn 2017
£1.00 Free to Members

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STATION ROAD,
SANDIACRE.

Also at:-
BASFORD,
Nottingham.

Sail Bros

Head Office:- Stapleford.
Telegrams:
Sail, Stapleford.
Telephone:
Sandiacre 127.

24 Nottingham Road, Stapleford,
(NEAR NOTTINGHAM.)

Nottingham Road,
STAPLEFORD.

October 2nd, 26, 192

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ESTABLISHED 1810

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DEPARTMENTAL STORE

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21 & 24A, NOTTINGHAM ROAD,
Stapleford, 5 June 1930

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24A, NOTTINGHAM ROAD, STAPLEFORD
Date: 26.6.45

Sail Bros. bill heads dating from 1926 to 1945. Most people will remember the shop as a furniture store, however, in the early days, jewellery, watches and clothes were also sold

St John's Church of England Primary School, Stapleford

On Friday 21 July 2017 a large crowd assembled at St John's C of E Primary School to celebrate the 180th birthday of the school.

Former pupils, families and local residents joined the school's pupils and teachers, (dressed in Victorian costumes), to take part in the afternoon's activities. There were games, dancing, stalls, a barbecue, refreshments, a raffle and tombola and a spectacular balloon release.

The outside areas and all the classrooms were open so that former pupils, parents and their children could wander round at will. Many photographic albums from years gone by and archive materials were available to examine.

The Head Teacher, Mr Matthew Downes, was joined by the Vicar of Stapleford, Rev Peter Huxtable, the Mayor of Stapleford, Councillor Chris Rice, and the MP for Broxtowe, Anna Soubry.

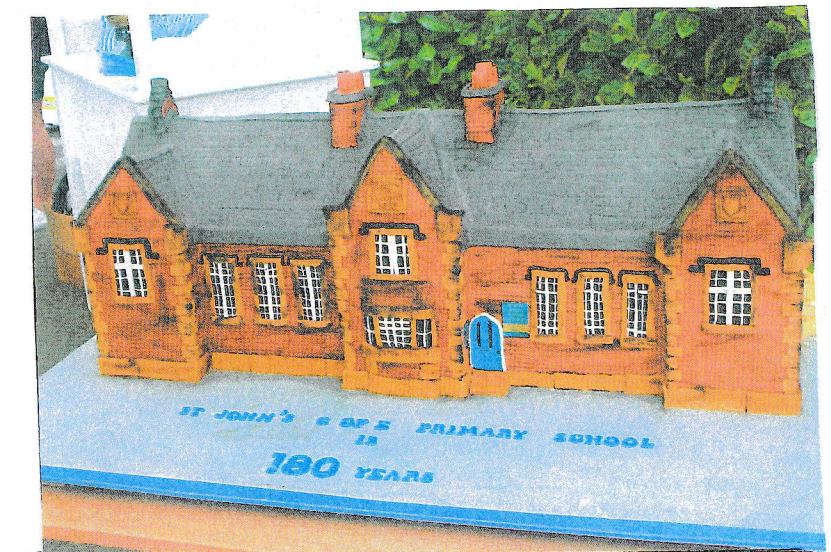
All pupils at the school had helped to create a celebratory 180th birthday mosaic, which had been fixed to the wall in the school playground.

The school was founded and endowed in 1837 by Dame Caroline Warren of Stapleford Hall, widow of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren. In those days schools were usually named after the patron saint of the local church. However, Dame Caroline insisted that the school should be named after her deceased husband ie St John's School. It is the second oldest school in Nottinghamshire still remaining in its original building.

Barbara Brooke



The Mayor of Stapleford, Councillor Chris Rice, stands by the school's mosaic plaque.



A special 180th birthday cake, modelled in the shape of the school, had been made by some parents.

MEETING REPORTS

9 May 2017

THE HISTORY OF GOOSE FAIR by Margaret Harrison

Looking back, it is difficult to reconcile the wealth of detail imparted during this talk, given the humorous asides that caused gales of mirth throughout the meeting, but here goes.

Henry II granted a charter during the 1160s to hold a *Goods Fair* for eight days, commencing on 21 September, the Feast of St Matthew. The charter was held by Lenton Priory, very powerful landlords at that time, who paid 42 guineas for the privilege. Goods such as gold, leather, fish and fine clothes, as well as local produce, were on offer.

Henry III added four more days to the fair, which caused some dispute between the Benedictine Priory and Nottingham Corporation over the importance of two fairs, as the town itself was a substantial trading centre. Various charters were granted during future reigns, the length of the fairs varying between eight and twenty one days.



Lenton was the second richest Priory in England. However, with the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, a William Gregory bought the rights to the fair and in 1541 it was re-named *The Goose Fair*. Duke Lennox owned the land, but in 1634 Nottingham Town Council purchased the rights to the fair and moved it to the Market Square. In 1752, England changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, losing eleven days in the process, so no fair was held that year. The following year the fair began on 2 October, but still lasted for eight days.

During the 19th century the number of stalls and attractions changed considerably as the introduction of steam power allowed for big rides, including the helter-skelter, big wheel and roundabouts. Around this time the cake-walk was introduced, allegedly named after the African dance – The Cacka. 1927 was the last year the fair was held in the Market Square and the final time that livestock was sold. The fair was moved to its present home on the Forest in 1928 and the date set as the first Thursday in October at 12 noon, to last for 2½ days.

During her talk Ms Harrison did point out that Nottingham did not have a Sheriff until a century after the Robin Hood legends began – another Hollywood re-interpretation of the facts? We were also told that the military still have the right to a day off for *The Goose Fair*. Altogether a most enjoyable and informative evening.

Eileen Bloor

13 June 2017

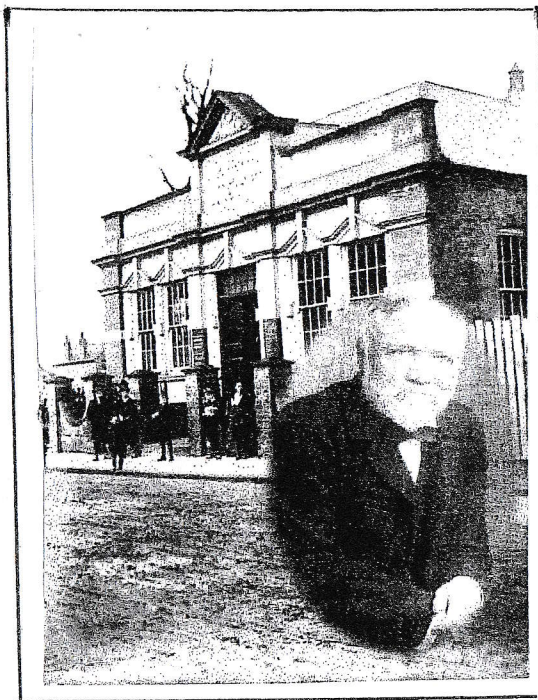
THE INTERNATIONAL VISION OF ANDREW CARNEGIE 1835 – 1919 by Simon Cork

This talk was clearly divided into two halves:- 1) How Andrew Carnegie made his money and 2) What he did with it.

Andrew was born in Dunfermline, Scotland in 1835. His dad was a hand weaver. Dunfermline was a centre for the Chartist movement. The Carnegie family were Chartists. Andrew was well

educated and even went to political meetings when he was a teenager.

In 1848 the Industrial Revolution forced the family to move to America, to Pittsburgh. The journey to America in those days was long and arduous – the family were desperate. In Pittsburgh Andrew worked first as a ‘bobbing boy’ but soon moved into an office and learned how to do business. He was a bright lad, who learned quickly and started investing money. By 1864, when he was nineteen, he was worth \$47,000!



He then continued with a very astute investment programme. America was expanding rapidly and he put his money into railways and bridges and steel. (The railways expanded by 180,000 miles in only twenty years.)

Simon pointed out that the investment laws were not very strict in those days and perhaps some of Andrew’s very rewarding deals would now be thought of as ‘insider trading’. Whenever there was a downturn in this volatile economy, Andrew made sure that his assets were in hard cash.

Carnegie moved to New York and started writing books and articles. He also started reading books and, while reading a book by Herbert Spencer about *Social Darwinism*, he claimed he ‘saw the light’. Although he had previously given money to good causes, he decided that he would now live his life as a philanthropist. He decided that he would use his amazing riches for good, and devote his life to peace. He said that his knowledge had come from a library when he was younger (in Pittsburgh he had been allowed to use a private library), so he wanted to provide libraries for other people. His plan was that he would provide the bricks and mortar and the local people would have to promise to provide the books and run the place. In this way he founded about 2,800 libraries.

We were then shown a series of slides of some of the magnificent buildings that he financed. Most were to be used as libraries. He also gave money to universities. He had a slide of the Carnegie Library in Stapleford.

Carnegie libraries are generally well looked after in America, but in Europe they have not always fared so well. Some still exist, some are manned by volunteers and some of the buildings have changed usage or been demolished. In Stapleford the building is now used as council offices. In America about 60% of the buildings are still used as libraries and looked after. In the UK the figure is more like 30%.

Andrew intended to give away 100% of his money. He said, ‘It is a disgrace to die rich’. His philanthropy encouraged other rich Americans to act in the same way.

Perhaps because his efforts to keep peace had failed when WW1 started, Carnegie retired from public life and remained reclusive until he died in 1919.

Simon tried to explain just how rich Andrew Carnegie had been. He said that such assessments were very difficult, but he had

decided that a good comparison could be made with the present day riches of Bill Gates. (When I last looked this was about £70 billion.)

I must admit that I did not approach this talk very enthusiastically, but I was wrong. The talk was very well prepared. Simon had good control of his subject and he had organised and illustrated the talk well. I was soon drawn into it and found it fascinating.

John Shaw

11 July 2017

**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN
VICTORIAN ILKESTON**
by Ann Featherstone

Ann started by saying that she and her partner had found the information for this talk while researching for their recently published book *Ilkeston in Fifty Chapters*.

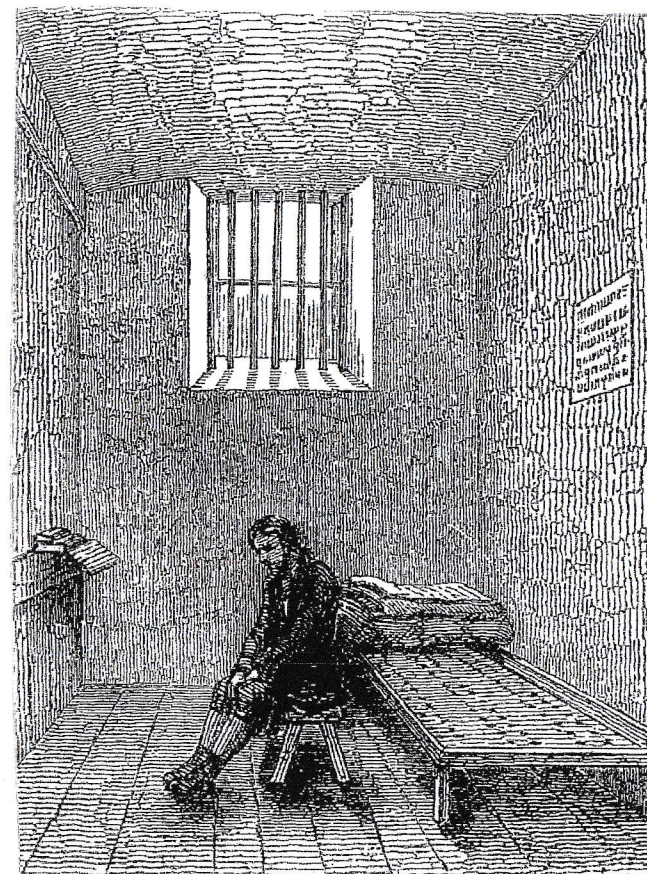
She explained that she had re-titled the talk *Two Tales of Victorian Crime*, because she was going to tell us about two people from Ilkeston who were involved in two very different crimes and had to suffer very different consequences. She said that these were not exceptional crimes and consequences, but they did throw some light on how life was in Victorian times.

The first story was about Harriet Turner who, in 1875, at twenty years old, had moved from Balderton to Ilkeston and started work as a servant to Mr Tatham. In December of that year she delivered her own baby and hid its dead body in a biscuit tin in a pigsty.

The body was found two months later and Harriet was arrested. She appeared at Derby Assizes in March 1876. Her story was told in local and national newspapers. There was an inquest in the *Sir John Warren Inn* and Harriet was accused of murder and of 'concealing a body'. The case was then referred to Derby Crown Court and presided over by Mr Justice Lindley.

We heard a lot of details about the case. Harriet admitted her guilt (probably because still births and baby body concealments were fairly common and sometimes received very lenient sentences.)

Harriet was found guilty of concealing the body but, as she was not found guilty of murder, she escaped the gallows. She did, however, receive a maximum sentence of 18 months' hard labour.



The second story was of James Foster, a sixteen year old boy who stole his employer's silver watch (he worked at *The Rutland Hotel* in Ilkeston) and tried to sell it in Nottingham. He was arrested and never ever got back to Ilkeston. He was sent to Derby Assizes for trial and the case was presided over by Lord Waterpark. Foster pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Transportation was the punishment of choice for theft. As he was only sixteen, he had to spend a year on a prison hulk because he could not be transported until he was seventeen. Ann told us what life on this prison hulk would have been like.

He was then put on the convict ship *John Barry*, along with 320 other convicts and was sent to Port Jackson (Sydney, Australia). There he was given to Mr Richard Lang, who treated him like a slave. Ann showed us a letter that he had sent to his parents and also a copy of his *Certificate of Freedom*. He didn't ever return to England.

As she had promised, Ann used these two cases to talk a lot about crime and punishment in Victorian times. She gave us a lot to think about. She had a very good way of telling the stories and expanding the ideas. The talk was well prepared and was very much enjoyed.

John Shaw

12 September 2017

THE ROBIN HOOD LINE – THEN AND NOW

by David Amos

David explained that his talk would be about the three sections of the Robin Hood Line. Firstly, the city suburbs up to Annesley, then Annesley to Sutton, and finally Sutton to Mansfield. The line now extends to Worksop but the old line didn't.

David had an amazing collection of old photographs of engines, stations, engine sheds and sections of line. Because of the old line's close link to the mining and transportation of coal, he also showed us some slides of old pits. His talk revolved very closely round these excellent pictures. He also showed us a selection of old railway maps. Some of these were very detailed and David was adept at pointing out the relevant bits.

He said that the line followed the river Leen valley and we saw pictures of Lenton, Radford, Basford, Bulwell, Bestwood, Hucknall, Linby, Newstead, Annesley and Kirkby stations. These stations no longer exist and David showed us some fascinating 'Then and Now' pictures.

The Robin Hood Line had been closed as a passenger line on 12 October 1964 and the section up to Newstead was re-opened in 1993. They had used as much of the old trackways (that had been installed by various railway companies) as possible. The new line through to Mansfield was opened in 1996. Now the stations between Nottingham and Mansfield are Bulwell, Hucknall, Newstead, Kirkby in Ashfield and Sutton Parkway.

As well as the information that explained the slides, David also had material that he had collected from interviewing people who had worked on the railway. These interviews had produced some very amusing stories.



David told us about a very different source of social history information – the songs of Dave Goulder, who once worked on the Robin Hood Line in a variety of jobs. He is a folk singer (now living in Scotland) who has written songs about his railway life. A recent record is called, 'The Golden Days of Steam' and contains songs about the life on, and some of the stories that are associated with, the old Robin Hood Line.

Although the passenger side of the old line was closed in 1964, parts of it were still used for coal transportation. One section that has had continual traffic is part of the Mansfield to Pinxton Tramway. This started as a horse drawn tramway in 1817 and was completed in 1819. David proudly claimed that this (very nearly) two hundred years continuous railway trackway usage is a world record.

David obviously has a phenomenal knowledge of his subject, and is very capable of making it interesting, even to us 'non-railway fanatics'. The illustrations were superb and well explained. David spoke in a broad Eastwood/Notts accent and this added a lot to the charm and enjoyment of the talk.

John Shaw

10 October 2017

THE PENTRICH RISING

by Michael Parkin

Michael began by saying that on this very night 200 years ago both Nottingham and Derby gaols were full of men awaiting trial. A group of them had joined together, collected various weapons, and decided to start a protest march to London. They set off on 9 June 1817 and got as far as Eastwood ('Ikea' Michael said). There they had met the military and had been caught. These men were from three Derbyshire villages, Pentrich, South Wingfield and Swanwick.

Michael then started to explain the reasons behind the march. England was changing and lots of people were wondering why they had no say in the way things were run. Ideas were being spread by

thinkers like Thomas Spence (1775), Thomas Paine, author of 'The Rights of Man' (1791) and William Cobbett, who was a pamphleteer and promoter of democracy.

The political system was rotten. There were 'Rotten and Pocket Boroughs'. The whole government system had not in any way been adapted to suit the changes in society. People were moving out of home based work into factories and organised industries, and were not in any way represented. The political establishment was run by the rich and landed folk for their own benefit entirely.

People were getting poorer. There were huge taxes imposed to pay for the long war with France. Food prices rose and there were riots. There was a huge and growing disparity between the rich and the poor.

There had been a year with no summer in 1816 (the sky had been dark all year because of dust from a volcano). This had seriously affected the crops and caused starvation conditions in places.

Even religions were changing. The Anglican tradition that God had granted each person their station was being challenged by non-conformists, such as Primitive Methodists.

Some people had attempted to change the status quo. There had been the Spa Field Riots in London in 1816. The culprits were caught and tried, but were found not guilty by a jury. There had been the Blanketeers' march to London. A group of Manchester weavers had intended to march to London, but had only got as far as Stockport. Again the culprits had been found not guilty. There had been the Folly Hall Rising in Huddersfield that had also failed, and the protagonists were acquitted.

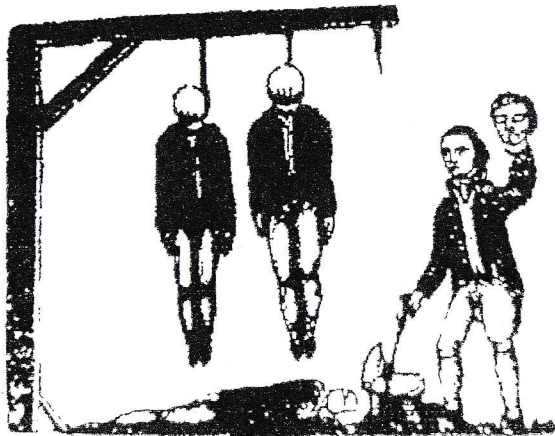
As Michael pointed out, the Government did not at any time enquire about the causes of these uprisings. Their only response had been increased repression. This included the Seditious Meeting Act which stopped people congregating in large groups, the suspension of Habeas Corpus and the planting of spies in troublesome groups.

The actual Pentrich Rising was another attempt to get things changed. About 350 men joined together. They planned to march to

Nottingham (where they were told that 10,000 men would join them) and then get boats to London, to Parliament.

They wandered around for a while and were stopped at Eastwood (Ikea). The Government were aware that they had 'lost' three trials, so they sent for William Jeffrey Lockett, who was a well-known anti-radical, to plan the strategy for these trials. He used three methods – he 'fixed' the jury, he 'fixed' the press, he had the offenders charged with High Treason and he even 'fixed' the evidence.

Three ringleaders were hanged and fourteen people were transported to Australia. Others pleaded guilty and some were let off.



As Michael said, "The Pentrich Rising was not a big event but was a 'portal' into the way things were in that day."

Michael peppered his talk with some very witty, dry humour. He was obviously very much an expert in this subject and was very confident and clear. His explanations were easy to understand. I must admit that this subject did not immediately interest me, but Michael soon drew me in and I was fascinated.

John Shaw



The Victory Cinema, built in 1937, on the site of the original Victory Cinema which was opened in May 1921, on what is thought to be the site of 'Picturedrome', on Derby Road, it was known locally as the 'Tin Hut'. The cinema in the picture was opened by the comedian Sandy Powell. This photo was taken by Philip Anthony in about 1965, the feature film is 'Three Hats for Lisa', a musical comedy film starring Joe Brown, Sid James and Una Stubbs released in 1965. Three years later in 1968 the cinema became a bingo hall. Vivo restaurant is on the site today.

Nigel Brooks

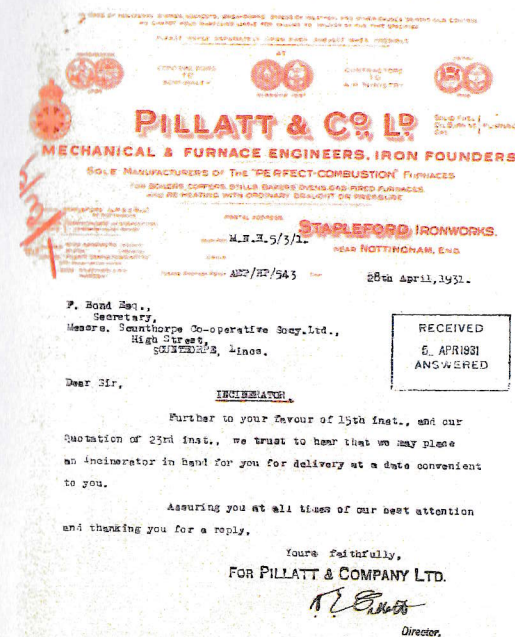
Andrew Ernest Pillatt



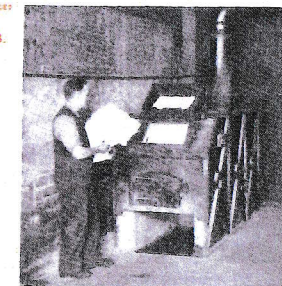
Grave in the Stapleford cemetery of Andrew Ernest Pillatt and his wife and family. Mr Pillatt was the Managing Director of Pillatt and Co, Iron founders of Edward Street, Stapleford. He died at the age of 63 on the 25 March 1937, whilst on a business trip to Scotland. Whilst waiting for a train on Edinburgh station to bring him home to Stapleford he collapsed and was taken to Edinburgh Infirmary where he died. Mr Pillatt lived at Mill House, Stapleford. He was a member of the Hemlock Stone Lodge of Freemasons and was a Church Warden of St. Helen's Church. The foundry was started sometime between 1904 and 1908, the business appears in the 1908 edition of Kelly's Directory but not in the 1904 edition.

There are a number of articles in the newsletters from Autumn 1997 and Autumn 1998 written by Andrea Lowe. Information is sparse on the firm, if anybody has any information or photographs, the society would be grateful to receive anything to increase our knowledge of the firm or family.

The grave can be found to the left of the Mortuary Chapels, close to the left hand side path.



Extract from "Speed"



(The Home Journal of the City and Royal Borough of Edinburgh Transport Department)
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Christopher Sims

Surely when he was a lad at Albany School young Christopher Sims could not ever have dreamt that one day he would be shaking hands with the President of America. He has shaken hands with not just one president, but with two of them

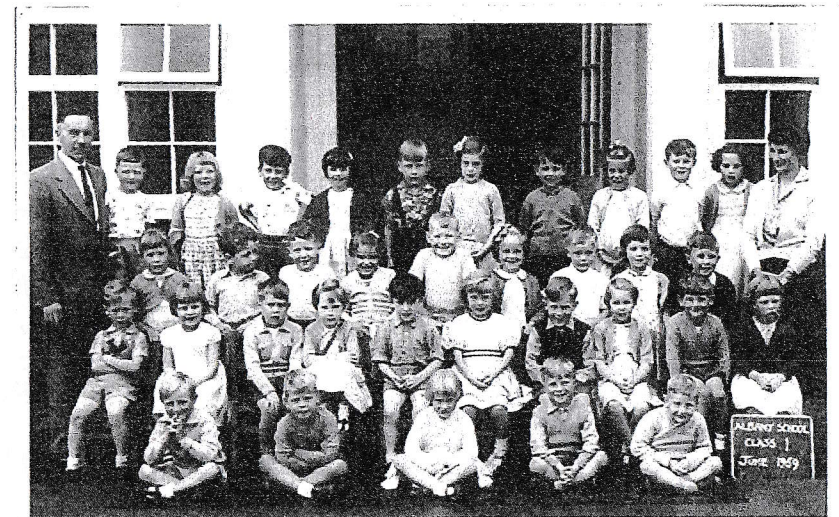


Chris shakes hands with President Obama

Chris was born in Bulwell in November 1953 to Douglas and Rachael Sims and soon after the family moved to Pasture Road, STAPLEFORD. During WW2 Douglas had served with 346 Co. RASC, 50th Northumbrian Division, 8th Army. He met Rachael when he was billeted in her family home near Ypres. They were married at St Paul's Methodist Church, STAPLEFORD in May 1949. Douglas lived in Edward's Lane

Stapleford and worked as an engineer at Taylor Bros on Sandiacre Bridge. Rachael was Belgian but was born in Paris just after WW1. When they had moved to Stapleford Chris's two sisters Rosemary and Marianne were born.

In 1959 Chris started to attend Albany School, He remembers many of the teachers especially Mr (Eric) Watts the head teacher (Chris remembers that Mr Watts was very insistent on the importance of reading books and keeping fit), and Mrs Webster the music teacher who taught him (during her lunch break) to play the piano. Chris still plays the piano.



Chris at Albany Road School 1959

In March 1965 the whole family moved to Ypres in Belgium. There was an opportunity to join a family plumbing and bathroom business. Chris went to St. Vincentius School from 1965 to 1969. Although Chris could speak Flemish (taught by

his mum) he had trouble reading and writing Dutch and this caused a delay in his education. Chris eventually took the situation into his own hands and left school and prepared himself to take a course with the Central Examination Board in Brussels. When he had passed these exams he had caught up with his peers.

He then studied as a nurse at the Higher Institute for Paramedic Studies in Ghent. His father had, by then, left the plumbing business and taken a job as a gardener/guide at the American Cemetery in Waregem. The family moved to Waregem. In 1974 Chris was given the chance to follow in the footsteps of his father. He was assigned as Cemetery Associate to the Flanders Field American Cemetery. He married a nurse.

Chris is fluent in four languages. He has conducted research for the Flanders Field Museum, for Historical Documentation, Brussels and for NARA (National Archives and Records Administration in the USA). In 1989 he established the Belgian Branch of the Western Front Association and became the first area chairman.

He has given numerous presentations in places such as Belgium, Kansas City, Paris and New York.

He has written numerous articles for magazines on the historical background of US involvement during WW1*

He has received medals for his work on American War Records.

On his CV he now lists:-

“Experience in dealing with high profile visits (Escorted former President George Bush Senior – 26 July 1999 and President Barack Obama – 26 March 2014)”

He explains these experiences in this way:-

“With Bush Senior the secret service only called me 20 minutes before his arrival.

It was a private low-key visit where he had been invited to a birthday party of a wealthy industrial who lived close by. Margaret Thatcher was also in party group but she skipped visiting the cemetery.”

“With Obama it was totally different. Preparations started in January (all hush hush) and White House Staff had invaded and taken charge of offices and grounds by mid- February. So in a way I worked for the White House for over a month. They were long 12 hour days, dealing painstaking with miniscule details which meant that at the time of the visit we were all brainwashed and kind of under hypnosis and so we did everything we had been told to do. One step out of line and the secret service was ready to pounce on you. Being British I only received clearance to meet the President a few days before his visit.”

Chris still lives in Belgium. He lives with his wife, Hilde. He has three children Dennis, Matthew and Gwendolyn and five grandchildren.

Chris comes back to visit Stapleford sometimes. When he does he has a drink in The Old Cross in memory of his dad and he partakes of mass in St John's Catholic Church. He meets friends

and family and notes the many changes in Stapleford. On his last visit in September 2016 he remarked that the only thing that has not really changed since the 60s, when he was here as a lad, is Rowell's shop window.

Chris's involvement in history has taken over all his working life. Who would have guessed that it was lad from Stapleford who was responsible for looking after the graves and records of all the American soldiers who died in WW1?

**120.000 American soldiers were killed in WW1. American soldiers under General John Pershing, Commander-in-Chief (C-in-C) of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), arrived in large numbers on the Western Front in the summer of 1918. They played a major role until victory was achieved on November 11, 1918 at 11:00am.*

John Shaw

FUTURE MEETINGS

12 December Christmas Social Evening
 Quizzes, raffle and refreshments

No meeting in January

13 February The life and Adventures of Henry Walker RN
 by Stephen Flinders

Private Tom Tunaley

Thomas Tunaley was born on 1 February 1896 at Hyde Terrace, Lowdham Street, Sneinton, to Thomas Tunaley snr and Annie Tunaley, (formerly Lacey). Some time later the family moved to 4 Gas Street, Stapleford, (now Sandiacre). Thomas had a brother Robert and they both went to school in Sandiacre and both served in World War 1. After leaving school Thomas worked at the Sandiacre Screw Factory, before going into the lace trade as a lace threader at Walker and Co on Derby Road. At the outbreak of WWI, he joined the Royal Marines, later transferring to the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles. He went over to France in April 1915 and he was soon involved in the 2nd Battle of Ypres, It was at this battle on the 25 April that the Germans first used gas and drew the contempt and disgust of the allies. On the 25th May Tom was caught up in a gas attack and lay helpless and unconscious for 24 hours, before being rescued from the battlefield. He was eventually repatriated to the Royal Hospital, Deal where he was a patient for nine months, he was then sent to a convalescent home in Chesterfield for a further three months, eventually being discharged from the army with a pension and sent home to Sandiacre. In his weakened state he contracted TB and died at home on 14 February 1917.

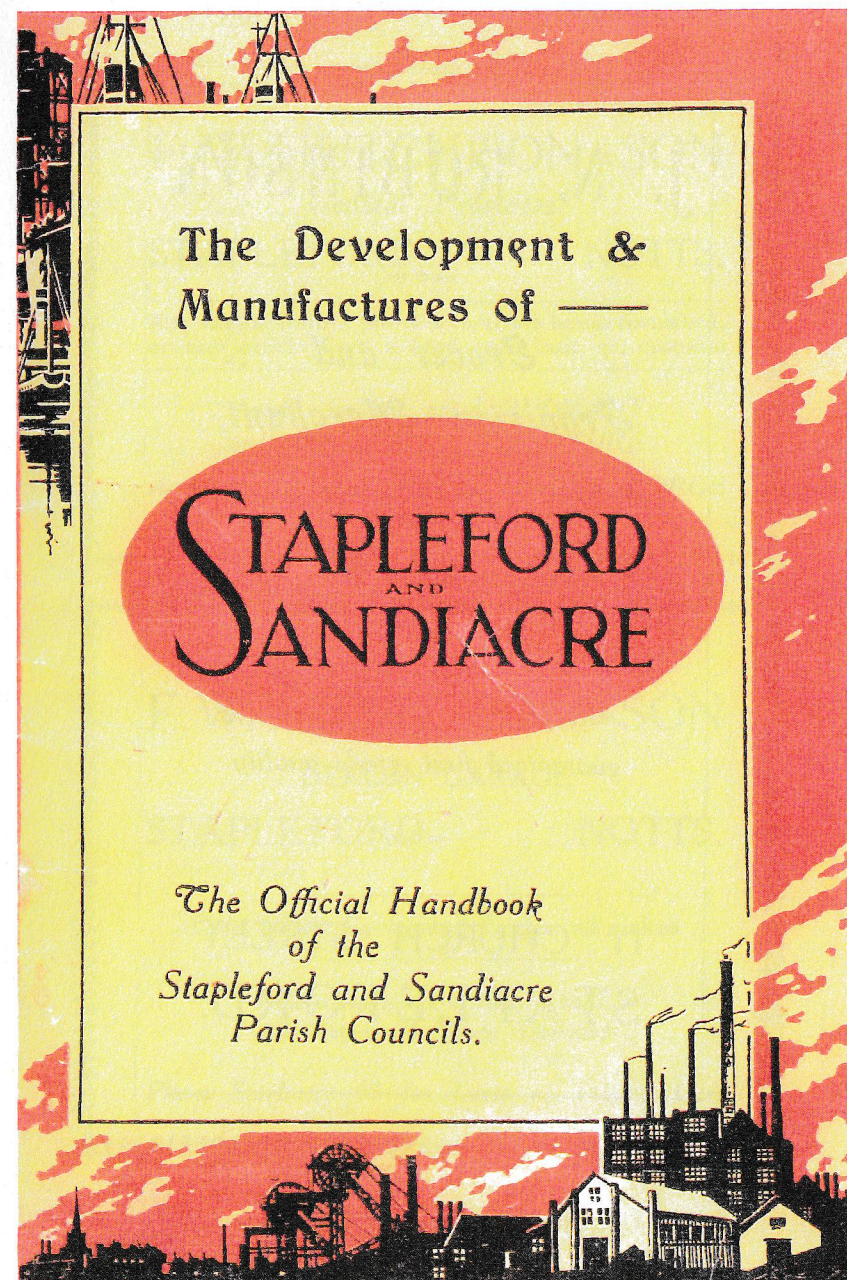
Thomas was buried in Stapleford Cemetery on Saturday 17 February, after an impressive military funeral which was documented in the Long Eaton Advertiser and the Ilkeston Pioneer. Crowds lined Derby Road as the cortège made its way to the cemetery in Stapleford , the sad procession was led by a firing party and buglers under the command of Lieut Perks and following the coffin draped in the Union Jack were four mourning coaches, followed by a military escort of about 100 men. The service was taken by the Rev. Cosgrave, the firing party fired three volleys over the open grave and the ceremony ended with the bugler sounding the Last Post.

Thomas lies in an unmarked grave near the top of the cemetery. I have contacted the CWGC (Commonwealth War Graves Commission) to lobby for a war graves head stone to mark the grave of one of our local heroes. We are still waiting for their adjudication. Thomas is remembered on the WWI plaque in St. Helen's Church.

I also contacted them regarding Edward Henry Arnold who died in Stapleford on 2 January 1916 after serving in France and being in the same battle as Thomas Tunaley. Edward was also gassed and severely wounded in the thigh at the notorious Hill 60. He also contracted TB and died from chronic bronchitis and heart failure. Edward also lies in an unmarked grave in Stapleford Cemetery, nearer the mortuary Chapels on the left hand side near the hedge.

The National Army Museums adjudication for a CWGC head stone, have decided that Edward does not qualify for a headstone, because his TB was contracted before the War, in 1912, and wasn't due to military service. I would have thought that being in the trenches lowered your ability to fight off TB, and why did the authorities send somebody to the trenches who had TB? The answer to this will probably never be known so we must therefore abide by the Army Museums decision. Edward is on the War Memorial in St. Helen's Church, and his sacrifice will be remembered for all to see.

Nigel Brooks



Official Stapleford and Sandiacre Parish Council Handbook, 1927/28.

J. N. ROBINSON

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STAPLEFORD - - NOTTS.

Any article from a pin to a complete house furnished,
or any article from a stud to a suit or costume

*Agents for the noted BUOVANT
and LAWRENCIA FURNITURE*

*Agents for the noted GOMAR & ST. GEORGE
CLOTHING*

Established 1910

F. W. HUTCHISON & SON
DEACON GARAGE

STAPLEFORD - - NOTTS.

Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles, all makes

Official Repairers to A.A. & M.U.
All Nature of Work Executed

Phone Sandiacre 43 for Taxis or Private Cars

Some interesting adverts from 1927/28

XETAL WORKS

Nottingham Road
STAPLEFORD

Sole-Manufacturers of the Celebrated

XETAL Regd. Stabilised Rubber

XETAL Regd. Stainless, Transparent
Non-inflammable Rubber Solution

XETAL Regd. Crepe Rubber

XETAL Regd. Pulley Belting

XETAL Regd. Everlasting Elastic
Fabrics

XETAL Regd. Sports Shoes

XETAL Regd. Safety Glass

*Publishers of "All About Stabilised Rubber,"
a copy of which will be sent upon request*

Safety Glass & Xetal Products

LTD.
STAPLEFORD

Telephone—
90 SANDIACRE

Telegrams—
XETAL, STAPLEFORD

F. Chambers & Co. Ltd.

MAKERS OF
LEAD PENCILS
COPYING PENCILS
COLOURED PENCILS
CRAYONS & PASTELS

Head Office and Works:

**GARDEN PENCIL WORKS
STAPLEFORD**

NOTTS.

Telegrams "Pencils, Stapleford, Notts."
Telephone - - - Sandiacre 29
Code - - - A B C (5th Edition)



London Office and Depot:

**1, 3 & 5, UPPER GROUND STREET
BLACKFRIARS, S.E.1.**

Telephone: Hop 4527

*Another advert from the 1927/28 handbook, can anybody remember this
firm?*

Advert from the 1927/28 handbook.

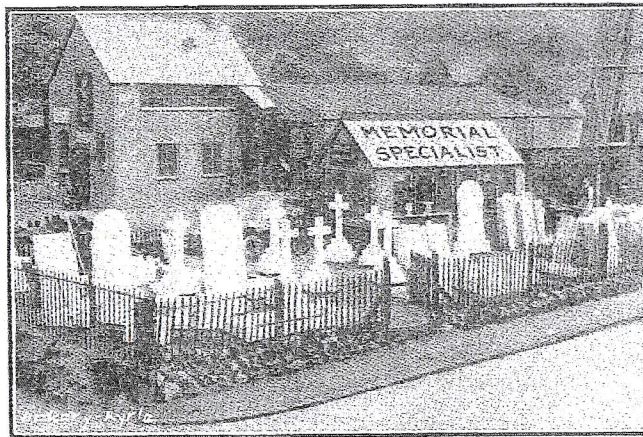
Telephone Sandiacre 107

E. HAWLEY

20 Years Nottingham Experience

Memorial Specialist.

Importer of Granite, Marble
Slate, Stone and Alabaster.



Superior Design and Workmanship
Memorials Removed & Renovated.

Reasonable Prices Marble Shop Fittings
and Crazy Paving. Building Stone
Supplied.

Works and Residence

68a, NOTTINGHAM ROAD,
STAPLEFORD :: NOTTINGHAM.

Advert from 1927/28, one of the few businesses still in existence today

E. H. WOODWARD

GROCER ETC.

STAPLEFORD

NOTTS.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

ANTHONY & SONS

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

NOTED FOR QUALITY.

STAPLEFORD & SANDIACRE

1927/28 adverts.

Newsagent.

Tobacconist.

Confectioner.

Toys.

THOS. SHIRLEY

Library Fancy Goods

154, Derby Road

STAPLEFORD : NOTTINGHAM

*Noted for Pork Pies
and Sausages.*

*English Meat
only*

Meads Bros.

Pork & Family Butchers

*Derby Road,
SANDIACRE*

*Wholesale and
Retail*



GEORGE BASTABLE

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER

Funerals Completely Furnished
All kinds of Property Repairs

Station Road, SANDIACRE, Notts.

Adverts from 1927/28

Stapleford and Sandiacre Co-operative Society

Places of Business - - 27
No. of Members - - - 3,900

Capital £157,083
Sales £200,000
Reserves £7,000

Motto - Progress

Object: The greatest good to the
greatest number

Do You Know that every Member
of the Society is insured against death?

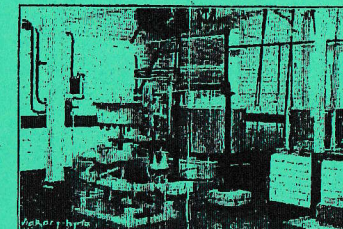
Do You Know the Society has paid
out to Members' relatives. £6,000?

Do You Know that the more you
spend, the more is paid out?

And what we want to know is,
does any other trader insure you?

*Join the Stores if you want to improve
your finances.*

ONLY THE BEST
IS GOOD ENOUGH
FOR US



INTERIOR OF DAIRY

That is why we commenced
bottling
PASTEURIZED MILK

TAILORING DEPT

*Do not pay Fancy Prices
for Your Clothes*

We can supply you with the best at
reasonable prices. Also cheap Clothing
if you want it.

Suits of Clothes from
35/- to £6/10/-

*We are engaged in the following
Businesses:*

GROCERS	DAIRY
BUTCHERS	DRAPERY
BAKERS	TAILORING
FURNISHING	BOOTS & SHOES
WINES and	CAFE
SPIRITS	FISH
COAL	GREEN FRUIT
DEALERS	PORK

*All of which are waiting your
commands.*

Read what the *Nottingham Post* says:

"Tuberculosis caused by dirty milk, is estimated to kill 3,000 people a year in England and Wales."

Moral: Drink Pasteurized Milk.

Nov. 5th

*Advert for the Stapleford and Sandiacre Co-operative Society, showing the
dairy at the Albert Street premises which had recently been opened in 1926.*

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
Town Trail DVD	£4.00
Stapleford Tea Towels	£2.95
Leather bookmarks	£0.80
Local views – cards with envelopes	£1.00
Pen & ink drawings by Jack Vernon	£1.00

Full colour illustrated maps of Stapleford + Borlase Warren Coat
of Arms, framed (produced to order) £14.00

Society Newsletters – back copies available at reduced prices

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CHAIRMAN – Nigel Brooks 01332-673206
TREASURER/SECRETARY – Pat Hodgkiss – 0115-9469152
Website: www.staplefordlocalhistory.co.uk

**The deadline for submission of items for the next
Spring 2018 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
Shakespeare's Furnishers (now Gusto Cafe)
at the junction of Derby Road and Halls Road
By Nigel Brooks