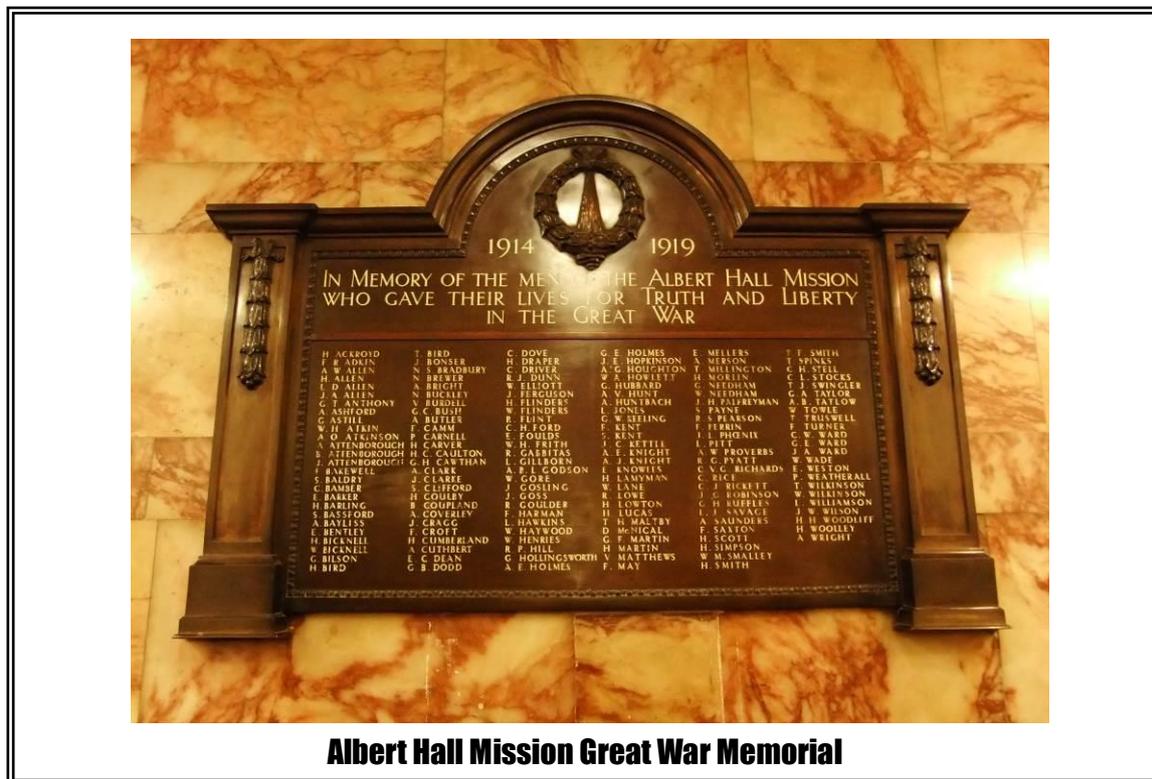


Nottinghamshire Family History Society



PROGRAMME 2018

Date	Speaker	Title
18 April	Sara Woodall	Voices from a Trunk
17 May		AGM
	Sallyann Watson	From Bingham to Broadmoor
20 June	David Dunford	How Benjamin Hall turned bones into cash
18 July	Nicholas Clarke, Peter Hammond, Gabriella Stenson	Riots and Rebellion

Journal

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The deadline for the next issue is 1 June 2018

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The observations and opinions expressed in the various articles and notices in this Journal are those of their authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

Nottingham Family History Society Annual General Meeting 2018

Notice is hereby given that the 2018 AGM of the NFHS will be held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham on Wednesday 16 May 2018 commencing 7.15pm.

The business of the meeting is to receive reports from the Honorary President and Honorary Secretary; to receive a report, including a financial statement, from the Honorary Treasurer; and to elect an Honorary President, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and 6 Council Members for 2018-19.

The business meeting will be followed by Sallyann Watson:
'From Bingham to Broadmoor' a true story from the speakers own research.
Refreshments will be available.

From the President

As I sit writing this on the 1st March – technically the first day of the meteorological spring and yet with six inches of fresh snow on the ground (!) – I am reminded of the perils and misfortunes caused by the weather that affected all those who have gone before us.

Of course the weather is a major topic of conversation to all of us today, and when reading old diaries and journals – whether published or unpublished – the weather is also a favourite topic then. We learn of thunderstorms, strong winds, heavy rain and resulting floods, scorching hot temperatures or, conversely, sharp frosts and deep snow.

It is fair to say that our ancestors must have been significantly more affected by the weather than we are today. They were not shielded from the worst effects as we are now with our centrally heated homes, our double-glazing, our easy communications, and with amenities often within easy reach. Consequently the weather, coupled with the smoky polluted atmosphere that prevailed in towns and cities from all the coal fires and factories, led to far more illnesses and deaths than it does today. Even within living memory there were the deadly London smogs. And who remembers ice and frost forming on the insides of the house windows and making patterns with their fingers?

To our 19th century ancestors in Britain the winters of both 1836-37 and 1837-1838 were particularly severe ones; indeed the newspapers of the period carry numerous reports of people being hurt as a result of slipping over. As early as the last weekend of October 1836 there was a heavy fall of snow, and on Christmas Day itself there was a huge snowstorm. In her *Recollections of Old Nottingham*, local schoolmistress Mrs Anne Gilbert (née Gee) (1904 p.48 – 49) recalled that as a child at that time, living in Granby Street (off St James's Street), she woke up on Christmas morning to *'the whitest of worlds; the snow was more than a yard thick, for it was up to the window sill; the horses were snowed up in the stable; silence reigned impressively supreme over the deserted streets; and the church bells themselves found no tongue to salute the happy morn.'* The absence of the familiar clip-clop noise of horses' hooves must have been strangely disconcerting, though inevitably there would have been the noise of the constant shovelling instead. In January 1838 it was so cold that hundreds of people were able to skate on the River Trent all the way between Trent Bridge and Wilford.

Within the collections held by Nottinghamshire Archives are fragments of the manuscript journal of a local Wesleyan Methodist local preacher named William Brown Carter (1802 – 1887), who as it happens, was a close friend of my own paternal great-great-grandfather. When trudging miles and miles on a Sunday to go and preach he frequently commented on the impact of the weather. For example in 1845, the only complete year to survive for his journal, he wrote that there were *'several showers both in going and returning, but got home without being over fatigued by my journey of seven miles and back, and twice preaching.'* On another occasion, again when preaching in the same village, he wrote *'I walked all the way to my appointment and back today, as it was frosty weather, but I found it wet enough, the sun having come out with considerable force and melted the snow. Reached home just as the clock struck ten...'* A month later *'after a night of snow I set out soon after breakfast that morning for my appointment at Ruddington. There being no frost, the snow was in a melting state, and my shoes not being in excellent order, I got a little wet, though not seriously so.'* As if that was not enough when preaching in New Basford he wrote *'at night I had to walk home through a storm of snow, a large quantity having fallen since dark, and continuing to fall...'* Conversely on another occasion when preaching in Radcliffe on Trent he set off after breakfast, *'the frost having broken up, and remarkably fine weather set in, I had a most delightful walk thither'* – but this was spoilt on his return to Nottingham the same day when *'I had to work my way through a mighty hurricane of wind and dust...'*

Writing in the 1860s, another Nottingham local preacher named George Hodgkinson Harwood (1831 – 1869) similarly commented that on walking back from Gotham one Sunday *'the heavens became overcast with dark clouds and the rain descended in torrents'* and consequently he arrived home *'wet and dirty, hungry and tired.'* On another occasion when walking to Stoke Bardolph to preach, *'the wind blew full in our faces nearly all the way, and was very keen. I do not remember having such a contest with wind before.'* And

walking to another local village during snowy weather he commented that he had 'a most difficult and exhausting journey. The snow was so deep, that walking was very hard work...I got home thoroughly tired' and, rather tellingly, reflected that 'a local preacher has sometimes to make great sacrifices, if he is determined to do his duty.'

So to those of us who complain about the weather now, think on....

Peter Hammond

From the Editor

Whilst the genealogy interest is growing and more is becoming available to us via the internet, I was sorry to hear that one of the monthly magazines 'Your Family History' has ceased publication as of February. I suspect one of the reasons behind this is the belief that EVERYTHING can be done via the internet from the comfort of your armchair. Those of us with a longer history of doing our research know that of course this isn't the case but the adverts and programmes don't help... 'just type in your name and your story will unfold'!! I wish.

I admit I have been doing this 'hobby/obsession' for some years now but have never regretted joining the Notts FHS for the advice and knowledge other members freely give. Every day brings something new to learn about which certainly keeps the brain active (if not sometimes frustrated). You can never take anything for granted or think that just because you have always known something, everyone else does as well. I recall two incidences of this over the last few years; the first was when speaking to a visitor to our stall at a fair about marriages. I mentioned that she should look at the parish the bride came from rather than just where she was living as many brides married in their home parish. This lady genuinely was not aware of this much to my surprise as she was a somewhat mature lady. Another incidence occurred when I was asked by a colleague about some of my family history and I mentioned that this couple had married on Christmas Day. My colleague had quite a heated argument with me about this stating that my research was wrong, this couldn't happen etc. Since I had both the marriage entry and a wedding ring giving the date I knew it was correct but it seems that in the Roman Catholic church marriages on this day couldn't happen and my colleague was a Catholic so assumed that the same rules applied to CofE marriages. So every day is a school day – so to speak.

I would also like to thank Pauline Swift for the loan of the books on Mapperley. Following the item about the chimney demolition I had been lent the first in a set of three. Since then I have kindly been allowed to borrow the others which have been very interesting. They are more of a pictorial record of Mapperley rather than a history but are lovely if you know the area as you can see what has or hasn't changed. Thank you very much for your generosity – much appreciated.

Last but not least a couple of points. Please make sure you note the article about the new website and also the changes to the Society email addresses as of this journal. Also this year is the centenary of the founding of the Royal Air Force on 1st April 1918. Because it's April Fools Day its one date I can remember. If anyone has any Air Force stories they can send that would be brilliant.

Tracy Dodds

Advertisements from Nottingham Evening Post May 1917

IN LIQUIDATION
Sale Still Proceeding
AT
THE STANDARD RUBBER CO'S

LADIES' RAINCOATS ..	AT 8/11	were 18/6.
LADIES' WATERPROOFS	AT 16/6	were 27/6.
GENT'S RAINCOATS ..	AT 30/-	were 45/-.
GENT'S WATERPROOFS	AT 27/6	were 42/-.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF CHILDRENS' GARMENTS FROM 6/6.
150 LADIES' RAINCOATS (Samples) were 45/- 55/- and 63/-
NOW 30/- 40/- and 45/-.

14, Exchange Walk, NOTTINGHAM.
VOLUNTARY.

AUTUMN OVERCOATS.

Chilly nights and mornings are now with us, and a warm, yet light weight overcoat is essential. T. C. Palmer is now showing the latest and most up-to-date models at his various branches... Next Raincoats, warm Cheviots, and smart Tweeds in the Chesterfield or Raglan style at

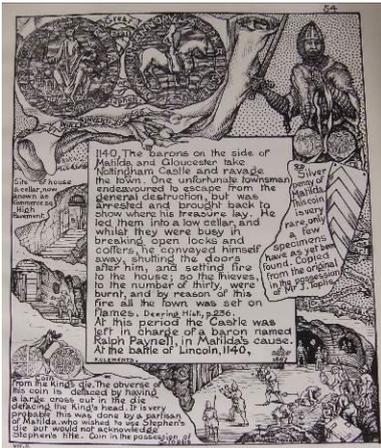
FROM 35/- to 105/-

To Measure, or Ready-to-Wear. All garments are cut in our own inimitable style by London cutlers, and thoroughly tailored by experienced men on the premises. Your wishes and requirements will be carried out in detail at:-

The 'HOUSE OF PALMER'
9, CLUMBER STREET, NOTTINGHAM,
15, FARGATE, SHEFFIELD,
49, BRIGGATE, LEEDS,
19, KIRKGATE, BRADFORD.

Frederick Clements – A Nottingham Man Yvonne Wright – February 2017 Talk

Frederick would have been the ideal ancestor. Born in 1840 he also was interested in his family history and did a lot of work on this. Frederick was one of five children born to a Sidney Clement. Yvonne would go to second hand shops and the cattle market auctions and had recently started collecting old books at the time when she spotted a couple of nice looking books about Nottingham and decided to bid for them. Unfortunately she was outbid by a gentleman at the time who, according to the auctioneer, had waited over 16 years to get copies of those particular volumes. When she got home she did some more research and found that the books were one book in two volumes. She managed to purchase an unbound copy of the second volume quite cheaply and from this she started researching Frederick Clements – the author. The books were a history of Nottingham and Frederick had written and illustrated both volumes himself. The first volume was dedicated to Eliza, his wife and his children Kate, Elizabeth and Jane.



Frederick was very keen on family, hence his interest in his own family history, but he also used Clements as a middle name for his daughters thus ensuring the family name survived. He was a member of the Nottingham Camera Club where he won prizes. He also took family photographs such as his daughter Kate's baptism.

The second volume was dedicated to Charles Deering who had written a history of Nottingham. This book also contained a list of subscribers including some very well known names at the time such as Sir John Turney, T C Hine and Charles Ichabod Wright. Every page in the book has Frederick's name and the date in one form or another. He mentioned in the book that there were excavations going on in the city something that was happening again at the time this talk was given. Frederick mentions a lot of coins in the books stating that these were in the collection of a Mr J Topliss. Yvonne has struggled to find out much about him.

Only sixty sets of the books were ever printed. Frederick did everything except make the paper and bind them. Every page was hand written and hand illustrated by him. As well as the subscribers he also donated copies to Bromley House library, the Mechanics, the University of Nottingham and the Duke of Cambridge as reported in the local papers.

Presentation to the Duke of Cambridge - Nottingham Daily Express Thursday December 14, 1893

The Duke of Cambridge was formally presented with two volumes by Mr F Clements entitled 'From Whence Nottingham Sprang'. These were bound in full calf from the authors design, and in each of them, in gilt letters upon morocco, was the following:- 'Presented to HRH the Duke of Cambridge, KG, Commander in Chief, on the occasion of his opening the bazaar in aid of the funds of the Robin Hood Rifles, by the author, Frederick Clements, a corporal of the regiment. Nottingham, 13th December, 1893'. The volumes were in a suitable oak case, and are altogether unique. As illustrating the remarkable pains taken, the first of them occupied all the leisure time of seven years in production, the work, drawings, and descriptive matter being the exclusive work of his hand. The second volume is in entire keeping with the object of the artist-



author, and is 'respectfully dedicated to the memory of Charles Deering MD, historian, whose end was poverty and severe affliction.'

The subscribers included Lady Laura Ridding, Mr T Hill JP, Sir John Turney JP, Canon Richardson, Col C I Wright, Col Seely and Ald W Ford. The oak chair which his Highness occupied was a curiosity, being an elaborate specimen of carving by Mr Clements, the back showing the figures of an ancient Briton and a volunteer in the uniform of the day. The back was from a beam of a building at Wilford, probably destroyed in the Parliamentary wars. The arms were from a beam from the old Star and Garter, Narrow Marsh; and the legs from a beam from the ancient Priory in Friar-lane

Frederick Clements was a painter and decorator by trade. He appears in Directories and had a shop in Nottingham on Pepper Street, and the family lived on St James Street and Park Row. Sadly

these streets do not still exist due to 'modernisation' and redevelopment over the years. Frederick kept many items that are now with the family such as letters from people such as Albert Ball senior, and scrapbooks and many photographs. There are also drawings of ideas for a war memorial, and a Council House. He was also a wood carver and according to the family did some wood carving in St Mary's church in Nottingham as well as making things from old wood such as the wonderful chair used by the Duke of Cambridge which amazingly is still in the family. Frederick's first wife died in 1894. He eventually passed away in 1921 and was buried in Church Cemetery alongside Eliza. His death was well reported in the Nottingham Evening Post and the Nottingham Journal.

**Mr Fred Clements – Death at 80 of a Nottingham Historian
Nottingham Journal Thursday 14 July, 1921**

The death took place yesterday at the Collins Hospital, Park-street, Nottingham, of Mr Frederick Clements, a well-known local historian and antiquarian. He was 80 years of age.

To an earlier generation of Nottingham people he was a well-known figure. He was keenly interested in the history, topography, and indeed anything pertaining to the life of this city and district. In 1887 he published a two folio volume of his researches entitled 'From Whence Nottingham Sprang'. It was remarkable in that it was lithographed directly from the stone instead of being printed in the usual manner, and was illustrated by drawings executed by the author. A copy is now in the possession of the Nottingham Public Library, Sherwood-street.

Mr Clements collection of objects associated with the history of Nottingham was probably unique. One of his hobbies was to obtain old wood having historical associations and make it into articles of furniture. At the restoration of St Marys he had one opportunity of this kind, and when the Church Congress met in Nottingham in the (eighteen) eighties he exhibited a chair made from oak obtained in this manner.

The old pulpit lamps from St Marys, states an old friend of his, were also, at one time, in his collection.

Another article of furniture in his possession he had made from the wood of old Trent Bridge.

Latterly, unfortunately, it was no longer possible to pursue his hobbies as he became blind. He was, for a number of years, a member of the Thoroton Society.



Yvonne managed to track down living family members via the internet and facebook and the family have an amazing archive of Frederick's items. Some were present at the meeting and gave additional family details. A nephew from one of his older brothers founded Toby's shop that used to be on Friar Lane.

If anyone has any more information regarding Frederick Clements Yvonne would like to hear from you.
Yvonne Wright Email: Yvonne.wright29@hotmail.co.uk

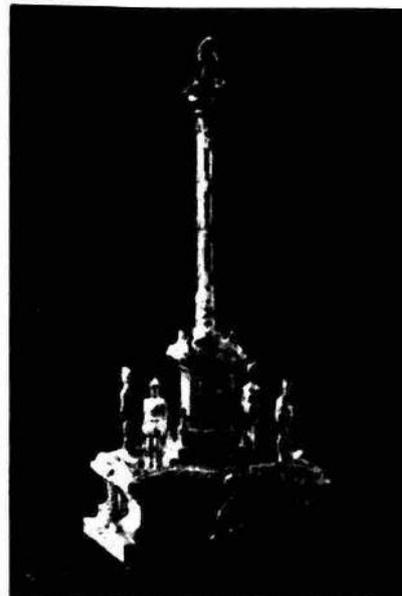
Local War Heroes – Suggestion for a Memorial to the Fallen The Nottingham Daily Express – Saturday September 8, 1917

The photograph we reproduce below of a model for a suggested after-the-war memorial monument to the fallen soldiers and sailors of Nottingham and Notts has at the present time a particular interest for readers of the 'Express'. Recently a number of letters have appeared in our correspondence columns from Sir Frank Bowden and other prominent citizens, who, writing on the subject of the proposed Captain Albert Ball memorial, have expressed the opinion that the better to make a lasting memorial to the dead airman, the monument should be one of imposing dimensions - a veritable landmark in the city - and should at the same time stand as a tribute to the whole of the fallen sons of the city and county. All our correspondents have offered, if the idea is adopted, considerably to increase their subscriptions to the Captain Ball Memorial Fund now in course of collection.

The publication of the letters brought to the Express office, a visit from Mr Frederick Clements, 14 Collins Hospital, Park-street, Nottingham, who informed us that he had already designed such a monument, which we understand he had laid before certain members of the City Council. It is from this model that our photograph is taken. The model in almost every respect coincides with the suggestions made in the Express. It consists of a tall column rising from a massive raised square. At the top is the figure of a mortally wounded soldier with the Union jack draped over his back. On the front of the bottom of the column are engraved the Royal Arms; on the left, the Mansfield Town Arms; on the right the Newark Town Arms; and at the rear the Nottingham City Arms. At each corner of the square stand figures representing the Sherwood Foresters, the Royal Navy, the South Notts Hussars, and the Robin Hoods, and below are palm leaves (the emblem of victory) and oak leaves (the emblem of bravery).

Room is found for four tablets, inscribed as follows:- Front tablet: In memory of the Nottingham and County Heroes who fell in the war with Germany 1914 to - ; rear tablet: Our hope – God bless our native homes with mercies from above, with all the riches of His Grace, with treasures of His love; left tablet: God bless the wounded Heroes and soothe their pain. God save the King; right tablet: God bless the disabled through loss of limb. May we never neglect our duty to them. God bless the Prince of Wales.

Mr Clements suggestion is, that to meet the proposals of Sir Frank Bowden and our other correspondents, he could depose the figure of the wounded soldier at the head of the column, and model in its place one of the late Captain Ball, while a tablet immortalising his memory could also be placed on the monument.



Editors Note:

The image of the memorial is extremely poor on the newspaper copy.

1851 Census Nottingham St Mary – 14 Millstone Lane

Living with the family of William Liston

John Davies, Lodger, Married, aged 56, Occupation – Quack Doctor, Born Bristol Gloucestershire

Robert Barlow Cooley of Nottingham (1821 – 1883+) **Peter Hammond**

The last issue of the NFHS Journal (January 2018 page 19) contained two adjacent adverts published in *Wright's Nottingham Directory* of 1858. One was by a Nottingham hat and cap manufacturer named 'R. B. Cooley' and the other was by the proprietor of the Midland Bonnet Emporium named 'J. Kirk.'

As both of these individuals can be linked with my own family history research this has induced me to compile articles on each – beginning with Mr Cooley. This turns out to be Robert Barlow Cooley, who, as we shall see, was quite an entrepreneurial character and also occasionally featured within the newspapers – though not always for the right reasons!

His story begins with William Cooley who married Mary Barlow in 1818. Very unusually the couple married twice – the first time at Nottingham St Mary on 5th October 1818 and the second time at Upper Broughton (otherwise known as Broughton-Sulney, just within the Nottinghamshire border) just weeks later on 23rd November! Perhaps he was trying to appease his friends and relations in both places?

William and Mary had at least ten children – the baptism entries proving the movements of the family thereafter. The name Shipman was the maiden surname of William's grandmother Mary Shipman:

John [Shipman], baptised at Upper Broughton 15th January 1820 (buried at Sneinton St Stephen 14th October 1849 aged 29 years)

Robert Barlow, baptised at Nether Broughton 15th March 1821

Mary Black, baptised Nether Broughton 22nd December 1822. Buried Sneinton St Stephen 3rd October 1825 aged 3 years.

William Shuttlewood, baptised at Sneinton St Stephen 15th May 1825 (died 15th April 1903. Wife Ann died 1887)

Thomas Black, baptised at Sneinton St Stephen 6th December 1826 (the parish clerk has accidentally transposed the names of father and son in the original entry!)

Mary Barlow, baptised at Radford St Peter 28th February 1830

Elizabeth Barlow [I], baptised at Radford St Peter 21st July 1833 (buried at same 26th November 1833 aged 4 months).

David Shipman, baptised at Radford St Peter 23rd November 1834 (buried at same 2nd December 1835 aged 12 months).

Elizabeth Barlow [II], baptised at Radford St Peter 23rd November 1834. (An Elizabeth Ann Cooley buried at Radford St Peter 17th June 1836 aged 18 months).

As William Shuttlewood Cooley consistently stated in later census returns that his birthplace was Nether Broughton in Leicestershire then this suggests that the family moved to Sneinton in early 1825. All of the baptism entries thereafter list William Cooley as a lace maker or manufacturer, initially in New Sneinton and then by the late 1820s within New Radford – both at that time rapidly developing areas very close to the town of Nottingham. The occupation of William Cooley is also confirmed within a deed to restrict hours worked in the lace trade in 1829 (see *Nottingham Lace Makers*, J. B. Bailey, 2003), at which time he owned two lace machines.

At the time of the 1841 census William and Mary were living in Blooms Grove Street in Radford with children John, 20, William, 15, Thomas, 14, and Mary, 11. As no child named Elizabeth is listed then the burial entry in 1836 would appear to be the correct person. And where was their son Robert?

Robert Barlow Cooley was in fact apprenticed on 14th April 1835 to Edward Carver, a hatter and furrier of Pelham Street, Nottingham, to learn the art of '*making and finishing silk hats and also a hosier and furrier.*' Edward Carver (1803 – 1870) was my paternal great-great-great-grandfather – but that's another story! At that time Robert was 14 years of age, and as he was apprenticed for the standard term of seven years, this suggests that it would have been completed in April 1842 when he was 21. Edward Carver in turn had been apprenticed to another Nottingham hatter named George Carey back in 1817 and after completing his apprenticeship had then worked for them until setting up his own business in 1831.

Robert's apprenticeship with Edward appears to have been terminated early – or he was assigned to a different master – for he was not living in the Carver household at the time of the 1841 census, nor was he anywhere to be found in Nottingham. After much searching I eventually tracked him down as living in the Market Place in Sheffield, when he is listed as a hatter, aged 20, lodging with another hatter named James Daniels within a commercial lodging house. So it seems that they were working for a master hatter there. Whether coincidence or not, George Carey of Nottingham had commenced a branch in Sheffield's market place in 1827, which was being run by the mid-1830s by his eldest son George Daniel Carey. One of his younger brothers, Francis Carey, must also have worked in Sheffield for a while for he married a Sheffield girl in January 1839. So was Robert Barlow Cooley perhaps working for the Careys?

It is not known for how long Robert remained in Sheffield, but what is known is that on 8th February 1845 he proudly announced that he had opened his own 'London & Parisian Hat Establishment' in Northampton's Market Square, stating in his newspaper adverts that *'having had many years' experience and practical knowledge of Hats, as well of the Retail Trade, hopes by strict attention to business, and offering a good article at the lowest possible price for READY MONEY, to obtain a share of public patronage.'* Some of this experience was of course with Edward Carver, and the wording within Robert's advert is uncannily similar to some of those published by his former master! Why Robert had established a hat shop in Northampton is so far unknown but this was to remain in the family for many years to come.

During this period he must have maintained links with Nottingham for on 26th August 1845 he married Elizabeth Barlow at St Peter's in Radford, when Robert is confirmed as a hatter of Northampton. One of the official witnesses to the marriage was Robert's older brother John Shipman Cooley. Was it just a coincidence that Robert married a Barlow or is it possible that she was some distant relation of his mother's?

Elizabeth was the daughter of the Rev. John Barlow, late curate of Saxby in Leicestershire, but who had died in the U.S.A. back in April 1830. He had initially worked as a grazier in Kinoulton where his older two daughters Mary and Charlotte were born, and then after qualifying he had become curate at Coddington where Elizabeth was born in early 1822. He only served in Coddington for one year and so must have then moved to Leicestershire.

On 3rd April 1846 Robert announced in newspaper adverts that he had removed his business from Northampton Market Square to premises late in the occupation of Benjamin Atkins, upholsterer, in Mercer's Row, again using similar wording to Edward Carver's adverts when he stated that he was selling the articles for the 'lowest remunerating profit.'

Robert and his wife Elizabeth meanwhile are known to have had at least nine children. At the time of writing the General Register Office (GRO) were offering downloadable copies of birth and death certificates at a reduced price, so I took advantage of this to verify the details of the children of Robert and Elizabeth, as follows:

Robert Henry born Mercer's Row, Northampton 4th September 1846.

John Barlow born Mercer's Row, Northampton 28th March 1848.

William born Mercer's Row, Northampton 21st November 1849. Baptised as William Huskisson at Nottingham St Mary 19th September 1850, father of High Street, hatter. Died 16th February 1856 aged 6 years, father of High Street, hatter. Buried in Nottingham General Cemetery 21st February.

Mary baptised Nottingham St Mary 16th January 1852, father of High Street, hat manufacturer. Also baptised at Nottingham St Mark 9th February 1860 (same day as her sister Charlotte Louisa). [birth entry not found in GRO indexes].

Elizabeth born High Street, Nottingham 8th November 1853. Baptised Nottingham Holy Trinity 8th December 1853, father of High Street, hatter.

James Davidson born High Street, Nottingham 21st October 1855. No baptism found.

William Wood born Peel Street, Nottingham 13th May 1858. Baptised Nottingham St Mark 2nd August 1859, father of Bilbie Street, hatter. Died 5th August 1859 aged 14 months, father of Bilbie Street, hatter. Buried in Nottingham General Cemetery 9th August in same grave as other brother William (Grave no. 781).

Charlotte Louisa born Bilbie Street, Nottingham 17th January 1860. Baptised Nottingham 9th February, father of Bilbie Street, hatter. Sister Mary also re-baptised same day.

Charles Arthur born Union Road, Nottingham 2nd September 1862. Baptised Nottingham St Mark 15th September, father of Union Road, lace manufacturer.

As can be seen the first three children were born in Northampton, but on 30th March 1850 Robert Barlow Cooley opened a new 'Hat and Cap Emporium' in Brunswick House on the corner of High Street and Smithy Row in Nottingham – in premises lately vacated by John Staveley, printer, bookseller, and stationer. Robert stated in his newspaper adverts that he would *'have the largest and cheapest stock of hats and caps ever offered for sale in Nottingham,'* and added that having been a manufacturer of hats for years he had *'recently made an important discovery in the making of bodies for French hats, by which they are imperceptibly but effectually ventilated, and which, from their elasticity, elegance, and durability, cannot be surpassed by any House in the trade...R.B.C engages that every article shall be sold at the lowest price.'* As such he was competing directly with his former master Edward Carver – along with at least six other hatters who were also trading in the immediate vicinity of High Street and Pelham Street.

Within further adverts published later in the same year he announced that he had *'completed an extensive alteration and enlargement of his premises, affording much greater facilities for carrying on his increasing business,'* and like Edward Carver, had *'just finished his selection of a large and splendid assortment of furs.'* His adverts also added that there was also a branch of Cooley's establishment in Mercer's Row, Northampton, thus confirming that he continued to trade in this town after his move back to Nottingham.

At the time of the 1851 census Elizabeth Cooley and her three young children are listed at no. 1 Smithy Row, along with an assistant and a house servant, while Robert was actually staying with his younger brother Thomas Black Cooley at their premises in Mercer's Row, Northampton. Their brother William Shuttlewood Cooley was to take over the running of the Northampton business following his marriage in 1854, though it still retained the name 'R. B. Cooley.' The other brother Thomas meanwhile also returned to Nottingham later on and worked as a 'salesman to a clothier.'

In May 1851 Robert publicly acknowledged in his advertisements his *'sincere gratitude'* for the patronage of his new hat establishment in Nottingham: *'The most strenuous endeavours will be made by him to secure a high character for that Emporium, by giving first-rate value and the utmost satisfaction to his supporters'* while further detailed adverts were published in 1854.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
SMITHY-ROW AND HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

ROBERT BARLOW COOLEY thus publicly acknowledges with sincere gratitude the substantial proof he has received of the public approbation of his **HAT ESTABLISHMENT**. The most strenuous endeavours will be made by him to secure a high character for that Emporium, by giving first-rate value and the utmost satisfaction to his supporters. The large and varied Stock of **HATS AND CAPS**, which have been manufactured with unusual care, will be found marked by a style and novelty appropriate to a season in which so much improvement has been looked for.

Gentlemen who study elegance and economy will find those essential requisites in the—
SATIN VELVET HAT, etc. 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
PARIS HATS 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.
FRENCH VELVET HATS 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
The Best **GENEVA VELVET HAT** manufactured. 11s. 6d.

Not any better can be obtained, whatever price may be paid for them.

The **VENTILATING ZEPHYR** and **CORK HATS** are recommended to careful wearers for their extreme elasticity and lightness.

Besides the above, every description of **BEAVER** and **STUFF HATS** are constantly on hand.

CHILDREN'S RUSTICS, in all colours.
CLOTH and **VELVET CAPS**, in great variety, exceedingly low in price.
GENTLEMEN'S FISHING and **SHOOTING HATS** in large quantities. A splendid Assortment of **CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS** of the Newest Fashion.
HATS made to order on the Pression.

R. B. C. invites the attention of Gentlemen to a choice selection of **NAPOLION, BEAUFORT, AERIEL, and ALBERT TIES** of the Newest Style.
STOCKS, GLOVES, BRACES, SHIRTS, FRONTS, COLLARS, CARPET BAGS, LEATHER HAT-CASES, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., all of which are first-rate in quality and very cheap.

IMPORTANT.—Any Article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

R. B. COOLEY,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER, &c., &c.
Observe the Clock—No. 1, High-street, and Smithy-row, Nottingham.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MERCERS ROW, NORTHAMPTON.

B R U N S W I C K H O U S E .
1854. **HATS! HATS! HATS!!!** 1854.
DURABLE, STYLISH, AND CHEAP.
R. B. COOLEY'S
FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM,
CORNER OF
SMITHY ROW, AND HIGH STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

The Proprietor of the above Establishment begs respectfully to announce to the Gentry, Clergy, and Public of Nottingham and the neighbourhood, that having completed his unlimited assortment of
HATS AND CAPS
at prices unparalleled. The extensive STOCK comprising
HATS OF ALL STYLES,
from the most exquisite French to the plainest English. An unbounded variety of
CAPS AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting of Ladies' Riding Hats, and Children's Fancies of all descriptions. Also, Gentlemen's DRAB and BLACK SHELLS, for Summer wear. A great Variety of

SHOOTING HATS. FISHING HATS. EXCURSION HATS. BOATING HATS. GARDEN HATS. FELT HATS, in all colours	TWEED CAPS. REGATTA CAPS. TRAVELLING CAPS. CRICKETING CAPS. TOURIST CAPS. YOUTH'S CAPS, of every fabric.
---	--

A large Stock of **UMBRELLAS**, in Silk, Gingham, and Alpaca. **Leather Hat Cases.**
R. B. Cooley being a Manufacturer, and having the most experienced workmen in his employ, he guarantees to supply his numerous customers with the best Goods, at Prices unparelleled, and the most modern improvements. Observe—

R. B. COOLEY,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CORNER OF
SMITHY ROW, AND HIGH STREET NOTTINGHAM; AND MERCERS ROW, NORTHAMPTON.

Adverts from Nottingham Journal, 18th April 1851 (left) and 25th May 1854 (right)

During 1855 he even advertised in the *Worcestershire Chronicle* for glove makers for his Nottingham shop. Why he advertised there and not in Nottingham itself where there was a ready supply of glove stitchers and makers is a mystery!

Two original billheads dated April and July 1856 listing Robert Cooley's establishments in both Northampton and Nottingham happen to survive in the collection belonging to Northamptonshire Record Office, in which he advertises himself as a *'Hat manufacturer, furrier, glover, and outfitter.'* It was also in 1856 that he began to regularly attend the Nottingham Borough Quarter Sessions as a member of the Grand Jury; whether coincidence or not on the very same occasions when his former master Edward Carver was also performing in the same role. So despite being business rivals the two must had occasion to converse with each other! Back in October 1854 Robert himself was convicted for a minor offence against the byelaws while he also appeared at the County Court in 1857, 1860, and 1863 over disputes – the latter concerning the

delivery of a hat! And at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of January 1859 he prosecuted a 14-year old boy named Charles Franks for stealing a felt hat worth two shillings from his shop the previous November.

Robert Barlow Cooley must have been an enterprising businessman. He proudly announced in his newspaper adverts in 1860 that he closed his establishment at 7 o'clock in the evenings, Saturdays excepted, and so invited those customers who respected early closing to patronise his shop. A copy of this advert is shown on the right. Many of the other shops continued to trade until late in the evening though campaigns were in progress by this period to reduce the long working hours of shop keepers and their assistants.

Not only did he regularly advertise within the Nottingham newspapers but he also placed adverts within some of the local trade directories. As we have already seen one of these was in Wright's Nottingham Directory of 1858 where he added that his stock was *'being sold at the smallest remunerating profit,'* while he also published splendid adverts within Wright's Nottingham Directory of 1866 and also in Morris's Nottingham Directory of 1869 – see below and next page. The latter includes references to his *'Cooley's Patent'* seamless and easy fitting velvet and felt hats, along with mourning hat bands, shooting hats, fishing hats and boating hats. Indeed from 1854 through to 1871 he submitted a series of patents, mainly for improvements in the manufacture of hats and related articles, as follows. Details were published in the *London Gazette* when his address was invariably given as Nottingham and/or Northampton:

FOR GOOD AND CHEAP
HATS & CAPS
 GO TO
R. B. COOLEY'S,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
 CORNER OF
HIGH STREET & SMITHY ROW,
 NOTTINGHAM.
 SIGN OF THE CLOCK.

Advert from Wright's Nottingham Directory 1866

coverings for the head, and in apparatus employed in such manufacture.'

Patent No. 1275 of 1865 for *'improvements in the manufacture of elastic, knitted, or looped fabrics.'*

Patent No. 1696 of 1869 for *'improvements in the manufacture of hats and other coverings for the head, and in the machinery or apparatus employed in such manufacture.'*

Patent No. 3054 of 1871 for *'improvements in the manufacture of stockings, belts, and other like articles, from woven, knitted, looped, and elastic fabrics.'*

Although he continued to trade from his premises on the corner of Smithy Row and High Street, 'by the sign of the clock,' we know from the birth records of his children that he had moved his living accommodation to Peel Street by 1858. He was in Bilbie Street by 1859 and then Union Road by 1862, though at the time of the

G	ENTLEMEN, if you want	Style, Quality, and
	Cheapness,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want a real	Stylish and Serviceable Hat,
		GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you would only pay one	Profit from Maker
	to Wearer,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want to see the	Largest Stock of Hats in
	Nottingham,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want to Buy your	Hat from the Manu-
	turer,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want a Choice from the	Largest Stock of
	Caps in Nottingham,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want Ease and	Comfort,
		GO TO COOLEY'S.
I	F you want a Self-Fitting	Ventilating Hat.
		GO TO COOLEY'S.
W	HAT is the Voice of the People?	GO TO COOLEY'S.
C	OOLEY closes his Establishment at Seven	o'clock in the Evening, Saturdays excepted. Those
	who study Early Closing,	GO TO COOLEY'S.
		The Sign of the Clock,
		No. 1, HIGH-STREET and SMITHY-ROW,
		Nottingham.

Advert from *Nottingham Review,*
 May 1860

Patent No. 1838 of 1854 for *'an improvement in gloves.'*

Patent No. 1796 of 1855 for *'an improvement in the manufacture of hats.'*

Patent No. 468 of 1857 for *'an improvement in the manufacture of knitted fabrics.'*

Patent No. 535 of 1860 for *'improvements in the manufacture of plain or ornamental woven or looped fabrics from certain descriptions of yarn, and for the application of such fabrics to the making of various articles of dress, and for other uses, such as hats, caps, gloves, hosiery, lace, shawls, mantle and other cloths, curtains, table, umbrella, and other covers, such fabrics being made with or without terry, plush, or cut pile surfaces.'*

Patent No. 2790 of 1864 for *'improvements in the manufacture of hats, caps, and bonnets, or other*

1861 census he had returned to Peel Street where he is listed with his wife and family, along with a 15 year-old 'maid of all work.'

Robert's father William Cooley died aged 61 on 25th September 1860 at his house in Union Road. He left a will, dated 3rd November 1859, in which he referred to his wife Mary, three sons Robert Barlow, William and Thomas, and his daughter Mary, to which he bequeathed two houses that he owned in Union Road. Robert proved his father's will as one of the executors on 29th January 1862. Unfortunately a row must have then ensued over the terms of the will for just five months later Thomas Black Cooley was charged with having unlawfully assaulted his brother Robert and was bound over to keep the peace. The quarrel must have continued long thereafter for two years afterwards there was a High Court of Chancery case between Robert and the other creditors of the will. It seems that around that same time Robert purchased a house in Cranmer Street which he initially rented out while he lived in his late father's house in Union Road. Sometime after 1865 however he moved his family into his Cranmer Street house.

Throughout the remainder of the 1860s it seems that he may have over-stretched himself. Back in August 1851 Robert had mortgaged his premises in High Street and Smithy Row with further mortgages in 1859 and 1865 totalling £3000. Already by 1866 he was advertising his house and shop in High Street to be let but did not succeed finding a tenant with the result that in January and March 1868 he borrowed another £700. Taking into account interest and insurance he then owed almost £4000. He also tried but failed to sell the Northampton business in January 1858; in fact it continued to operate long afterwards.

Perhaps it was his huge debt that compelled him to advertise the whole of his premises to be sold by auction on 8th February 1869. This included the house he occupied in Cranmer Street and his '*excellent shop and premises at the corner of Smithy Row and High Street...this lot is advantageously situated for a hatter and furrier, or any related trade, and the shop has a handsome modern plate glass window.*' Details of the property deposited with the mortgage deeds further state that his '*commodious and elegantly fronted shop*' contained an underground kitchen and four upper rooms which must have been his living quarters prior to his move to Peel Street. The lots also comprised an adjacent shop in Smithy Row in the occupation of Edwin Lowater, a gent's outfitter, and one in High Street in the occupation of a Mr Martin, again with a plate glass front and lofty sales rooms, plus '*very valuable rock cellars that might be advantageously let to a wine merchant.*' There was also a building within Shambles Passage, part used as a shop in the occupation of a hairdresser named Robert W. Smith and part used as a factory by Robert Cooley himself – which must have been his hat manufactory.

Unfortunately it did not sell and by 1870 he had reached a crisis point where he clearly owed so much money to his creditors that he was facing financial ruin. A meeting of the creditors was held at the Black Boy Hotel on 24th November to sort out his affairs while further notices were issued in August 1871 and February 1872. It is interesting to note that his final appearance on the grand jury of the Nottingham Borough Quarter Sessions was on 3rd January 1870. Presumably his sudden fall from his position in society was the reason for him not fulfilling this role afterwards.

As well as his various patents Robert also submitted a Registered Design (250431) on 16th February 1871 for '*ornamenting hat bands.*' Was his continued desire to submit patents and then this registered design also costing him dearly?

THE HEAD, THE EYE, THE POCKET,
 ADMIRABLY SUITED BY PURCHASING
COOLEY'S PATENT SEAMLESS **COOLEY'S PATENT** EASY FITTING
 Velvet Hats **Felt Hats**
 FROM FROM
 8s. 6d. each. 4s. 6d. each.

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
ALL ROUND THE CLOCK.

CLOTH & VELVET CAPS, &c. Travelling Caps

COOLEY'S PATENT Seamless Elastic COOLEY'S PATENT SHOOTING HATS,
MOURNING **FISHING HATS,**
HAT BANDS, Boating Hats, &c.

R. B. COOLEY,
 Hat & Cap Manufacturer,
CORNER of SMITHY ROW & HIGH ST.
NOTTINGHAM,
 Where Style, Cheapness and Durability are the leading features of his trade,

OBSERVE! THE SIGN OF THE CLOCK,
 Corner of Smithy Row & High St., Nottingham.

Advert from Morris's Nottingham Directory 1869

That same month in order to raise funds for his creditors he put his shop for sale yet again and this time he was successful in selling it. At the time of the census held five weeks later he was still living at 14 Cranmer Street off Mapperley Road with his wife and six of his children, and he still described himself as a hatter, though when he submitted his final patent in November of that year he described himself as a 'manufacturer' instead.

During 1873 he and his family set sail from Liverpool on board the 'Nevada' steam ship to New York, arriving on 16th June, the passenger lists listing himself, his wife Elizabeth, and children Mary, Elizabeth, James, Charlotte, and Charles (the two eldest sons did not sail with them). It seems the family then remained in the USA, though with Robert returning occasionally to trade and also settle his affairs. Indeed Robert must have returned to Nottingham for he is listed in Wright's Nottingham Directory of 1874 as an 'elastic web manufacturer' at 27 Rutland Street, though with his home still in Cranmer Street. This was to be his final Directory listing in Nottingham. Later that same year he returned to New York, this time on board the 'City of Richmond,' arriving on 5th October. Interestingly a Robert Cooley also sailed on board the 'Whampoa' from England to Melbourne and Sydney in Australia in 1876, though we cannot be certain that this is the same person.

Meanwhile the family disputes continued, for on 6th February 1878 Thomas Black Cooley was again summoned for assaulting his brother Robert Barlow Cooley and giving him a black eye! Apparently this was over the ill-treatment of their mother. She was still residing during this period at Union Road, and it was here in July 1879 that Robert was assaulted again, this time by a neighbour named William Collyer, a soda water manufacturer, apparently in a row over a tree which grew on Cooley's premises. Poor Robert lost his glasses in the affray! For this assault Collyer was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings (the newspaper mistakenly gives Collyer's name as John). The very day after this report was published the death occurred of Robert's mother Mary at the age of 86 years. In her will, dated 10th October 1877, she referred to her sons Robert Barlow Cooley of Nottingham, elastic web manufacturer, William Shuttlewood Cooley of Northampton, hatter, Thomas Black Cooley of Nottingham, gentleman, and her daughter Mary Barlow, wife of John Fisher of Nottingham, joiner and cabinet maker. The will was proved, again by Robert, on 11th May 1881. Despite Robert proving the will on the latter date there is to date still no trace of him in Nottingham or anywhere else in the census, which was held that year on Sunday 3rd April. So was he still abroad at the time or perhaps on a ship? Or has he simply been missed?

The following year however there was yet a further dispute between Robert and his brother Thomas, both still stated as being of Nottingham, this time over a bequest in the will of their grandfather Robert Barlow – the father of his mother Mary. As stated it is not yet known if he was related to Robert's late father in law the Rev. John Barlow. Thomas Black Cooley had been declared bankrupt during 1865 and he still owed money to the executors of their mother. It was also during 1881 that the '*famous business, Cooley's the hatters*' in Northampton was advertised for sale due to retirement – thus confirming the ending of their long-term hat business. As suggested above it seems this had latterly been run by Robert's brother William Shuttlewood Cooley, who would then have been aged 57, though it appears that the name of Cooley's continued in Northampton for a while after, such was its reputation.

The final reference we have to Robert Barlow Cooley in Nottingham is a notice concerning his further bankruptcy dated 11th January 1883. No reference has been found to him or his family in England afterwards – they simply vanish, though a Robert and Elizabeth Cooley are recorded as sailing on board the 'Celtic' from Liverpool to New York in November 1885. *If* this is the correct couple this would certainly appear to be the occasion that they left England for good!

Despite his obvious business acumen and determination to make a name for himself through his superb advertising, along with his inventive skills for improving the manufacturing techniques for hats and related articles, he clearly pushed himself too much. Perhaps this, coupled with the family rows connected with the wills of both his parents and his financial troubles, resulted with him becoming so disillusioned with life in England that from the early 1880s he appears to have emigrated permanently – apparently in the USA.

If anyone knows with certainty what happened to him I would be interested to know. Is there a photograph of him out there somewhere? And to think as a young man he had been apprenticed to my great-great-grandfather!

Sources

Various Nottingham Directories
Census returns, some via www.ancestry.co.uk
Birth certificates, via www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates
Newspapers, some via www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk
NFHS Baptism and burial Indexes
Nottingham General Cemetery records (Nottinghamshire Archives [NA])
Nottingham Borough Apprenticeship Registers (NA, CA 1557 page 140)
Nottingham Borough Quarter Sessions records (NA, CA 3282 and 3283)
Property deeds (NA, M 6746-7)
London Gazette, via www.thegazette.co.uk
Registered Designs (National Archives, BT44/30)
Passenger lists via www.ancestry.co.uk

See also Peter Hammond, 'Researching Registered Designs, Registered Trademarks and Patents' in the NFHS Journal October 1986 pp 19 – 25

A Fighting Family Colyn Storer

A remarkable record of patriotism is furnished by the Leicestershire family of George and Mary Ball, the former of whom has just died at his cottage at Stoke-Golding (Nuneaton) at the age of 87 years. George and his wife (who survives him, and is now 88 years old) have been married over sixty -six years and have occupied the same little stone cottage, which was formerly one of the gates to the village, for the last forty-six years.

The veteran came of fighting stock. His sire (Mr. George Ball) fought under General Drummond, who afterwards settled down at Enderby Hall. He was born aboard a troop ship, while his father and mother were on the way from India to Ireland. His three brothers fought in the Indian Mutiny and Crimea, and had long army records to their credit one serving twenty-one years, another seventeen years, and the third seven years. The late Mr. Ball had five sons, two of whom, Tom and Walter, voluntarily enlisted. No less than sixteen of his grandsons are serving in the various theatres of war, the whole having enlisted as Kitchener's men in the early days of the campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Ball also have

five great-grandchildren serving with the colours.

One of the late Mr. Ball's sons— Mr John Ball, of Hinckley— has a family of ten, and out of seven sons six joined Lord Kitchener's army. The other, who formerly served in the Royal Marines and fought in the Boxer Campaign, was rejected owing to ill- health.

Taken from The Bunbury Herald Sat May 26 1917 page 3. Bunbury is in Western Australia

This article was found on the Trove newspaper site. I have no idea why it should have been reported in a country town south of Perth WA. This has so much interesting information in it, so either there was some sort of connection to WA or the Editor found the story on the wire services and 'had room to fill up' - notice it is four months after the original story appeared in the Birmingham Daily Gazette on 20 January 1917.

Coincidentally my husbands family came from Stoke Golding, and my grandfather lived the last years of his life in Bunbury but there is no family connection to George.

Advertisements taken from Wrights 1858 Nottingham Directory

JABEZ CROSLAND,
Cheese Factor and Provision Merchant,
PELHAM STREET AND LISTER GATE, NOTTINGHAM.

GEO. JOHN WILLEY,
CHEESE FACTOR,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANT,
BEASTMARKET HILL,
MARKET PLACE, NOTTINGHAM.

Every Article in the Trade supplied from this Establishment of the best quality, at the Lowest possible Prices, for Ready Money.

New Members Interests

Wherever possible kindly acknowledge any assistance received from fellow members

ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES	ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES
5859 Bartle	Southwell NTT	Pre 1830	5376 Gadd	Nottinghamshire Nottingham - Particularly	All
5859 Bartle	Farnsfield NTT	Pre 1830	5854 Henl(e)y	Basford & Carlton	1840 on
5376 Clark(e)	Blidworth NTT	Pre 1900	5376 Tuck	Nottinghamshire	All
5376 Cross	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1850	5376 Voce	Gedling NTT	All
5376 Cross	Barton-in-Fabis NTT	Pre 1900	5376 Voce	Nottinghamshire	post 1837
5376 Cutts	Blidworth NTT	Pre 1900	5376 Waters	Nottinghamshire	All
5841 Drabble	Nottingham	Pre 1900	5376 Wolley	Barton-in-Fabis NTT	Pre 1850

New Members Names and Addresses

ID NAME	ADDRESS				
5852 Mr Robert Nield	22 The Riviera	10 Pik Sha Road	Clear Water Bay		
		Kowloon	Hong Kong	SAR	China
5853 Mr Dave Hall	82 Kilton Hill	Workshop			S81 0AZ
5854 Mr Ralph Henley	42 Manorville Road	Hemel Hempstead	Hertfordshire		HP3 0AP
5855 Miss Heather Nowlan	28 Mayfield Road	Northampton			NN3 2RE
5856 Mr Bob Massey	9 Worrall Avenue	Arnold	Nottingham		NG5 7GN
5857 Mr Joseph Greatorex	47 Yewdale Road	Harrogate	N Yorks		HG2 8NE
5858 Mr Keith Smith	6 Fulwood Chase	Sheffield			S10 3QZ
5859 Mr Peter M Bartle	Oaks, Sands Lane	Small Dole	Henfield		BN5 9YL
5860 Mr Colin Machin	1 Bowenhurst Gardens	Church Crookham	Fleet		GU52 6NB
5861 Mrs Anne Palmer	21 Coronation Road	Woodthorpe	Nottingham		NG3 5JS
5862 Mr Rodger Fox	72 Denmark Street	Wokingham			RG40 2BQ
5863 Mrs Lynda Dickinson	67 Russell Crescent	Sleaford			NG34 7JF

The members named below have only recently submitted their Surname Interests

5376 Mr George Tuck	62 Northey Drive	North York	Ontario	M2I 2S9	Canada
5841 Mrs Daphne M Jones	5 Hadrian Court	Darlington			DL3 8RE

E-Journal Members

Please note, it is the responsibility of the Member to ensure that the E-Journal Administrator is kept updated regarding your email account. Any changes to your email address should be sent to Peter Banham, E-Journal Administrator at membership@nottsfhs.org

Membership Renewal

Please note: When your Membership is due for renewal, a reminder form will be sent to you. If you do not renew on time your journal will cease.

West Markham Baptism

1874 May 3 Denis Thompson son of Elizabeth Booth, Bevercotes spinster.
Note adds 'bastard child of Elizabeth BOOTH, putative father Denis Thompson her Uncle'

Gonalston Baptism

1739 Mar 6 Ann a base born daughter of Mary Blackenbury als Ogle (ye reputed father being Robert Stephens of Eperston, father in law of said Mary)

The Hurt Families of Eakring

Cliff Hughes

On a rare visit to Nottinghamshire in October, I happened to pass through the pretty village of Eakring, where in my teenage years I used to visit a schoolfriend. In the churchyard I noticed a number of tombstones dedicated to the Hurts. This reminded me of one of the 'Who Do You Think You Are' TV series where the actor John Hurt's ancestry was investigated. He was convinced he had Irish ancestors, but it turned out his Hurt people were from Lincolnshire. Perhaps if they had dug deeper in the past a Notts ancestry might have been uncovered, given the distribution of people with this name in the past.

In 1881 there were 26 people of this name in Eakring alone, which was 6% of the village's population, and more than lived in any other parish in the country. These families were very much involved in agriculture, mainly as labourers, and this is not surprising in a rural village far from the nearest towns. Only 2 were actually farmers, one having been just a labourer in 1871. One was an engineman: there was no industry in the village as far as I know, so the engine he was driving was probably a stationary engine in the fields used for threshing and similar purposes.

But the apparently humdrum world of the Hurts is made more interesting by William and Francis Hurt, who are described as cottagers. The property clearly belonged to William, as in 1871 Francis was lodging there as a labourer. By 1901 however William must have died as Francis was now the "cottager/farmer" of the holding.

Cottagers originated in the Medieval period. If someone could erect a cottage, on the village common or wasteland, in one day, they could establish a right to occupy and farm that land. These were smallholdings, just enough probably to support one family. It is unusual for this description to be applied as late as 1901 to somebody farming an agricultural holding. It suggests that Eakring was a conservative village, because economic and political forces in the 17th and 18th centuries had extinguished this form of land holding in most places. The Act of Settlement of 1662 ended the period of freedom for many cottagers; it was partly directed at them and at squatters who had used the Civil War years to set up cottages on the common lands. Then enclosure of commons and wastes in the 18th century led to the destruction of many cottages. However I notice that Eakring retained one of its Medieval open fields unenclosed up to less than 100 years ago, so the survival of the Hurt family as cottagers might be associated with this old-fashioned approach to agriculture.

The view of Eakring as a conservative agricultural village is perhaps reinforced by the fairly complete survival of the Medieval open fields at nearby Laxton, and the fact that Nottinghamshire as a whole was a county of late enclosure. The discovery, by examining these families, of the late presence of cottagers in Eakring, coupled with open field evidence, illustrates the importance of name studies: these studies throw light on key developments in the past.

Eakring is not a Sherwood Forest village, but in 1881 Richard Hurt and George Hurt were both employed as woodmen. This also surprised me, given that the forest does not encroach on the parish. Both earlier and later censuses reveal that other men with this surname in the parish were also woodmen. However, the aristocratic estate of Rufford Abbey lies adjacent to Eakring. The clue which suggests the source of their employment lies in their wives' origins. For example, Richard Hurt's son Herbert is also recorded as a woodman in the 1901 census. His wife Eva is noted as having been born in London. The woodman William Hurt's wife Ann gives her birthplace as Liverpool, in the 1871 census. My interpretation is that the wives were originally servants at Rufford and met and married the Eakring men who were working as woodmen on the estate.

The Hurt households in Eakring tended to be small, and several of the men died unmarried and childless. Others left the village and, in a movement which must have affected so many Notts villages, they took work in industry and settled in the Yorks/Notts/Derbys coalfield. By 1911 there were only a handful of Hurts remaining in Eakring.

Returning to the origins of this name in the county, Hurts seem to have been living there for some time, but not at first in any numbers. The 1640 Protestation Returns reveal 3, one in the south of the county and 2 in Nottingham itself. The 1664 Hearth Tax notes only one in its surviving records, living in Basford. The first Hurt appearing in the surviving parish records in the county, though, is William, who married Ann BROCKLEHURST in Eakring in 1674. In the Nottinghamshire Subsidies 1689 a William Hurt is recorded in Rufford, and no doubt this is the same William.

William Dewey 1803-1861

Janet Smith

The saying is that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but in my DEWEY family of Nottingham St Mary it might well have done,

My great great grandfather, Samuel DEWEY (1811-1854), was the son of Thomas and Ann DEWEY, and the younger brother of the above William DEWEY and of Thomas DEWEY (1798-1825 – all of these sons were born in Nottingham St Mary). My article about Samuel DEWEY appeared in the October 2014 issue of this journal, where I described briefly how brother Thomas DEWEY was hung for the murder in 1825 of his lover, Maria AUSTIN (nee Whiting), on Gallows Hill, Nottingham. This dreadful crime must have had a profound and lasting effect on both the AUSTIN and DEWEY families. Thomas DEWEY and his wife, Mary DEWEY (nee James) had a young daughter, Mary Ann DEWEY, born in 1824 in St Mary's. A son, William, also born in St Mary's had previously died in 1821. Thomas, at the time of the murder, was suffering depression and had at one time tried to drown himself in the River Trent, but it would appear that the jury did not take into account his depressed and suicidal state. All the torrid details of the murder and Thomas's subsequent trial were widely reported in the Nottingham Press and, indeed The London Times, at the time.

In 1819, the Coldstream Guards were in Nottingham recruiting young men to join their ranks and on 28 August 1819 William DEWEY signed up and was given the regimental number of 409. On joining the service, he was described as a framework knitter, 5ft 9in tall, of fair complexion, with grey eyes and light coloured hair, born in St. Mary's, Nottingham. He was to serve over 20 years in the United Kingdom; the first ten years were uneventful, but he was imprisoned several times for short periods during the rest of his service, occasionally for being absent without leave. However, the Army thought enough of him to describe his character as that of a 'good and efficient soldier, seldom in hospital, trustworthy and sober'. On discharge, William was awarded the princely sum of 1s. per day pension – a not inconsiderable amount, in those days. At the end of his service he was 6ft 1 7/8in, with light brown hair and fresh complexion. In 1841, he was according to the census, in the Coldstream Guards' Hospital, Vincent Square, Westminster. On 25 Aug 1841, he was discharged from the Army on ill health grounds; according to the Surgeon's report he had a diseased right hip (not contracted in the course of his service) and was declared unfit for duty.

We next find a William Dewey in November 1842 in the dock at the Old Bailey, charged with the murder of Ellen Derrick, his common law wife. (See proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674 – 1913, Ref No. t18421128-41 online).

On the Friday evening of 25 November, 1842, William DEWEY and Ellen DERRICK, described by a witness as living as man and wife, were walking in York Street, Westminster. Mrs Derrick had become too drunk to stand up and had fallen down in the street, hitting her head on the kerb. Witnesses stated that William, who after trying to hold her up, kicked her and pushed her to the ground several times. She would later die of the injuries sustained in this assault. At the time of the trial, both the prisoner and the deceased had been living in Snow's Rents, York Street, Westminster. York Street was close by Wellington Barracks, and an area where soldiers frequently resided. William was found not guilty of murder, but manslaughter. Ellen DERRICK's death certificate gave her date of death as 26 November 1842, at No. 11 Smith's Rents, York Street. She was age 34 and described thereon as the Widow of John Derrick, Soldier (Deceased). Under Cause of Death is the description 'Manslaughter against William Dewey.' In 1834, Ellen DERRICK had also faced trial - for breaking the peace in connection with the wounding of a woman with a poker. She was living at Snow's Rents at that time, and was found to be NOT GUILTY.

William DEWEY soon found female company, for on 18 July, 1843, William, described as a bachelor, living in York Street, married Sarah KEW, a widow, of Lewisham Street, also in the parish of Westminster, at the parish church of St Margaret, which is adjacent to Westminster Abbey. Both made their mark on the marriage certificate as they were unable to sign. William at that time was described as a labourer.

Sarah was to bear William just two children before her premature demise in 1846, William DEWEY born in 1844 at Lewisham Street, and Mary Ann DEWEY in 1845 at 36 York Street. Both children died in childhood

- William age 5 of bronchitis at 36 Ship Street; Mary Ann aged just two years and four months died at 11 Ship Court. Cause of death for Mary Ann was 'ill health from birth, died suddenly'. Sarah's maiden name is given on both birth certificates as DEWEY 'formerly Layton' and not her previous married name of KEW. William DEWEY, the father, was the informant on the death certificate of his son William, but on Mary Ann's death certificate the name of informant Elizabeth DEWEY's name appears, mother, of 11 Ship Court. The birth certificate of one of Elizabeth DEWEY's subsequent children with William DEWEY describes her as Elizabeth Dewey formerly Tullis); I have not been able to trace a marriage for Elizabeth TULLIS and William DEWEY, nor a death certificate for Elizabeth.

William DEWEY was to lose all three of his infant male children also named William, but he and Elizabeth went on to produce five daughters who reached adulthood. I wonder if they knew of their father's past, but more poignantly did William's mother learn of the further dishonour that had been bought on the DEWEY family name?

But more is to come! On 17 February 1861, a further 'wife' of William's, also named Sarah, died aged 45 years, at 11 Ship Court, York Street, Westminster. Sarah is named as Sarah Dewey on the death certificate, and William Dewey, the informant, is described as 'Out Pensioner late Private, Coldstream Guards', and was present at the death.

William DEWEY died in the Workhouse, York Street, Westminster on 8th August 1861 age 57 years, occupation as above. A woman by the name of Jane HOLT was said to be in attendance at the death: her address 11 Ship Court, York Street, Westminster!

Footnote: My recent search on Find My Past on the Dewey family has produced hitherto unknown (to me) information regarding Samuel DEWEY and his wife Rebecca. I have been able to find two other male children born in the parish of St Margaret at Westminster in 1833 and 1836. This was before Samuel and Rebecca sailed for Canada, where the Coldstream Guards helped to quell the French uprising in that city. Possibly these two older children travelled with their parents. During that time in Quebec two further sons were born, Charles and Walter, in 1838 and 1842 respectively. The family returned to London in 1842. Many of these Dewey ancestors served their Sovereign, either in the Army or the Royal Navy. My own father, Frederick John DEWEY, joined the Royal Navy in 1920 as a boy sailor aged 15 and served for 25 years until the end of the Second World War, and his brother, George, was in the East Lancashire Regiment.

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The 1840 Newark Bi-Election – and the involvement of John Hickman

Paul Hickman

Before the introduction of the secret ballot in 1872 the votes of parliamentary elections were publicly declared. No ballot papers were involved but at the hustings a record was made of the name of the voter and of the candidate(s) for whom he voted. The resulting poll books were often printed afterwards. Some also recorded other information such as occupations and/or addresses.

Consequently, as a person's vote was public knowledge, elections were open to corruption through practises including bribery, treating of electors, and intimidation and threats made against voters (including coercion and employment arrangements); in order to influence their political allegiances. Due to the lack of a secret ballot, voters could be dismissed from employment or evicted from housing if they were known to have voted the wrong way.

Treating was the practice of directly or indirectly giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to influence any voter to vote or refrain from voting. Treating required a corrupt intent – it did not apply to ordinary hospitality.

This was a time of political turbulence in Newark. The 1832 Reform Act had diminished the size of Newark's electorate, by depriving some of its constituents of the right to vote. The town's Conservative supporters had formed a Red Club in 1831 (red being the adopted Conservative party's colour), to campaign for a Conservative victory in the 1832 election; which was duly won by their two candidates. The Whig

party's colour was blue. Many voters were allied to particular public houses in Newark. The headquarters of the Reds was at the Clinton Arms, and that of the Blues at the Castle and Falcon.

The two candidates in the 1840 Newark bi-election, vying for its second parliamentary seat, were Frederick Thesiger, Conservative (Reds), and the Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Wilde, Whigs (Blues). (William Gladstone, Conservative, was the other standing member).

The result of the bi-election was that Wilde won by the narrow margin of just 9 votes. However, election day was not a peaceful event, and there followed an acrimonious dispute about the conduct of the ballot. The Evening Mail commented:

"The interruption, rioting and bribery on the part of Wilde's party was beyond all precedent in this borough. We at last got the 5th Dragoon Guards to protect the electors getting up to poll. But not before 3 o'clock. Such was the obstruction, that within a quarter of a mile of the soldiers they stopped our chaises, forcibly took the voters out, put them into other chaises, and drove them out of the town."

Furthermore, the Derby Mercury, which also supported the Conservative party, reported:

"From when the polls opened the town was completely under the domination of an organised and ruffianly band, which separating at times into two or three sections, rendered it dangerous to be found in their vicinity. These mob asserters of the freedom and purity of election paraded the borough after the fashion of a regiment of soldiers, each man being armed with a thick bludgeon from two to three feet long, and having his navigator's cap decorated with a blue ribbon. The easily foreseen consequence of this was, that many persons were prevented stirring from their homes whose wish it was to poll for Mr. Thesiger; and, indeed, it certainly required no ordinary courage even for a young man to possess to brave the danger; while the aged, and the timid, were effectively debarred the right to exercise their franchise."

On the other hand, the Morning Advertiser, which sympathised with the Whig party, reported that:

"Towards the close of the day's proceedings the military were called out by Mr. Thesiger's friends, and charged through the street, much to the danger of the peaceable inhabitants. Why this proceeding was had recourse to needs explanations; but the effect probably tended to decide the election in favour of the Solicitor-General."

Several individuals were brought to court for preventing people from voting, and for attempting to bribe others. One such case involved my great great grandfather, John Hickman. The following article from the Spectator (August 8th 1840, p. 10) succinctly summed up the case:

At Nottingham Assizes, on Monday, James Hitchins (publisher of the Lincoln Gazette), John Pearce, William Milford, and William Morton, were indicted for conspiring together to prevent John Hickman from voting for Mr. Thesiger at the last election for the borough of Newark, and forcibly carrying him off to a distance from the borough on the eve of the election. The facts, as stated by the witnesses for the prosecution, were these. The prosecutor, John Hickman, a well-sinker, lived in the yard of a public-house at Newark (The Watermill, Millgate), kept by Ironmonger, a zealous adherent to the Red or Tory party in that town. Hickman himself, who was a scot-and-lot voter, had always voted with the Blue or Whig party until the last election, when he was induced to promise his vote to the other side. About eight or nine o'clock on the night before the election, the prosecutor was drinking at Ironmonger's public-house, when the defendant Pearce came and took him away to a beer-shop, where he treated him to a quart of beer, of which, however, he said he did not drink more than a glassful. From this beer-shop Pearce took him to a public-house called the Talbot, used by the Whig party, where he persuaded him to take a sixpenny glass of brandy and water; which, however, he divided with some women who were present; and afterwards another sixpenny glass of brandy and water, which he disposed of in the same manner. By this time, according to his own account, he was neither drunk nor sober; and in that state he was partly led and partly forced along to the Castle and Falcon Inn, the head-quarters of the Solicitor-General and his Committee. Here he was introduced to the defendant Hitchins, an active and zealous agent of the Solicitor-General, by whom he was invited to drink. The prosecutor at first refused: but upon Hitchins saying, "Damn your eyes! you must drink," he replied, that if he must have something, he would have six pennyworth of brandy and water. Hitchins then left the room for a moment, and returned with what appeared to be a glass of brandy and water, which he presented to Hickman; who upon putting it to his nose thought it had a nauseous smell, and suspected that it was laudanum. He therefore said to Hitchins, "This is not fit stuff for a man to drink." The latter, however, insisted upon his drinking it; and Hickman, afraid of having his old bones thrashed, the room being full of Blues, swallowed it off, and almost instantly became insensible. He first heard Hitchins, however, say,

"Come, he is all right; you may take him away." He was accordingly taken out to a back kitchen. The defendant Milford, who carried on the business of a tinman and brazier at Nottingham, was then despatched to the Ram public-house; and, entering the parlour, where there were ten or a dozen men drinking, he inquired, "Are you all Blues here?" and being answered in the affirmative by several of the company, he next addressed himself to some young men from Nottingham who were present, and said he wanted their services to go two or three miles out of the town. He then proceeded back to the Castle and Falcon, attended by those Nottingham men; who upon entering the yard perceived four post-chaises, two of which had a pair of horses each. They perceived in the kitchen the prosecutor Hickman, and three other men all apparently in a state of insensibility or heavy sleep. A chaise drew up to the back-door; and Hitchins lifting Hickman by one arm and Milford lifting him by the other, whilst Pearce lifted him by both legs, they carried him in that manner to the door and bundled him into the chaise, and left him lying at the bottom of it. Hickman was taken in a state of insensibility to Nottingham, and there dropped in the middle of the carriage-way of the Trent Bridge. The prisoner Morton gave information to a policeman that there was a drunken man lying in the road, and Hickman was taken to the watchhouse. The Magistrates ordered him to pay a fine of 2s. for being drunk; and he would have been kept in custody, as he had no money; but a solicitor in the Conservative interest paid the fine, and had him sent back to Newark in time to vote.

The defence counsel was keen to blacken John Hickman's character by suggesting that he had already had a considerable amount to drink on the day in question (before Pearce met up with him); and that he had been told what to say in court. Moreover, on further cross examination, John stated that he had been in Newark lock-up previously, and was removed from there to Southwell house of correction where he had "a six-month spell of it". This was for stealing a five-shilling packet of halfpennies from John Drury. Furthermore, comment was also made about a suit which John had newly acquired. He eventually admitted that it had been paid for by a "Red" supporter. The case also highlighted a "wilder" part of John's character. In answer to questions as to his being made to take the laudanum he replied that he was forced to drink it, for the accused were all around him like bull dogs.

Asked – I believe you can fight a bit.

John – Aye; and wrestle. I'd do for you, old as I am, if I had you in a well. I'd smother you, he exclaimed, his eyes flashing fire, and his whole demeanour showing the strength of his passions.

(Nottingham Review and General Advertiser for the Midland Counties, August 7th 1840, p. 2, col. 6).

However, all the defendants except Morton were found guilty of conspiracy, and Morton was found guilty of an assault only: Hitchins was sentenced to be imprisoned six months, Pearce and Milford for three months, and Morton for a fortnight.

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Directory Dipping

THOROTON

Extract from White's 1885-86 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A township and small village on the north side of the river Smite, 1 mile N of Orston and 4 miles ENE of Bingham, and is in Bingham union and county court district. It had 152 inhabitants in 1881, and comprises 730 acres of land. The chief landowners are Mr F W Sherlock, Mr Jno Chettle, and smaller freeholders. The soil is chiefly a rich clay; fine crops of grass, wheat and beans are produced. The Primitive Methodists have a Chapel here, built in 1870.

Extract from Kellys 1922 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A very small village, township and parochial chapelry. On the western bank of the river Smite, 2 ½ miles north from Elton station on the Nottingham and Grantham line of the Great Northern railway. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The area is 782 acres of land and 4 of water. Population in 1911, 100. The children of this place attend Hawksworth school.



My Family in the News **Tracy Dodds**

For the wounded – Local Concert party's efforts to serve Tommy Atkins **Nottingham Daily Express 13 November 1916**

A variety of splendid games, a cosy fire, easy chairs, an admirable supply of smoking materials, and the desirable amount of liberty, all are combined together with every ideal and up-to-date conveniences to comfort the wounded and convalescent Tommies, who, after suffering in the service of their country, are now recovering from their wounds at the Arnot Hill VAD Hospital, Nottingham.

Though every comfort possible for the authorities to provide has been provided, there are many little ways in which the citizens can relieve the monotony of a convalescent holiday; little things to look forward to.

Quite soon after arrival of wounded in Nottingham, Mr H C Hill realised this fact, and commenced a series of weekly concerts at local hospitals, splendidly assisted by a capable party of ladies and gentlemen. On Saturday night such a concert, which brought the number of its kind to over forty, was given at the hospital mentioned above, and it was signalised by a praiseworthy idea, conceived by Mr Herbert Cumberland, in the presenting to the men of a useful gift. On this occasion the gift consisted of a substantial parcel of books by leading authors. This will be continued each week at the hospital the party visits.

An extension to the Arnot Hill Hospital to accommodate another twenty two patients has just been completed, and will be opened on Saturday next. The additional ward is a large wooden erection similar to the huts at the General Hospital. The entrance to this extension, which is also fitted with an extra bathroom and other conveniences, is from the main buildings.

Roll of Honour - Nottingham Evening Post 6 September 1917

CUMBERLAND Died of wounds September 5th. Gunner Herbert Cumberland RGA. His sorrowing wife Laura 383 Blue Bell-hill

CUMBERLAND Died of wounds Gunner Herbert Cumberland RGA. Beloved and only son of Mr and Mrs Herbert Cumberland, 49 Shelton-street. Sorrowing Mother, father and sisters Ada, Lily, Annie

CUMBERLAND Herbert RGA died of wounds September 5th. Deeply regretted AI Military Hospitals Concert Party

Roll of Honour - Nottingham Evening Post 8 September 1917

CUMBERLAND From wounds received in action, Gunner Herbert Cumberland RGA. In affectionate remembrance of a faithful colleague – From the staff, Poor Law Offices, Shakespeare-street

In Memoriam - Nottingham Evening Post 5 September 1919

CUMBERLAND In memory of Herbert Cumberland RGA died of wounds September 5 1917. From the old boys of the 'J B'

Tribute to a Soldier – Gunner Cumberland's funeral in Nottingham

Nottingham Evening Post 11 September 1917

Full military honours were accorded, and an unusually large crowd attended, the funeral in the Nottingham Church cemetery this afternoon of Gnr Herbert Cumberland of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who died of wounds in Warrington hospital on September 5th. Although only 36 years of age, he was prior to enlistment a relieving officer under the Nottingham Guardians, president of the Albert Hall Junior Brotherhood, public welfare secretary of the Nottingham District Brotherhood Federation conductor of the Albert Hall Silver band for many years, and a Shakespearean reciter of considerable ability.

Following a service at the Mansfield-road Wesleyan Chapel, where Mr B A Gregory, of the Albert Hall Mission, paid a touching tribute, and Mr A Richards played suitable music on the organ, the procession, headed by the Nottingham City Police Band, under Inspector Hewitt, proceeded to the cemetery. At the graveside the service was conducted by the Rev J Lewis (Vicar of St Marks) while the 4th Reserve KOYLI, under Lieut Baker, furnished bearing, firing and bugle parties.

A considerable number of wreaths included offerings from the Albert Hall Mission, the wounded at Trent Bridge VAD Hospital, Nottingham and District Brotherhood Federation, J Burton and Sons, Gas Department (Woodborough-road), AI Military Hospital Concert Party, staff of the Poor Law Office, brother Poor Law officers on active service, and the Albert Hall Junior Brotherhood.



Military Funeral in Nottingham

An unusually large number of people attended the funeral in the Nottingham Church Cemetery yesterday of Gunner Herbert Cumberland, RGA, who died of wounds in Warrington Hospital. The photograph shows the cortege entering the Mansfield Road Wesleyan Chapel

To Fallen Members – Nottingham Albert Hall Brotherhood Memorial Nottingham Journal 3 April 1922

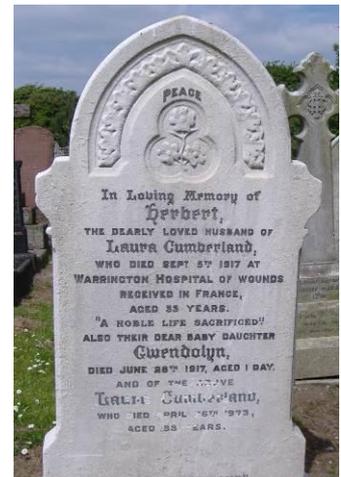
Many members of the Nottingham Board of Guardians attended a service in the Church Parlour, at the Nottingham Albert Hall Institute yesterday afternoon to witness the unveiling of a memorial to four fallen members of the Albert Hall Brotherhood.

The memorial takes the form of a portrait of the late Mr Herbert Cumberland, founder and for five years president of the Junior Brotherhood, who before he entered the Royal Garrison Artillery and died of wounds received in action in France, served the Board as one of their relieving officers.

With the portrait is a brass plate bearing the names of the late Mr Cumberland and of Mr Harry Scott, Mr T Truswell and Mr E Smith, former members of the Brotherhood who also gave their lives for their country. Mr JA Battersby OBE, the clerk to the Board, performed the unveiling ceremony in a few well chosen words. The Rev GH Taylor was in the chair and the prayers were said by the Rev Ira Goldhawk, superintendent of the Mission.

A touching feature of the ceremony was the singing by Madame Shaw of 'Sing when you think of me' the words of which were written by the late Mr Cumberland in France a few days before he was mortally wounded, and the music afterwards supplied by Mr Fred Ford, a fellow relieving officer. Mr Cumberland was himself an accomplished musician.

Herbert is connected through my maternal Nottinghamshire side. It was quite touching to see how much people locally thought of him and such a wonderful funeral. The photo was the front page of that issue of the Evening Post. I have not seen the memorial picture of Herbert and do not know if it still exists, it certainly wasn't on open view when I visited the Albert Hall a couple of years ago, but his name does appear on their large war memorial board as do the other three men mentioned. If anyone knows of its existence I would love to hear from you.



Deaths published during March 1849 in the Nottingham Guardian
Extracted by Phil Hand

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
The following appeared in the 1st March 1849 issue					
ACOMB	Wm.	1849 Feb 21		Marston near York	Formerly of Nottingham
ANTHONY	Elizabeth	1849 Feb 23	65	Chesterfield	Relict of the late Mr Edward ANTHONY, Blacksmith
BECKETT	Wm.	1849 Feb 23	87	Cross Guns Yard, Newark	Blacksmith
BOULTON	Joseph	1849 Feb 22	65	Chesterfield	Chelsea Pensioner
BRAMWELL	Samuel	1849 Feb 24	89	Mansfield	
CLARK	Thomas	1849 Feb 27	78	Calverton	
CLARKE	Elizabeth	1849 Feb 27	34	William Square	Wife of Mr Jarvis CLARKE
DAVISON	Samuel	1849 Feb 25	68	Hoveringham	Baker
DEAN	Mary	1849 Feb 27	80	Arnold	Died very suddenly. Relict of the late Mr William DEAN, Butcher
DENHAM	Mary	1849 Feb 25	67	West Retford	Wife of Mr E. DENHAM, Tailor
GOODMAN	Joseph	1849 Jan 21	24	Her Majesty's Ship Vengeance, at Naples	Died of typhus fever. Brother of Mr William GOODMAN, News Agent, Loughborough
GRATTON	Mr T W	1849 Feb		Manchester	Died suddenly. Late of Chesterfield, and son of the late Mr Richard GRATTON, Druggist, of Leeds
HAZZLEDINE	Jessy Elizabeth	1849 Feb 23	Inf	South Parade, Nottingham	Daughter of Mr. HAZZLEDINE
HILTON	Helen	1849 Feb 24	59	Lenton	Eldest daughter of the late Captain HILTON, of the 25th Light Dragoons
KERRY	Timothy	1849 Feb 27	78	Kegworth	
MALTBY	Henry	1849 Feb 23	26	Sutton Bonnington	Died of consumption after a long and painful illness
MERRIN	Ellen	1849 Feb 23	59	Elston	Wife of Mr John MERRIN, Gamekeeper
NEWBOLD	William	1849 Feb 26	14	East Retford	Eldest son of Mr George NEWBOLD, Joiner, Corporation Wharf
OGLE	Maria	1849 Feb 24	23	Spittle Hill, Retford	Wife of Charles OGLE
PACEY	William	1849 Feb 26	83	Epperstone	
PICKARD	Mr T	1849 Feb 28	55	Chesterfield	Formerly of Newbold Road, Joiner and Builder
PLANT	Mary Ann	1849 Feb 23	26	Milton Street	Died after a short illness. Wife of Mr James PLANT, Printer, third daughter of Mr Richard GREENSMITH, Lace Manufacturer
RICE	Mary	1849 Feb 26	7	Old Workhouse, Newark	Daughter of John RICE

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
SCALES	Miss	1849 Feb 18	77	Lombard Road, Battersea	Formerly of Barlborough Derbyshire
SIMPSON	Thomas	1849 Feb 24	75	Union Workhouse, Nottingham	
STOTT	William	1849 Feb 25	12	Charlotte Street	Son of Mr James STOTT
THORPE	Thomas	1849 Feb 28	34	Calverton	Police Officer
WALKER	Mary	1849 Feb 24	70	Mansfield	
The following appeared in the 8th March 1849 issue					
BAKER	John	1849 Mar 02	36	Chesterfield Street, Nottingham	
BALL	George	1849 Mar 07	70	Maltmill Lane, Narrow Marsh, Nottingham	Died after a lingering illness. Tailor
BEXON	Thomas	1849 Mar 03	49	Basford	Hairdresser
CARTWRIGHT	Joseph	1849 Mar		Melbourne	Baker
CLARK	Margaret	1849 Feb 24	13	Worksop	Daughter of Mr Solomon CLARK, Joiner
FLETCHER	Lucy	1849 Mar 04	19	Gedling	
FLINDERS	William	1849 Mar 05		Fisher Gate, Nottingham	Died after a short illness. Maltster
GODFREY	Jane Ann	1849 Mar 01	18	Balderton, Nottinghamshire	Second daughter of T S GODFREY, Esq.
HEWITT	Matilda	1849 Mar 05	44	Bingham	Died after a protracted illness. Wife of Mr Richard HEWITT, Schoolmaster, and youngest daughter of the late Mr Thomas LEE, Farmer
HODSON	William	1849 Mar 05	75	Brodhurst's Row, Newark	
KNIGHT	Mary	1849 Mar 03	57	St Peters Gate, Nottingham	Wife of Mr John KNIGHT
KNOWLES	Samuel	1849 Mar 03	77	Nottingham Union Workhouse	
LACEY	Joseph	1849 Mar 05	83	Castle Donnington	Innkeeper
LEATHERLAND	Thomas	1849 Mar 04	23	Union Workhouse Basford	Son of Mr Joseph LEATHERLAND
MAPLES	Miss	1849 Mar 03	27	Cherry Holt Lane, Newark	
MOORE	Charles Watson	1849 Mar 07	5	Calverton	Eldest son of Mr Wm. MOORE, Butcher
PACEY	Henry	1849 Mar 02	Inf	Castle Donnington	Son of Mr John PACEY, Landlord of the Moira Arms
PARR	Wm.	1849 Mar 06	78	Newton, near Bingham	Farmer
PERRY	George	1849 Mar 05	60	Clarence Square, Nottingham	
ROBERTS	James B	1849 Mar 08	7y 4m	Castle Gate, Nottingham	Youngest son of Mr William ROBERTS, Cotton Agent
SAVILLE	Jane	1849 Mar 01	21	Calverton	Mrs

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
SIMMS	William	1849 Mar 03	60	Union Workhouse Basford	
STANILAND	Richard	1849 Feb 28	80	Cross Guns Yard, Newark	
TOMLINSON	Jane	1849 Mar 04	65	Nottingham Park	Wife of Mr. TOMLINSON
WHEATLEY	Hannah	1849 Mar 06	58	Nottingham Union Workhouse	
WHITEHEAD	Eliza	1849 Mar 01	29	At her brothers residence Worksop	Miss
WING	Nodes	1849 Mar 04		Bury St Edmunds	Wife of Frederick WING, Esq., Solicitor
WOOLLEY	Isaac	1849 Mar 06	72	Mount Hooton	
The following appeared in the 15th March 1849 issue					
ANTCLIFFE	Samuel	1849 Mar 09	40	Grasthorpe	
ARKWRIGHT	Mrs	1849 Mar 10		Sutton Scarsdale Hall, Derbyshire	Niece of the celebrated Mrs SIDDONS
BAKER	George	1849 Mar 09	71	Woolpack Lane, Nottingham	Died after a long affliction
BATES	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 08	80	Sutton Bonnington, Field House	Mrs
BELLAMY	Arthur	1849 Mar 04	8m	142 Strand, London	Youngest child of Mr John CHAPMAN, Publisher
CARTLEDGE	Caroline	1849 Mar 09	17	Mill Gate, Newark	Daughter of Mr S. CARTLEDGE
CLAY	Francis	1849 Mar 08	52	St Anns Street, Nottingham	Wife of Mr James CLAY, Victualler
COOPER	John	1849 Mar 09	64	Clare Street, Nottingham	Magistrate's Messenger
DAVENPORT	Arthur	1849 Mar	38	His sister's house, London	Surgeon, formerly of Eastwood, in this County
FIDLER	Loisa	1849 Mar 13	60	Stonegravels near Chesterfield	Mrs. Spinster
HALL	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 13	33	Chatham Street, Newark	Daughter of Mr Thomas HALL
HANDFORD	Mary	1849 Mar 08	45	Two Mile House, Basford	Died after a protracted illness. Wife of Mr James HANDFORD
HARDY	James	1849 Mar 13	55	Stodman Street, Newark	Sadler
HARRIS	Mrs	1849 Mar 11		Parliament Street, Nottingham	
HICKTON	Dorothy	1849 Mar 04	60	Low Street, Sutton in Ashfield	Wife of Mr Samuel HICKTON
LEAPER	William	1849 Mar 11	59	Gedling	
LLOYD	Robert	1849 Mar 10	53	Bottle Lane, Nottingham	Eldest son of the late Captain Robert LLOYD, of the same town
MITCHELL	Caroline	1849 Mar 11	22	Highfield near Chesterfield	Miss. Died after a lingering illness. Dressmaker
NAYLOR	Rebecca	1849 Mar 08	21	Newbold near Chesterfield	Wife of Mr Thomas NAYLOR, Engineer

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
NOBLE	Sarah	1849 Mar 10	69	Pepper Hill, Newark	Wife of Mr Wm. NOBLE
PERRONS	Thomas	1849 Mar 13	16	Basford	Died of consumption. Son of Mr Benjamin PERRONS
PRICE	Frances Mary	1849 Mar 11	12m	Woolpack Lane, Nottingham	Daughter of Mr George PRICE
REYNOLDS	William	1849 Mar 08	77	Ollerton	
SALMON	Wm.	1849 Feb 28	33	Ollerton	Farmer
SAVAGE	Hannah	1849 Mar 12	69	Trumpet Street, Nottingham	Widow of Mr John SAVAGE
SCOTT	Thomas	1849 Mar 07	71	Sutton in Ashfield	
SMITH	John	1849 Mar 08	32	Kirk gate, Newark	Butcher
STRAPPS	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 09	75	Bede House, Newark	Widow of Mr Samuel STRAPPS
THACKER	Anthony	1849 Mar 11	58	Highfield near Chesterfield	Nail Manufacturer
THOMPSON	Mary	1849 Mar 10		Langwith	Only daughter of Mr Joseph THOMPSON, Farmer
TIDDIMAN	Frederick	1849 Mar 12	4	Glasshouse Street, Nottingham	Son of Mr Tiddiman
TORR	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 07	63	Edwinstowe	Wife of Mr George TORR
WITHERS	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 09	86	Ratcliff on Soar	
WITTER	Albert	1849 Mar 14	11	At the house of Mr. EAMES, Sherwood Rise	
The following appeared in the 22nd March 1849 issue					
ANGRAVE	Sarah	1849 Mar 17	43	Castle Gate, Newark	Wife of Mr Edward ANGRAVE, Hosier
BRAMLEY	Mr	1849 Mar 20	72	Castle Donnington	
BURLEY	Henry	1849 Mar 13	3	Worksop	
BURN	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 13	67	Worksop	Relict of Mr William BURN
CHAMBERS	Fanny	1849 Mar 16	28	Kegworth	Died of consumption. Wife of Mr Wm CHAMBERS, of Lloyd's Foundry Leicester
COOK	George	1849 Mar 16	5	Worksop	
FISHER	James	1849 Mar 19		Dulwich Hill, Surrey	Esq.
FOX	George	1849 Mar 15	39	Worksop	Millwright and Agricultural Machine Maker
GARSIDE	Benjamin	1849 Mar 12	3y 7m	Worksop	Only son of Mr Joseph GARSIDE, Timber Merchant
GARSIDE	William	1849 Mar 13	14w	Worksop	Son of Mr Wm GARSIDE
GIBSON		1849 Mar 18	11w	Castle Donnington	Infant son of Mr GIBSON, Draper
GRUNDY	Wm.	1849 Mar 19	37	Derby Road, Nottingham	Died after a short but severe illness. Cabinet maker and Broker
HALL	Henry Franklyn	1849 Mar 19		Worksop	Youngest son of John HALL, Esq., Solicitor

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
HEWITT	George	1849 Mar 18	42	West Gate, Worksop	
HILL	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 19		Chesterfield	Youngest daughter of the late Daniel HILL Esq., of Romley
JACKSON	John	1849 Mar 20	59	Chesterfield	Died very suddenly. Serjeant Major of the 9th Battalion of the Royal Artillery.
JOHNSON	Wm.	1849 Mar 15	57	Worksop	
JONES	Mary	1849 Mar 17		Market Place, Nottingham	Wife of Mr E. JONES
LAYHE	Richard	1849 Mar 12	2	Worksop	Son of Mr Charles LAYHE
LOCKWOOD	William	1849 Mar 17	75	Worksop	
MATHERS	George	1849 Mar 15	4	Basford	Son of Mr George MATHERS, Baker
NASEBY	Wm.	1849 Mar 14	23	Infirmary	Boatman of Narrow Marsh, Nottingham
RICHARDS	Robert	1849 Mar 16	94	Carlton	Wheelwright
ROSE	Edward	1849 Mar 15	77	Balderton, near Newark	
SMITH	Joshua	1849 Mar 18	73	Worksop	
SMITH	Joe	1849 Mar 18	Inf	Chesterfield	Son of Mr Thomas SMITH, Tailor
STENTON	Esther	1849 Mar 12	2	Worksop	Daughter of Mr T STENTON
STORY	John	1849 Mar 13	55	Worksop	Farmer and Carrier
TATE	Miss	1849 Mar 15	73	Burleigh Hall, Leicestershire	And of Langdown, Southampton
TRACHSEL	Eliza	1849 Mar 18	16m	Worksop	Youngest daughter of Mr F. TRACHSEL
TURNER	Harriet	1849 Mar 17	11	Grassmore, near Chesterfield	Daughter of Mr John TURNER
WALE	Mary	1849 Mar 13	1y 6m	Worksop	Daughter of Mr George WALE
WALLIS	Mrs	1849 Mar 16		Kegworth	Died suddenly
WARD	Martha	1849 Mar 21	15 1/2	Hucknall Torkard	Third daughter of Mr Frederick WARD
WHEATLEY	Robert	1849 Mar 17	61	Melville Street Nottingham	Formerly of Gotham
WHITE	Mary	1849 Mar 15	65	Carlton	Wife of Mr Wm. WHITE, Herbalist
WHITE	John	1849 Mar 15	28	Basford	
The following appeared in the 29th March 1849 issue					
BARRAT	Mary	1849 Mar 28	28	Basford	Wife of Mr Samuel BARRAT, Glove maker
BUNTING	Emma	1849 Mar 26	13	Infirmary	Of Sneinton
CARTER	James	1849 Mar 22	10m	Carlton	
CUCKSON	John	1849 Mar 22	80	East Stoke	Tailor
DARCY	Sarah	1849 Mar 20	30	Balderton Gate, Newark	Wife of Mr Wm. DARCY
DAYBALL	Robert	1849 Mar 24	67	Lincoln Row, Newark	Formerly a Sergeant in the staff of the Nottinghamshire Militia.

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
FEASANT	Thomas	1849 Mar 25	82	Nottingham Union Workhouse	
FOSTER	Samuel	1849 Mar 25	75	Fiskerton	Framework knitter
FOX	Ann	1849 Mar 23	79	Stoney Street Hospital, Nottingham	Widow
HARDY	William	1849 Mar 26	41	Sutton in Ashfield	Weaver
HENSON	Ann	1849 Mar 22	50	Stoke Bardolph	Wife of Mr Wm. HENSON, Labourer
HERRIOTT	Joseph	1849 Mar 23	84	Oxton	Labourer
HEWITT	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 26	33	Mansfield Road, Nottingham	Wife of Mr Novas HEWITT
HICKLING	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 27	89	Appleton Gate, Newark	Wife of the Rev John HICKLING, Wesleyan Minister
HUNT	John	1849 Mar 25	56	Eastfield Side, Sutton in Ashfield	Framework knitter
JEPHSON	William	1849 Mar 27		Sherwood House, Sutton in Ashfield	Died after a protracted illness. Brother to Dr. JEPHSON, of Leamington
KEMP	Thomas	1849 Mar 24	83	Thurgarton	Tailor
LANE	John	1849 Mar 21	77	Clinton Street, Newark	
MALKIN	Mrs A	1849 Mar 23	82	Charlotte Street, Nottingham	
MARRIOTT	Edwin	1849 Mar 24	1y 3w	Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham	Son of Mr Wm. BUNNY, Printer and Book seller
METCALF	Henry	1849 Mar 22	9w	Carlton	
MOSS	Joseph	1849 Mar 27	56	Mansfield	Died suddenly. Formerly Landlord of the Ram Inn, Mansfield
PAULSON	Robert	1849 Mar 25	7w	Hoveringham	Son of Mr W. PAULSON, Cordwainer
SIMPSON	Paul	1849 Mar 27	76	Old Lenton	
STANILAND	Elizabeth	1849 Mar 20	75	Carlton	Died after a lingering affliction. Relict of Mr Joseph STANILAND, formerly of the Grey Horses Inn, Carlton
WASS	George	1849 Mar 21	43	Sutton in Ashfield	Died of consumption. Glazier
WILSON	Joseph	1849 Mar 26	80	Morton	Cottager
WINDLE	Harriet	1849 Mar 24	72	Park Street, Southwell	Relict of Mr G WINDLE, Builder

Nottingham Great October Horse, Cattle and Cheese Fair Derbyshire Advertiser 1869 Oct 08

This great annual fair, commonly called "Goose Fair", commenced on Saturday, and was proclaimed by the Mayor and Corporation according to ancient custom for eight days. The supply of horned cattle was good, and the quality of the animals was generally up to the average. The pitch of cheese was about an average, and for good dairies the demand was steady, prices remaining without alteration. No Leicestershire dairies were shown

The Mansfield New Police Court Mansfield Recorder 26 December 1873

The new Police Court will be open for the administration of justice on Thursday next: January the 1st 1874. The building is situate in Station Street – certainly a site not remarkable for convenience, being on a hill in an obscure extremity of the town. It is to be regretted the building is not in a more prominent position, as it is the most handsome public structure the town possesses. It is constructed of parpoint white Mansfield stone with wrought stone dressings. Heavy bands of red Mansfield stone relieve the general work, and impart a pleasing and lively appearance to the whole. The style is Italian, and as a specimen of architecture the building is much to be admired. Exterior ornamentation, though admitted profusely by the Italian style, would be inappropriate in the present instance, and therefore the architect very wisely eschewed it. The building has a separate vestibule, containing the principal staircase, which is of stone, and leads directly to the Sessions Hall. This is a very fine apartment, forty-five feet long by twenty eight feet wide, and eighteen feet in height. The floor is not yet fitted up but it is intended to provide ample accommodation for the magistrates, the officials, the legal profession, the press, the witnesses, the defendants, and the public generally, whom business or curiosity will attract. Behind the Bench is a retiring room for the magistrates, fitted up very handsomely with every convenience. A waiting room for witnesses is also on the story at the end of the Sessions Hall, facing the bench. Branching off from the right of the Entrance Hall is the Guard room, a large unadorned apartment. Fittings are not yet erected in this room, so it is impossible to describe its appearance. At the end is the Superintendent's office, a spacious and well lighted apartment containing communications with the Guard-room. A private stair case from the latter leads to the dock, so that prisoners may be brought up from the cells without passing through the crowd. The cells are six in number, and are airy and as convenient as is consistent with their object. A door of open iron work leads from the cell corridor to the Guard-room, so that a prisoner requiring assistance can obtain it by knocking on the cell door. Near the cells is the prisoners airing yard, and ample accommodation is also provided for them for cleaning purposes. The main building is flanked at each end by wings which form residences, one for the Superintendent, and the other for the resident constables. The Superintendent's house is provided with all modern appliances. The rooms are spacious and cheerful. The private entrance for the magistrates into the Sessions Hall is by this staircase. The board for the resident constables is also provided with every comfort. The Sessions-room, Guard-room, Superintendent's office, Cells, and indeed all the rooms in the building except the domestic apartments are heated by hot water pipes, from an apparatus in a cellar underneath the Guard-room. The out offices and stabling are all that could be desired. The building is from designs of R C Sutton Esq., Architects, of Bromley House, Nottingham, under whose personal supervision it has been erected. The building is a perfection of practical architectural skill. The rooms are all well Lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, and yet there is not a square inch of room wasted. The most carping critics could discover nothing to find fault with, and Mr Sutton may be heartily congratulated on erecting a Police Station second in convenience to none in England. It is, however, a matter of surprise that it was not decided in the

first instance that the Magistrates Clerks office should be attached to the building. It will be a source of much inconvenience to all to have them so far apart. The building has been erected by Messrs Wooll and Slight, of Nottingham. It was commenced in last March, so that it has occupied nine months in building. The work to the most minute details has been admirably executed, and the building is at once solid and handsome, commodious and comfortable.



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Individual UK/Europe £13, Joint Membership UK/Europe £16, Individual Overseas £16
E-Journal Member (Journal sent via Email) £15 for 2 years
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Meetings

Monthly meetings are held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Nottingham on the third Wednesday of every month, The archives will be open from 5pm for members on meeting nights. Speakers will commence at 7.15pm.

Research Room

Located within the National Justice Museum, Shire Hall, High Pavement, Nottingham. Access is free to members.

Opening Times: Please check the website (www.notts-fhs.org) in case of changes

Wednesday by appointment only (please see website).

Thursday 10.15am – 12.15pm Friday 10.15am – 4.00pm

First Saturday of the month March - October 10am – 12.00pm November – February 10.30am – 12.30pm

Bookshop

Various books, maps, computer discs etc relating to genealogy and local history are available from the Society bookshop via the website at www.notts-fhs.org.uk or at the monthly meetings. The bookshop also attends Family History Fairs around the country, details of which may be found in the journal.

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All relevant information should be provided and surnames given in CAPITALS.

Please ensure you send your requests to the correct person or delays will occur.

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Postal queries only: Specific individual from one type of register £4

Contact Mr Stuart Mason, 26 Acorn Bank, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7SH

Email queries only: Specific surname from one type of register. Results will be emailed. £2

Contact www.notts-fhs.org.uk and use the Searches button in the Shop.

Surname Interests

A list of surnames being researched by members is available on the website. Use the Website 'Members Contact' link or contact the Membership Secretary and quote the relevant members number to obtain contact details.

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County House, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham NG2 1AG

Nottinghamshire Local Studies Library

Nottingham Central Library, Angel Row, Nottingham NG1 6HP

The Department of Manuscripts and Special Collections (at Nottingham University)

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