

# WEST BRIDGFORD BAZAAR.

MECHANICS' HALL,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 27th, & 28th, 1895.

## ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK,

CONTAINING

### History of West Bridgford,

By J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.,

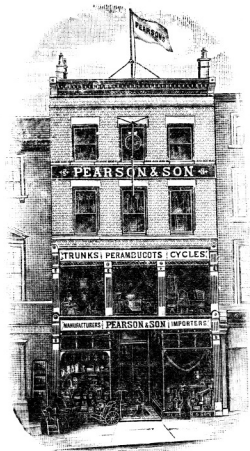
And a detailed list of District Council, School Board, Choral and other Societies, Officers, Committees, &c. also a condensed report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Opening Ceremonies will be performed by

Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 12 noon, MRS. HEYMANN, Bridgford Hall.

Friday, " 27th, " MRS. MILLS, Ruddington Hall.

Saturday " 28th, " MRS. PEATFIELD, The Poplars, W.B.



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## OUR OBJECTS.

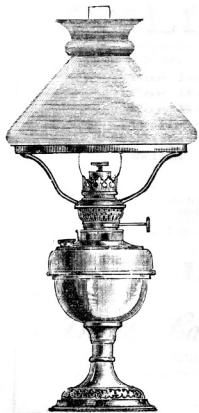
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THE object of the bazaar need not be stated to anyone in the parish, but for the information of friends in the neighbouring parishes of the Rural Deanery and town, it may be stated that what we want money for is to build a new Church for the parish of West Bridgford. It is, indeed, a great necessity. A few years ago the population of the parish was only about 500, now it is nearly 5,000. There has been no increased Church accommodation, and now, if the Church of England is to hold her own in the parish, it is absolutely necessary to provide a new Church of adequate size. It is not intended to touch the old Church, because it could not be enlarged sufficiently without interfering with the ancient character of the sacred building—which has a beauty and interest peculiar to itself, moreover, its position is not central, neither is the site all that could be desired. Consequently the parishioners have decided to erect a new Church at the south end of Musters Road, on a site kindly and generously given by Colonel Davies.

For the present services are held in the Central Hall of the new Board Schools, and, although this arrangement answers very well for the time being, and the services are well attended, yet people naturally prefer to worship in a consecrated building; and there is a considerable sum to pay as rent. These are difficulties which would be overcome by the erection of a new Church.

The mere fact that the population is so large, and the Church accommodation so small, is sufficient to show the absolute need of the object of the bazaar, without



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going into details, such as the loss of members to the Church, and the spiritual welfare of the parishioners.

It is not intended to erect a complete Church at once, unless the funds will allow. but, to build so much of the Church as would provide seating for about 400 persons.

For this purpose there is £1,150 already either paid or promised towards the estimated cost of about £3,000, and, therefore, £1,850 is wanted. We venture to appeal for outside help and sympathy, to enable us to proceed as soon as possible with the erection of the new Church.

A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen have worked very hard during the last twelve months to ensure the success of the bazaar, and it is hoped they will receive such encouragement and support, as will reward them for their labours, and enable them to continue in the good work which they have so much at heart.



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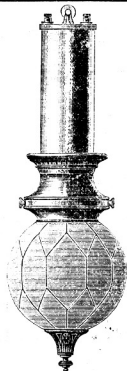
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# Notes on the History and Topography of a Nottinghamshire Parish.

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## INTRODUCTION.

The following Historical sketch of West Bridgford, its Church, and neighbourhood has been specially written for this "Handbook" by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., chief Librarian of the Nottingham Free Library. The author's name is a sufficient guarantee as to the accuracy, and literary merits of the work.

On careful reading it will be found most interesting and instructive, not only to the residents of West Bridgford, but also to those who reside outside the parish. It is hoped that this "Handbook" will be kept on account of the history of the parish contained therein, and also as a memento of the event which caused the book to be published. The object of the author in writing the Historical sketch is to enhance the value of the "Handbook," to help on the cause, and to bring about a deeper interest in the important work we have in hand, viz., the erection of a new Church. The promoters of the Bazaar are extremely grateful to Mr. Briscoe for the kind and courteous manner in which he consented to do the work, as well as for its intrinsic value.

## JOTTINGS ABOUT WEST BRIDGFORD.

West Bridgford has a history which stretches back to more remote times than that of many of our larger English towns, and yet the place is as juvenescent as ever.

Being on the great highway from the metropolis to the ancient city of York, and being situated at the south side of the places where the river Trent has been mainly crossed for many centuries, it is only reasonable to suppose that at a very early period in the history of the country it was "a place and a habitation." Roman coins have been found in the township. This fact does not determine residence in the place, but it, at any rate, implies that it was traversed by human foot in Roman times. There may have been a Roman station here.

The history of West Bridgford, however, must be regarded, with our present lights, as commencing about A.D. 920.

Camden and Marianus Scotus, and other historical and topographical writers mention the village in their well-known and reliable works. Marianus Scotus tells us that "Edward Senior, between 919 and 924, did build a bridge over the Trent, and on the other side a little town over against the old town of Nottingham, now called Bridgford. In Saxon times "the famous lady of Mercia" (Ethelfleda) built a fortification here to suppress the violence of the Danes. In many of the important events in the annals of the bridges which have spanned the Trent between Bridgford and Nottingham, some share may rightly be appropriated by the Bridgfordians. In Civil War times many matters of historical importance took place in and about the little colony beyond the river. To describe these would take more time and space than we have at our disposal, but they may best be read in Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson's appreciative life of her husband, Colonel Hutchinson. Kings and Queens have passed through the parish on their way North and South; the place has resounded with the firing of musketry in troublous times, and, in more peaceful times many of the good things of this life have passed into Nottingham by way of Bridgford.

The place has developed with marvellous rapidity during a decade, and the hamlet has developed into a village (or more), of no mean importance. With this has grown the necessity of meeting spiritual, material, and educational wants of the parish, not only of the immediate present but of the future. In this matter West Bridgford has shown most commendable public spirit; and its

latest effort, that of providing a Church of sufficient capacity, will, it is sincerely hoped, meet with that success which has characterised the doings of those intelligent business people who dwell in the parish.

The name of the parish has been spelled in a great variety of ways. Here are some of them beginning with the reign of William the Conqueror:—Brigeford, Bruggeford, Bruggford, Brycheforth, Bruggeford, Bridgforth, Brigsford, Briggessford, Brigford, Brigeford, Briggford, Briggford, Westburghford, Bridgeford, and Bridgford.

There were exceptionally high floods at West Bridgeford in 1852 and 1875. At these times the greater part of the parish was submerged. Property was injured, and some destroyed.

Samuel Coates, M.A., was ejected, by the Act of Uniformity, from West Bridgeford.

In 1390 "Thomas, parson of the church of Bridgeford" sued John de Halam and his wife.

A Subsidy Roll of 1472-3 shows that Robert Hall was a land and property owner at Bridgeford, and as such paid tweldepence as a "tenth part of the issues and profits of lands and tenements" there.

In 1486, by the will of Robert Hall, of Bridgeford, there was paid 3s. 4d. towards the support of the "Bridges of Hethbeth"—the Trent Bridge. This worthy resident lived "at the end of the Bridges of Hethbeth."

For "laboryng" some "men of Brycheforth" received fourpence from the Bridge Warden's Funds in 1457-8.

In 1486 three Bridgeford men, for cleansing the Cow Lane in Nottingham, and the use of three carts for two days were paid at the rate of a shilling a day each. Ten years later "a man of Bridgeford" received one penny in payment for the carriage of a plank to "Shepebrigge." Another man of "Bryggeford" was paid a penny "for beryng of gravell" for the Bridgemasters in 1504.

The chief rent of "Bridgeford in Wilford Pasture" was sixpence in 1531, and this was paid by one Brown, of Newark.

"The husbandmen of Brygeford" added to their incomes, in 1541, by "caryage of gravelle."

In 1500 the item occurs in the Nottingham Chamberlain's accounts:—"6d. for the free rent of Bridgförd this year."

About 1508-9 a "parcelle of grounde" on the eastern side of the Bridge was claimed by Richard Thymelby, Esq., of Ireham, as being part of his meadow at Bridgförd, called "the Beth in Bridgförd." This had been "wreked by strenth and might of the water of Trent," otherwise reclaimed. It was also claimed as being a part of the Corporation land called "The Steyner."

"To a man of Brydgeförd," there was paid, in 1511, the sum of twenty-two pence for "an C. thakke," that is, for thatching material for William Ecton's "hous on the Hygh Pavement." This person was probably either Thomas Cok, who in the same year received 2s. 1d. for the same quantity of material for use "at Alyce Spendlove Hous," or "Wylliam Halom,"—both of whom were in the same line of business at that time.

"For the rent of Assize of the pasture of Bridgförd" there was sixpence paid in 1461; and in 1503 the Corporation records show this item:—"Thymelby, Esquire, for londes in Bridgeförd Field, £5. 15s. 8d.;" and "Sir Gervase Clifton, for Bridgeförd Pasture, 40s."

In 1616 the Nottingham Corporation "payd to Humfray Bryd for the conveaunce of a woman being lame to Brydgfourth, xijd."

The Mickletorn Jury of 1579 "presented" that a "mearstone" (boundary stone) be "sett in Brydgeförd Fylde."

"Bridgförd men," in June 1619, received from the Nottingham Chamberlains half-a-crown for "common worke." Two years later Bridgförd men "att common worke" had an allowance for "ale and bread," from the same source.

One Fostard of Bridgförd enclosed a road and thus hindered the approach of the Mickletorn Jury in 1613. He was duly "presented" for this. The road led up to the "Ladie Baie." This gave name to the "Lady Bay Bridge" on the Radcliffe Road.

William Peveril, s a member of Clifton, held twelve bovates of land here. The land was equal to three ploughs, half a plough was in the demesne; and three socmen, four villans, and two bordars, had four-and-a-half ploughs, and twelve acres of meadows—according to Domesday.

The Luttrell family became Lords of the Manor in 1194 (Richard I.), and retained that position until near the close of the fifteenth century—a period of nearly three hundred years, and resided here. In 1200 Geoffrey Luttrell held the demesne and sixteen bovates; in 1245 Andrew Luttrell had a grant of free warren; in 1265 he or a namesake held lands here; in 1284 Robert Luttrell did homage for manor and for Gampston; in 1296 he held the manor and the church; in 1345 Geoffrey Luttrell held the manor; in 1390 Andrew Luttrell enfeoffed Richard Saltby of the manor, advowson, and lands; in 1414 Hawisia, wife or widow of Andrew Luttrell held them; in 1418 Geoffrey Luttrell held them as of the Honor of Peverel. By marriage the manor passed from the Luttrell family to that of the Hilton family. This was about 1470.

To obtain certain privileges Andrew Luttrell gave Henry III. three marks of gold. These were, that he should not, at any period of his life, be justice, sheriff, or any other bailiff for the King, and that he should not be in assizes, juries, or recognizances. The lord of West Bridgford married the daughter of Philip de Marc, a heiress to a considerable fortune. They had two sons, Geoffry and Robert, who outlived the father. The elder son was *non compos mentis*, and so was not permitted to succeed to the position of the father. Robert, who was in possession of the barony of Iruham in Lincolnshire, was summoned among the barons of the realm in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. None of his descendants were similarly called.

Godfrey Hilton was the holder of the manor and advowson in 1472. Lord Iruham held the manor. He left it to his sister Hawisia, wife of Godfrey Hilton. By the marriage of her daughter a moiety passed out to Richard Thymbleby in 1522. This subsequently became the possession of Sir Henry Pierrepont who purchased it from the Thimblebys. Sir Henry's son was created Baron Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and Earl of Kingston. The Musters, Caunts, Peatfields, and others has since held land here.

There was a terrible storm at West Bridgford, during the reign of Queen Mary, in 1558 Sir Richard Baker in his Chronicles of the Kings of England relates that "within a mile of Nottingham, so marvellous a tempest of thunder happened that it beat down all the houses and Churches by in two hours or thereabouts, cast the bells to the outside of the Church yard; and some webs of lead four hundred feet into the field; writhen as if it had been leather: the river of Trent running between the two towns, the water with the mud in the bottom was carried a

quarter of a mile, and cast against trees, with the violence whereby the trees were pulled up by the roots, and cast twelve score [feet or yards] off. Also, a child was taken forth of a man's hand and carried two spears length high, and then let fall two hundred feet off, of which it died. Five or six men thereabouts were slain. Also there fell some hailstones that were fifteen inches about [in circumference].

## THE PARISH CHURCH.

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Surrounded by trees and shut off from a portion of the parish by a railway embankment stands the Parish Church of West Bridgford, which is dedicated to St. Giles. Formerly, within very recent years, this was generally regarded as a commodious country church, spacious enough for the worship of its surrounding population. "The scene is changed." It is now a "cribbed, cabined, and confined" place of worship in the midst of a rapidly increased and constantly enlarging population—the outcome of the exodus of hundreds of Nottingham people countrywards—and is sadly inadequate to the requirements of rejuvenated Bridgford. St. Giles is, however, a fine, stately, and venerable edifice, chiefly in the early English and decorated styles of architecture, with nave, chancel, south aisle, and a light, pinnacled tower, which contains three bells.

The earliest mention of the Church is during the time of Edward the First—in 1240.

The register dates from 1559.

Near the close of last century the Church was described as being well pewed, and kept clean. At this time there were fragments of memorial glass to the Luttrells. The Church was frequently visited in the early sixties by the late Mr. Samuel Dutton Walker, F.S.A., a Nottingham architect and antiquarian writer. In 1864 my deceased friend speaks "of the scanty remains of the mosaic glass" then in the windows. He regarded this glass as "highly valuable, from the fact that we cannot boast of the possession of much original glass of this date and antiquity in the neighbourhood." He doubted whether a parallel could be then found in the whole country. Mr. Walker described the most eastermost window in the north side of the nave, as being "a four light square-headed window, with flowing tracery, the internal part of the opening being splayed and covered by an obtusely-pointed arch; the spaces formed by the mullions which trellis the upper

part of the window into tracery, resemble in form the *oval* or *vesica piscis*, each cusped to form elongated quatrefoils, and, as they are pierced over the mullions, there are but three entire and two half spaces. It is, plainly speaking, net tracery of pure geometric character, and represents the best period of Gothic art, say A.D. 1550."

The patterns were then enclosed in the ancient lead. The centre quatrefoil was "the only one then in any way perfect." It contained "a circle struck to intersect or touch the points of the cusps, and the intervening spaces or spandrils filled in with blue and red glass of plain deep coloured, much spotted by corrosion." Abrased upon the surface was a beautiful running design composed of the thorn leaf. This circle contained the portion upon which the principal point of interest centred. The subject was a sitting figure of Jesus Christ, and belongs to the same period of art as the stonework of the window enclosing it. The glass (Mr. Walker says) "showed evident marks of its near approach to fusion, during the process of annealing or vitrifying the surface colour." Its groundwork of the aureole was yellow, upon the outside of the glass. The figure was pencilled in outline, with vitrified enamel brown upon the internal surface of the glass. With the exception of the hand (yellow) the whole was left white or transparent. The artist made the hair to fall in luxuriantly flowing lines over the shoulders. This was long and abundant. The face depicted was a fine oval form, regularly marked, wearing a sweet and benign expression, not at all bordering upon the severe type that prevailed in the previous century. The beard was short and forked. The head wore a cruciform nimbus, or glory of four rays. The inner lines were drawn lighter, and enclosed the wing of a thorn leaf, and the outer edge had a double line, the groundwork being diapered with cross hatchwork. The arms in the figure were extended; the right one being somewhat upraised with the hand partly open, with three fingers fully extended, representing the act of shedding blessings, or the granting benediction in the Latin form. The left hand indicated the act of bestowing. The body was clothed with a mantle or robe; and Christ is seated upon a bench or seat of very elaborate workmanship, indicative of the fourteenth period of Gothic art.

The ancient glass was missing, in 1863, from a similar window in the same wall towards the west end.

Mr. Walker reported the glass in the eastern window of the south aisle as then being much mutilated and neglected. This he regarded as being "a splendid piece of early art, exhibiting a much

better class of drawing than is usually found in the representations of the figure at that remote period, the cutting of the glass, and the workmanship to be observed in the lead, are of the best description. The whole of the colours, where not obscured by dirt or whitewash, are as deep and rich as when first executed, though slightly less brilliant, owing to the spots of corrosion on the exterior." The upper quatrefoil contains a portion of a sitting figure of Christ in the act of showing his wounds to the people and giving His exhortations to the faithful. The front of the seat was green, and the top draped with brown on a white ground. Common glass had been substituted for that on the whole of the face and breast. The nimbus, in green and yellow, remained. The rays of this were yellow, with a three-winged leaf. The green portion had a running ornament of semi-circles, enclosed by a double lined margin on the outer edge. The ground work was a brilliant ruby, ornamented with a prettily executed design in a lighter shade, having for its foundation the thorn leaf. The raiment was composed of an outer robe of a golden yellow, the lining being green. The hands were extended and open, displaying all the fingers. The feet were resting upon an orb with horizontal belts running round and across it, intersecting each other. Each foot showed the point of the nails used in crucifixion, and also blood trickling down the flesh. The lower quatrefoils were filled in with a similar arrangement of coloured glass, though with different subjects. That on the left contains portions of a figure in a yellow mantle and white tunic—probably St. Matthew. The upper part of the figure had been destroyed, and also the whole of another figure in the same quatrefoil.

Writing to me, when forwarding a pamphlet from which all the matter relating to the glass is culled, Mr. Walker said :—"All the ancient glass herein alluded to is broken since publication of paper; notwithstanding my repeated warning to the Rector, and others. S.D.W., November 23rd, 1871." When I heard the news I, as a humble follower in Mr. Walker's footsteps, though much and probably expressed myself in plain English. In 1800 an Act of Parliament settled the disputes as to the division of tithes between the Rector of Gamston and West Bridgford.

The chancel was repaired in 1833, at considerable cost. In 1840 the tithes were commuted for £262.

Let me now present a word-picture of the exterior and interior of West Bridgford Church as it appeared to a masterly-hand, Mr. S. Dutton Walker, F.S.A., in the autumn of 1863—eight years



before the Church was "restored" and repewed:—The Church has, in some measure owing to unstudied repairs and alterations, lost its picturesqueness, the more especially when we turn towards the chancel end, but shows, on closer examination, many portions worthy of interest. Its plan is, west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch, and vestry. The tower is of the usual three-story class, the upper-story being the belfry, arranged for three bells. It appears to be, with the exception of the vestry, the most modern or recently built part of the edifice, and would probably be erected circa 1600. It is square in plan and is surmounted with battlements and crocketed pinnacles, and is ornamented with moulded cornice. The roof, which is of stone, carried upon circular ribs or groins throws off the water in the usual manner, through carved gargoyles. The windows to the belfry are very obtusely pointed, the arches, indeed, almost approaching to semi-circles. Several other openings of a small size, lighting the staircase turret and ringing chambers, appear on the different faces, but the general effect of the tower is plain, though the lower story is a little relieved by the angular buttresses, and by a window on the west side, having an appearance of "perpendicular" date. There is no west door, but a modern debased one with a square head has been inserted in the south side, probably for the convenience of the bell ringers. Two inscriptions, in Old English raised characters, are carved on the south side, one about half way up the tower, and the other under the south-eastern pinnacle. From the effect of weather, the old gray lichen, and the height of the inscriptions from the ground, we were unable to decipher them, but they would, in all probability, give the date of the reconstruction of the tower.

The south porch is probably of "early decorated" date, but it has been so much debased by repairs and alterations that it is difficult to arrive at any exactness about it. Its entrance is very plain, the jambs not even being hampered, having no doubt been added during the last 200 years. This porch is of considerable depth, and contains stone seats or benches, and on both east and west sides there are narrow chinks or orifices, formerly open but now glazed. It has originally been lower, and, perhaps, thatched, but was re-roofed in the "perpendicular," period, as the stone mould or eaves, and cornice is similar to that on the clerestory of the Church, and the upper courses seem of better masonry than the rubble work of the original part of the walls below.

The chancel is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the sacred edifice, and originally has been of very good character, but having been recently plastered and re-roofed in anything but an

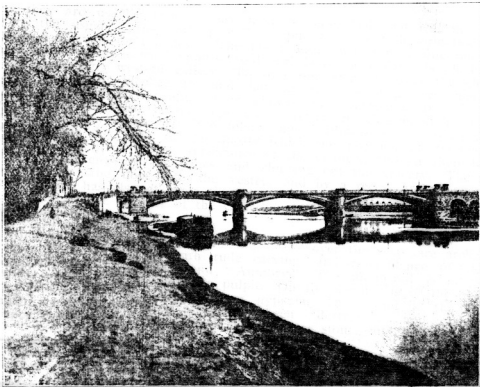
ecclesiastical style, it has lost at a first glance some part of its beauty. Nor has the addition of the vestry on the north side enhanced the beauty of the scene.

The date of the chancel is "early decorated." It has originally had upon it a steep roof, which is clearly proved on close observation, as the chancel arch now shows itself on the outside of the building above the present roof of the chancel. The priest's or south door is pointed, single chamfered, and has a moulded label and impost; and this label has originally been connected with a string course running underneath the windows, both on the south and west fronts. On the same side also is a window of three lights of what we should term "late decorated" character. It has been restored, in the "plasterer's" style, in such a manner that it is difficult to see what the tracery has been. The window may be termed square-headed, though the centre rises slightly. It is very similar in form to one at Wymington, in Bedfordshire, which was constructed A.D. 1380, though this at Bridgford must be of a later date, if we may judge by the deeply sunk and hollow moulded jambs, and by the curved mould of the mullions. At the east end of the south walk there is also a two light window of a similar character. At the east end of this chancel is rather an unusual arrangement, namely, two three-light windows. They are of "decorated" type, and have still some very fine tracery in them, though partially blocked and concealed to suit the low flat ceiling of the interior. A Hood mould runs round the head of both these windows, and connects the whole as it were, into one of six lights. These windows have good details, and are well worth the trouble of inspecting and sketching. The north side shows one lancet window, and also a low side window of one light. The upper part of the latter has been cut away and made larger, debased, and filled with lead lights of common character. The south aisle is interesting on account of some of the windows, which are of good form and detail. It is of "decorated" date; the walls are of rubble masonry except the upper part, which has, together with the parapet, battlements, and cornice, been rebuilt at a later period, and with better worked stone, probably at the same time as the addition of the clerestory. The east end of this aisle has a rich "decorated" three-light window, of the same date as the two at the east end of the Chancel. It contains some good tracery and the section of jambs and mullions correspond to those alluded to. The hood mould is, however, of a richer section, and is finished by moulded terminations; a somewhat similar window may be seen at S. Magdalen Church, Oxford, though the sections of the mullions differ. The south side of this aisle also shows two other windows of "decorated" date, each of three lights, square-headed, and containing tracery, excellent in its form. Though much dilapidated the

windows differ from each other in design, but are yet of corresponding character. One has a great affinity to a good example of 1320 "decorated" style at Over, in Cambridgeshire; and some very similar—indeed, so much as to raise the idea that the designs may have emanated from the brain of the same architect, may be seen at Ashby-Folville Church, in Leicestershire, constructed A.D. 1350. The west end of this aisle has one window only, of a lancet form.

The nave next calls for attention, and it may here be remarked that it is lit on the north side by two windows, one a four-light, and the other a three-light. Both are square-headed and have tracery in them of similar character to that previously described; the lights, generally speaking, are narrow, and the mullions small in appearance. The clerestory is lighted on both north and south sides by four windows, each of two rather wide lights, with flat arched tops, nearly square, and filled in with "late perpendicular" tracery. The roofs, both over the nave and south aisle are partially concealed by battlemented parapets, and the water is thrown off through gargoyles. We regret also to add that, the south eastern angle of the nave, a vile-looking brick chimney-stack rears its head and destroys the harmony and ecclesiastical appearance of that part of the building.

Let us now, however, enter the interior of this time and prayer-hallowed building, first premising that the western doorway is of plain form, pointed, single chamfered, and without shafts or caps, though a moulded impost and neckings relieve the appearance. It contains what we should surmise to be the original door, which is of oak, and is hung with the ancient bands of stamped ironwork used in former days. The interior of the Church produces a very agreeable effect upon the holder, owing to the amount of early decorative art which still remains. The nave was most likely originally built in the "decorated" period, but subsequent alterations have been made to it at a later date. Thus, for instance, the arcade or arches and piers between the nave and south aisle seem to have been rebuilt, or then added, as some of the mould and the carrying of the respond at the east end of the arcade bespeak a later date, namely, the perpendicular. This arcade consists of four bays of arches, double sunk and champered, with octagonal shafts or pins, with moulded caps and bases; the arches at both ends are brought down on two corbels, that at the east end having rudely carved grotesque heads, enclosed amongst the foliage of the conventional form used in the "perpendicular" period. The roof has at some date been raised to form a clerestory, probably at the same period as the date of the arcade. No doubt the Church would previously have had a steep roof, but it gave way to one of a much flatter pitch when the clerestory was formed. It is supported by moulded

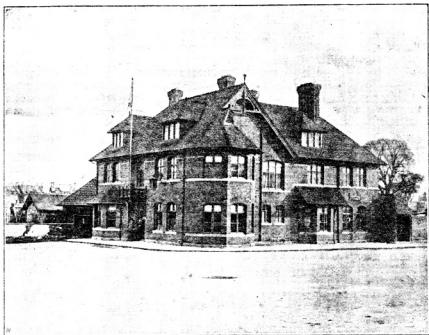


NEW TRENT BRIDGE.

principal beams, strengthened by solid curved struts of rather a nice form sloping down on to carved figure. these trusses, or struts, and this roof are alluded to in a recent publication, namely, Dobson's "Art of Building," in which also a wood cut sketch of the roof may be seen. Upon turning round the angle of the tower we may see, near to the north-east angle, the original form of the ancient roof part of the west end of the old roof gable being still visible, together with one of the buttresses.

The "fittings," as they are usually termed, may next be described, but will need little notice beyond that they are the usual "pens," or "pews." A pulpit, of post Reformation date, occupies a site at the north-east angle of the nave. The tower arch (which is a fine one, with chamfered arris, the inner orders being carried upon splayed corbels of early date) is blocked up and nearly concealed by the usual ugly western gallery. Turning our steps towards the chancel, we observe the chancel arch is partially blocked up, and that the remains of a very handsome chancel screen still occupy the rest of the opening, it is likewise of "perpendicular" character, and is very much dilapidated. We had, also, nearly forgotten to notice the chancel arch which is carried upon corbels of nice form, very richly cut into foliage and sculpture of grotesque forms. Upon looking eastward we are again struck by the peculiarity which the presence of the two and three light windows in the east end gives to the appearance of the chancel, though their beauty is much marred by the flat ceiling crossing the panes and shutting out the tracery. The north side of the chancel is occupied by the door into the vestry, and by a recess arched over and richly moulded, the front of which has also at some time been filled with tracery and cuspings. This has probably been the tomb of the founder of the Church, which was most frequently placed in this position in ancient Churches.

On the south side there is a two seated sedilia; the heads over the seats are arched in an ogre form, and the spandrels are fitted in with rude carving, and resemblance of tracery. There are also to be seen the usual "Piscina," and "Aumbry." The altar rail is of "post Reformation," character, and is probably coeval with the pulpit. On the north side of the chancel we observe that part of the floor is formed of alabaster or gypsum. This would be the top of the founder's tomb, which has, with this exception, been destroyed, and on the south side another stone appears, which has originally been the altar stone, and would formerly



NEW TRENT BRIDGE INN.

have upon it five crosses, typical of the five wounds<sup>r</sup> of Christ, namely, two in the hands, two in the feet, and one in the side. Upon the tomb top at one corner, we observe some characters, which we presume to be "In Dei nomine. Amen."

In another part of the floor we observe also a recess, or incision, in one of the stones, which has formerly contained a brass, but this, no doubt, has long since been melted down by the marine store dealers. Contiguous to this is a cross body stone, with inscription running round it. The arms of the cross are terminated with the "Fleur de lis," and at the lower extremity, in place of the usual steps, or "Calvary," as it is termed, is a moulded base, incised the same as the rest of the ornament.

"The Restoration" set in at West Bridgford in 1871, when the ancient glass was broken, and the Church refitted with open benches, and other things done. The sum of £800 was spent, and was raised by public subscription. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., writing in the mid-September number of *Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, on this subject says:—

"The Church was, no doubt, in want of considerable repair, and the interior was disfigured by high deal pews of irregular shape, whilst a singing gallery, erected about seventy or eighty years ago, blocked up the tower arch. The chancel was filled with square pews, put up some time in the twenties or early thirties, at a time when the use of a chancel was pretty well forgotten, or was viewed as an anachronism, or, at best, a survival from "Roman" days. The chancel appears to have been new-roofed then, and was generally "beautified," a process which was as destructive in the days of our grandfathers as "restorations" are now. A flat ceiling had been put in, blocking up part of the two beautiful east windows of the chancel, as well as the curious triangle window above them. The easternmost lancet window on the north side of the chancel was then walled up, and the exterior stuccoed to represent masonry. Benches—taken, it is said, from St. Mary's, Nottingham—formerly existed in the chancel, but these were replaced by the pews already mentioned. Over the chancel screen had been a singing loft, but this was done away with, as well as the staircase on the south side which led up to it. The architect during the restoration pulled down some portion of the north wall in an unsuccessful attempt to discover the stairs to this rood loft. Whitewash covered the whole of the interior, but, depressing in appearance as whitewashed walls are many will agree in the opinion that bare rubble walls, roughly pointed, are not a bit better in appearance.

There are several fragments of stained glass of considerable merit still left in the windows. A fine medallion in a window on the north side of the nave was broken shortly before the restoration. Other glass was destroyed in the course of that process; amongst it was the coat of arms of the ancient lords of the manor—the Luterels, who died out in the male line as long ago as the year 1418. That so interesting a relic—their sole memento in the place—should have been thus destroyed, is a fact which reflects great discredit upon the architect, rector, and others responsible for the restoration. In the same window was also the shield of the Alfreton family, and this shared the fate of the Luterel coat.

The first steps were taken on the 11th of August, 1871, when the workmen, without any adequate supervision, commenced to remove the fittings and to strip the plaster from the walls. My first visit was made on 21st August. By that time, a little window in the gable of the porch, which had been plastered up, was exposed to view, and the lancet window in the chancel before mentioned had been opened out. In connection with the latter, a most interesting discovery was made. The window jambs and arch were painted in a sort of distemper to represent sienna and white marble in a somewhat conventional manner. On the western side was a large shield of early form outlined with a broad black line. It was in height 2ft. 8in., and 1ft. 9in. wide, and bore argent, five fusils gules, each charged with an escallop of the field. The fusils, which were 17in. long, were painted in vermillion, and the escallops were outlined in black. These appear to have been the arms of the ancient Nottinghamshire family of Aslacton, though no mention of this family is to be found in the pages of Thoroton in connection with West Bridgeford. The day after these particulars had been noted, this interesting painting was scraped off by the workman.

All the pews in the church were taken out, and numerous fragments of the ancient oak bench ends and poppyheads—many of them handsomely carved in various designs—were found worked up in the modern pews. What became of them? They might have been utilised as patterns for new seats, which would have had a far more handsome appearance than the present varnished pine benches. But restorers like to have a clean sweep and to have everything quite new, spick and span, all complete for the opening ceremony. Money is never too plentiful, and the natural result is that much of the new work thus hastily put in is of a cheap and flimsy character. Far better would it be if they could be induced to follow an old motto, "*festina lente*," and carry out



church restoration by degrees. An opportunity was lost at West Bridgeford. Of several of these bench ends the writer made sketches before they disappeared.

The space between the top of the chancel screen and arch was filled up with a lath and plaster partition, on which were the royal arms. This was removed, thus revealing the fact that the chancel roof was lower than the arch. Here was a clear indication that those who rebuilt the nave in the Perpendicular period contemplated also the rebuilding of the chancel. As that, of course, was not now to be thought of, the restorers were obliged to raise the chancel walls, and the roof as well, a couple of feet to enable them to clear the arch. This, though a decided improvement to the interior, has, unfortunately, somewhat injured the external appearance of the church, since the apex of the chancel roof over-tops the nave. The triangular window at the east end was raised two feet six inches; and the old red stone tracery, being much decayed, was replaced by new work in white stone of similar design, though executed in a somewhat mechanical manner. It is open to question whether it would not have been preferable to have raised the chancel walls still higher, and then to have placed upon them a flat roof of perpendicular character to better accord with the nave, both inside and out, than does the present arrangement. A series of small clerestory windows in the chancel would have obviated any objection which would have arisen had the raised walls been left blank." The subject will be taken up again in the October number of the same magazine of which I am editor.

Near the door is a gravestone to the memory of Mr. John Billings, who died suddenly in 1785, at the age of 82. His epitaph reads thus:—

He fell like Autumn fruit, that mellowed long,  
Much wondered at because he dropt no sooner.  
Fate wound him up for three score years and ten;  
Yet freshly ran he on some Winters more,  
Till like a Clock, worn out with beating time,  
The wheels of weary Life, at length, stood still.

These beautiful lines are from Dryden's *Œdipus*.

On an upright stone, near the chancel window—to Samuel Daykin, who died in 1800, aged 21, is a curiosity of graveyard literature and stone cutting. Here it is:—

A sore diceas my life did survey,  
And piarc'd my tender heart,  
Just in the flower of my age,  
Pale death did end the smart,  
Grive not dear parents nor Lament,  
Don't thus express your Love,  
But rather rejoice and be content,  
In hops to meet in Heaven above.

On a raised flat stone near the chancel door is this epitaph to William Aikin, who died January 5th, 1707, in his 63rd year:—

Spectators all Who ere you be,  
You all must die as sure as he;  
And though, under this stone he'es laid,  
He surely nature's debt has paid,  
Lo here he is laid in the dust,  
Waiting the rising with the just;  
As He'el be judged so must we all,  
When God Almighty please to call.

West Bridgford Church has three bells. The first has roughly cast upon its waist the words "AVE MARIA." The second was cast by Richard Mellers, husband of Dame Agnes Mellers, of Nottingham; bears his mark and the rose; and a motto. The third was recast in 1813, and bears the words, in ordinary Roman capitals:—

J. E. SMITH & CO.  
CHESTERFIELD  
1813.  
GLORIA DEO.

## THE "STONE MAN" OF WEST BRIDGFORD.

About Christmas 1893 a local writer, who hid his identity under the pen-name of "Camulodunem," penned the following letter on the subject. This appeared in the February (1894) number of "Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries."—

It may be of interest to archæologists generally to state that the stone man of West Bridgford has been rescued from the field where it has been exposed for so many years, and has at last found a permanent and appropriate resting-place on a stone slab close to the chancel door of Bridgford Church. The removal has been effected by one of the churchwardens of the parish, Mr. W. H. Simons, who obtained permission from the owners of the land, Messrs. Wright and Hurcomb, thus saving an ancientmonolith from the fate which was feared might result in the course of building operations. The position the effigy now occupies is not, perhaps, altogether consistent with the traditions connected with the ancient relic; but it is at all events a respectable compromise in relation to the opinions expressed, and it is now safe from further defacement by tourists and others who take a delight in carving their initials on objects of interest. The stone man is popularly supposed to be the recumbent figure of a knight in armour forming the lid of a stone coffin, in which his remains were interred. The theory expressed, that it formerly occupied the empty space in the canopied tomb in West Bridgford Church, is declared on ecclesiastical authority to be an erroneous one. An ode to the stone man appeared in a volume of "Poems" by Edward Hind, published in 1853. The ode alluded to ["Ode to the Stone Man of West Bridgford," in forty-two lines.—Ed.] is speculative as to where the stone man came from before it got into a pond at Bridgford, where it remained for fifty years. I am sorry to upset the prevalent idea that it formed part of a Crusader's tomb. All the recumbent memorials I have seen of the heroes of that period are in marble, the carving being more or less elaborate, according to the means of the survivors. They all bear a family resemblance, like the tombstones in some churchyards. This figure, however, is in sandstone. and is identical in pattern, so far as it can be distinguished, with the carved stone figures of Roman centurions occasionally found in old Roman stations. The drapery of the figure is suggestive of the toga, and the fracture at the feet indicates

where was once the tablet which invariably forms part of the monument, and on which is recorded the name of the general, the legion to which he belonged, the date of his death, and the name of the emperor he served under. It is not at all unlikely that this tablet may be discovered in the course of excavations in the field preparatory to building operations being commenced. [The tablet has not been found. We disagree with the theory of Roman origin].

To this Mr. Briscoe, in his editorial capacity, added the following:—

In the first series of "Old Nottinghamshire," published in 1881, there appears some notes (pp. 38-40) on this subject, from "Pen and Ink," and the late Mr. Frederick Dobson, and which contained extracts from "Walks round Nottingham," published in 1835, and from the writings of "a local poet." "The local poet" referred to was Mr. William Bradfield, and the extracts are from "The Story of the Stone Man" (29 pages) in "Pictures of the Past, and other poems," 1864. Until this removal, and for many years, the stone man stood "in the north-east corner of that triangular close which is formed by the Melton Road forking off from the Loughborough Road." "The Wanderer" [Capt. Matt. Hy. Barker] described it as "the sculptured form of a cross-legged knight, but so miserably mutilated as to render any attempts to discover the design entirely fruitless. Its height is about five feet seven inches; part of the shield yet (1835) remains on the left arm, as well as the impression of the folded hands upon the breast; the armour, as far as it can be delineated, is of very early origin, and, it is very probable, had a lion at the feet. This statue had, no doubt, been taken from some sepulchre, perhaps originally in Bridgford Church, as I afterwards discovered a place from which something of the kind had been removed; but the only intelligence I could gain was that it had been dug up from the earth when excavating a pond, close to where it stands," say between 1800 and 1810. The late Mr. Frederick Dobson, on page 39, furnishes a description of this effigy as it probably appeared in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

In the forties, "Pen-and-Ink"—who has gone to his rest—avowed at the conclusion that the stone man had "once occupied a good position in the church at Flawford, but on the destruction of this sanctuary there he fell into obscurity, and became a ruin of his former self. It is well known that several cross-legged monuments were in Flawford Church down to the time of its demolition,

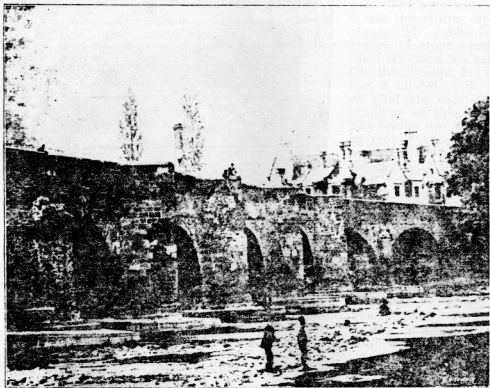
about a century ago, when its materials were removed for various purposes in the neighbouring villages, and perhaps this large slab might be put over the wayside ditch, and afterwards get covered over with earth. The slab appears to have been broken into three pieces, and to have been afterwards put together and cemented to an old boundary stone, which marks the limits of the manor of Nottingham at this particular spot.

Seeing that building operations had commenced, several years ago, in close proximity to the stone man, I communicated with the curator of the Nottingham Castle Museum as to the desirability of this relic of the past being preserved in the town museum, and I believe he corresponded with the landlord on the question, but nothing came of it. Later on I again suggested to the curator (Mr. G. Harry Wallis, F.S.A.) that in all probability the effigy would be destroyed unless it was promptly rescued. Mr. Wallis at once took action in the matter, but was anticipated this time by Mr. W. H. Simons.

## THE OLD AND THE NEW TRENT BRIDGES.

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The existing Trent Bridge, which connects Nottingham and West Bridgford, was opened with great ceremony by Alderman Manning, mayor, on July 25th, 1871. It was built from the funds of the Bridge Estate, in the hands of the Nottingham Corporation, at a cost of about £30,000, from the designs of the late Mr. Tarbotton, when borough engineer. It occupies a position a little to the east of the many-arched stone bridge which it superseded, and which had to make way for the iron structure which was better designed to meet the requirements of a large and growing manufacturing town. "The Town Arms," at the north end, was demolished, and a handsome structure substituted; and the "Union Inn," on the town approach, was re-erected on a larger scale, than before. The history of the bridges which have spanned the Trent about this spot for



OLD TRENT BRIDGE.



more than nine hundred years is full of interest. A bridge crossed the Trent here as early as 924. The piers were of stone, and the platform, if not the entire superstructure, was of wood. Henry II. probably built the first arched bridge of stone here in 1156. It was one of the first stone bridges constructed in England. On this bridge, known as Hethebeche brigge, was a chapel with two chaplains. Portions of what are surmised to have been window mullions of this chapel were found in 1826. The bridge was in a very dilapidated condition in 1364. About this time the cost of maintenance was defrayed by the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln. Two years later, bridge-masters were appointed; land and hereditaments were purchased for the support of the "Heybeth bridge"—the bridge gate. The town of Nottingham then undertook to

keep the bridge in proper condition. From time to time bequests were made for its repair. The first lease granted of Bridge Estate lands was made in 1541. In 1551 St. John the Baptist's Hospital (the site of the disused prison in St. John's Street) was granted to the corporation for the amending, sustaining, and repairing of the bridge. Wood was sold from "The Coppice," in 1609, to obtain money for its repair. The bridge being in "so great decay," in 1614 it was decided [that it "must be repaired this summer"—the chapel arch being in "great decay." One of the arches fell in 1636, and cost £100 to rebuild. The Trent Bridge figured conspicuously during the period of the Civil War. The works at the bridges were "slighted" at the close of the war. The great flood of 1683 carried away a considerable portion of the bridge. At this time it consisted of fifteen arches built of stone and brick; its length was about 668 feet; its width varied from twenty-one-and-a-half feet to eighteen, and it was without footway. In 1682-3 the river was diverted in order to allow of the



NATIONAL : SCHOOL.



reparation of the bridge. The bridge was repaired about 1725. A toll-house was set up, but the right of the corporation to exact toll was tested in 1840, the jury giving a verdict for the corporation. The eastern parapet was widened in 1806; and in 1810 a range of buildings which stood at the eastern side of the northern end was, with the watch-house, demolished, and that end of the bridge widened. Advantage was taken of the extremely protracted drought of 1826 to examine and repair the bridge, the current being turned through three arches. The Queen crossed the bridge on her way from Chatsworth to Belvoir in 1843. During the last twenty years of the existence of the old bridge repairs were constantly being made. In consequence of its defective state, Sir William Cubitt prepared plans for a new structure in 1853, but they were not carried out.

## THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

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The site for this was given by the Lord of the Manor, the late Mr. John Chaworth Musters, of Annesley Park. The building, of brick, cost £600. This sum was defrayed by voluntary contributions. The school was opened in 1875. Many lads owe their success in life to the elementary education which they received here.

Before this existed there was a school built here in 1802 by the Rev. William Thompson. He endowed it with £912 Consolidated Three per Cents, Stock, for the education of ten poor children of the parish of which three were to come from Gamston. This was re-built in 1865, and enlarged in 1889 at a cost of £150, and further enlarged in 1895, at a cost of £400.

## WEST BRIDGFORD HALL.

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The mansion-house, or hall, as it was variously termed in other days, is a plain, substantial, and convenient brick building occupying a pleasant position in the parish. It possesses no special architectural features. Its erection was conceived by Mr. Mundy Musters, Lord of the Manor, who



.THE PEATFIELD ALMSHOUSES.

commenced to build it in or about 1768. Progress was retarded for some reasons unknown to us. It was not until 1774 that it was completed, and then by another—Mr. John Musters. The Hall has been tenanted by Colonel Thomas Wright Vaughan, who married the only daughter of Mr. Musters; and subsequently by Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Newark, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Benjamin Smith, of Newark, and daughter of Mr. Mark Huish, of Nottingham, and the Heymanns, now represented by its present and genial occupier, Mr. Albert Heymann, J.P.

## THE RECTORY.

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The old Rectory was described by Captain Barker sixty years ago as then standing near the Church, and being "rather a straggling building, but standing in quiet seclusion amidst green and shady trees." About this time the glebe house was declared as being unfit for residence.

The new Rectory, is a stone villa-like erection, close to the Church, embowered in trees, and with neatly laid out grounds around it. The Rector's kindness in allowing visitors to make occasional use of it is highly appreciated and never abused—may it always be so!

## THE PEATFIELD ALMS HOUSES.

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The name of Peatfield has been associated with all good works at West Bridgford for many years past. Mrs. Peatfield has erected and endowed a row of six alms houses on the Bridgford Road near Musters Road.

These are neat and comfortable homes, and situated in a healthy position. They are built of good brick with stone dressings, from the designs of Mr. John Howitt, of King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham; and bear the following inscription:—

"These Alms Houses were built by Mrs. Catherine Peatfield, youngest daughter of Clifford and Catherine Caunt, of West Bridgford, who was 29 years Curate-in-Charge of this Parish, A.D. 1892.



THE RECTORY.

## THE NEW TRENT BRIDGE INN.

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The old order of things has always, in the course of time, to make way for the new. This is a truism which we all realise in this transmondane world. The Trent Bridge Inn, of the past, the ancient Trent Bridge, and the quiet little hamlet were altogether harmonious in their aspects. The spanning of the Trent with an iron bridge, and the greatly increased traffic consequent upon the developments of the districts south of Nottingham, the spread of enthusiasm for cricket, and the necessity of providing for the creature wants of visitors to West Bridgford seemed, in the natural order of things, to call for the demolition of the old building and the erection of a more imposing and convenient place of "accommodation for man and beast." A modest erection for the elite who witnessed the matches on the adjoining ground, has had to give way for the erection of two larger and more convenient pavilions within recent years.

May the name of Notts. ever stand prominent in the annals of the manly British game of cricket!

## THE VILLAGE INN.

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The Trent Bridge Inn has been so intimately associated with the great national game of cricket, for a considerable period, as to make it a place of historic interest. In its past aspect, it was one of those typical roadside inns which the march of time and the development of districts has caused to be demolished in order that building, more commodious, and convenient might be erected on their site.

How many pleasing reminiscences are conjured up at the very mention of the name! How the changes in the game are brought to our minds! What heroes of the willow are rehabilitated! How many men, famous in the world of cricket, have run up heavy scores here, before the days of many centuries! The old Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, of seven acres, is, indeed, classic ground in the history of cricket.



OLD TRENT BRIDGE INN.

## ANNALS OF AN AFTERNOON IN WEST BRIDGFORD.

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NEAR the close of last century the village was regarded by Throsby as being "in general well built." At this time it consisted of about thirty dwellings. In one of these lived a Mr. Hornbuckle, "a gentleman of considerable property." At this time the Parish Clerk stated that there was not a Dissenter in the place.

Very early in 1835 a well-known Nottingham journalist and writer of books on nautical life issued a book under the title of "Walks round Nottingham, by a Wanderer." The author was "The old sailor"—Captain Matthew Henry Barker. Seven pages are devoted in this work to what is now Nottingham-over-the-water. The genial old man tells us that "the spirit feels an elasticity which May alone imparts, and whilst bounding in its vigour, shakes of, as it were, 'the mortal coil' that drags it down to earth—the heart exults, for nature is triumphant. It was with such feelings that a few days since (now 61 years ago)! I turned my back upon the town, and sought the calm solitude of the green fields. Old father Trent rolled on its way, confined within his proper bounds, and sparkling in the early beams of the glowing sun. The hills looked luxuriant, and the valleys seemed to rejoice in the sweet refreshment of the cold night dew which still hung glistening on the herbage. After passing over the Trent Bridge, I took the direct road from it (which, no doubt, has formerly been the only highway to London), and strolling by the side of the hedge—sometimes stopping to listen to the notes of the blackbird, at others trying to discover the warbling lark, as he fluttered in mid-air, diminished to a mere speck.

I continued my walk to the village, which certainly presents a picture of rural neatness. The cottages with their gardens in front filled with plants and flowers, had a show of gladness about them that told a tale of industrious tranquillity, united to calm simplicity. The village is rather straggling and detached, but it comes very near the beau-ideal of those pleasant spots which the poet and the



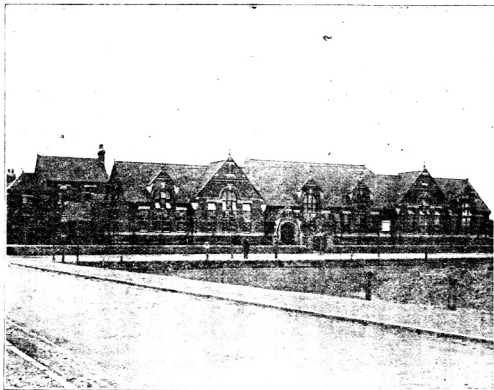
ENTRANCE TO BRIDGFORD HALL.



painter love to trace. A neat house has recently been erected on the right hand, and the cropped yews, which formed a sort of arch in the back ground, had a fantastic, though not an unpleasing effect."

## LOOKING BACKWARD AT WEST BRIDGFORD.

During his period of training in the Nottingham Free Public Libraries Mr. John J. Ogle, librarian and curator to the Corporation of Bootle, wrote the following :—"The morning is wet—very wet, but quite warm. At noon the rain ceased and by three o'clock the sun shines gloriously. The 'bus deposited its passengers on the river bridge, and in fifteen minutes one of them is in the village of West Bridgford. The Nottingham and Melton Railway embankment shuts out the townward view, all is rural, and sweet as rural. The houses of the village have an individuality about them. They do not all look east or west, north or south, as in a town street. Nor is anyone exactly opposite any other. A country mansion in red brick is next to a group of labourers' cottages, with thatched roof supporting a rich crop of chickweed and moss, and over the way are a farm house and buildings surrounding a yard where pigs and poultry fraternise with a white heifer. Now the passenger must perforce stay to admire a pleasant garden filled with larkspur and columbine and broom, and with pansies nearer the brown soil, and green honeysuckle covering the trellis by the house door, presently he hurries by a long high wall that hides everything in the squire's less democratic ground. The church rises grandly in the midst of the homesteads, preaching—not loudly, but well—"The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." The urban visitor passes on: a turn or two in the road, which is not of the cleanest, brings him side by side with an orchard, children's voices come through the hedge, discussing their childish preferences for the young horses that are grazing under the trees. Now is reached the first stile, three calves are standing there, and do not move till the visitor has rubbed their brown faces in his condescending way. The brook filled with the morning rains flows gently by, watering the roots of the hedgerow that is resplendent in the massed bloom of the hawthorn. Stile succeeds stile, pasture follows pasture. In one field cows are grazing, in the next the grass is preparing for the mower's scythe, or the chatter of the machine knives, which have almost supplanted the older instrument. Whence comes the delicious scent? It is



NEW BOARD SCHOOLS.

the clover that raises its rosy head among its taller brothers the grasses, and close by is its destructive neighbour the yellow-rattle, whose roots feed on the roots of the nutritious grasses. Buttercups everywhere; the fields in the distance are all green and gold, but more gold than green. Here are some pollard willows, the willow wren is flitting among the branches. Beautiful bird! says the visitor, and waits beneath the tree to get a nearer sight of his doings, but the little thing is shy and hops off to another willow. "Is he deluding me? does he want to lead me from his nest?" So questions the town dweller, and again goes on his way. The brambles have got new bronze leaves, the dog maple is putting forth tender shoots tipped with brown, the rose is branching apace, the ivy has a new dress, or rather the pollard trees have a new trimming of ivy leaves. The railway embankment again crosses the way, but it is all alive. Clover and hop trefoil and white lychnis, and gorse, and lentils cover it with growing colour, and small creatures of the richest design wander at will in the fairy forest. There by the brookside is the water vole, a moment; a splash; a commotion in the water, and he is at home in his hole. The herbage is growing rank in the dyke. Meadow Sweet, Queen of the Meadow, as it is poetically called, displays her young and splendid leaves, the willow herbs are showing the tenderest of green leaves, the water starwort is covering the water with green rosettes. Through the clear spaces, if you watch awhile you may see a procession of life. The water beetle pursues an enemy, the young tadpoles, all head and tail apparently, follow, now in single file, now moving socially together. That silver bead is a water spider encased in a drop of air, which he manages to take without need of a diving bell. Time flies, the visitor has an appointment in town. The remaining fields townwards are few and of less interest, so the man of business quickens his steps, bearing with him into the town only a bunch of wild flowers as a souvenir—short-lived but sweet—of a pleasant afternoon just across the town limits.



# Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

---

Dr. Hunter, Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following particulars:—

In 1881 the population of West Bridgford was only 293, ten years later it was nearly ten times greater, while to-day it must be close upon 4,000.

## WATER SUPPLY.

---

The parish has an abundance of water supplied by the Nottingham Corporation. The present supply is sufficient for a population of 15,000, so that no additional supply will be required for many years. The Nottingham water is, as is well known, above suspicion, while all the samples of well water which I have examined, were quite clear, rather hard, but contained no trace of organic impurity.

## LIGHTING AND GAS SUPPLY.

---

It has now been arranged to provide the District South of the Trent with a supply of gas, independent of the Borough supply, so that there will be a uniform pressure. This will provide against the variations in lighting which have been recently complained of.

## ROADS.

---

The roads continue to wear well, although frequently interfered with for the purpose of laying in gas and water to the newly erected houses. These new roads which are always clean, add considerably to the popularity of West Bridgford as a place of residence, as in all kinds of weather

good walking can always be enjoyed. The opening of Musters and Henry Roads, and their junction with the Melton turnpike, have been completed during the past year. These roads are models of road making.

## SCAVENGING.

---

The scavenging of ash-pits and closets takes place between the hours of 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. The contractor finds no difficulty in disposing of the refuse to the neighbouring farmers, so that there is no accumulation. Since the present contractor was appointed I have had no complaints. The work is done expeditiously, and within the prescribed hours.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

---

In spite of the increased population the number of infectious diseases was less than during the two preceding years. The continued immunity of the parish from all kinds of infectious disorders is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory features in the history of West Bridgford.

## VITAL STATISTICS.—DEATHS.

---

The highest mortality occurred during the summer months, which is unusual. The death-rate is 10·8 per 1,000, as against 8·5 for 1893. I described the 1893 death-rate as "phenomonally low." The rate for the past year, although not quite so low as 1893, is still very "satisfactorily low." There are various reasons which conduce to the low death-rate of West Bridgford, perhaps the chief of these is the absence of poverty and over-crowding. I give the following death-rates for 1894 for comparison :—

(1)	West Bridgford	..	..	..	..	10·8
(2)	Beeston ..	..	..	..	..	12·5
(3)	Carlton and District..	..	..	..	..	16·2
(4)	Nottingham ..	..	..	..	..	17

## BIRTHS.

---

During the year 91 children were born, 41 males and 50 females, as compared with 66 births during 1893. The birth-rate is still too low. The rate per 1,000 is 25'9, as against 22'3 for 1893 and 25'7 in 189a. I give the following birth-rates for comparison:—

(1)	West Bridgford	..	..	..	..	25'9
(2)	Nottingham	..	..	..	..	28'5
(3)	Beeston	..	..	..	..	30'5
(4)	Carlton and District)	..	..	..	..	35'5

## PUBLIC HOUSES.

---

I would call attention to one feature which renders the parish almost, if not quite unique. With a population close upon 4,000, there is only one public house. In Nottingham there is a public house to less than every 300 inhabitants, while in the Southwell division there is one to every 147 inhabitants. As a rule the poorer and more overcrowded a district is, the more do we find public houses. In West Bridgford there are no poor, and over-crowding does not exist. The inhabitants are, with few exceptions, privileged to live in healthy and comfortable homes.

## SOCIAL AND PAROCHIAL ADVANTAGES.

---

Notwithstanding an occasional, but happily very rare visit from a flood, the people of the district enjoy many such. Here are a few. They live in a pleasant and prosperous locality, with an abundance of fresh air, good water, and good roads. Their rates are low. They have a wonderful immunity from Zymotic diseases, and diseases due to "locality." Their death-rate can

compare favourably with any death-rate in Britain. They have constant and easy communication with Nottingham, at fares which are exceedingly moderate. They have facilities for buying their houses or their allotments on easy and advantageous terms. They have opportunities almost unequalled for boating, swimming, cycling, tennis, cricket, and football, which help to develop the physical side of their lives, while the various Religious organizations, Choral and Glee singing, Literary and Debating Societies, help to furnish material for their mental well-being. The new Board School shortly to be opened will still further add to their privileges by affording their children a first-class education at a nominal cost.



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**Boots AND Shoes**

AT MODERATE PRICES.

**H. BUTLER,**

Great Midland Boot & Shoe Warehouse,

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**Enormous Stock.**

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and all Millinery Materials.*

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Veil Nets, &c.*

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20, SOUTH PARADE, MARKET PLACE.

*Blakey's*

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**USED ALL OVER  
THE WORLD.**

**HARDY  
Patent Pick Co., Ltd.  
SHEFFIELD.**

*PICKS, SPADES,  
SHOVELS, FORKS,  
HOES, AXES,  
HAMMERS, WEDGES,  
CROWBARS, &c.*



West Bridgford New Church.

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= A =

# RAINBOW BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE ABOVE, WILL BE HELD IN THE

**MECHANICS' HALL,**

— ON —

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY—SEPTEMBER 26, 27, & 28, 1895.



W. DEAR,  
Family Grocer, . . .  
AND  
. . . Provision Merchant,  
West Bridgford Supply Stores,  
POST OFFICE,  
BRIDGFORD ROAD.

AGENT FOR TURNER & SON'S CELEBRATED BREAD, PASTRY, CAKE, ETC.,  
and Delicious Mazawattee Tea.

The Opening Ceremonies will be performed by

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th,  
AT 12 NOON.

*Mrs. Heymann,*

BRIDGFORD HALL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th,  
AT 12 NOON.

*Mrs. Mills,*

RUDDINGTON HALL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th,  
AT 12 NOON.

*Mrs. Peatfield,*

THE POPLARS, WEST BRIDGFORD.



## **GAS FIRES**

*Of improved patterns and designs, suitable for heating  
rooms of any size. Prices from 10.6.*

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## **OIL, COOKING, & WARMING STOVES,**

*Lamps, Gas Fittings, &c., High-Class Table Cutlery,  
Spoons, Forks, &c., & General Furnishing Iron-  
mongery of every description.*

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## **EAGLE KITCHEN RANGE.**

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*Repairs to Locks, Bells, Kitchen Ranges, &c. by  
experienced workmen, at moderate charges.*

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**Thomas Bott & Son,**

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.. Beardsley	.. Hodgson
.. Denham	.. Inman
.. Evans	.. Johnson
.. Fisher	.. Norwebb
.. Flewitt	.. Radford

### CHOIR STALL.

President.—MRS. BASS.

Mrs. Cordeux	Mrs. Rastall
.. Dent	.. Stevenson
.. Derbyshire	.. H. Tomkins
.. W. Fisher	.. Vogel
.. Morris	.. Wallis
.. Pemberton	

### OLD BRIDGFORD STALL.

President.—MRS. HOLLOWAY.

Mrs. Cutler	Mrs. Marriott
.. Gifford	.. Needham
.. Henshall	.. Pearson
.. Knight	.. Wyatt
.. Lowe	Miss Wilkins
.. Margereson	

### NEW BRIDGFORD STALL.

President.—MRS. LANNING.

Mrs. W. H. Abbott	Mrs. Ottowell
.. Clements	.. Chas. Parker
.. Chorley	.. Richardson
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.. Marsh	.. Whitby
.. Musson	

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FOR HIGH-CLASS

**Pork Pies, Sausage, Cakes, Pastry,**

UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

*Nothing but the Best Possible Ingredients used.*

Please Note.—**MAKER OF THE CELEBRATED HOVIS BREAD.**

Families supplied with Pure White and Hovis Bread Daily.



**TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!**

*Tea a Pleasure to Drink*

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**GOLDSMITH STREET,**

**NOTTINGHAM.**



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Mrs. Carson  
.. Catlin  
.. Grattidge  
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.. Sheffield  
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Assisted by:—

Miss Jacklin  
.. F. Jacklin  
.. Ethel Lowe  
.. Kate Lowe  
.. Matthews  
.. Kate Matthews

Miss Amy Newbold  
.. Parry  
.. Simons  
.. Woodcock  
.. N. Wood.

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## ADVERTISEMENT STALL.

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President.—MISS HOLLOWAY.

Miss Gertrude Clarke  
.. Edith Clarke  
.. Lizzie Hill  
.. Clara Holloway

Miss Jackson  
.. Johnstone  
.. Lilian King  
.. Maud King  
Miss Musson.

Miss Margereson  
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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

**“MONTSERRAT”**

(TRADE MARK)

**PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE,**

With Water, or Aerated Waters, is a cooling and refreshing beverage at all seasons. Cheaper than lemons and much more convenient.

Order “Montserrat” and do not take any inferior Brands. There are many such.

“MONTSERRAT” is made from CULTIVATED Limes, and is admitted to be the BEST and PUREST Temperance Beverage of the day.

The “LANCET” says: “We counsel the public to drink ‘Montserrat’ Lime Juice whenever and wherever they list. It is a far more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol.”

A teaspoonful of “MONTSERRAT” Lime-Fruit Juice in a small glass of water, taken on arising, is better for average humanity than a large quantity of medicine. It costs but about One Shilling for a pint bottle. Not an expensive experiment.

TO THOSE WHO PREFER A LIME JUICE CORDIAL,

**MONTSERRAT “LIMETTA,” or  
PURE LIME JUICE CORDIAL, and  
MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT SQUASH, are recommended.**

Made only with the above LIME-FRUIT JUICE, and not a chemical concoction. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c.

Agent: J. W. P. CHAMBERS, DISPENSING CHEMIST, WEST BRIDGFORD.



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FRUIT STALL.

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Mrs. Swift.

GAME STALL.

—  
Mr. Denman.

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STALL.

—  
Mrs. Rouch.

FISH POND.

—  
Miss Allen.

BRAN TUBS.

Miss Jessie Basford

.. Ida Cutler

.. Edith Gifford

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Miss F. Woodward.

The Misses Maxwell

Miss Raynor

.. Richardson and her class

POST OFFICE.

The Misses Clarke.

ELECTRICAL  
WONDER STALL.

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The Albert Laundry,

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They use no chemicals, no machinery, therefore no fear of rotting of  
linen, nor broken buttons.

GOODS COLLECTED MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

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Home-made Bread, Cakes, Pork Pies ;  
Home-cured Hams and Bacon ;  
Potted Meat, etc.

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Parties, Soirees, etc., catered for.      Terms Reasonable.

# ⇒ TABLE OF ENTERTAINMENTS. ⇐

**Thursday, September 26th, 1895.**

Time.	Entertainment.	Place.	Admission.
3.0 p.m.	Grand Concert under the direction of Mrs. Bowman Hart.	Lecture Hall.	6d. & 3d.
4.30 ..	Plaiting the Maypole and Crowning the May Queen.	"	3d.
5.45 ..	Tableaux Vivants. .. .. .	Room 71.	3d.
6.45 ..	Old English Gavotte, in character. .. .. .	Lecture Hall.	Gallery 6d. Body of Hall 3d.
7.0 ..	Café Chantant Concert, arranged by Mr. Frank Kirk.	Room 75.	3d.
Song ..	"Queen of the Earth." ... <i>Pinsuti.</i>   Song ... .. "The Storm Fiend." ... <i>Roeckel.</i> MR. SKEVINGTON.		
Song ...	"More or Less." ... .. <i>Pontet.</i>   Song ... .. "The Lucky Sixpence." ... — MISS OLDHAM.		
Trio ...	"Faint Heart." ... .. <i>Iolanthe.</i> MESSRS. DERBYSHIRE, HANSON, & KIRK.		
7.15 ..	Living Draughts, Mr. Gelsthorp v. Mr. Douglas ..	Lecture Hall.	Gallery 6d. Body of Hall 3d.
7.30 p.m.	Tableaux Vivants. .. .. .	Room 71.	3d.
7.45 ..	Experiments in Modern Mystery and Magic by .. Mr. W. Smith. .. .. .	"	75. 3d.
8.30 ..	Café Chantant Concert, by Mr. Leonard Barrett. ..	"	75. 3d.
Song—Humorous	"He's on the move."   Character Sketch "Would-be Reciters." Sentimental Reciter, Energetic, Shy Man. Tragic, Schoolboy.		
9.0 ..	Dramatic Sketch, entitled: "Cross Purposes." ..	Room 75.	Front Seats 6d. Back Seats 3d.
10.0 ..	Old English Gavotte, in character. .. .. .	Lecture Hall.	Gallery 6d. Body of Hall 3d.

Rooms 71 and 75 are upstairs.

❖ I. J. DADLEY, ❖  
SURGEON DENTIST

19, CARTER GATE, NOTTINGHAM,

- AND -

BURLEIGH COTTAGE, 8, HENRY ROAD, WEST BRIDGFORD,

In thanking his numerous friends and patients, wishes to inform them he is at  
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Teeth Extracted Painlessly, with or without Nitrous Oxide Gas,  
AND NO ILL EFFECT.

Mr. Dadley, having private Telephone between his Town and Country  
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**TESTIMONIAL.**

Dear Sir,

I cannot refrain from expressing my agreeable surprise at the success of your "Painless Extraction System," which I tested, for the first time, yesterday. There was not the slightest feeling of that physical pain which generally accompanies the ordinary method of extraction and no one need hesitate to visit you.

Mr. Dadley.

Postal Telegraph Department, Nottingham,

August 29th, 1895.

Yours truly,  
C. BATEMAN.

# ⇨ TABLE OF ENTERTAINMENTS. ⇩

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH & 28TH, 1895.

Time.	Entertainment.	Place.	Admission.
4.0 p.m.	Plaiting Maypole and Crowning the May Queen.	Lecture Hall.	3d.
6.0 ..	Tableaux Vivants. .. .. .	.. .. .	3d.
6.50 ..	Old English Gavotte, in character. .. .. .	.. .. .	Gallery 6d.
		Body of Hall	3d.
7.0 ..	Café Chantant Concert, arranged by Mr. Frank Kirk.	Room 75.	3d.

## FRIDAY.

Song ... .. .	MR. C. PHELPS.	Song ... .. .	MRS. C. PHELPS.
Song ... .. .	"Bid me to love." .. .. .	Song ... .. .	"The Sailor's Grave." .. .. .
	MR. CARSON.		Mr. CARSON.
Humorous Sketch .. .. .	MR. W. J. SPOONER.		

## SATURDAY.

Song ... .. .	MISS DOUBLEDAY.	Song ... .. .	MISS DOUBLEDAY.
Song ... .. .	"The Devout Lover." <i>Maud Valerie White.</i>	Song ... .. .	"Honor bids me speed away." <i>From Doris.</i>
	MR. LAKIN.		MR. LAKIN.
Trio ... .. .	"Faint Heart." .. .. .		
	MESSRS. DERBYSHIRE, HANSON, & KIRK.		
7.30 p.m.	Living Draughts, Mr. Gelsthorp v. Mr. Douglas	.. .. .	Lecture Hall.
7.45 ..	Experiments in Modern Mystery and Magic, by	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Mr. W. Smith .. .. .	.. .. .	Room 75.

**SHEPPERSON'S**  
**Grocery and Provision Stores,**  
**RADCLIFFE ROAD, WEST BRIDGFORD;**  
**AND AT**  
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*Perfection Tea, 2/- a pound. . . . .*

*. . . . . Rare Tea, 1/6 a pound.*

**VALUE !    VALUE !!    VALUE !!!**


 **W.S. SELLS THE BEST TEA THE WORLD PRODUCES.**



TABLE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.—*Continued.*

Time.	Entertainment.	Place.	Admission.
8.0 p.m.	Dramatic Sketch, entitled: "Cross Purposes."	Lecture Hall.	Front Seats 6d. Gallery 3d.
8.30 ..	Friday, Café Chantant Concert, by Mr. E. W. Richardson	Room 75.	7d.
	Saturday, Café Chantant Concert, by Mr. Leonard Barrett	..	3d.
	Song (in character) "Grandfather Shoreham."	Character Sketch "Would-be Reciters." Sentimental Reciter. Energetic. Shy Man. Tragic. Schoolboy.	
9.20 ..	Old English Gavotte, in character. .. .. .	Lecture Hall.	Gallery 6d. Body of Hall 3d.
9.40 ..	Tableaux Vivants. .. .. .	Lecture Hall.	3d.
	Saturday.—Admission to all Entertainments. 3d.	Room 75 is upstairs.	

AN EFFICIENT STRING BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.—Misses Billyeald, Clarke, Gunn, Matthews, Richards, and Simons.  
Messrs. M. Chorley, J. Hammersley, F. Kirk, G. W. Simons, J. A. Simons, W. Smith,  
M. A. Storer, W. G. Storer.

.....

The Bazaar Committee desire to place on record their sincere appreciation of the generosity of Mr. W. Barsby, who has prepared and erected the stalls free of cost.



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16, MARKET STREET.

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**34, CLUMBER STREET,  
NOTTINGHAM.**

**DRAMA - - by J. Barnes,**  
**"CROSS PURPOSES."**

(By kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Abel Heywood & Son, Manchester.)

**CHARACTERS:**

MR. MEADOWS (a Gentleman of Landed Estate)	.. .. .	MR. RAVEN.
CAPT. ROBERT FITZGERALD (His Nephew)	.. .. .	MR. W. G. STORER.
ROGER BROWNSTOUT (Host of the "Bull's Head")	.. .. .	MR. J. A. SIMONS.
LARRY DOOLAN (Robert Fitzgerald's Valet)	.. .. .	MR. G. W. SIMONS.
TWO CONSTABLES	.. .. .	MESSRS. KENT & A. DRAKE.
CLARA MEADOWS (Mr. Meadows' Daughter)	.. .. .	MISS E. LOWE.
SMART (Miss Meadows' Maid)	.. .. .	MISS RICHARDS.

---

**Plaiting of May Pole**  
**AND**  
 **Crowning of May Queen**  
**BY THIRTY CHILDREN.**

A. HITCHINGS & SON,  
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ORDERS ATTENDED TO PERSONALLY.

# OLD ENGLISH "GAVOTTE."

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## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TAKING PART:—

The Misses Matthews, Miss Bennett, Miss Bastow, Miss Simons, Miss Mycroft, the Misses Billyeald.

Messrs. G. W. Simons, J. A. Simons, C. N. Holloway, W. G. Storer, M. A. Storer, J. Hammersley, F. W. Matthews, H. Alenson, & Billyeald.

---

## LIVING DRAUGHTS.

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Players:—Messrs. GELSTHORPE & DOUGLAS.

RED.

WHITE.

Miss Simons	Miss Woodhouse	Miss Richards	Miss K. Lowe
„ Woodcock	„ Bastow	„ Billyeald	„ E. Lowe
„ Allen	„ Bennett	„ Parker	„ H. Lowe
„ S. Kirk	„ Ethel Jackson	„ Mycroft	„ Emily Jackson
„ Holloway	„ Newbald Smith	„ Richardson	„ Margereson
„ Billyeald	„ Clarke	„ Wood	„ Hill



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1. Faith, Hope, and Charity .. .. Misses Gunn, Harrison, and Newbald Smith.
2. Queen Katherine's Dream .. .. Miss Maud King and six children.
3. Story without Words (3 scenes) .. .. Misses Gunn, Harrison, and N. Smith.
4. Joan of Arc .. .. Miss Parker.
5. Fortune in a Tea Cup .. .. Misses Billyeald, M. Billyeald, Allen, Holloway, and Mr. J. Hammersley.
6. Spring .. .. Miss Allen and four children.  
Summer .. .. Miss E. Clarke and four children.  
Autumn .. .. Miss Harrison and four children.  
Winter .. .. Miss Margereson and four children.
7. Where are you going to My Pretty Maid? Miss M. King and Mr. F. W. Matthews.
8. The First Step .. .. Miss Matthews and a little girl.
9. Scandal .. .. Misses Jackson, Kirk, and F. King.
10. Desdemona and Othello .. .. Miss K. Matthews and Mr. W. G. Storer.
11. Romeo and Juliet, .. .. Miss Wood, and Mr. Blasdale,
12. The Nurse .. .. Miss Mycroft and Miss Hill.
13. Winning .. .. Miss Wood and Mr. M. A. Storer.
14. The Last Bachelor .. .. Miss Margereson, Miss F. King, and Mr. Bull.

**West Bridgford Pharmacy,**

**Radcliffe Road,**

(OPPOSITE THE TRENT BRIDGE INN.)

**J. W. P. CHAMBERS,**

(ASSOCIATE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.)

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Churchyard  
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NEXT DOOR TO TOWN ARMS.



Luncheons, Dinners,  
and Teas.

Tea & Coffee at any Hour.



TABLEAUX VIVANTS.—*Continued.*

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|-----|---|---|
| 15. | Grace Darling .. .. .   | Miss L. King.   |
| 16. | Dirty Boy .. .. .   | Miss Jackson and boy.   |
| 17. | Religion never was designed to make<br>our pleasures less .. .. . | Messrs. Kent and Drake.   |
| 18. | Hesitation .. .. .  | Miss K. Lowe.   |
| 19. | Mazawattee Tea .. .. .  | Miss Richardson and Nellie Newton.  |
| 20. | Lover's Quarrel (3 scenes) .. .. .                                | Miss L. King and Mr. Bull.  |
| 21. | Tea .. .. .   | Miss Hill.  |
| 22. | No Thoroughfare .. .. .   | Miss Richardson, Miss K. Lowe, Mr. Blasdale.  |
| 23. | He won't be happy till he gets it .. .. .                         | c/o of Miss Gunn.   |
| 24. | Impressions .. .. .   | Miss Ida Parker.  |
| 25. | Waiting .. .. .   | Miss Clarke.  |
| 26. | Wait a Minute .. .. .   | "Toby" and Lilly.   |
| 27. | Bubbles .. .. .   | Master Chambers.  |
| 28. | The Gamblers (2 scenes) .. .. .                                   | Miss K. Matthews and a little girl, Messrs. G. W. Simons, F. W. Matthews, W. G. Storer, and M. A. Storer. |
| 29. | Walls have ears .. .. .   | The Misses Matthews, Miss L. King; Messrs. F. W. Matthews, G. W. Simons, and W. G. Storer.                |

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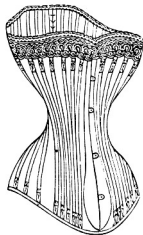
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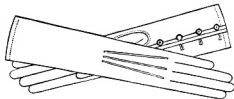
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THIS Head is much sought after, both by the Kensington and British Museums. The former offered \$500 for the Head.

The Indians, on killing each other in their numerous wars, cut off the heads of their dead enemies, and place them in cauldrons of boiling water, placing under the orifice, marking the neck, a red-hot sandstone. By this process the skull dissolves, and the head becomes reduced to one-eighth of its original size, preserving the lineaments and hair, exactly as they were during life, on a smaller scale. The holes in the lips are made by Indians, who sew their dead lips, so as to prevent their speaking after life. This process of preservation, although known to the white, cannot be performed by them, as the Indians only are in possession of all the requisites of this secret. This head belonged originally to an Indian chief "Tibbi," who was killed by two other chiefs of the Cheriboo Indians. This head came into my possession October 20th, 1867. All these Indians are called "Ibaracs," meaning "Fierce," as they are always fighting among themselves, or united against the whites. They are of the pure old Inca race.

(Signed) F. G. MORLET.

Guayaquil, Feb. 16th, 1868.

N.B.—The above is a copy of the original letter, written by the owner of the head.



The Head is insured for £500.

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Gas & Hot Water Fitter,  
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RECTOR —The Rev. JAMES ROBINSON, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT CURATES :—The Rev. W. SMITH, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

The Rev. A. H. MILLARD, M.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

CHURCHWARDENS :—Mr. John Beardsley and Mr.  
W. H. Simons.

CLERK :—Mr. Drake, 6, Central Avenue.

SIDESMEN :—Mr. W. J. Furse and Mr. A. Piggott.

SEXTON :—Mr. Gilbert, The Almshouses.

HON. CHOIRMASTER :—Mr. W. E. Bass.

ORGANIST :—Miss Pemberton.

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HON. CHOIRMASTER :—Mr. J. S. Derbyshire.

HON. ORGANIST :—Mrs. Hector Tomkins.

DEP. HON. CHOIRMASTER :—Mr. W. Roescher.

DEP. HON. ORGANIST :—Mr. A. Drake.

HON. CHOIRMASTER FOR BOYS' PRACTICE.—Mr. Garner.

ST. GILES' CHILDREN'S SERVICES' COMMITTEE :—Mr. Thos. N. Storer (Conductor); Mr. W. Barsby (Secretary); Messrs. Maurice Storer, Walter G. Storer, W. H. Abbott, H. Barsby, J. Beardsley, M. Chorley, W. Donnelly, R. Harwood, R. H. Jackson, T. Simmons, W. H. Simons, H. H. Smith, A. Spencer, and H. Kent.

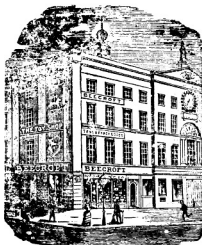
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Sunday, 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. every Sunday, and on the first and third Sundays in each month after morning service: also at 8 a.m. and after morning service on the Greater Festivals.

On Saints' Days there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer, with address, at 8 p.m.

Children's Service last Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Special Services in Advent and Lent.

Wednesdays:—Evensong and Sermon at 8 p.m.

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## CHURCH EXTENSION SERVICES.

(IN BOARD SCHOOL).

Every Sunday:—Morning 10.45, Children's Service 3 p.m., Evening, 6.30.

REGISTRAR:—Mr. H. J. Raven.

---

## ST. GILES' CHILDREN'S SERVICES.

(IN CHURCH SCHOOL).

Every Sunday:—Morning 10.45, Evening 6.30.

SUNDAY SCHOOL:—Old Village, 9.40 a.m., 2.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism is administered after the Children's Service. *i.e.*, about 4 p.m. on the *last* Sunday in each month, or *at other times* (Sunday or week-day), by arrangement.

Marriages are solemnized at 10 a.m. or *at such hours as may be arranged*.

Churchings will be taken immediately before or after any service, or *at other times by arrangement*.

Burials at 3 p.m., or *at other times by arrangement*.

N.B.—Notice of Baptisms and Marriages should be given beforehand to the Rector or Mr. Drake: of Burials, to the Rector or Mr. Gilbert. Forty-eight hours notice should be given in all cases.

Special Sermons are preached in the Parish Church on the *third* Sunday in *May*, for the Day Schools: *second* Sunday in *July* for the Choir: *third* Sunday in *September* for the Harvest Festival: *third* Sunday in *November* for the Sunday School. Mission, Diocesan, and Hospital Sermons will be announced in due time.

SUPERINTENDENT:—Mr Frank Kirk.

## ◀ Acknowledgments. ▶

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| Messrs. Craven, Confectioners, York.                  | Messrs. Taylor Bros., Cocoa Manufacturers.      |
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# Edwalton Parish Church.



CHURCHWARDENS :—Mr. J. Bell and Mr. J. Gadd.

CLERK and SEXTON :—Mr. T. Cook.

ORGANIST :—Mr. A. Drake.

Services, Sunday, 10.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Sunday School in Church 2.30 p.m.

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## CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

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BAND OF HOPE.—Fortnightly October to April, and monthly May to September.

*President* :—The Rector.

*Superintendents* :—Messrs. J. Spencer and W. H. Abbott.

*Treasurer* :—Miss Peatfield.

*Secretary* :—Mr. M. Chorley.

*Registrar* :—Mr. Newton Welch.

*Committee* :—Mrs. Meredith, Miss Selby, Mrs. Peatfield, Mr. Parr, and Mr. H. Barsby.

BIBLE CLASSES.—Men's Bible Class, 2.30 p.m., Parish Room.

*Teacher* :—Mr. W. H. Abbott.

Women's Bible Class, 3 p.m., Board School.

*Teacher* :—Mrs. Robinson.

COMMUNICANTS' AND CHURCH WORKERS' GUILD.—Parish Church, last Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m.

*Hon. Secretaries* :—Mr. Frank Kirk and Miss Pemberton.

*Hon. Treasurer* :—Mrs. Richardson.

COMMUNICANTS' CLASSES.—In Parish Room, third Monday and Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m.

COTTAGE LECTURES at Gamston, every Friday, at 7 p.m., during winter months.

There are also Cricket and Football Clubs.

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CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.—*Continued.*

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*Managers* :—The Clergy, Messrs. J. Beardsley, W. J. Furse, Dr. Cordeux, and Mr. J. Bell.

*Head Master* :—Mr. D. S. Garner.

*Assistants* :—Misses Webster, and Pycroft.

*Pupil Teacher* :—Percy Moseley.

Good Religious and Commercial Education.

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Those marked \* form the Executive.

BAZAAR COMMITTEE.—The Clergy, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Lanning, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Holloway, Messrs. Inman, T. Simmons, G. Hill, A. D. Fisher, J. Whitby, J. S. Derbyshire, W. Barsby.

*Hon. Treasurer* :—Mr. J. Beardsley.

*Hon. Secretary* :—Mr. Hector Tomkins.

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*President* :—Rev. J. Robinson.

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*ON SALE AT THIS BAZAAR.*

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*Committee* :—Dr. Cordeux, Dr. Wesley, Messrs. Barker, Freestone, H. J. Raven, and Wallis, Mrs. Dent, and Mrs. Freestone.

RAMBLING CLUB, monthly, during summer months.

*Committee* :—Messrs. Barker, Fisher, Freestone, and G. W. Simons.

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*Chairman* :—Mr. W. J. Furse, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman* :—G. W. Jacklin.

*Treasurer* :—Mr. H. Russell.

*Medical Officer of Health* :—Mr. W. Hunter, M.D.

*Surveyor* :—Mr. T. C. Gray.

*Inspector of Nuisances* :—Mr. T. C. Gray.

*Clerk to the Council* :—Mr. A. T. Ashwell, Solicitor.

*Members of the Council* :—Messrs. J. Beardsley, E. Chasty, R. H. Cordeux, J. Freck, J. Gray, A. Heymann, J.P., I. Holt, J. A. Jones, W. Lee, J.P., H. Roe, W. R. Smart, E. Watmough, F. B. Whitty.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Mr. A. Heymann, J.P., *Chairman*. Messrs. R. H. Cordeux, J. Freck, I. Holt, G. W. Jacklin, J. A. Jones, Hy. Roe, W. R. Smart, F. B. Whitty.

The Committee meets on the Thursday preceding the Monthly Council Meeting, at 7.30 p.m.

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The Committee meets on the 3rd Friday in each month at 7 p.m.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.—Mr. G. W. Jacklin, *Chairman.* Messrs. J. Beardsley, R. H. Cordeux, J. Freck, J. Gray, I. Holt, J. A. Jones, W. R. Smart, F. B. Whitty.

The Committee meets on the 3rd Friday in each month, at 7.30 p.m.

HIGHWAY LIGHTING & BUILDING COMMITTEE.—Mr. W. R. Smart, *Chairman.* Messrs. J. Beardsley, E. Chasty, J. Gray, I. Holt, W. Lee, J.P., H. Roe, E. Watmough, F. B. Whitty.

The Committee meets on the 3rd Friday in each month, and on the Thursday preceding the Monthly Council Meeting, at 8 p.m.

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The Committee meets on the Thursday preceding the Monthly Council Meeting at 8.30 p.m.

The Chairman of the Council is *ex-officio* a member of all Committees.

WEST BRIDGFORD SCHOOL BOARD.—

*School Management Committee* :—All the Members of the Board.

*Chairman* :—Mr. W. Richmond.

*Finance Committee* :—All the Members of the Board.

*Chairman* :—Mr. H. Smith.

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*Committee* :—Messrs. C. E. Bastow, J. Beddard, F. W. Collins, C. A. Morriss, J. Morris, T. Morris, J. Kirk.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—Mr. G. H. Alenson.

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*Vice-Presidents* :—Rev. J. Robinson, Messrs. H. Johnson, E. Chasty, C. F. Hole, E. A. Jones, J. Mycroft, C. Brown, W. J. Furse, J.P., and Copeland.

*Hon. Conductor* :—Mr. J. S. Derbyshire. *Hon. Treasurer and Dep. Conductor* :—Mr. W. E. Bass.

*Hon. Pianist* :—Miss Pemberton.

*Hon. Secretary* :—Mr. E. Haylock. *Assistant Hon. Secretary* :—Mr. A. D. Fisher.

*Committee* :—Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Derbyshire, Mrs. Beddard, Messrs. F. Kirk, J. H. Lowe, Dr. Cordeux, T. Inman, T. W. Dent, J. W. Carson, H. Tomkins, and T. D. McKenzie. *Auditors* :—Messrs. Beddard and Dr. Wesley.

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*Hon. Secretary* :—Mr. E. Chasty.

*Hon. Treasurer* :—Mr. J. Levy.

*President* :—A. Heymann, Esq., J.P.

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**LIVERPOOL.** "Oxford Street.—I am told your Teas and Coffees are very good. Please send me—"

**MANCHESTER.** "My brother, who is over from Brazil, likes your Tea so much, he would like to take 300 lbs. back with him."

**LEEDS,** Near to. "Please repeat my last order, and send per Midland. I find none to equal your 2 - Indian Tea,"

**HULL.** "Please send the Tea immediately; I do not like anything so well as that which you have supplied me."

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** "We like the Tea sent very much, and so do the friends who have tasted it."

**ECCLES.** "We are very satisfied with your Tea, which is far better than I can get in Manchester at anything near the same price."

**STRETFORD.** "Thanks for the Tea to hand, it is quite equal to the 3 - Tea I get here."

**SALISBURY.** "—Vicarage.—The Tea has arrived safely, and is quite satisfactory."

**DUBLIN.** "Herbert Street.—Kindly let me have 10 lbs. more of your Indian blend."

**BALLYCONNEL, Ireland.** "Your Indian Blend surpasses any Tea I ever tasted at 2 - per lb., its flavour is delicious, and is very economical."

Send to Calvert's Market Place Tea Stores for 1/6 lb. Sample Canister, and read thereon description of the Blend, and simple rules for making it.

*A detailed Store Price List with over 60 varieties of Tea, &c., free by post—Address*

**52, LONG ROW, NOTTINGHAM.**

To enjoy Cycling

Ride a "Cripps."

THEY ARE 2 YEARS AHEAD OF ANY OTHER LADIES' CYCLES.



SOME FAIR LADIES  
WHO RIDE THE "CRIPPS"  
CYCLES

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

R. CRIPPS & Co., Nottingham.

— **USE ONLY** —

RECKITT'S BLUE,

RECKITT'S STARCH,

— **AND** —

ZEBRA GRATE POLISH.

# LONG LIFE TEA!!

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## *What is it?*

It is a blend of the most exquisite China Tea grown, is soft and delicate in flavour and is intended to meet the requirements of those who are unable to drink the strong, pungent Indian Teas; and is recommended by the Medical Profession.

➡ **2/6 Per Pound.** ➡

## *Where to be obtained?*

AT

**BONSER & PARKES,**

**9, POULTRY-ONLY.**

**H. L. GODFREY,**  
**CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,**  
**3, RADCLIFFE ROAD.**

.....  
*ALL THE WELL-KNOWN HAVANNAH CIGARS AT  
TOWN PRICES.*

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☛ The above premises will be opened on the 2nd of September as a  
Post Office for the transaction of General Postal Business.

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**FANCY STATIONERY, ETC.**  
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**SINGLE PAIRS OF**  
**Lace Curtains at Wholesale Prices.**

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A large quantity of every description of  
Lace, Silk Veils, etc.

.....  
**H. L. GODFREY & Co.,**  
**3, Low Pavement.**

(FIRST FLOOR.)

# THE LACE WEB SPRING MATTRESS.

(PATENTED).

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

The most comfortable and restful Spring Mattress yet invented is the NEW LACE WEB SPRING MATTRESS represented by accompanying illustration. It is so constructed that it adapts itself to every varying position of the body, and thus invites and secures a condition of perfect repose. It is invaluable for those afflicted with insomnia, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for invalids. It forms an efficient substitute for a water bed, and, from a sanitary point of view, is simply perfect.



*Those for Double Beds fold lengthways down the centre, thus being very portable.*

## PRICE LIST.

| ft. | in. |      |          |
|-----|-----|------|----------|
| 5   | 0   | wide | ... 28 - |
| 4   | 6   | ..   | ... 27 - |
| 4   | 0   | ..   | ... 25 6 |
| 3   | 6   | ..   | ... 22 6 |
| 3   | 0   | ..   | ... 18 - |

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL HOUSEHOLD FURNISHERS, IRONMONGER, &c.

DRINK  
DELICIOUS



# MAZAWATTEE TEA

In sealed Packets & Tins only

1/6 to 4/- per lb

**EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.**

## **GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.**

### **YORKSHIRE RELISH,**

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. In Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets: 6d., 1s., 2s., & 5s. Tins.

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### **GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER,**

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s.

### **GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER,**

Delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. Boxes, 6d. & 1s.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. & 6d. each.

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A lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., 5s., & 10s. 6d. each.

### **GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER,**

For Polishing all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

### **GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES,**

Pure, Strengthening and Palatable. Boxes, 3d., 6d., & 1s. each

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**ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.**

# **NEEDHAM'S**

Silver Medal, Barcelona - 1888

Gold Medal, Havre - - 1887

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FOR CLEANING  
AND POLISHING  
BRASS, TIN,  
COPPER, BRI-  
TANNIA METAL  
&c., &c.

# **POLISHING**



Pickering's Furniture Polish, Plate Powder  
Knife Powder, Brunswick Black, Razor  
Paste, Harness Blacking, Polishing  
Pomade (red), for Metals, "Ye Olde Oak"  
Furniture Paste, &c., "Blanco," for  
cleaning and whitening Buff or Buckskin  
Leather, Tennis Shoes; Ivory Cleaner  
and Polisher (Zampo Brand).

# **PASTE.**

\* \* \* \* \*

On Sale at this Bazaar.